

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 46.

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No. 5.

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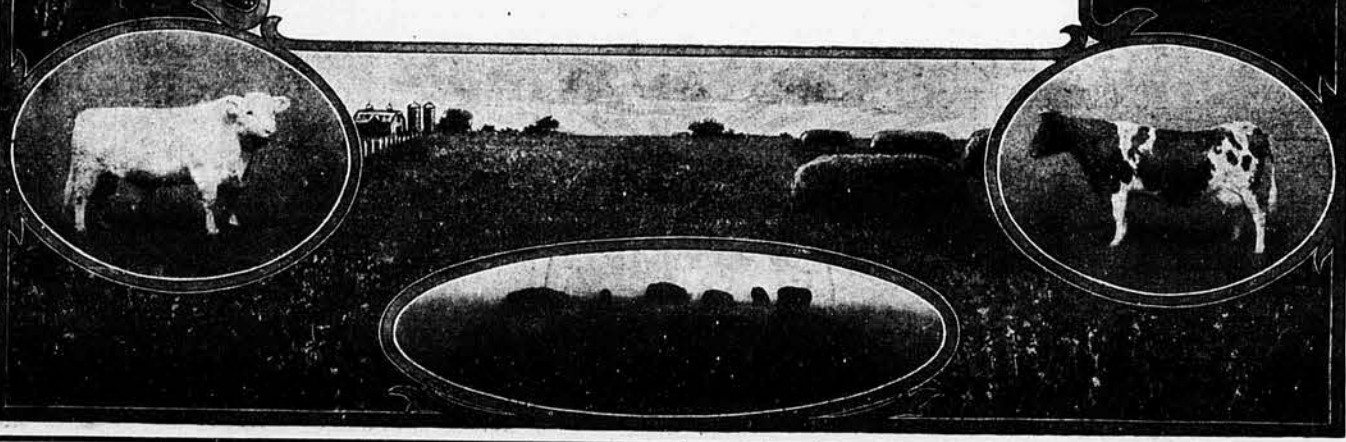
## HER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND LIVESTOCK, 1915

PRODUCTS.	Quantities.	Values.
Winter and spring wheat.....bus.	95,768,176	\$85,681,787
Corn.....bus.	142,653,140	73,547,444
Oats.....bus.	31,304,085	13,037,890
Rye.....bus.	1,892,620	1,416,768
Barley.....bus.	10,405,647	4,399,470
Irish and sweet potatoes.....bus.	5,530,160	3,729,298
Broomcorn.....lbs.	9,330,734	437,281
Millet.....tons.	262,273	1,035,740
Sorghum for sirup.....gals.	855,325	425,011
Grain sorghums.....bus.	31,727,543	14,646,190
Sorghum for hay and forage.....tons.	5,294,964	12,480,074
Alfalfa.....tons.	4,647,078	28,433,930
Other tame and prairie hay (product of 1914) tons.	1,467,875	10,743,383
Minor products combined.....		392,436
Poultry products sold.....		11,761,798
Cheese.....lbs.	52,829	8,524
Butter.....lbs.	46,169,810	12,334,833
Milk sold, other than for butter and cheese.....		1,365,033
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter and wool		63,506,888
Horticultural products.....		1,772,269
Sugar beets.....tons.	51,359	282,475
Honey, beeswax and wood.....		122,917
Total value of farm products.....		\$341,561,439

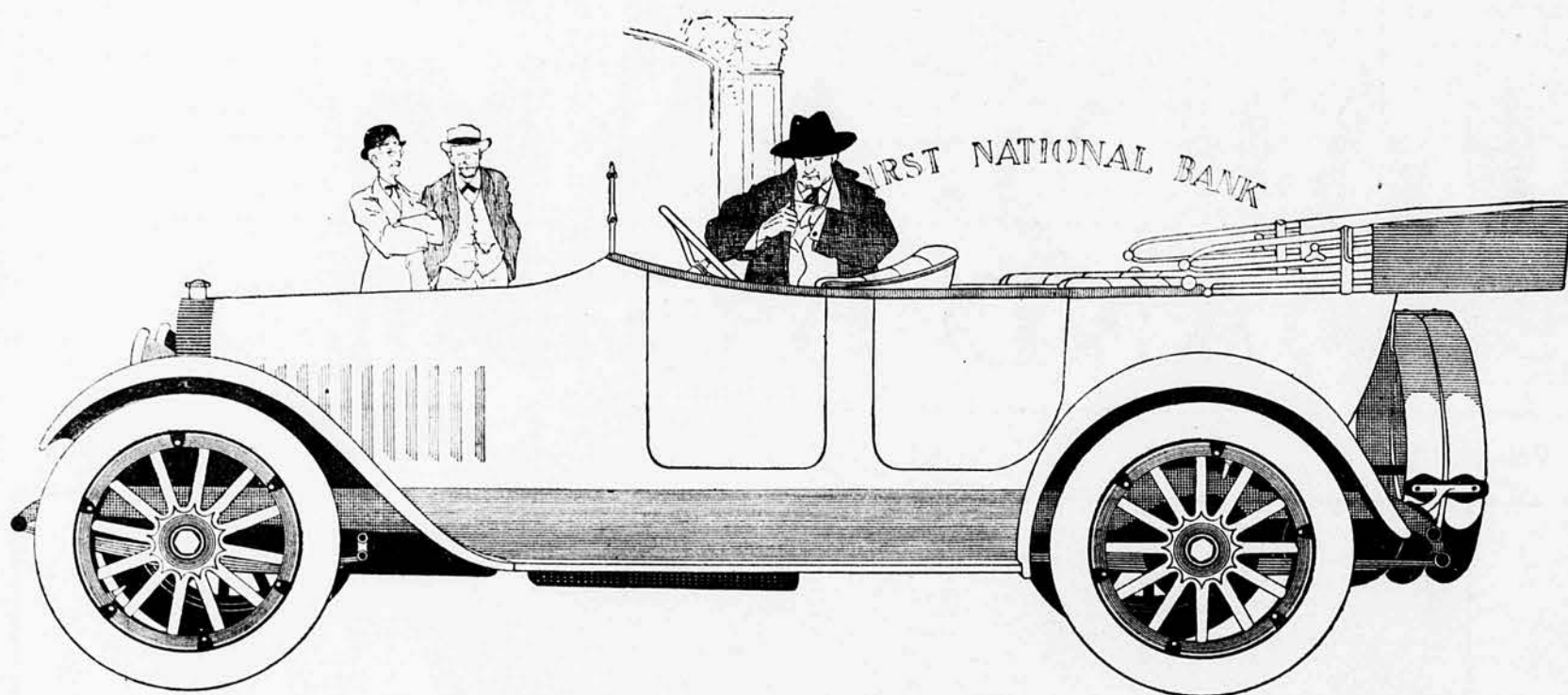
LIVESTOCK.	Numbers.	Values.
Horses.....	1,063,356	\$116,969,160
Mules and asses.....	276,495	33,732,390
Milk cows.....	961,281	59,599,422
Other cattle.....	1,919,756	81,589,630
Sheep.....	138,082	690,410
Swine.....	1,807,463	18,074,630
Total value of livestock.....		\$310,655,643

Increase over values of farm products ten years ago, \$102,725,014.  
Increase over values of livestock ten years ago, \$140,834,485.

J. C. MOHLER,  
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.







**This is the New 3400 r.p.m. Chalmers; 45 H.P.; 2660 Pounds—the Price \$1050**

600 merchants, who sell a great many thousand cars every year, took one look at this new 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers and bought \$22,000,000 worth in forty minutes.

Perhaps half of them came from county-seat towns, some from smaller communities. They took almost half the Chalmers output.

That means about 10,000 of the new 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers are going on the farm.

The other half will go to the cities, which for eight years have absorbed the greater share of Chalmers production.

You can stand on Fifth Avenue any day and watch a million dollars' worth of Chalmers go by. Stand on Jackson and Michigan Boulevards, Chicago, and you will think half the city is riding to work in Chalmers.

Minneapolis, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Cleveland, Detroit, daily show the Chalmers conquest.

Now comes this new 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers; up goes the demand, new buildings, production. And down comes the price to \$1050.

That is \$300 less than any Chalmers model ever built before, and some \$900 less than the Chalmers of three years ago.

The hundreds of Chalmers dealers who sell a great many cars to farmers every year have bought more than \$10,000,000 worth of these

new cars because \$300 saved is \$300 earned, and \$300 is six per cent. on \$5000.

They bought so heavily because they knew, as good merchants, that this was a good-sense kind of a car for a farmer to drive. It develops 45 horse-power at the usual cost of 25 H. P. (And gasoline isn't getting any lower).

The engine is rather small beside the big hulk of an engine it used to take to turn up 45 horse-power. The cylinders are  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ —six of them. But they deliver the stiffest wallop that ever came out of an engine of its size. It "turns over" 3400 revolutions per minute, or better than 56 a second.

You understand the "kick" that is back of speed. Some cars do 1400. Some 1800. Some 2200. Others 2400. One or two get around 2600; one reaches 3000 r. p. m.

But this is the highest engine speed ever developed in an American stock car.

It means great power from a small engine; a light-weight chassis; quick acceleration; long mileage on gas; abnormal tire life; and ability to pass your neighbor almost at will.

One minute with your foot on the accelerator makes you want to own the car.

When you go to town again look up the Chalmers dealer; and send for a catalog now.

\$1050 f. o. b. Detroit

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.



**Quality First**





# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 46  
Number 5

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 29, 1916

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## County-Wide Y. M. C. A.

BY GUY T. GEBHARDT

EVERYONE knows of the work of the Young Men's Christian associations in large cities, where buildings, swimming pools, gymnasiums and reading rooms are open night and day to young men as a bulwark against the temptations of city life; but how many know that here in Kansas, in sections far away from great cities, we have whole counties organized to meet the needs of boys and young men? In small towns and open country, buildings are not important; leadership counts. The need is not for a place to meet but rather for a purpose for which to meet—something to do under the right kind of supervision. Given the right kind of leader and something worth while to do, the boys will take care of themselves. In Marion county, which has been organized only nine months, 200 boys and 50 men already are united in a program of service.

Work in Marion county was organized on March 11, 1915, at a convention held at the county seat. A county com-

mittee of 15 men was selected to serve one year. H. C. Perry, cashier of the Marion National Bank, was elected chairman and Guy T. Gebhardt county secretary. A budget of \$2,500 was adopted for the year. This budget covers salary, traveling expenses, office rent, printing, postage and the like. The men of the county responded liberally in the campaign for funds and six gifts of \$100 apiece were reported. There were several gifts of \$50 and the remainder was secured by pledges of from \$1 to \$25.

Two types of organization were used in various communities in the county. In larger towns a regular Y. M. C. A. was established and a president and board of directors elected to have supervision of all the work carried on in the community. There are four departments: Religious work, social work, educational work and physical work. Every department has a leader who works in co-operation with the leaders of boys' clubs, Sunday school teachers, and public school teachers. This Y. M. C. A. then becomes a unit in the county, the state and the nation. It is self-govern-

ing and self sustaining, though the county committee and county secretary have a supervisory relationship to it. In smaller neighborhoods, only a supervisory committee was appointed. This committee works along much the same lines as the other but is simpler and works more directly with the county committee.

Boys clubs divide themselves into two groups, older boys and younger boys. Ten or 15 boys are in every club. They meet in the school house, the basement of a church, at the home of one of the members, in the back room of the bank, or even in a corn crib—almost anywhere in fact. The place isn't so important. The fact that they are there for some definite and worthy purpose with an adult leader who understands and cares, is the thing that counts. Sometimes Boy Scouts are organized; sometimes they have hikes, camps, wiener roasts, first aid work, and various practical talks. One hundred boys are enrolled in six clubs in

the Christian life and be given a chance to line up with the bunch in a constructive campaign for higher and better things in his school and community.

Boys like to feel they are taking part in big enterprises. The first Annual Older Boys' conference was held at Peabody May 15 and 16 with an attendance of 60 boys from seven communities, who spent the two days in discussion of "Ideals that older boys should stand for and service they can render their fellows and the younger boys." It was distinctly a boys' conference. Some men were there, to be sure, but the boys did the work, boys appeared on the program and boys were the officers. L. K. Hall, state secretary for high school work, and Prof. W. J. Reagan of Wichita were the principal outside speakers. This was the beginning of the high school work for the county and doubtless the conference next spring will have a much larger attendance.

The younger boys were not left out of the county-wide activities. A boys' camp was held at the Peabody Country Club lake from July 1 to July 7. Forty-six boys from six communities, with 10 adult leaders, spent a week of solid fun—swimming, boating, playing ball, fishing, eating, sleeping, working, studying, everything that a boy likes to do, and all out in the open. A competent army cook served the meals and the county secretary was "general in chief." Tents were pitched on an open slope and the camp was kept in perfect condition all the time. First aid and sanitation were taught as well as self government, for a camp council of the boys passed on all matters of discipline. Not a one of the 11 boys who could not swim when they came to camp failed to learn how by the time camp closed.

Milking cows, doing chores and washing the dishes never can take the place of play for country boys and girls. Perhaps even more than their city cousins they need the gospel of play. The county secretary is an evangelist of this new gospel. He is a teacher of play. School-teachers, parents, ministers, business men, and the town mayor—all are enlisted as helpers in putting on a program of play for the boys and girls. During the county teachers' institute last summer the county secretary spent

part of every day showing the teachers how to organize games for rural schools, build playgrounds, and supervise community play picnics.

Democracy in play is the hobby of the county secretary. A system of athletics has been introduced that gives every boy an equal chance. The boys are divided by weight into five groups: Class A, 60 to 80 pounds; Class B, 81 to 95 pounds; Class C, 96 to 110 pounds; Class D, 111 to 125 pounds; and Class E, 126 pounds and over. Every class enters certain graded events and every boy makes a grade according to his ability, thus making it possible for a boy in class A or B to earn as high a grade as one in class E and giving every boy an equal chance regardless of age or weight. To make it competitive an average is taken of an entire school so that a country school with four or five boys may compete on an absolutely fair basis with a town school of 500 boys. Several schools in Marion county have put on this program and it is planned to make it general as soon as possible.

A cross-country relay race was held between the boys' clubs of Marion and Peabody on November 13. Messages from the mayor of each town were carried to the other town by relays of boys. Every boy ran half a mile and gave his message to the one ahead. Motor cars carried the boys along and placed them for the running. Thirty-two boys took part. Other inter-club activities such as football, joint hikes and joint socials and basket ball are held from time to time.

One of the largest contributions to the Country life betterment is the Boys and Girls Agricultural club work as promoted by the Y. M. C. A. in co-operation with the Farmers' Institute and the Agricultural college. Marion county has not attempted much of this yet but

(Continued on Page 30.)





#### DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols  
Farm Editor.....Harley Hatch  
Mgr. Livestock Advertising.....Frank Howard

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#### SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

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

## The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.  
CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.  
E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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#### ADVERTISING RATES.

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

# Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

## About the Picture

It isn't difficult to understand the artist's story as told in the illustration on Page 5. Every old-timer remembers the first house he had when he and his family came to Kansas. Indeed some of these old structures are still to be seen in Kansas, and mighty comfortable they are.

In this picture the pioneer is seen standing by his crude home, hands under his coat-tails, head up, looking into the future when—as the artist shows—he sees a fine stable with a silo. It will interest the Farmers Mail and Breeze family to know that the picture was drawn by Leonard Sebring of Gardner, Kan., a young man of 19. The Sebrings came to Kansas a long time ago. The boy knows something about the subject treated in his drawing.

## The Coming Age

Those who are longing for the time when there will be worldwide brotherhood, worldwide justice, and proper economic conditions do not hope for too much, but they expect it too soon. They do not sufficiently consider the tremendous forces that act as a drag on progress. Let me name some of them: Organized selfishness. The majority of the human race are selfish. The natural instinct of self preservation makes them so. Man has certain wants that must be supplied if he would live. He must have food. In the colder climates he must have clothing and shelter and heat. The strongest impulse of his nature is to get these things that are necessities to his life. As long as there is abundance of food to supply himself and all the rest of the people he is willing to let others have what they need. If he has more food than he needs for his own consumption he may be willing to divide with his neighbors. If so he is known as a generous man. That sort of generosity is perhaps more common among savages than among civilized people.

But suppose there is not enough food to supply all the inhabitants in a certain district. It is only human nature for each individual to try to get enough of the limited supply to suffice for him and those dependent on him. In other words he is not willing to share in starvation with his fellow men. Right there altruism takes a back seat and in its place is a fierce competitive struggle.

A crowd is in a building. Suddenly there is a cry of fire. The instinct of self preservation immediately becomes dominant, and men in their wild struggle for safety trample down weaker men, women and children.

Under our present economic system a comparatively few, the fortunate, the shrewd, the strong, have gained control over the things that are necessary for the lives and happiness of all. The possession of a superabundance of these things has enabled these few to live in a different manner than that in which the masses of men are able to live. It has resulted in giving to these few a disproportionate amount of power. The same instinct of self preservation nourished and strengthened by possession and use, makes these fortunate and powerful few struggle to retain their abundance, their position and power. That is the most natural thing in the world. Before you condemn it too strongly ask yourself what you would do, if you were so situated. Do you think that you would be willing to give up your advantages of position, wealth and power?

## The Struggle of the Ages

The struggle of the ages has been power and wealth on the one side and the many struggling, often blindly and vainly on the other to gain for themselves some of the advantages and privileges that rightfully belonged to them.

It may be asked why have the few been able to hold these advantages? The many have the power in the aggregate to crush the selfish class. Yes; but when we consider the case carefully it is easy to understand why the many have never been able to wrest power from the few. No man is strong enough to control a horse if the horse knew its own power and had the intelligence to use it. Power in the aggregate amounts to nothing unless it is organized and intelligently directed. One company of well drilled, well armed soldiers would be able to subdue a mob of 10,000 men, not because the soldiers individually are any braver than the members of the

mob but because the mob is not able to collect and use its aggregate power.

The small classes who have always controlled the wealth and power of the world are and always have been, well organized groups while the masses they control have been unable to organize and direct their collective strength, and yet there is and always has been sufficient force among the masses in any tyrannical government to overthrow that government. The organized few have also controlled the sources of supply of food, clothing and other necessities of life. A great many of the people who do their bidding know this perfectly well, and complain more or less about it, but not being organized they dare not break away. When you consider that even in so favored a land as our own more than half the people are never more than a few weeks ahead of actual want it is easy to understand how difficult it is to change conditions for the better.

How many men are there do you suppose, who have to live and support their families from the wages they can earn with their labor, who, if their income were cut off entirely, could live on what they have managed to save, for more than a month?

The human stomach is a most insistent organ. It demands food, not once in a long time but every day and more than once a day at that. The cold winds do not stop at the demands of poverty. And so the man, never more than a couple of jumps ahead of want, is not a free man. He cannot afford to take many chances. His dire daily needs make a coward of him. He is of the opinion that he would better bear the ills he has than to fly to others he knows not of.

## The Force of Habit

There is the force of habit. The masses for untold generations have been accustomed to being told what to do. The lack of initiative has been bred into them. Then there is the inherited reverence for authority and power. Perhaps in the beginning of organized government the subject may have been inclined to dispute the right of his master, and his spirit was broken, perhaps, by the superior resolution and physical power of his chief, but after a time he became accustomed to obey and to look to his master as a superior being who had a right to rule. He taught this doctrine of obedience to constituted authority to his children and consequently it was easier to rule them than their father, until finally the divine right of the few to control the many came to be an established belief in the minds of the majority. When some venturesome soul questioned this right he discovered that the majority of his fellows not only would not go with him but looked on him as a malignant disturber who wanted to take from them the only privilege they had, that of eating such crumbs as their lordly masters might drop from their overloaded tables.

And then there were grades among the slaves. Some were granted extra privileges. They were given better food and clad in livery and set to watch over their fellow slaves; and for fear of losing their places as the favored bondmen they were ready to slay their fellow men who dared to speak of liberty.

When I think of the inborn selfishness of men, of the tremendous advantage of the few entrenched in wealth and power; when I think of the power of habit, of the compelling force of poverty as a deterrent to progress, I do not wonder that the progress of the world has been slow, but rather I wonder that we have made as much progress as we have.

But I believe that we are in the twilight of the new and better day. The sun is not up yet but there are streaks of light that presage the coming of the morning. In this land of ours while our educational system is imperfect it is planting the seeds of desire for greater liberty and a more equitable distribution of the good things of life. As natural inborn selfishness of men has been the means of holding back the march of progress so will this same natural inborn selfishness in time become the most potent factor for the upbuilding of mankind, the overthrow of tyranny and the bringing about of universal justice.

As men grow better educated inevitably they read more and think more. More and more of them are asking the question why this tremendous inequality and what is the remedy? For remember that it is the natural desire of men in every station of life to desire the good things. They have always wanted them but they have been taught that such things

were not for the many; that somehow or other God intended that just a few should rule over the many and monopolize most of the good things and that it was the duty of the many to submit. More and more people are discovering that the few who monopolize such a large per cent of the good things of life are not made of superior clay but have managed to hold their place by virtue of laws made by themselves for the purpose of protecting themselves in their possessions.

But these privileged few are like an army entrenched and well supplied with ammunition and modern guns attacked by an opposing force in the open, largely undrilled and poorly armed.

## Special Privilege

Selfish privilege has always fought its battles behind the powerful breastworks of law and established order. Courts have been its defenders and too often the church has been its apologist and hand-maiden. Taking advantage of the ignorance and superstition of the masses, their reverence for authority and the force of customs handed down from generation to generation, these masses have been induced to crucify their advocates. Christ came into the world to overthrow the established order. He was the unrelenting foe of special privilege, and with unsparing invective he flayed the ruling classes. His heart bled for the poor, and his life was devoted to the cause of the oppressed and needy. And yet the multitude which he had befriended demanded that he be crucified and mocked him on his way to Calvary.

Was this because they loved poverty and oppression? No; it was because they did not know. Is it any wonder the new day is slow in dawning? No. And yet truth is slowly winning its way. The great economic truth is slowly but surely investing the minds of men both the humble and the mighty; and that truth is that whether they like it or not men of high and low degree are bound together for good or ill. And so enlightened selfishness will finally become a powerful force for the betterment of mankind.

Two fishermen were out in a boat. One of them fell overboard. The other not only yelled for help but risked his life in saving his companion. A bystander who saw the rescue praised the rescuer without limit and said, "You must have loved your companion dearly to risk your life in saving him."

"Well, no," said the rescuer. "I wa'n't so much stuck on Jim but he had all the bait in his pocket."

When men learn that their own happiness and health is tied up with the health and happiness of their poor neighbors they will begin to take interest in helping the others if for no other reason than that it is necessary to their own happiness.

I do not indulge in the hope that all men or even a majority of men are going to become altruistic in the age which is to come to the extent that they are going to be willing to sacrifice their own comfort and pleasure in order that those who have no blood or family ties upon them may enjoy pleasure, but I have a hope that in the coming age men will learn to understand that their own happiness is bound up with that of their fellow men and that if they refuse to deal justly with their fellow men they themselves must suffer the consequences of their injustice.

So long as Pharaoh was not suffering a great amount of personal inconvenience on account of the various plagues he had no serious intention of letting the children of Israel go, but when at last the sable winged angel of death flew through the land of Egypt and passing through the doors of the royal palace laid his cold hand on the face of the king's first born, then the pride of Pharaoh weakened for he was suffering with his people.

Insanitary hovels breed disease and the rich look on with indifference, but when pestilence bred in poverty and filth is wafted by the winds or carried on the feet of insects to the palaces of the rich they begin to realize that they have a personal interest in abolishing the conditions which brought about the calamity.

In the enlightened age which is to come men will recognize that poverty breeds disease; that it necessitates insanitary conditions and therefore becomes a menace to the public both rich and poor. Once get that economic fact into the minds of the prosperous and selfish classes and they will begin to be interested in the abolishment of poverty.



# Kansas at Fifty-five

By T. A. McNeal

**T**HE lives of nations and states cannot be counted in years as the lives of men are counted. The average man reaches his maturity, physically and mentally, at 25, the average woman a little earlier perhaps. But at 25 years, nations and states are scarcely past the teething period of their existence, and at fifty or even fifty-five have scarcely reached their maturity. Their institutions and ideals, if a state can be said to have ideals, still are in the formative period and their citizenship, made up originally of widely varied types, has not yet been fused into a distinctive group with common characteristics.

In the make-up of her citizenship Kansas perhaps is as cosmopolitan as any state in the Union or in the world. To it have been attracted men and women of almost every kindred and every tribe on the globe; Jew and Gentile, the white, the red, the black, the yellow. To be able to converse understandingly with all the people of Kansas one would need to be familiar with the English, the German, the French, the Russian with its wide variety of dialects; the Polish, the Hungarian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Serblan, Italian, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, Holland Dutch, Chinese and Japanese; and of the languages mentioned he would need to be familiar with the multiplicity of variations of each.

And yet with a conglomerate citizenship Kansas may be said within the space of 55 years to have developed almost a distinctive type and distinctive ideals. Upon no other state has the white light of publicity shone so continuously as upon Kansas. No other state has been subjected to more malignant criticism or been made the target of more persistent misrepresentation or jibes and ridicule.

On the other hand no state has been the subject of more exaggerated panegyrics or fulsome adulation. It has been charged with being the breeding place of as many plagues as afflicted the kingdom of Pharaoh or escaped from the opened chest of Pandora, while on the other hand you might gather from the fervid encomiums of some of its enthusiastic admirers that the tablets of stone on which the Ten Commandments were originally engraved, were dug from its extensive quarries and that the Garden of Eden was located at the confluence of the four rivers which form the Kaw. It has been credited with more kinds of affliction which it did not originate and with more virtues which it did not possess, than has any other state in the American Union.

The original habitat of the grasshopper was in Colorado. In Kansas the winged plague was a mere sojourner, but during its brief but devastating visit, it took on the name of Kansas and will be known as the Kansas grasshopper for evermore.

The genuine, howling blizzard gathers its forces of destruction on the plains of British Columbia and has spent its fury before it reaches the Kansas border, but through the length and breadth of the land it is advertised as a Kansas blizzard, and the outside world is led to believe that the god of the winds has here his continuing abiding place, and that with headquarters somewhere between the Missouri and the borders of Colorado he unleashes at his will the furies of the gale.

The south winds blowing over the baked plains of Western Texas, accumulate the radiation until they blow hot as blasts from furnace fires, but they are not christened in Texas. With withering breath they sometimes cross Oklahoma and devour the vegetation here, in Kansas, and straightway the news is wired over the country that crops are being destroyed by a Kansas hot wind.

Cyclones, strictly speaking, are unknown upon the land within the borders of the United States. Tornadoes however, are common to all parts of the country. They tore their destructive way through the country while Kansas was still an unorganized wilderness and were known as wind storms, but when Kansas took her place on the map the name "Kansas cyclone" was born and has ever since had its abiding place in the nomenclature of the land.

A peculiarity of Kansas people is that they make little or no effort to correct these misnomers, but seem rather to glory in the unenviable distinction.

In times of prosperity the Kansas boomer proclaims our wondrous abundance and in times of adversity takes pride in the superior quality of our sackcloth and unparalleled fineness of our crown of ashes.

But with all our rhetorical extravagance in her fifty-five years of existence as a state Kansas has made greater impression on the political, economic and moral life of the nation perhaps than any other of the sovereign states and

notwithstanding climatic drawbacks has made a record of agricultural productiveness that is the wonder of the age. During these fifty-five years

the state has produced two and a half billion bushels of wheat and considerably more than three billion bushels of corn.

As a wheat producing state Kansas has passed the great wheat growing states of the Northwest and in 1914 not only led all the others but actually harvested practically one-fifth of all the wheat grown in the United States. The human mind has little conception of figures when they pass into the millions, to say nothing of billions. When we say that since her admission as a state Kansas farms have produced two and a half billion bushels of wheat the human mind does not understand such magnitude.

Perhaps a more adequate conception might be obtained by saying that if this wheat were loaded into the present great freight cars which hold as high as 1,500 bushels each, they would fill a string of cars which would fill every foot of space on 10 lines of railroad reaching from New York bay to the Golden Gate.

Ground into flour and baked into bread it would make 140 billion ordinary size loaves. Made into batter and baked in pancakes the number would be sufficient to plaster the entire continents of North and South America, cover all the battlefields of Europe and have enough left to give a stack of cakes, warm and luscious, direct from the griddle to each of the half-starved natives of India, China and Japan.

If the pancakes had the proper accompaniments they would require sufficient butter to lubricate the pathway of the earth about the sun, and enough sirup to float in liquid sweetness the navies of the world.

I have said that more than any other state Kansas has made an impress on the moral and economic thought of this nation. She had her beginning as the contending ground between the forces of slavery and human freedom. Radicalism was her inheritance and the desire for social and economic experiment was in her blood. It is a mistake, however, to say that Kansas has shown a fickleness of disposition or lack of persistence and fortitude. In political experiment she may, sometimes, get too far out on the skirmish line but she never gets quite back to the main body of troops, and once having established a conviction that conviction is rarely or never abandoned.

The first of the states to adopt constitutional prohibition, through the stress and storm of criticism and attack and misrepresentation lasting for more than 30 years the sentiment of Kansas has grown stronger steadily in support of the theory she espoused in her youth, and today she is the acknowledged champion and most successful example of its practical operation.

Her people may move to other states but almost without exception they hold her in loyal memory and meet with almost religious fervor to keep burning the fires of their devotion. Her citizens are not all saints nor has her political history been free from scandal. Corruption has sometimes entered the doors of her legislatures and the leaders in whom her people trusted have sometimes betrayed them and shown their feet of clay.

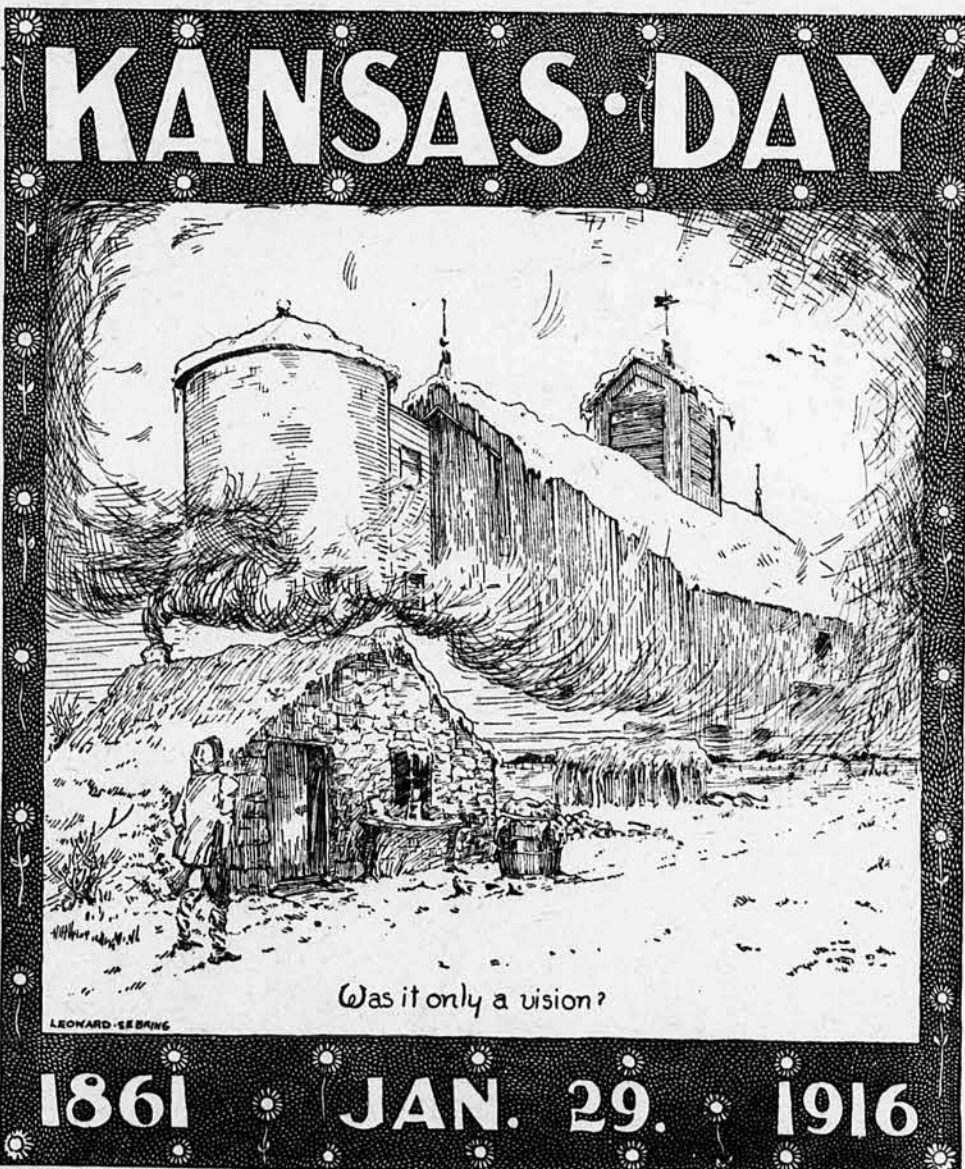
In fifty-five years Kansas has developed from what was considered a desert land until she leads by a long margin in the production of the staff of life every other state in the Union; leads also in that most wonderful of the grasses, alfalfa and now produces one-fifth of all the alfalfa in the United States; leads also in what are known as the sorghums, kafir, milo, feterita.

The largest cow ever exhibited to curious throngs was calved in Kansas and matured with Kansas grass and grain. The king of pacers, whose track record astonished the frequenters of the speed ring, was foaled in Kansas and in his youth was fed on her bluestem pastures.

The champion of the fistic arena is a Kansan whose chief boast is that he has never tasted intoxicating liquor and that he is going back to the farm.

But more important than all other crops is the crop of ideas sown by the people who have settled in her fertile valleys and wind swept plains; for with all our short comings, our sometimes impractical and impracticable experiments, the voice of Kansas rings true; the spirit of Kansas stands for a higher civilization, for a more equitable distribution of wealth, for better opportunities for the masses; for a grander democracy.

And now on her fifty-fifth birthday as I believe and hope, in the maturity of her powers, chastened by adversities, made wiser by bitter experience, Kansas is better prepared than ever to lead the forces that make for the good of the race that is now, and the generations yet unborn.



1861

JAN. 29.

1916



# Why Not More Alfalfa?

## This Legume is the Most Profitable General Field Crop in Kansas on Soils to Which it is Adapted

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

**A**STEADY increase in the acreage of alfalfa has been a feature in the growing of this crop in Kansas. This has been fairly rapid; in 1891, the state had 34,384 acres of alfalfa; in 1894, 90,325 acres; in 1899, 278,477 acres; in 1904, 557,569 acres; in 1909, 993,539 acres; and in 1914, 1,193,641 acres. While this growth has been encouraging it has not been so rapid as the excellent profits which have been made from this legume would justify.

However, the high value of the crop is being generally appreciated over the state. Here is an important thing to consider, too: As a rule the counties which are high in the acreage of alfalfa also are noted as rich counties—if you do not believe this just consider such counties as Jewell, with 51,293 acres; Butler, 45,629 acres; Washington, 32,149 acres; and Cowley, 41,334 acres. While all the prosperity of these excellent counties is not due to alfalfa, it has helped greatly. The fact is very obvious that there is a close relation between the prosperity of a community and the acreage of alfalfa and the other legumes. For one thing, in addition to the profits which are obtained from the crop, a large alfalfa acreage also is a good indication that considerable attention is being paid to soil fertility in that section, and also that it is probable that there is a great deal of livestock.

There is no good reason why the acreage of alfalfa should not be increased in Kansas until it is two or three times the present area. This is especially obvious when it is considered that alfalfa is producing a higher acre return than the grain crops, and that in addition it also is possible to get a considerable return from the profit which is made when the hay is fed to animals. More than this, the alfalfa will add a great deal of humus and nitrogen to the soil—and this is needed badly enough in Kansas.

However, there has been a decrease with the alfalfa acreage in some places where a much larger planting would be desirable. Norton county is a good example of this. The acreage of alfalfa has been decreasing in that county for several years, until it was down to 8,608 acres in 1914, which is a bad showing, when the excellent adaptation of the soil of this county to alfalfa is considered. Of course, it is true that a part of the decrease in the alfalfa acreage in that county was on the upland soil that is not adapted to the crop, but it is just as true that there are many thousands



Alfalfa, High Grain Yields and Prosperity Usually go Together in Kansas to Establish a More Profitable and Satisfactory Farming System.

of acres of bottom land in that county that should be growing alfalfa which are used for grain crops. Northwestern Kansas is not paying nearly so much attention to alfalfa on the bottom lands as it should.

In the opposite corner of the state there also is a remarkably small acreage of alfalfa; Cherokee county grew 942 acres of alfalfa in 1914, while Crawford county had but 1,272 acres. Of course it is true that the soils in that section are not all well adapted to the crop, but it is just as true that the alfalfa would grow much better if some attention were paid to getting the fields in good condition. For example, O. A. Rhoads of Columbus has grown alfalfa on hardpan land of a type which no other man in the world ever grew it on, and he did it by making over the soil, at a cost of \$19.60 an acre and a little work. The hay grown the second year the crop was planted was worth \$47.50, so it is quite obvious that the work paid well. He tile-drained this soil, to get away from the water being held so the roots would be killed. In addition, 2 tons of ground limestone an acre was applied, to overcome the acid condition which had caused considerable trouble for many years. The soil was prepared properly of course when the alfalfa was planted, and it made a successful growth.

Quite frequently there is some soil on a farm that is adapted to alfalfa even if most of it is not. This is true especially in southeastern Kansas, but the rule applies to some extent all over the state. In Woodson and Wilson counties, for example, there is a great deal of land along the creeks which is well drained and it has an excellent adaptation for alfalfa. As a rule such land is "made" soil, which has been formed largely by water action, and it frequently is surrounded by soil which will not grow the crop at all. It is extremely important on such places that the alfalfa adaptations of the soil should be considered most carefully before the crop is planted.

Alfalfa has an interesting history in Kansas, which is being investigated by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture. The oldest

fields thus far reported are two in Hamilton county, 33 and 32 years of age, respectively, and one of 32 years in Rooks. The Hamilton county seedling of 1887 "is as good as ever," the owner says, while the Rooks county correspondent says he has "some good alfalfa 32 years old."

As to the first alfalfa sown in the state, the earliest date thus far ascertained is 1869, when D. B. Long of Ellsworth seeded a tract to this legume. Emil Hoffman is credited with introducing alfalfa on his farm, south of Junction City, in 1872, while J. A. Blackshere, of Chase county, grew it in 1874 or 1875, if not before. The board's information indicates that a Cloud county pioneer grew alfalfa in 1870, and farmers in Atchison, Barber and McPherson counties made sowings as early as 1875.

According to H. D. Hughes, professor of crops in the Iowa state college, who has made a careful study of alfalfa, the crop dates back many years before the Christian era. It probably had its origin in the valleys of Media, located in western Asia. Gradually spreading westward, it had reached Persia by 500 B. C. and Greece by 470 B. C. It was used very largely as a forage crop for army horses, and its wide distribution probably was due to the Graeco-Persian wars. From Greece alfalfa gradually spread to Italy, then to Spain, France, Germany and England.

The Arabs called this great forage plant "alsacfatsh," which means "best kind of fodder." Later the Spanish name "alfalfa" came into more general use, though in many parts of Europe the plant is called "lucerne," supposedly after a river valley in northern Italy.

In the United States alfalfa's history is rather brief. Lucerne was introduced into New York about 1620 where it made but a partial success, probably because little was known of its habit of growth or of the best way of handling the crop. Later it is recorded that both Washington and Jefferson grew this forage crop on their farms. During the Spanish invasion alfalfa was carried into Mexico and then northward into Texas and California. Here again it seems to have been neglected and it remained for

the Americans ultimately to develop this wonderful plant.

This occurred soon after the California gold discoveries in 1848. Some of the gold hunters who made the trip to California by water around South America stopped by the wayside in Chili and there found luxurious fields of alfalfa. They carried small quantities of this seed to California in 1854, where it gained a firm foothold, until in a very few years there were vast acreages of alfalfa supporting thousands of cattle, horses and sheep. Apparently the climatic and soil conditions of California were almost ideal and the crop thrived under the care of the American farmers.

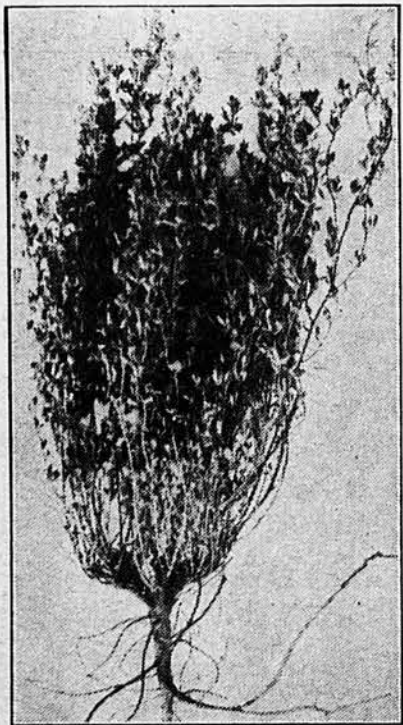
Its rapid introduction into other western states followed and probably was in a large measure due to the scattering of California gold seekers who had become familiar with this wonderful crop. For many years it was supposed that alfalfa could be grown successfully in the western states only, and here its growth soon became very general. It was not until many years after it was grown extensively as far east as Kansas that the farmers of the Mississippi valley and eastward considered it adaptable to their conditions.

The seedbed preparation of land for alfalfa is much better understood today among Kansas farmers than ever. There is a general appreciation of the importance of a firm seedbed in growing this crop, which is doing much to increase the chances for success. Many farmers have reached the point in the growing of alfalfa where they are almost as certain of getting a stand as with any other crop.

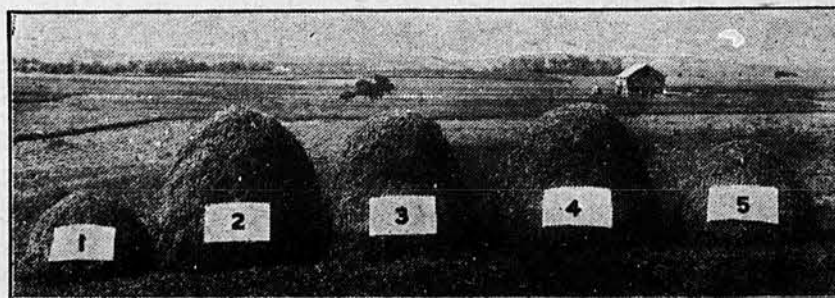
This has not always been the rule, however. Twenty years ago, when Kansas had only 100,000 acres of alfalfa it was very common to sow the crop on a loose seedbed, and the failures were many. The principles of growing the crop were not well understood, and anyhow occasionally a crop sown on poorly prepared ground would do well—usually because of abnormal conditions such as heavy rainfall about seeding time or soon after—so the believers in loose seedbeds were abundant. It is only in the last few years that the ideal of the firm seedbed, with the capillary attraction well restored and with an abundance of available plant food and moisture, has been well understood.

And there may be a great deal more to having the land in good condition for alfalfa than the mere seedbed preparation.

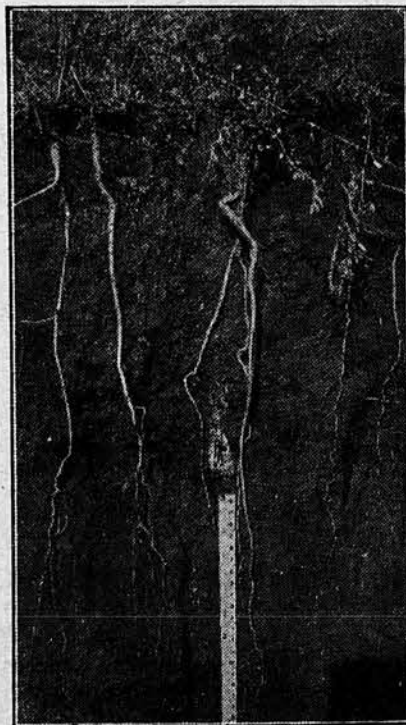
(Continued on Page 15.)



An Alfalfa Plant Grown in Limestone Soil.



Yields From the One-tenth Acre Alfalfa Plots for the First Cutting On the Fertilizer Tests On the College Farm.



Alfalfa Roots One Year Old in Well Drained Land.



# THE BROWN MOUSE

## BY HERBERT QUICK

(Copyright 1915, the Bobbs-Merrill Co.)



Jim was in Agony.

### A MAIDEN'S "HUMPH"

FARM-HAND nodded in answer to a question asked him by Napoleon on the morning of Waterloo. The nod was false or the emperor misunderstood—and Waterloo was lost. On the nod of a farm hand rested the fate of Europe. This story may not be so important as the battle of Waterloo—and it may be. I think that Napoleon was sure to lose to Wellington sooner or later, and therefore the words "fate of Europe" in the last paragraph should be understood as modified by "for a while." But this story may change the world permanently. We will not discuss that, if you please. What I am endeavoring to make plain is that this history would never have been written if a farmer's daughter had not said "Humph!" to her father's hired man.

Of course she never said it as it is printed. People never say "Humph!" in that way. She just closed her lips tight in the manner of people who have a great deal to say and prefer not to say it, and—I dislike to record this of a young lady who has been "off to school," but truthfulness compels—she grunted through her little nose the ordinary "Humph!" of conversational commerce, which was accepted at its face value by the farm-hand as an evidence of displeasure, disapproval, and even of contempt. Things then began to happen as they never would have done if the maiden hadn't "Humphed!" and this is a history of those happenings.

As I have said it may be more important than Waterloo. Uncle Tom's Cabin was, and I hope—I am just beginning, you know—to make this a much greater book than Uncle Tom's Cabin. And it all rests on a "Humph!" Holmes says.

"Soft is the breath of a maiden's 'Yes,' Not the light gossamer stirs with less," but what bard shall rightly sing the importance of a maiden's "Humph!" when I shall have finished telling what came of what Jennie Woodruff said to Jim Irwin, her father's hired man?

Jim brought from his day's work all the fragrances of next year's meadows. He had been feeding the crops. All things have opposite poles, and the scents of the farm are no exception to the rule. Just now, Jim Irwin possessed in his clothes and person the olfactory pole opposite to the new-mown hay, the fragrant butter and the scented breath of the lowing kine—perspiration and top-dressing.

He was not quite so keenly conscious of this as was Jennie Woodruff. Had he been so, the glimmer of her white pique dress on the bench under the basswood would not have drawn him back from the gate. He had come to the house to ask Colonel Woodruff about the farm work, and having received instructions to take a team and join in the road work next day, he had gone down the walk between the beds of four o'clocks and petunias to the

lane. Turning to latch the gate, he saw through the dusk the white dress under the tree and drawn by the greatest attraction known in nature, had re-entered the Woodruff grounds and strolled back.

A brief hello betrayed old acquaintance, and that social equality which still persists in theory between the work people on the American farm and the family of the employer. A desultory murmur of voices ensued. Jim Irwin sat down on the bench—not too close, he it observed, to the pique skirt. . . . There came into the voices a note of deeper earnestness, betokening something quite aside from the rippling of the course of true love running smoothly. In the man's voice was a tone of protest and pleading. . . .

"I know you are," said she; "but after all these years don't you think you should be at least preparing to be something more than that?"

"What can I do?" he pleaded. "I'm tied hand and foot. . . . I might have. . . ."

"You might have," said she, "but, Jim, you haven't seen any prospects. . . ."

and I don't see any prospects. . . . I have been writing for the farm papers," said Jim; "but . . ."

But that doesn't get you anywhere, you know. . . . You're a great deal more able and intelligent than Ed—and see what a fine position he has in Chicago. . . .

"There's mother, you know," said Jim gently.

"You can't do anything here," said Jennie. "You've been a farm hand for fifteen years. . . . and you always will be unless you pull yourself loose. Even a girl can make a place for herself if she doesn't marry and leaves the farm. You're twenty-eight years old."

"It's all wrong!" said Jim gently. "The farm ought to be the place for the best sort of career—I love the soil!"

"I have been teaching for only two years, and they say I'll be nominated for county superintendent if I'll take it. Of course I won't—it seems silly—but if it were you, now, it would be a first step to a life that leads to something."

"Mother and I can live on my wages—and the garden and chickens and the cow," said Jim. "After I received my teacher's certificate, I tried to work out some way of doing the same thing on a country teacher's wages. I couldn't. It doesn't seem right."

Jim rose and after pacing back and forth sat down again, a little closer to Jennie. Jennie moved away to the extreme end of the bench, and the shrinking away of Jim as if he had been repelled by some sort of negative magnetism showed either sensitiveness or temper.

"It seems as if it ought to be possible," said Jim, "for a man to do work on the farm, or in the rural schools, that would make him a livelihood. If he is only a field-hand, it ought to be possible for him to save money and buy a farm."

"Pa's land is worth two hundred dollars an acre," said Jennie. "Six months of your wages for an acre—even if you lived on nothing."

"No," he assented, "it can't be done. And the other thing can't, either. There ought to be such conditions that a teacher could make a living."

"They do," said Jennie, "if they can live at home during vacations. I do."

"But a man teaching in the country ought to be able to marry."

"Marry!" said Jennie, rather unfeelingly, I think. "You marry!" Then after remaining silent for nearly a minute, she uttered the syllable—without the utterance of which this narrative would not have been written. "You marry! Humph!"

Jim Irwin arose from the bench tingling with the insult he found in her tone. They had been boy-and-girl sweethearts in the old days at the Woodruff schoolhouse down the road, and before the fateful time when Jennie went "off to school" and Jim began to support his mother. They had even kissed—and on Jim's side, lonely as was his life, cut off as it necessarily was from all companionship save that of his tiny home and his fellow-workers of the field, the tender little love-story

was the sole romance of his life. Jennie's "Humph!" retired this romance from circulation, he felt. It showed contempt for the idea of his marrying. It relegated him to a sexless category with other defectives, and badged him with the celibacy of a sort of twentieth-century monk, without the honor of the priestly vocation. From another girl it would have been bad enough, but from Jennie Woodruff—and especially on that quiet summer night under the linden—it was insupportable.

"Good night," said Jim—simply because he could not trust himself to say more.

"Good night," replied Jennie, and sat for a long time wondering just how deeply she had unintentionally wounded the feelings of her father's field-hand; deciding that if he was driven from her forever, it would solve the problem of terminating that old childish love affair which still persisted in occupying a suite of rooms all of its own in her memory; and finally repenting of the unpremeditated thrust which might easily have hurt too deeply so sensitive a man as Jim Irwin. But girls are not usually so made as to feel any very bitter remorse for their male victims, and so Jennie slept very well that night.

Great events, I find myself repeating, sometimes hinge on trivial things. Considered deeply, all those matters which we are wont to call great events are only the outward and visible results of occurrences in the minds and souls of people. Sir Walter Raleigh thought of laying his cloak under the feet of Queen Elizabeth as she passed over a mud-puddle, and all the rest of his career followed, as the effect of Sir Walter's mental attitude. Elias Howe thought of a machine for sewing, Eli Whitney of a machine for ginning cotton, George Stephenson of a tubular boiler for his locomotive engine, and Cyrus McCormick of a sickle-bar, and the world was changed by those thoughts, rather than by the machines themselves. John D. Rockefeller thought strongly that he would be rich, and this thought, not the Standard Oil Company changed the commerce and finance of the world. As a man thinks so is he; and as men think so is the world. Jim Irwin went home thinking of the "Humph!" of Jennie Woodruff—thinking with hot waves and cold waves running over his body, and swellings in his throat. Such thoughts centered on his club foot made Lord Byron a great sardonic poet. That club foot set him apart from the world of boys and tortured him into a fury which lasted until he had lashed society with the whips of his scorn.

Jim Irwin was not club footed; far from it. He was bony and rugged and homely, with a big mouth, and wide ears, and a form stooped with labor. He had fine, lambent, gentle eyes which lighted up his face when he smiled, as Lincoln's illuminated his. He was not ugly. In fact, if that quality which fair ladies—if they are wise—prize far more than physical beauty, the quality called charm, can with propriety be ascribed to a field-hand who has just finished a day of the rather unfragrant labor to which I have referred, Jim Irwin possessed charm. That is why little Jennie Woodruff had asked him to help with her lessons, rather oftener than was necessary, in those old days in the Woodruff schoolhouse when Jennie wore her hair down her back.

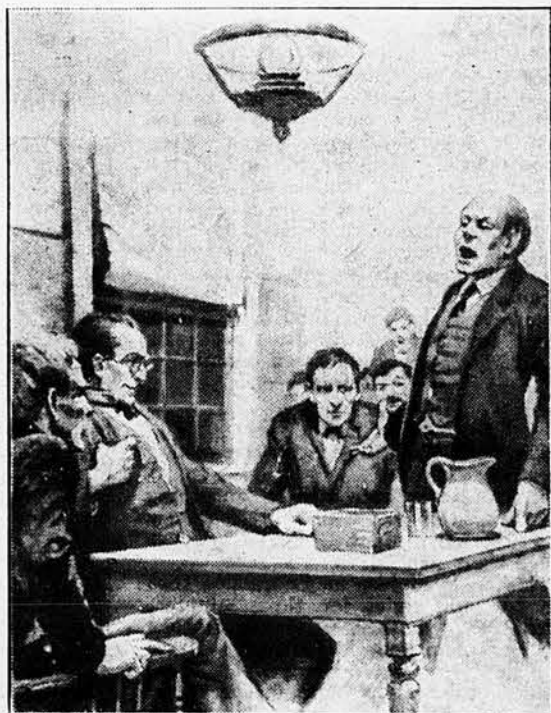
But in spite of this homely charm of personality, Jim Irwin was set off from his fellows of the Woodruff neighborhood in a manner quite as segregative as was Byron by his deformity. He was different. In local parlance, he was an off ox. He was as odd as Dick's hatband. He ran in a gang by himself, like Deacon Avery's celebrated bull. He failed to matriculate in the boy banditti which played cards in the haymows on rainy days, told stereotyped stories that smelled to heaven, raided melon patches and orchards, swore horribly like Sir Toby Belch, and played pool in the village saloon. He had always liked to read, and had piles of literature in his attic room which was good, because it was cheap.

Very few people know that cheap literature is very likely to be good, because it is old and unprotected by copyright. He had Emerson, Thoreau, a John B. Alden edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia of English Literature, some Franklin Square editions of standard poets in paper covers, and a few Ruskins and Carlyles—all read to rags. He talked the book English of these authors, mispronouncing many of the hard words, because he had never heard them pronounced by anyone except himself, and had no standards of comparison. You find this sort of thing in the utterances of self-educated recluses. And he had piles of reports of the secretary of agriculture, college bulletins from Ames, and publications of the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In fact, he had a good library of publications which can be obtained gratis, or very cheaply—and he knew their contents. He had a personal philosophy, which while it had cost him the world in which his fellows lived, had given him one of his own, in which he moved as lonely as a cloud, and as untouched of the like about him.

He seemed superior to the neighbor boys, and felt so; but this feeling was curiously mingled with a sense of degradation. By every test of common life, he was a failure. His family history was a badge of failure. People despised a man who was so incontestably smarter than they, and yet could do no better with himself than to work in the fields alongside the tramps and transients and hoboes who drifted back and forth as the casual market for labor and the lure of the cities swept them. Save for his mother and their cow and garden and flock of fowls and their wretched little rented house, he was a tramp himself.

His father had been no better. He had come into the neighborhood from nobody knows where, selling fruit trees, with a wife and baby in his old buggy—and had died suddenly, leaving the baby and widow, and nothing else save the horse and buggy. That horse and buggy were still on the Irwin books represented by Spot the cow—so persistent are the assets of cautious poverty. Mrs. Irwin had labored in kitchen and sewing room until Jim had been able to assume the breadwinner's burden—which he did about the time he finished the curriculum of the Woodruff District school. He was an off ox and odd as Dick's hatband, largely because his duties to his mother and his love of reading kept him from joining the gangs whereof I have spoken. His duties, his mother, and his father's status as an outcast were to him the equivalent of the Byronic club foot, because they took away his citizenship in Boyville, and drove him in upon himself, and, at first, upon his school books which he mastered so easily and quickly as to become the star pupil of the Woodruff District school, and later upon Emerson, Thoreau, Ruskin and the poets, and the agricultural reports and bulletins. All this degraded—or exalted—him to

(Continued on Page 32.)



"We Have With Us Tonight—"



## Let's Feed More Lambs

BY A. C. TODD.

For profit in the feeding and marketing of lambs one should begin work now. Profit comes from fattening them in the shortest time possible and at the least expense. Soybeans are planted with every hill of corn put in at my farm. I use a planter with the soybean attachment and plant 3 beans to every 2 grains of corn. A bushel of beans will plant about 10 acres. I get best results by using an early maturing corn. It does not grow so large, shades the ground less and the beans grow larger and produce more abundantly. The seed maturing varieties are best although the Yellow Mammoth produces the most foliage.

Cultivation of the earliest corn will be completed about June 20 to July 1. Following this I plant New Era cowpeas between the rows with a 1-horse wheat drill, a bushel of seed being sufficient for 5 acres. Also I sow rape between the corn and the fence and in all other vacant places, especially where the ground is rich. Rape does not grow well on poor land. By getting all the vacant spots planted to rape, soybeans, and cowpeas and with the beans in the corn and the meadow aftermath and stubble fields I can handle from 5 to 8 lambs to the acre for 3 months. This is as long as I can keep them cheaply and generally in 3 months they are fat and show a gain of 20 to 25 pounds. There is only one way to procure these lambs and that is to give your order to a reliable commission firm, one that has an experienced sheep man who can select the brightest healthy lambs. Usually the fields are ready for pasturage September 1.

We prefer Western lambs. In getting them started on feed we drive them slowly home from the station, letting them graze along the road. Early morning is best for the lambs are thirsty and the dew will quench their thirst. If they have access to water they may drink too much. If it is a warm day let them rest in the shade, then give them pasturage on your shortest grass with plenty of water and a little salt every day. Go among the lambs and get acquainted. When turned in the cornfield first they should not remain long. Begin getting them out of the field in an hour as it takes some time. Do this for two or three days leaving them a little longer each time. Drive them to water every day and give them salt. You should see every lamb at least once each day. Dogs and wolves sometimes cause trouble and we must have a liberal bounty on wolves and a stringent dog law before Missouri ever will become a sheep raising state. Missouri farmers know that sheep are profitable and add fertility to the soil, but few try to raise them on account of the dogs and wolves.

When your lambs are ready for market it will take about 25 per cent more room to send them back, so it often is best for two or more farmers to buy at the same time so they can ship back together. Then they will have full loads. Here is my record for feeding operations in 1914:

September 13, 1914, bought 658 Western lambs averaging 54 pounds at a cost of \$6.75 for 100 pounds. Total cost of flock \$2,501.56. These lambs run on 120 acres planted as described and had in addition a few acres of short grass and a little corn the last 3 weeks. They were shipped November 14, having been fed 52 days. The number shipped was 638, 18 having been killed and two crippled by dogs and wolves. The lambs weighed 73 pounds average at home and the selling weight at market was 68 pounds. Market price was \$8.65 for 100 pounds and the gross receipts \$2,674.43. Total cost price \$2,635.21. Net gain, \$1,012.22, a gain of \$1.52 to the lamb.

## Slightly Curious

The little Sloan boy is forever asking questions.

"You'd better keep still or something will happen to you," his mother finally told him one night. "Curiosity once killed a cat you know."

This made so deep an impression that the boy was quiet for three minutes. Then: "Say, mother, what was it that cat wanted to know?"—Grit.

Keep at least one horse in the stable with shoes fit to travel on icy roads in case of an emergency. The patent shoes with the adjustable calks are the best.

## Duroc-Jerseys in the Lead

## Seventy-eight Capper Pig Club Boys Have Purchased Sows

BY JOHN F. CASE  
Contest Manager

RED hogs still are in the lead in the big contest, but the blacks are making them "go some." Of the 78 boys who have purchased sows for entry in the Capper Pig Club contest 35 own Duroc-Jerseys; 31 bought Poland Chinas; six have Chester White and O. I. C. purebreds; four favored the great bacon breed, the Hampshire, and two bank on the curly-tailed Berkshire. These 78 sows represent an investment of \$2,082.15, an average of a little more than \$25.50 each. Ten boys owned their contest sows or have bought with their own money. This investment totals \$204, the average not being quite so high as where the money was borrowed. Of all the sows bought for this contest but one complaint by a purchaser has been made, and this matter is being satisfactorily adjusted. All the sows but three have been purchased from Kansas breeders.



Of the 27 counties not represented in the foregoing list 14 have approved county representatives who have not yet purchased sows, seven have representatives who have not yet qualified, and six: Ellis, Hodgeman, Lincoln, Rawlins, Rush and Wyandotte have no names enrolled. Entry from these counties must be made before February 15 if they are to have representatives. The age limit is 12 to 18 years. Any person who has not read about the rules and prizes can obtain complete information by writing to the contest manager.

Although there are but few O. I. C. sows entered in the contest Victor Raichart, representative from Cheyenne county, has the distinction of owning the highest priced animal entered so far. Victor paid \$65 for a bred sow and a good big express bill added. His contest animal comes from a famous winning strain and Victor evidently expects to lay the foundation for a herd of prize winners. While I do not think it is advisable to pay more than \$50 for a sow to be entered in this contest all the boys will join with me in wishing Victor success. Possibly our young friend (he's only 12) thinks there's something in a name. You know the prize pig grower for Kansas last year was Victor Hurd of Lyon county. And Lyon, by the way, still lacks an approved representative although there are ten boys in line. The first three boys notified failed to qualify.

Several boys who bought black hogs have been very "game." Walter Kramer representing Ness county, Charles Kline, representing Greeley, and Boyd Howell, Seward county representative, each paid \$50 for his Poland China. Forty dollars is the limit on Duroc-Jerseys, Harry Fowler of Nemaha county and Roy Miller of Elk each having invested that amount. The high Hampshire is owned by Ray Jones of Reno county. Ray paid \$50 for her and he's mighty proud of his choice. "I think I have the finest sow in Kansas," writes Ray. "You are pretty sure to hear from Katie and me about December 20, 1916." Some pep for a 13-year-old chap, don't you think? Katie is a 360-pounder and is registered. Arthur Gilbert of Coffey county owns a classy Berkshire sow that cost \$40. His running mate as a Berkshire booster is Ray Ronsey of Osborne county. Ray, who is one of the few boys in the contest 18 years old, paid \$30 for his sow. Most of the boys entered in the contest are under 16.

And now having told you some interesting things about the contest, let's read what one of the big Iowa breeders of Poland Chinas has to say about a sow and pigs. It will be especially interesting to the boys who have black hogs, and just as valuable to the others.

## Make the Sow Exercise.

A blue grass pasture that has not been pastured too closely during the summer is a good place for the pregnant sow. With a corn stalk field having an ear of corn here and there, a quarter of a mile away, or a half mile is better, it makes an ideal combination, says M. P. Hancher in the American Swineherd. Watch the old sow, as she will go out to the grass and root around for a while in the snow, and get a small feed of grass, then off she goes to the stalk field, and the way she parades around, looking for that extra ear of corn is sure to keep her in ideal condition. This, with a light feed of oats in the morning and a mixture of ground oats and middlings, equal parts, with about 2 or 3 quarts of tankage and as much oilmeal, to a bushel of the mixture, will make an ideal slop, or, if it is preferred, you can feed it dry. I have fed both ways with equal success. If you have no stalk field or pasture, see that the sow takes exercise and plenty of it, even if you have to drive her. Put the corn away off at the other end of the pasture or lot, and don't take pity on her and carry it back to the nest for if you do you are like the parent who makes a "sissy" of his boy, spoiling her for life, or at least for this season.

A few days before farrowing get the sow into a good warm pen. Get her in at night and be sure to let her out every day. You may ask, why? It is to take her accustomed walk, as she needs it and will get restless and very likely go wrong if she doesn't get it. Feed a little lighter ration at this time. Use some bran and leave out some of the middlings, tankage and oil meal. Feed enough of this to keep the bowels in good condition up to farrowing time.

See that your sow has a good bed; nothing is any better than clean wild hay. She will usually start making her nest several hours before farrowing. Keep a watch on her and see that she does not kill the little ones, if she is very restless, as she is liable to step on them or lie on them, if they are not cared for. Put the little fellows in a box lined with some feed sacks or something of that kind and keep them warm

until the sow is through, and quieted down, then give her the pigs and if she will let you work with them see that each one gets started to getting his dinner.

If possible, don't bother the sow, except to take away the wet bedding and the after-birth, and see that she has some lukewarm water handy for from 24 to 48 hours, then give her a little slop. I put nothing but a handful of bran in the first feed, and gradually increase by adding a little ground oats, and a spoonful of tankage to start with at the end of about the fourth day. After this you will have to be governed by the condition of the pigs. If they show signs of scours, feed lighter for a few days, and then try feeding a little more. Don't overfeed on rich fat-forming feed, for if you do, you will surely have trouble, for the little fellows will have thumps and that means "good-bye piggy." Nine out of ten never get over it.

After the second day, if possible, let the sow out for a walk. She won't stay long, but it will do her good, and as soon as the little fellows are marked, let them out for exercise. We let ours out into the alley-way, and you would be surprised to see how young they will start to run from one end of the hog house to the other. "It is a sight for sore eyes," to see 140 to 150 all playing in the hog house at once.

## Rules Worth Remembering.

Give a variety of feed and corn enough to keep pregnant sows on the gain.

Make the ration a little lighter or more bulky just before farrowing.

Feed nothing but water, with the chill taken off, for the first 24 to 48 hours.

Give good dry bedding, and change as often as necessary to keep dry.

Feed light the first ten days after farrowing.

Make all changes in feed gradually.

Have plenty of good clean water where they can get it often, both before and after farrowing.

Give plenty of exercise, either voluntary or compel them to, if they fail to take it themselves, even if you have to drive them.

See that the little fellows have a chance to run and play after the first few days and if they persist in staying in the nest, shut them out where it is warm. When they get hungry they will move around some.

## Smith's Postponed Sale

J. W. Smith's postponed dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Beloit, Kan., last Wednesday, January 19 was a big success. The entire offering of 52 head averaged \$90. Thirty cows and heifers averaged \$93; 14 bulls averaged \$107. While the sale was very satisfactory to Mr. Smith the average would have been much better if the sale could have been held January 12, but owing to the blizzard it was impossible. There were many bargains in the sale. Mr. Smith was congratulated upon the quality of the offering. The sale was conducted by Colonel Bob Harriman and Will Myers. Here is a list of the principal buyers with their post office addresses:

## Bulls.

Gallant Knight Star, May 16, 1908,	
Frank Wilson, Glasco, Kan.....	\$217.50
King Knight, January 3, 1914, Vint	
Plymot, Barnard, Kan.....	130.00
Star Knight, January 27, 1914, L. C.	
Kemper, Lenora, Kan.....	130.00
George Knight, February 22, 1915,	
Jacob Meedton, Beloit.....	120.00
Royal Duke, November 11, 1914, T. E.	
Loge, Lenora.....	141.00
Woodrow Knight, July 11, 1914, Long	
& Son, Edmund, Kan.....	112.50
King Royal, November 16, 1914, Wm.	
Marcus, Lenora.....	136.00
La Duke, May 1, 1914, J. F. Giser,	
Lenora.....	105.00
Solemn Knight, February 3, 1915, B.	
M. Ramsey, Beloit, Kan.....	82.50

## Females.

Birthday Gift, March 25, 1909, E. T.	
Potest, Washington, Kan.....	120.00
Seventh Josephine, May 1, 1907,	
Frank Wilson.....	90.00
Josetta, March 11, 1912, C. H. Lattin,	
Portia, Kan.....	120.00
Queen, October 17, 1906, Len Curtis,	
Glen Elder, Kan.....	115.00
Sunflower Lass, June 15, 1910, W. E.	
Hockett, Jewell City, Kan.....	115.00
Sunflower Lass 2d, January 1, 1913,	
W. E. Hockett.....	115.00
Lucy, May 21, 1910, Frank Wilson...	100.00
Annetta 4th, August 6, 1907, C. S.	
Simon, Greenleaf, Kan.....	122.50
Kansas Rose, October 4, 1910, Frank	
Wilson.....	112.50
Grace, March 11, 1913, E. T. Potest...	101.00
Eighth Josephine, November 30, 1911,	
Frank Wilson.....	90.00
Ninth Josephine, January 1, 1913,	
J. L. Wisdom, Colby, Kan.....	87.50
Princess, October 17, 1906, Charles	
File, Beloit.....	100.00
Caroline, February 11, 1914, William	
Curtis.....	90.00
Thelma, July 3, 1914, C. E. McKIn-	
nie, Beloit.....	82.00



It's a Fine Thing to be Able to Say "That Hog is Mine." No Boy in the Capper Pig Club Contest Needs to "Whack Up" With Dad.





# I'LL PUT YOUR STOCK

in a thriving condition, make the ailing ones healthy and expel the **WORMS.**

**DR. GILBERT HESS**  
Doctor of Veterinary Science  
Doctor of Medicine

If you have a sick or injured animal write me at once, giving symptoms, and I will send you prescription and letter of advice free of charge. Send 2c stamp for reply.

## Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

I urge every farmer to see to it right now that his work horses are put in condition for the hard work of spring and summer, so that when the sun shines your horses will be rid of their old coats, full of stamina and ready for business.

And don't overlook the spring pig crop—the mortgage lifters. Start them off free from disease—free from worms.

Be sure, also, that your milk cows are thoroughly conditioned for the long, heavy milking season, and that those with calf are vigorous and fit.

Remember, your stock have been cooped up for the last few months and have been on dry feed. As corn or oats, hay and fodder do not contain the laxatives and tonics so abundantly supplied in grass, your stock are pretty apt to be out of fix. Some of your animals are liable to be constipated, rough in hair, their legs may have become stocked, or they have dropsical swellings, but the most common disease of all, especially among hogs, is worms—worms.

## DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

**25-lb. Pail, \$1.60. 100-lb. Sack, \$5.00**

*Highly Concentrated, as the Small Dose Quantity Proves*

Now, as a worm expeller, I will go the limit in guaranteeing my Stock Tonic. To clean out your hogs, put in the swill one tablespoonful of my Tonic to every two hogs twice a day and you'll make short work of the worms. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is

## A Sure Worm Expeller A SPLENDID TONIC

This preparation of mine is 24 years old, farmers everywhere have tested it. I feed it to my own stock, for I know that it contains the necessary ingredients for enriching the blood, improving the digestion and assimilation, keeping the entire animal system clean and well regulated.

Now here is my guarantee to you—a guarantee that my dealer in your town will back up in letter and spirit; it must surely convince you of the undoubted faith I have in this preparation—read it very carefully:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will put your animals in a thriving condition, make the ailing ones healthy and expel the worms, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your stock, and if it does not do as I claim, return the empty packages and my dealer will refund your money.

And here are my prices—just half what the peddler charges: 25-lb. pail, \$1.60; 100-lb. sack, \$5.00. Smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South). Sold only by dependable dealers who are known for square dealing.

*I have a book about Dr. Hess Stock Tonic that you may have for the asking.*

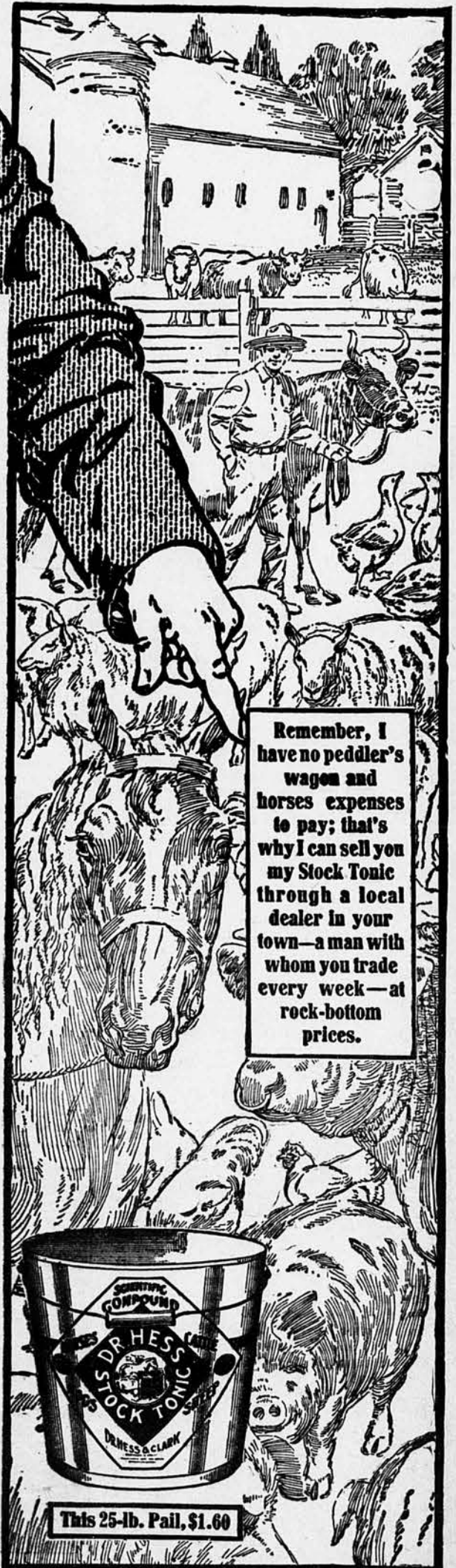
**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio**

### Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

This is just the time you should be giving your poultry this splendid tonic. It will put them in fine condition, make your hens lay, ensure fertile hatching eggs and strong, vigorous chicks. Very economical—a penny's worth is enough for 30 fowl per day. Sold only by reliable dealers—1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). Guaranteed.

### Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or, if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy, sifting-top cans. 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c (except in Canada and the far West). I guarantee it.



Remember, I have no peddler's wagon and horses expenses to pay; that's why I can sell you my Stock Tonic through a local dealer in your town—a man with whom you trade every week—at rock-bottom prices.



**This 25-lb. Pail, \$1.60**



## Cottonseed Meal for Cattle

BY C. A. WILLSON.

The feeding and finishing of cattle on cottonseed meal is a somewhat new industry. Cottonseed meal was fed to cattle in the United States previous to 1864, but only during the last 15 years has it come into extensive use. Coulter notes that "in 1850 cottonseed was treated as garbage and dumped on the waste heap. Twenty years later it was looked upon as a valuable fertilizer; by 1880 the cottonseed was found to be a nutritious cattle feed, and by 1890 cottonseed oil was used as a substitute for olive oil, and it is now a human food." The cottonseed product of the South is now worth from 150 to 200 million dollars a year. Sixty years ago laws were passed making it a punishable offense for cotton ginner to leave cottonseed around the cotton gin to rot, and equally punishable to dump the seed with linters attached into streams.

Not more than three-fifths of the cottonseed is yet used to the best advantage. Millions of dollars' worth of fertility is removed from the southern farms every year in the form of cottonseed. During the year 1909 more than 53 million dollars' worth of fertility was thus removed, of which but a small portion was returned. Twenty-five per cent of the meal manufactured is exported, and of the remaining amount not more than 15 per cent is fed in the South. In 1909 the value of the fertility exported to other countries from the South in the form of cottonseed meal and cottonseed was 18 million dollars. The loss in fertility each year from the southern farms from cottonseed alone that is sold is more than 44 million dollars. It is true that a large amount of this loss is being replaced each year with fertilizer purchased, but it could be much more economically replaced by feeding the cottonseed meal to livestock.

Cottonseed meal probably is the cheapest source of protein among the feed stuffs on the market today. High grade cottonseed meal contains 41 per cent crude protein and 37 per cent digestible protein. It contains more than three times as much protein as bran; 7 pounds more in 100 pounds than linseed meal; 40 per cent more than dried brewers' grain, and 36 per cent more protein than gluten meal. Because of its high protein content it is valuable for balancing such palatable roughages as silage and cottonseed hulls.

Until within recent years cottonseed meal has been least appreciated in its home country. Our exports are increasing instead of decreasing. During 1913 we exported 5 million dollars more of cottonseed meal than we did in 1911. At the same time, however, cottonseed meal is being fed in the South in larger quantities than ever. With this increased feeding of the meal there has been a tendency to use it as the exclusive grain ration and to use it in quantities varying from 3 pounds to 10 pounds a day. The practice of feeding cottonseed meal and hulls as the exclusive feeds for the finishing of steers is practiced principally in the South, although some of the feeders in the North are taking up the practice and are competing with the South for these feeds.

Hammond in the "Cotton Plant" says: "When the mills begin to supply hulls and meal, the stockmen buy cattle and bring them to some suitable locality where there is an abundance of drinking water in close proximity to the oil mill. The hulls are unloaded into the troughs from wagons bringing them directly from the mill, and cottonseed meal is mixed with them, it being intended to give a ration of 3 pounds of it to the animal at the start, gradually increasing the amount until 8, 9 and even 10 pounds is fed at the close of 100 days, which is the average period in which they are fully fattened." This has been the practice of southern feeders for a number of years, but no one has undertaken to determine whether or not the amounts of meal fed were the proper amounts.

The optimum amount of the meal for cattle feeding may depend upon three factors, namely:

The market price of cottonseed meal and other feedstuffs in the section of country where the meal is to be fed.

The kinds of other feeds to be fed in conjunction with it.

The age of the animal to which it is to be fed and the time of marketing the animal.



## Cattle Need Good Shelter

Animals also Require More Feed in Cold Weather

BY HARLEY HATCH

A TEMPERATURE of at least 12 degrees below zero causes us to wonder what the effect of such cold will be on the peach buds. It usually is thought that 15 below kills, but I can recall one year in which that degree of cold did not harm them. All buds and twigs were covered with ice at the time of greatest cold, which may help to protect them to some extent.

About all the farm work that can be done in such a week as the one that ended January 15 is the regular chores. It takes longer to do them at such a time as all the animals need a little extra attention. In addition to that the fuel supply must be kept up. Where one burns much wood he has a chance to warm up twice on the fuel; once while getting it ready for the stove and again while it is burning. We find a Red elm chunk with a knot in it a mighty good coal saver.

A severe cold snap costs the country much in various ways. The cost of heat is double and it takes much more feed for the farm animals and they do not make good gains on the increased supply, either. But on the whole I think we get value received from the frost. It puts the soil in a better shape than anything else could and it puts snap and vigor into the human race. I think people are better off where they get their blood chilled occasionally; it takes out the languor which afflicts those who live in regions where the ground does not freeze.

During these winter days our cattle are living on corn fodder and alfalfa hay. They get the corn fodder in the morning and the alfalfa at night. The corn is fairly well loaded with ears as it is of the Golden Beauty variety which does not produce a big stalk but which is pretty certain to produce an ear of some kind. We take off the best of the ears leaving enough on to give the cattle strength. In very cold weather cattle need some grain no matter how good the roughness may be. We usually pick out a good afternoon and husk out enough fodder to last several days.

I note that the implement dealers who are in session at Kansas City are figuring on making radical changes in the matter of credit extension. They talk of cutting out the credit of one

year which is usually extended in the implement business and instead making the time only 60 days. With the average farmer who does business on credit 60 days would be almost equal to cash. I think that cutting down the time would in the end be a good thing for farmers. It might also be a good thing for the implement dealers but it is common observation that the average man will buy much more freely when long time credit can be secured than where cash payments rule. If the new credit rule carries it may make a little trouble for some but on the whole I think it would be best for all concerned, in the long run.

I do not see how a man can sleep well these cold nights who has stock exposed to the bitter winds and which have to get along on scanty rations. I am glad to say that there is practically no unsheltered stock in this part of Kansas. Farmers not only are better able to provide suitable shelter but they have also learned that it is costly business not to provide it. When cattle are worth \$6 to \$7 a hundred as they are now the loss in weight which falls on unsheltered stock is more serious than it was in the days of \$2 stock cattle. Where every animal on the farm is well fed and well sheltered by the time light begins to fail in the evening the owner can almost view with pleasure the stormy nights. The contrast between the warm fire and pleasant lights and the wintry outdoors then becomes a matter of rejoicing instead of regret.

It is said that animals have no reasoning powers and that everything they do is a matter of instinct. This may be true but we have a gray horse whom we think reasons. He is as smart as the average man in most things and he has the art of looking out for himself down to a fine point. I have many times seen him, while running in the yard with the cattle get up a cow who was lying down and then immediately lie down in the spot she had warmed. This is a favorite trick of his in cold weather and if it does not indicate reasoning power, it does indicate something closely akin to it.

The storm of January 12 came on the anniversary of the terrible blizzard of 1888 which did so much damage and caused the loss of so much life in northern Nebraska and South Dakota.



Husking Corn on Jayhawker Farm Before Feeding the Fodder to the Cattle  
—More Feed than Usual is Required During the Cold Weather.

I doubt if there is a person living who passed through that storm who does not call it to mind on each anniversary although it is now 28 years since it occurred. We were living in northern Nebraska at the time and I was attending school. During the noon hour I was standing at one of the north windows of the schoolhouse when I noticed that the houses lying in that direction were rapidly being blotted out by what looked like a white wall. Inside of a minute the storm had struck the schoolhouse and at once it seemed as if all the imps of perdition were clamoring around the house and trying to tear off the siding and shingles. The air was so full of finely powdered ice that literally one could scarcely see his hand before his face.

The storm, instead of dying down, increased in fury as the afternoon advanced. The morning had been warm and at one time a light rain had fallen. From the time the blizzard struck the cold increased at a frightful rate and by nightfall it was 40 degrees below zero. We were well fixed to spend the night at the schoolhouse for there was plenty of coal right in the room but even with the scholars hovering round the redhot stove those on the outside felt the terrible chill that no fire could keep out. I was greatly worried because I knew that our cattle were all out in the corn stalks and I feared that my brother would try to get them in and would be lost in the storm. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a neighbor boy and myself thought we would try to get home. The distance was 1 mile exactly west. For the first half mile there was a row of trees to follow but the rest of the way was over open prairie. The teacher was greatly disturbed over our plans and begged us with tears not to think of leaving the house. She might have saved her fears for we went no farther than 10 feet beyond the house. The wind struck with such fury and the air was so full of powdered ice that we could not see and could scarcely breathe. Inside of 2 minutes we were back inside the schoolhouse, there to remain until the storm subsided the next morning at daylight.

At home the cattle were all out in the stalks, as I have said, but by chance my brother had seen them just before the storm struck. They were directly north of the building a short distance and the corn rows ran straight from the barn to where they were. Inside of two minutes after the storm struck brother was out and after the cattle. So thick was the storm that he passed within five corn rows of them without seeing them. Judging that he had gone far enough he turned around and happened to see what looked like moving snow banks. It was the cattle drifting with the storm. By good fortune he got them all safe inside the shed. Father stood just at the door of the shed shouting as loud as he could but brother said that he never heard a sound until he saw the cattle disappear into what looked like a hole in the snow but which in reality was the door of the shed. Had he waited 5 minutes longer before setting out the cattle would have all been lost and he might have been lost with them for the storm increased with tremendous fury during the first 15 minutes.

Others who tried to get in their stock were not so fortunate. A neighbor living north of us took his boy and went after his cattle which were a short distance south of the house. They were not seen again until the storm passed when both were found frozen a short distance from the house. A teacher in the county who had only to cross the section line to reach home was lost and with three little children lay out in the storm all night. They were found in the morning; the children were dead and she was terribly frozen. No one could imagine how she survived. Cattle were lost by the thousand and their bones were not found until the snow went off the next spring. Do you wonder that I remember the day, and that at a distance of 28 years I can write so freely of it? Given a cyclone of the worst magnitude and a blizzard like that of 1888 and I would take my chance with the cyclone.

Make your plans to keep the pigs not more than six months. In that time push them as hard as you can, and you will surely make some good money out of them.



# Announcement of Louisiana's Land Opening

This announcement is appearing all over this country at the same time. We are determined to sell the lands described herein just as quickly as possible. If you want to own one of these farms then by all means send us the coupon below, together with your first remittance, today without fail. If you will not take our word as a guarantee, and you desire to know more about these lands before reserving a farm, then send the coupon for our literature below.

## These Lands Described

These lands lie 690 miles south of Kansas City, on the Kansas City Southern Railroad, about sixty-five to seventy miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, in what is known as the Ozark Belt of Louisiana's Western Highlands. They lie from 130 to 185 feet above sea level, and are naturally well drained and free from any connection with alluvial meadows, drain swamps or land of similar kind. Too much cannot be said of the natural formation of this country.

## Soil

The soil is a dark colored, sandy loam, underlaid by a rich clay subsoil. This soil is known as a very quick soil, as the sun warms it quickly, allowing seed to germinate rapidly. It is a natural soil, built by natural methods, and not deposited by overflows, etc.

## Transportation

Beauregard and Vernon Parishes (Counties), in which Long-Bell Farms are located, enjoy unequaled transportation. The Kansas City Southern Railroad, Lake Charles & Northern Railroad, Louisiana & Pacific Railroad, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, and several chartered railroads of lumber companies are available through both of these Parishes. The Kansas City Southern Railroad gives an entrance into Port Arthur, where sea transportation can be had to all points of the world.

## Schools

The school system of this locality is one of the most attractive points in its favor, being equal to any similar system in the North.

## Roads

The roads in these two Parishes are exceptionally well built, and a large amount of money, in the near future, is to be expended for additional highways.

## Crops

It is our purpose to recommend general farming and live stock raising throughout this section. Louisiana's corn crop for the year just past is estimated at 48,000,000 bushels. This is a jump from 19,000,000 bushels in 1913, and shows how rapidly is Louisiana changing from a one crop state to a diversified farming section. Here you may grow corn, oats, hay, the clovers, velvet beans, cow peas and other legumes, and with less competition than in almost any section of the North. We recommend Sudan grass growing, especially, for this section. Besides the staple crops, you can devote a few acres to trucking and can have about your home for additional profit such products as oranges, kumquats, figs, grapes, pecans, melons, ground fruit, etc. The staple crop of Louisiana, of course, is cotton, and most of our Northern farmers will want to have a crop of this great "mortgage lifter."

## Live Stock, Poultry, Etc.

This section of Louisiana is well adapted to all kinds of live stock raising, cattle, sheep, hogs, and by the introduction of fancy stock for breeding purposes the native stock, which is cheap, can be turned into money very fast. There is a great demand for poultry and poultry products right in this very section, and especially in the large Southern market. This demand is now supplied by the North.

## This Company—Our Plans

This Company is a sister corporation of The Long-Bell Lumber Company of this city, which holds first rank among America's largest lumber producers. You may investigate this Company through your bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's, or in any way you so desire. The fact that its name is

stand how good is the climate and soil and who know how to make the climate and soil return to them the income that is worthy of their effort. Dreamers and idlers will find nothing congenial among the men and women who are coming to the Long-Bell Farms with funds to build their homes and plant their crops, and who know what success is. We have 200,-

the prices at which we are selling it. There is no difference between the highest priced land we offer and the lowest priced, except a price difference.

Raw, uncleared, unimproved land throughout the South is frequently sold by similar organizations to our own at \$25.00 per acre. We believe the natural advantages and the benefits derived from transportation, etc., in Beauregard and Vernon Parishes tend to make our land have a value in excess of \$25.00 per acre.

Read carefully the table below, and as you read remember this: If you do not take advantage of reserving a farm now at these prices you have no one to blame but yourself.

All you have to do is to determine the number of acres that you want to reserve. Then remit us 50c per acre, together with the reservation coupon below. As these coupons come into our office they will be allotted land at the prices then prevailing. For instance, if you get your reservation to us the first one you will receive land upon a basis of \$12.00 per acre. When time limit has expired we will select you a farm at \$14.00 per acre, and allotments will be made in this manner. The 50c per acre reservation applies for any size farm of 40 to 80 acres each.

As soon as we have allotted this land to you we will send you a purchase contract and a receipt for the money you have remitted to us, and we will tell you exactly the price at which your land was bought. If this price is not agreeable to you we will return to you every cent you have paid. There are no "ifs" or "ands" about this statement. The question of price is made for the purpose of quickly disposing of our land and placing settlers upon it, in order that we may settle up this community as fast as possible.

After you receive our purchase contract you will be given ninety days in which to investigate your land, without any further payments. When you have seen your land if it is not entirely to your satisfaction you may select a tract entirely to your own liking, or failing to do this, we will refund every cent you have paid us. This is the way we intend to do business.

We do not want you to buy an acre of this land, nor to reserve a tract, unless you can see your way clear not only to keep up your payments to this Company, but to make the kind of improvements that are necessary in any new farming section.

## Our Free Book

No matter whether you send us a reservation or not be sure and send us the coupon below for our free book entitled "Where Soil and Climate Are Never Idle." In this book you will find every phase of Long-Bell Farms entirely covered. We will show you by the eye of the camera the very country you will view when you go down to investigate your land. We will give you facts and figures with respect to this section of Louisiana. We will tell you of the work done by the manager of the Long-Bell Demonstration Farm, which comprises 612 acres. You will see pictures of oranges, oats, corn, cotton, vegetables, figs and grapes grown on the very same farm.

We will tell you of a country where, upon a few acres, you can earn an easier and a larger living than you are now doing. We will tell you and show you a section of Louisiana that from the standpoint of education, health, comfort and transportation you can enjoy life to your fullest. We will show you how land values are increasing all over Louisiana, and in this section particularly, and we believe that we can convince you with this literature that here is the place for the man who wants to succeed and to locate.

We do not intend to lure you by fancy pictures of any kind, but we are going to talk to you in a man to man fashion about one of the choicest spots that is as yet left untouched by the plow of man. By all means send for our great literature today. Just clip the coupon now and place it in an envelope and send to us.

## Table of Prices and Terms

50c per acre is the Reservation Price, no matter what land is allotted you.

Price Per Acre	Time Limit	Reservation Payment	Down Payment Made After Inspection	Time	Interest
\$12.00	Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, 1916	50c per acre	\$5.00 per acre	3 to 5 yr.	6%
14.00	Feb. 6 to Feb. 15, 1916	50c per acre	6.00 per acre	3 to 5 yr.	6%
16.00	Feb. 16 to Apr. 1, 1916	50c per acre	6.00 per acre	3 to 5 yr.	6%
18.00	Apr. 2 to June 20, 1916	50c per acre	6.00 per acre	3 to 5 yr.	6%
20.00	June 21 to Sept. 15, 1916	50c per acre	6.00 per acre	3 to 5 yr.	6%
22.00	Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 1916	50c per acre	6.00 per acre	3 to 5 yr.	6%
25.00	Nov. 2 to Dec. 31, 1916	50c per acre	6.00 per acre	3 to 5 yr.	6%

80 acres is largest farm we will sell to each man at \$12.00 per acre.

You select your own land if our selection does not suit you. You are allowed 90 days in which to make an examination in person or through agent. No sale complete until land is examined and accepted by you or for you in writing. If land allotted you is not satisfactory all reservation money will be returned to you.

## How To Send Reservation

Select, for instance, 80 acres. Send us \$40.00 as reservation. You will be allotted the land for sale at the prices which prevail when your reservation is received. If not satisfactory to you, we will return the \$40.00 to you on demand. That is all you have to do. First come will be first served. The \$12.00 land is the same quality as the \$25.00 land. You can select your own farm, if you so desire, after you make your reservation.

## Our Guarantee

Send us your reservation and remittance of 50c per acre for each acre you want to reserve, and we will allot you land at the price at which same is being sold at the time your reservation arrives. The only rule we follow is "First come, first served." As mail comes into our office it will be stamped with the day, the hour and the minute, and it will be opened in this manner.

The first reservations receive the lowest price land, the \$12.00 land is the same quality as the \$25.00 land, and those that follow, follow in this order. We will notify you immediately after allotment the price at which you bought. If this is not satisfactory to you, we will return every cent you have paid.

## Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation

By R. A. Long, Chairman the Board of Directors.

connected with this project should be sufficient for you to investigate carefully the opportunity it offers.

We want the men and women who buy our lands to know that everything we say we will do we actually will do. We want no man to buy an acre of land who does not believe he is capable of developing his farm as a good farm should be developed. We want men and women who under-

stand how good is the climate and soil and who know how to make the climate and soil return to them the income that is worthy of their effort. Dreamers and idlers will find nothing congenial among the men and women who are coming to the Long-Bell Farms with funds to build their homes and plant their crops, and who know what success is. We have 200,-

## The Plan

In a table given above you will see exactly what land we have to sell and

# Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation

Suite 420 R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## RESERVATION COUPON

LONG-BELL FARM LAND CORPORATION,  
Suite 420 R. A. Long Building,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen:

Please reserve me.....acres in your Long-Bell Farms Colony. I enclose \$.....as my reservation remittance. If the land you allot me is not satisfactory to me in price, or for any other reason, you agree to return the amount of money I enclose herewith upon demand by me.

Name.....

Address.....

State.....

NOTE—If you have not the money in the house write us a letter or telegraph at our expense and tell us definitely when this money will reach us, and we will make a reservation and hold to your order for ten days.



## FREE BOOK COUPON

LONG-BELL FARM LAND CORPORATION,  
Suite 420 R. A. Long Building,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen:

Please send me your great book entitled "Where Soil and Climate Are Never Idle." I bind myself in no way to buy one of your farms, but I agree to read your book.

Name.....

Address.....

State.....

NOTE—If you want to know the commercial value of the company standing responsible for this announcement you may refer to any bank, express company or the commercial agencies such as Dun or Bradstreet.





## Variable Edge Drop Corn Planters

Furnished with 30 or 36 inch wheels, concave or open center, adjustable to all standard widths with wire to match, according to local requirements. Can be furnished with Flat Drop Attachment, Fertilizer Attachment, or Pea and Bean Attachment. Double disc markers. A perfect stand of corn is assured with a P&O Planter. "It's the Way We Build Them."



The variable drop can be changed instantly, without stopping the team, to plant 2, 3 or 4 kernels to the hill. The simplest variable drop found on any planter; easily operated from the seat; the driver operates it with his foot. Ample tongue adjustment for any sized team. Reel can be used on either side. Large hoppers, easily tilted to change plates or remove corn; plates can be changed without emptying hopper. Hoppers are the combination type; flat drop plates may be used. Can be instantly changed from variable hill drop to variable drop drill. Sight feed, without glass; unobstructed view.

Regular runners, stub runners or disc furrow openers can be furnished. Dropping mechanism perfect; congestion is impossible; valves carry one hill in reserve and hill cannot be doubled. Plunging motion of lower valve forces seed out without scattering. Cushion spring at end of the tongue keeps the proper tension on front frame in uneven ground. Every planter is actually tested with seed in the hoppers before leaving the factory. P & O Planters are the simplest and strongest made.

We also make Flat Drop Planters and Drills, Bean Planters and Kafir Corn Seed Plates.

Ask Your Dealer or Write to Nearest P & O House  
Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ills.

Branch Houses: Dallas, Tex., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Omaha, Neb., St. Louis, Mo., Sioux Falls, S. D., Denver, Col., Oklahoma City, Okla., Portland, Ore., Spokane, Wash.



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## Union Pays in Grain Sales

Farmers' Elevators are Winning in Minnesota

BY L. D. WELD

A CAREFUL investigation has been made recently of the farmers' elevators in Minnesota. One object of the inquiry has been to determine how many of these so-called farmers' elevators may be considered co-operative. This necessarily leads to the question of what is meant by the word "co-operation." The three essentials of co-operation usually are considered to be the one-man-one-vote principle, the limitation of the amount of stock that one member may own, and the patronage or pro-rata dividend. The facts with regard to these essentials are as follows:

Of 239 companies reporting, all but 13, or 94.5 per cent of the total have the one-man-one-vote principle. As to the limitation of the number of shares, 39 companies, or one-sixth of the number answering this question, set no limit on the number of shares that one person may own. The other five-sixths of the companies set limits ranging from three to 50 shares. One has a limit of 100 shares. Sixty-nine of the companies, or 30 per cent of those reporting, set the limit at 10 shares. Most of the others set the limit at four, five or eight shares. About one-third of the companies report that they limit the dividends on capital stock and distribute the rest on the basis of patronage. The size of the stock dividend is of interest in this connection. Of 52 companies, only one limits it to 5 per cent; nine, to 6 per cent; three, to 7 per cent; 13, to 8 per cent, and 16—or the largest number of all—pay a dividend of 10 per cent before they distribute anything on a patronage basis. In other words the patronage dividend has not been widely adopted, and in the majority of cases where it has been adopted more than the current rate of interest is paid as a dividend on stock. Most of the companies that have the patronage dividend pay it only to members, although a few include non-members.

It might be concluded from these figures that the farmers' elevators of Minnesota are not co-operative in the true sense of the word, and hence are not properly considered as such. However, when elevators are owned and operated by farmers, when the capital stock that each member may own is limited, and when the one-man-one-vote principle obtains much has been done toward true co-operation. In so far as they do not make large profits, and pay only small dividends on stock, they practically are co-operative even if they do not pay the patronage dividend. Many, however, pay dividends of from 12 to 25 per cent and in this respect do not conform to co-operative principles. Out of 139 companies reporting, 59, or 42 per cent, paid no dividends on stock; and only 18 companies paid more than 10 per cent. One paid 125 per cent, but that company has since adopted the patronage dividend. Two paid 25 per cent, six paid 20 per cent, and 28 paid 10 per cent dividends.

The salaries of managers range all the way from \$60 to \$165 a month, although only 11 companies out of 168 pay \$125 or more. The average is about \$90. Farmers frequently have made the mistake of trying to save money by hiring inexperienced managers at low salaries, and this has been the direct cause of failure in many cases.

Since there are certain fixed expenses that continue independently of the quantity of grain an elevator handles, it follows that the larger the quantity of grain handled, the smaller the cost a bushel. This average cost a bushel has been computed for different groups of elevators according to the amount of grain handled, with the following results:

Bushels Handled	Cost a Bushel (Cents)
50,000 to 100,000	2.5
100,000 to 150,000	1.9
150,000 to 200,000	1.5
200,000 to 300,000	1.3
300,000 to 400,000	1.15

It will be seen from these figures that an elevator which handles only between 50,000 and 100,000 bushels in the course of a season has an average expense of 2.5 cents a bushel, whereas elevators which handle from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels have an average expense of 1.5 cents. When the grain shipments from a single station are divided among four or five elevators, as is frequently the case, the cost of doing business is high, and the elevators consequently have to pay low prices for grain to obtain sufficient margins to cover expenses and make profits. When the farmers concentrate their marketing through their own elevator, they reduce the cost of handling and therefore receive higher prices for their grain. Herein lies the principal economic benefit of farmers' elevators. Through greater efficiency, due to concentration of shipments and reduction of unit costs, and through forcing line elevators to pay better prices, the farmers' elevators save the farmers of Minnesota probably as much as 1 million dollars a year.

The margins of gross profit a bushel of grain taken out by farmers' elevators vary greatly for different kinds of grain. The following statement shows the actual average gross profits taken out for the different kinds of grain:

	Margin (Cents a Bushel)
Wheat	1.4
Oats	1.6
Rye	2.0
Barley	2.1
Corn	2.4
Flaxseed	3.6

From this it will be seen that farmers' elevators take the smallest profits on wheat and oats, and the largest on flaxseed. Wheat and oats are bought in greatest quantities, so the elevators can afford to handle them on small margins. Holdings of wheat, oats and corn also can be hedged, thus eliminating risk, and the majority of farmers' elevators take advantage of this important protective feature offered by the "futures" market, especially in the case of wheat. The margin taken on barley, the handling of which involves considerable risk, is really too small for safety; many elevators lose money in handling it. A comparison of these margins with the cost of handling is interesting. On the whole, farmers' elevators pay farmers the very highest possible prices for their grain. Line elevators cannot be run profitably on such narrow margins. These figures show conclusively the economic savings made possible by farmers' elevators.

About 20 per cent of the elevator officials admit that their accounting systems are unsatisfactory; and judging by the nature of the reports sent in, it is apparent that there are many others who are not so frank. One of the greatest needs of the farmers' elevator movement is better accounting methods. The Office of Markets and Rural Organization has made a study of this problem and has devised a system of accounts which is used successfully in a large number of elevators, and which has been made public in Bulletin No. 236, United States Department of Agriculture, "A System of Accounts for Farmers' Co-operative Elevators," by J. R. Humphrey and W. H. Kerr. There is a large demand for this accounting system and there is now no excuse for a farmers' elevator to be without an adequate system. Most managers need instruction concerning the use of this set of ac-

counts, and steps are being taken to give them such aid.

Another interesting subject is the method of financing farmers' elevators. An elevator has three sources from which it may borrow money: (1) the grain commission men at the terminal market; (2) local bankers; (3) individual farmers. In 1914 information as to the practice in this regard was procured from 158 companies. Fifty-one per cent are financed in whole or in part by commission men; 72 per cent borrow more or less from local banks; and only 13 per cent borrow from farmers. About one-fourth of all the elevators report that they are financed exclusively by commission houses. The average rate of interest charged by commission houses is 6.7 per cent; by local banks, 7.4 per cent; and by farmers, 6.3 per cent.

## Tile Drainage is Needed

More tile drainage is needed in Cherokee county. I have 20 acres tiled, some for 19 years. All of this is rough land. The tile has been successful, for I have never had a crop ruined through excessive rains as had been the case before.

There is nearly 200,000 acres in this country similar to mine, that I believe never will grow corn successfully until it is tiled, but the farmers are not interested in drainage. We had a tile factory here for 20 years and it finally had to go out of business, and while it did make tile most of them were shipped out of the county.

If I were farming I would tile all of my land, but berries do well on the untiled land, hence as it costs me \$40 an acre, I have tiled only very wet ground, which was almost a failure without it. I suppose the farmers will tile sometime, for most of them now consider corn growing a failure.

I am sending you a sample of the silt-clay sub-soil from a 3-foot depth where tile had been for 15 years. When I tiled this it was a solid mass. Now it is broken up like a mass of coarse gravel, around which the water and air can circulate. On this land I can cultivate one-half day after hard rains.

Columbus, Kan.

T. J. Skinner.

## To Show Modern Tractors

The First Annual Tractor show, Kansas City, February 7 to 12, will be a representative exhibit. The show will be held in a large double wall tent, to be located one-half block east of the Union Station. The space will permit the display of 75 to 100 tractors, and allow room for immense crowds of spectators. Arrangements have been made for adequate heating and lighting.

## NO "FRILLS"

Just a Statement About Food.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A Cincinnati traveler writes: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 70 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me. 'My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use but finally to humor her I tried a little and they just struck my taste. It was the first food that I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering."

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October."

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocket-book. In fact, I am thoroughly made over and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do."

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

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

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



# Plow the Stubble Early

## Volunteer Wheat Contains a Great Deal of Hessian Fly

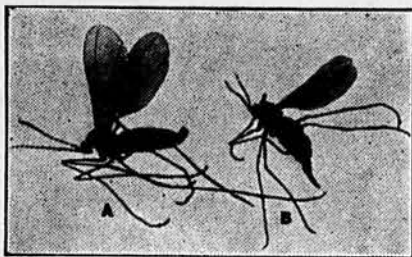
BY GEORGE A. DEAN

THE Hessian fly is now in the flaxseed stage. If the wheat is infested with the fly, the little brown flaxseed-like objects easily may be found just above the crown of the plants between the leaf sheath and the stalk. The winter is passed in this stage and the main spring brood of the fly emerges from these flaxseeds from the last few days of March to the last of April. The flies live only a few days, but during that time deposit from 100 to 300 eggs in the grooves along the upper surface of the wheat leaves.

It should be understood that this brood of flies is just as likely, and probably more so, to lay its eggs on late sown wheat as on early sown or on volunteer. Especially if this late sown wheat is adjoining an early sown field or any volunteer wheat that was badly infested with the fly. This is true, not only because the adult female prefers the tender and more succulent plants upon which to lay her eggs, but also because the early sown and volunteer plants often are killed. Again, this is especially true if there is a considerable amount of volunteer wheat in the late sown fields, simply because this spring brood of flies comes from the volunteer and the early sown wheat.

The eggs hatch in from four to eight days, and the young maggots work their way down the leaf to a place between the leaf sheath and the stalk where the leaf has its origin. Here the maggots feed, grow, and in a few weeks reach maturity. Many of the maggots or larvae that hatch from early laid eggs reach maturity, transform to flaxseeds and emerge as flies the last of May, and thus we have an extra spring brood, or what is known as the supplementary spring brood. The flies of this brood lay their eggs upon the leaves of wheat and cause more or less injury to the crop clear up to harvest time. After harvest, the flaxseeds, or the stage in which the flies pass the early summer, will be found just above the crown of the plant or just above one of the joints, and here they remain in the stubble until the last of August, at which time the flies of the fall brood begin to emerge and continue to emerge until nearly the middle of October, to infest the volunteer and early sown wheat. The life cycle is repeated, and after the first of November the flaxseed stage is found just above the crown between the leaf sheath and the stalk. Under favorable conditions, a brood of flies also may appear during midsummer, as they did last summer, and develop on the volunteer wheat. Occasionally, a small supplementary brood emerges from the wheat late in November. This was especially true during the falls of 1914 and 1915. The length of the life cycle is extremely variable, due almost entirely to climatic conditions. Dry, cool weather retards the growth of the insect, while moist, warm weather or favorable growing conditions hasten it. Excessive dry weather and heat also retard the development.

Now that we have in mind the principal points in regard to the life history and habits of the fly, it will be well to take up all effective methods, that can be put into operation this winter and during the early spring, that will prevent the fly from injuring this year's crop. The important and the serious problem confronting the wheat growers is the volunteer wheat growing in the old stubble fields, because over the greater part of the eastern half of Kan-



Male and Female Hessian Fly, 7½ Times Natural Size. A, Male; B, Female.

sas and including several of the counties in the western half of the state, almost all of the volunteer wheat growing in the old stubble fields is badly infested with Hessian fly and, if this volunteer wheat is not plowed under before the first of next April, it will be a source of great danger to the many fields of wheat which are now practically free from the fly.

A great many wheat growers seem to believe that the most important method for the control of the Hessian fly is late sowing. This is simply one of the important steps in the control of the fly but it should not be over emphasized. The most important thing, and the one that the Kansas Experiment station has always emphasized, is the destruction of all volunteer wheat. The entomologists of the Kansas Experiment station have always emphasized four things: (1) the thorough preparation of the seedbed, (2) destruction of all volunteer wheat, (3) late sowing, and (4) co-operation.

Late sowing alone will protect most of the wheat in the fall from becoming infested by the fall brood of the fly, but it should be remembered that there also is a main spring brood of the fly, and if any volunteer wheat is growing in the main field of wheat and in the old stubble fields left to plant to some other crop the next spring, the spring brood of flies emerging from this volunteer wheat about the first of April is very likely to infest the main crop and thus wheat absolutely free from fly may become dangerously infested next spring by this brood. We know of hundreds of cases where this was true last year, and it probably always will be true of any year when there is a general infestation over the whole country. We know that flies will migrate in dangerous numbers for a distance of a mile and in a few cases even 2 miles. This is the reason for emphasizing the importance of co-operation, because one man with a field of volunteer or early sown wheat may endanger a number of wheat fields which were free from infestation in the fall.

There is considerable volunteer wheat growing in the main crop. This volunteer is badly infested but nothing can be done to destroy it without also destroying the main crop. However, the hotbed of the fly this year is the volunteer wheat growing in the stubble fields. There is a considerable less acreage of wheat this year over the greater part of the wheat belt, and this means many stubble fields are left standing full of volunteer wheat. There will be no serious danger from this volunteer wheat this winter; thus the farmer may get his fall and winter pasture, but, by all means, he should plow his wheat under before the first of April. To wait until March to do this plowing may mean that much of it will not be plowed under, because the weather conditions may make it impossible to plow. The various field men of the experiment station and the extension division find in going over the state that a great many farmers are planning to leave the fields of volunteer wheat and list them to corn next spring. In this case, the ground in a large number of fields will not be touched until the flies have emerged, and thus these fields will menace the main crop of wheat.

### How to Preserve Wood

BY HAROLD B. WOOD.

When a house is built the carpenter usually will declare he is using the best nails obtainable. It may be noticed that these nails are the ordinary six-penny, black, wrought-iron nails, or the same variety of another size. After one

or two rains a little black streak extends down from each nail. This black streak is iron rust. It is blacker with hardwood, oak and chestnut and with hemlock than with white or yellow pine, for with woods containing tannin the discoloration is partly a tannate; with other woods just the oxide of iron. If the house be painted now the iron-rust is still there and the whole shaft of the nail progresses in its rusting. This rusting is not so rapid as with unpainted houses, but when black iron nails are used the boards should be painted before the first rain comes to begin the rusting. The rusting and rotting are more rapid with black iron nails than with wire nails.

The rusting of the nails is the beginning of the disintegration of the wood. By preventing the rusting the disintegration will be prevented. It is a common observation that when old fences, old plank walks or old buildings are torn down each nail has almost entirely rusted away and the wood around the nails has completely rotted, but the rest of the boarding is as solid as the day it was put up. Rotten boards are useless. If the boards were kept from rotting at the nails the woodwork would last almost indefinitely.

Wood rots and disintegrates because it is kept damp or because it becomes impregnated with iron-rust. Boards lying upon the ground rot because they are kept damp. The edges of fence palings rot because the edges touch each other, retain rain water and cannot dry. Boards which touch only by a sharp edge, rather than a board surface, do not retain water and hence will last many years. The overlapping weather boarding on the side of a house touches only at the corners and quickly dries and is permanent. Shingles retain water between their surfaces and soon disintegrate. The part of a fence post which rots is that which remains damp—the end in the ground. Woodwork which must remain damp should be thoroughly painted. The butts of fence posts and house pilings should be painted. The covered ends of shingles should be coated or painted with an impervious substance.

The choice of nails should be for efficiency. Any nail which rots or spoils the wood is a failure. Therefore, for outside work only galvanized nails should be used. They prevent the staining and rotting of the wood and make the wood last almost permanently. I have seen a paling fence which had been nailed together with galvanized nails more than 50 years ago and every paling perfectly solid now without a particle of rust or rot. I have seen a back porch built with black nails completely rot away so that it had to be renewed in five years. With the use of galvanized nails the boarding will last at least one or two generations.

Builders usually use wrought iron nails in preference to wire nails as they hold tighter and are less easily pulled out. An iron nail with a chisel edge will hold the tightest of any iron nail; of wire nails, those with barbs along the shank will hold the best. In selecting nails the longest nail which can be used is the best. Where the side force is great very thick nails should be used. If the nails will be subjected to great stress and pulling, as in boxes to be shipped with freight, long wrought iron nails or barbed wire nails should be the choice. But if there is to be no tension, if the boards are brittle or the nails are soon to be withdrawn wire nails are preferable. For all outside work, in building fences, chicken houses, barns, houses and other work, galvanized nails should always be used. But very slightly more expensive they are much more economical for permanent work. They should be especially mentioned in specifications and their use be demanded, for builders and contractors invariably will use the black nails unless compelled to use the safer and better galvanized nails.

Some of the hunters injure fences by climbing over them, leave gates open, scare, kill or cripple stock, and raise "Old Ned" in general. The only efficient way of dealing with them is for farmers in a neighborhood to co-operate, post their farms, and thus all work together to get rid of the nuisance.

Dairying conserves soil fertility as no other kind of farming does, and no market will pay as good a price for the crude and bulky products of the farm as the dairy cow.



Fly Damage Was Prevented Here.



## Learn How to Get 10 More Bushels to the Acre! Get the Book

It is a book just off the press—free for your name and address on a post card. A book packed with facts about an improved line of farm implements—and the results reaped by their users—a line that is the result of 61 years of constant betterment of farm implements. Users of

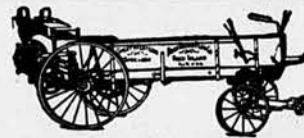
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know that improved farm implements mean better crops, better net farm profits, less farm drudgery. Sold by dealers everywhere, are recommended by farmers everywhere. The name "Rock Island" has meant better farm tools ever since 1855, and it stands for the best farm implements today. Get the book and get the facts. Post yourself before you purchase your farm tools.



### Rock Island "CTX" Plow

This is the plow of which Thad. E. Mendenhall, of Fairbury, Neb., writes: "I got 10 bushels more corn per acre on land plowed with 'CTX' gang plow than I got on the same kind of land, right side by side, plowed with other make of plow. One reason for this increased yield is that the 'CTX' bottom turns the furrow slice clear over and lays it absolutely flat on the subsoil. No air spaces here to choke off the subsoil moisture."



### Great Western Manure Spreader

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## The Ever-Busy Cushman

This little 4 H. P. Cushman Handy Truck Outfit is right at home on any farm where willing workers are needed. Always ready to put to work anywhere, and a child can pull it around from job to job. The engine weighs only 190 lbs., yet easily develops four full horsepower. The entire outfit, including water tank and iron truck, weighs only 375 lbs.

This is the most useful and popular 4 H. P. engine outfit ever built for farm work. The boys like it, as they can use it for so many jobs—here and there; the women like it, as they can pull it up to the back door for the household jobs; the men like it, for they can lift the engine from the truck, and with Cushman special attachments, hang it on the rear of a binder during harvest, or other moving machines, to save horses and save the crop. Thousands of acres of grain were saved last season by the Cushman that would otherwise have been a total loss. The Cushman is the only all-purpose farm engine.

## Cushman Light Weight Engines

Weight Only 40 to 60 lbs. per H. P.

These are the modern engines, built especially for farmers who need an engine to do many jobs in many places instead of one job in one place. Not only are they very light in weight—8 H. P. weighing only 320 lbs., and 15 H. P. only 780 lbs.—but they run more quietly and steadily than old-style heavy-weight engines.

### BEFORE BUYING ANY ENGINE

#### ASK THESE QUESTIONS

How Much Does It Weigh? If it weighs more than 60 pounds per horsepower—why? The old-time argument was that heavy weight is necessary to keep it steady, but if an engine is properly balanced, it doesn't need pig iron to hold it down.

Is It Throttle Governed? A throttle governor insures steady, quiet and economical power.

The Cushman Engine is Throttle Governed and has a Schebler Carburetor. It runs with a light purring sound at a uniform speed, instead of by a series of violent explosions and fast and slow speeds. This makes it much more adaptable to the various kinds of work on a farm, where steadiness under different loads is highly important.

Cushman Engines are not cheap, as they are built much more carefully and of better material, like automobile engines, but they are cheap in the long run. Ask for our free Engine Book, explaining the advantages of light weight.

### CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS

814 N. 21st STREET LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

# Look Out Men!

## For Bad Seed

Once more I warn you to look out for bad farm seed. No living man can recall a year when Seed Grain and Grass Seed were so foul. Last summer's exceeding wetness did it. Rank weeds infested almost every field. Weed seeds by billions were harvested along with the grain. Moreover, a big per cent of the grains themselves are running to low quality and are unfit for planting. Mark my word, the man who sows Grain or Grass Seed this year without first scientifically removing both the weed seed and the bad grains will pay a fearful penalty at harvest. It means money—big money to you—to clean and grade your seed now—before planting time. This is true no matter what crops you grow.

### Let This FREE Book Save You Big Crop Losses

My sensational Crop book, "A HARVEST OF GOLD," tells how to clean and grade any and all seed; tells the entrancing story of multiplied Wheat Yields; extra bumper Corn Crops; beautiful Oat yields; record-breaking Harvests of Barley, Flax, Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa, etc.—all results from sowing CLEANED and GRADED Seed Grains! A large part of the story is told by farmers themselves—in their own exact words. It is a handsome, illustrated Book. Worth \$100 to any farmer—but yours for the asking.

### SPECIAL OFFER on Chatham Mill

The surest, quickest, cheapest way to clean, grade and separate any and all farm Seed is with a Chatham Mill. Thousands of farmers in power state will tell you that the "Chatham" is the biggest profit-paying machine they ever owned. Let me send you their letters.

For the next 30 days I am making a very Special Offer—reduced prices, 30 days free trial and liberal credit. Write at once for my astounding new Proposition on the Chatham Mill and for my famous Crop Book, "A Harvest of Gold," which is free.

Manson Campbell Co., Dept. V-111 Detroit, Mich., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn.

**Chatham Mill**

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**Oats** Removes kale, weed seeds. The scalper blows out straw, chaff and shingle seeds. Saves separately all flinty and grass seeds. Grades out twin oats, etc.; makes perfect sample of plump, uniform oats for drill.

**Barley** Separates all weed seeds and foreign grain including oats and wild oats.

**Beans and Peas** Removes split, pod, shrunken and other inferior beans. Picks a good sample. Handles

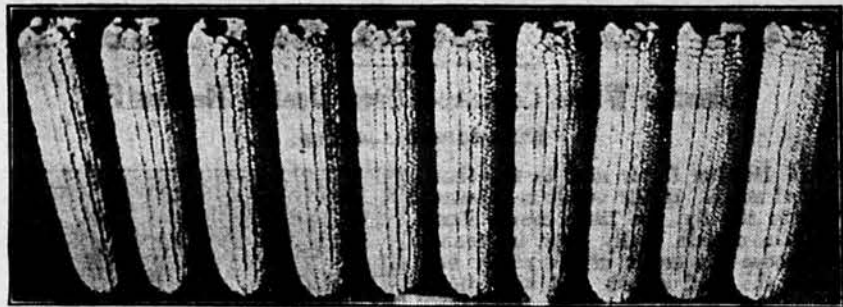
**Corn** Blows cobs, chaff, etc. Removes broken grains, cobs, pods, tips, butts and uneven kernels; grades flat, even grains for 50 per cent perfect crop.

**Clover** Removes buckhorn and other weeds. Saves and separates all clover and timothy.

**Timothy** Removes chaff, weeds, grass and all other trash. Saves volunteer timothy from oats and wheat.

**Alfalfa and Flax** Removes dodder and foxtail; breaks, cleans, flares, wild oats, weeds, barnyard grass, false flax, broken wheat. Blows out shrunken, frozen or droughted seed.

Ask how to Separate Rye and Vetch absolutely



## Much Grain From the Ears

Dickinson County Students Get 59 Pounds to the Bushel

BY HARRY A. HUFF

I HAVE just received the third number of the Dickinson County High School Bulletin which is published quarterly. It is printed by the students and faculty of the school. Here is a short extract from it:

"The farm crops class of the Dickinson County High school has been measuring the weight of cobs in this year's crop. After making a number of tests the students have found that the cobs weigh an average of 11 pounds to the bushel. The legal weight of corn in the cob is 70 pounds to the bushel; shelled corn is 56. If the farmer sells a bushel of corn in the cob at 70 pounds to the bushel the grain dealer will be able to shell 59 pounds of corn from it, thereby gaining 3 pounds in every bushel. Would it not pay the farmer to shell his corn, and thereby save the 3 pounds? Will 3 pounds pay for the shelling of the corn?"

### Here Are the Figures.

I have done a little figuring. If a man shells 1,000 bushels of such corn, he would have 53 bushels more corn to sell than if he sold in the ear. This would be worth at the present price, 57 cents a bushel, or \$31.21. Then the farmer would have the cobs, and they would be worth at the very least 1 cent a bushel or \$10 more. That would make \$41.21 for shelling the corn, and the shellers in this part of the country charge from 1 to 2 cents a bushel for shelling, depending on how much of the help the farmer provides. The farmers would save from \$20 to \$30 on every thousand bushels. If the corn was of poor quality so it would not shell out more than 56 pounds to the bushel, then it would pay better to sell in the ear, unless the man needed the cobs, and then they will almost pay for the shelling.

Nearly all of the good sound corn will shell out more than 56 pounds to the bushel. Take the elevators in this town: They have bought more than 100,000 bushels of corn this fall, and if they have made that 3 pounds gain on half of the corn they have bought, they have made \$1,500 right there, and they will get enough for the cobs to pay for the shelling.

The same class has been making some experiments to determine the amount of seed in 100 pounds of kafir heads. They have learned that there are 72.5 pounds of grain on an average to 100 pounds of kafir in the heads. The highest and lowest weights were 89 and 61 pounds, the difference being caused by the long stems in some samples.

I had never given this subject much thought, but I would have put the amount of seed in 100 pounds of heads at less than that. This kind of study is the very best that the boys and girls can get as it will help them to better understand the values of the different grains raised on the farm.

### "Now, If a Boy—"

The principal of the high school asked me this question: "If a boy only has time for one course which shall he take, the business course or the agricultural course? The boy expects to make farming his business."

After studying a little, I said that he would better take the agricultural course as he could learn all that would be of value to him in the business course in six or eight weeks while what he would get out of the agricultural course could not be secured in any other way.

We have been having real winter weather for the last week. It has been cold and windy with some snow. One night the report was that the mercury went to 19 below zero and another morning it was 10 below. All of the

main roads are hard and smooth and there is no snow drifted except where it has blown off a wheat field. It is about time for someone to say that all the peaches are killed, but I am not going to do it till the weather warms up. It has been colder than some years when they were killed and then some years I have seen it get this cold and still we have had a peach crop. As soon as we have several warm days you can tell whether the peaches are dead.

It is now the 21st and for the last 48 hours it has been warm and thawing. We have had some rain and nearly all the snow is gone. The roads are beginning to get muddy. All of the roads here need to be dragged to level down the ruts and to help them to dry. I intend to drag the road that I am keeping in condition this afternoon, and then if it stays warm and the roads dry up some more I will drag it again in a few days. If it freezes up the roads will be in better condition than if they had not been dragged. Not one-fourth enough dragging is done in this county to keep the roads up properly.

### About the Wheat Speculation

Can a farmer ship wheat and corn to a Kansas City elevator and store it for a future market? What are the charges? What are the details of buying wheat on the Kansas City market for future delivery? I believe grain will be higher in June than it is now, and I wish to know whether it will be best for me to hold my grain on the farm or to ship it to Kansas City and hold it there. Or should I sell it and buy futures? Horton, Kan. J. S.

There are several public elevators in Kansas City to which a farmer can ship his grain and store it for future delivery.

The usual charges for this service are one-half cent a bushel for unloading, 1 cent a bushel a month, and one-half cent a bushel for loading.

If a farmer has good storage facilities of his own, I would certainly not recommend him to ship to any terminal market. This would shut him out from selling to grain dealers and mills in the country during the spring months when grain usually is higher in the country than it is in Kansas City, relatively speaking, besides incurring a considerable expense for carrying charges.

The months on which future deliveries are made are May, July, September and December and the brokers demand a margin on all purchases or sales of 10 cents a bushel, and should the market go up or down, this margin must be maintained. In other words, should a farmer buy 1,000 bushels of wheat for future delivery he would have to put up \$100 in the broker's hands. Should the market decline 10 cents a bushel, he would have to put up another \$100. Should the market advance 10 cents a bushel he would receive \$100 back, and so on until he sold out his option.

If you are a firm believer in higher prices I would advise you to hold the grain on the farm until June. A farmer can either do this, of course, or sell his grain now and buy an option for an equal amount in Kansas City for May or July delivery. I would certainly not encourage any farmer to dabble in options for sooner or later he will get the speculative bee in his bonnet and this is pretty difficult to eradicate. It has been the downfall of a good many men, especially where they have been successful in their first venture.

Topeka, Kan.

David Bowie.

Keep those dairy heifers in a healthy condition this winter. If you stunt their growth now, you reduce their milk yield and their value as breeding animals when mature.



## Why Not More Alfalfa

(Continued from Page 6.)

tion. For one thing, it is necessary that the land should be well drained—the old saying that the crop will not grow when it has wet feet is very true. A deep, well drained loam soil properly supplied with the mineral elements of plant food is especially well adapted to this crop. It is necessary that the soil should have plenty of lime.

All legumes have an abnormal fondness for limestone soils. This is especially true with alfalfa, which is very sensitive to acid conditions in the subsoil, as many Kansas farmers have found to their sorrow. Fortunately the use of limestone is increasing in Kansas—there is a great deal of land that needs it. It is possible to take soil that is acid to such an extent that it will not grow alfalfa and correct the condition so this legume may be grown, as has been well demonstrated in Cherokee county.

Artificial inoculation of the soil with alfalfa bacteria is essential in some parts of eastern Kansas, but in most sections of central and western Kansas it seems to be unnecessary. The most successful method of inoculation is by the transfer of soil from a well established alfalfa field. One should use from 300 to 400 pounds of earth an acre, and it is best to apply it on a cloudy day, and to harrow it in at once. The other method is by the use of artificial cultures. It is extremely important when this method is used that directions should be carefully followed, or failure may result. This method is not so successful as the transfer of soil.

The application of manure to alfalfa fields is of much more importance than is generally realized in Kansas. There is a common belief that because the alfalfa will take nitrogen from the air there is no need for the application of manure. This is wrong, as the favorable results where manure has been applied have been well demonstrated. To test this matter a very careful test has been made by the Kansas Experiment station on alfalfa yields under different treatments. Five 1-10 acre plats have been taken—the yields from these for the first cutting last year are shown by the engraving. This alfalfa was seeded in the fall of 1909. Plat 1 has received no manure or fertilizer; it gave an average acre yield of 640 pounds for the first cutting last year and a season yield of 1,060 pounds. Plat 2 has received an annual application of 5 tons of barnyard manure a year; the acre yield for the first cutting was 2,360 pounds, and the season yield was 4,475 pounds. Plat 3 has received an annual application of 2½ tons of barnyard manure an acre; the yield for the first cutting was 1,800 pounds; and the total crop was 3,785 pounds. Plat 4 has received 2½ tons of barnyard manure and 380 pounds of rock phosphate a year; the yield for the first cutting was 2,140 pounds, and the season yield was 3,967 pounds. Plat 5 is a check plat; the yield for the first cutting was 860 pounds. These yields indicate the importance of applications of manure to alfalfa fields.

Most of the alfalfa is sown in the fall in Kansas, which as a rule gives the best results. Sometimes it is sown in the spring, and while good results have been obtained from both times the fall seeding is much more common. If there is considerable crab grass and foxtail, which is the rule on a distressfully high proportion of the fields in this state, especially in the eastern half, fall seeding always should be used, as the grass is likely to kill the small plants of the spring sown seed.

No matter what time the seed is sown, the most important thing is to get the

seedbed firm, with the capillary attraction well restored. One must appreciate the fact that an alfalfa seed contains but little plant food, and that the conditions must be very favorable if it is to sprout and establish a plant. There are of course many methods of seedbed preparation used. In speaking of this recently L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college, said:

"A good seedbed for alfalfa is firm, well settled, not too hard, and with the surface soil mellow and finely pulverized as deep as the seed is to be sown. A firm seedbed of this character allows free movement of the capillary water from the subsoil, and at the same time it supplies the plant with the proper root hold. Moisture is not available for the young alfalfa plants in a loose soil, for the loose dirt prevents the rise of capillary water. Besides being mellow and firm at planting time, the seedbed should contain plenty of moisture and available plant food. Time is required to store moisture and to liberate plant food, hence the earlier the preparation of the seedbed can begin, the better will be the results."

When the alfalfa is sown in the fall on a field that was in a spring grain

Old time politicians understand the defamatory stories about the management of the Ft. Dodge Soldiers' Home, so easily traced to their source and the motive exposed by Governor Capper. When the political bootleggers and parasites which infested the home were discharged by a new board carefully selected for its fitness, it was a foregone conclusion that, in the language of the gang politician, these hangers-on would raise "a stink." This is their time-honored custom. They are capable only of some dirty meanness; they know nothing else. One good thing has come of it; it has given the inmates of the home a chance to tell how much better off they are; how greatly improved are the conditions at the home; how well and abundantly their needs are supplied and comfort looked after now they are no longer the prey and the victims of these contemptible petty grafters.

crop, the land should be plowed rather shallow soon after harvest, and it then should be worked from time to time after rains until the seed is sown. This repeated working is extremely important, for it tends to produce just the ideal conditions that are desired; that is, a firm seedbed in good tilth on top. It also will conserve moisture and aid in forming available plant food. Thus the crop will have a good chance to make a strong start, and to get well enough established before freezing weather so it will go through the winter in good condition.

Many variations are found from this method of getting a stand of alfalfa. One of the more common of these is sowing the crop after an oats crop planted on deeply plowed soil. This method has been especially successful in Leavenworth county; in telling of it recently, P. H. Ross, the county farm agent, said:

"The preparation for the seeding of alfalfa should be started at least a year before the seed is sown by plowing the soil deeply, at least 7 inches, in the fall. Leave the ground rough in the winter, and sow about 3 bushels of oats an acre in the spring for hay. Cut these oats just after they have passed out of the milk stage, and double disk the land

promptly; this will usually be the third or fourth week in June.

"The land then should be disked enough to keep the weeds down and leave a good soil mulch on the ground until the seed is sown. Alfalfa can be sown in this county the first time in August that the moisture conditions are right. It is best not to sow the seed unless there is enough moisture in the soil to germinate it and allow the plants to make a good start. The seedbed for alfalfa must not be loose; it must be rather firm with a little loose dirt on top."

There is a great variation in the amount of alfalfa seed used to the acre in Kansas, and a vast difference of opinion among farmers as to the right amount. I have found men using all the way from 6 to 35 pounds of seed an acre, and I have heard of variations still more extreme. The tendency is toward better preparation of the seedbed and smaller seedings. Fifteen pounds of seed an acre should be enough, although I know there are many good growers who use 20 and 25 pounds, and believe it pays. I also know many growers who get good stands with 10 pounds of seed. The tendency is for the rate of seeding to increase as one goes eastward in the state.

No matter what rate of seeding is used it is extremely important that care should be taken to prevent bare spots in the fields; the ideal should be to have a perfectly even distribution. This is best obtained by going over the field twice with the drill or seeder; it should be run crossways the second time. The best results generally are obtained when the seed is drilled, if the drill works properly and if the seed is not placed too deep. Both of these things should be guarded against.

Alfalfa needs considerable care if it is to develop into a good stand. A great many stands have been ruined in this state, after they had come up and got well started, by pasturing too early. Some care in cultivation is needed also; almost all farmers cultivate the alfalfa in the spring at least, and some men go over it after every crop. There is an increasing use of alfalfa cultivators in Kansas, and the men who do not use these machines usually use disks, set rather straight, so the crowns of the alfalfa will not be cut off.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## To Cure Sweened Shoulders

We have a mare 3 years old that was sweened last spring. She went through the season's work all right, but we have not worked her any since the latter part of October. The shoulder has not started to fill out. We would like to know how to cure it. JESSIE YOUNG.

Sawyer, Kan.

Sweened shoulders will fill out by adopting this treatment: The skin over the shrunken muscle should be thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water, and then with a disinfectant solution. After this there should be injected into the shrunken muscle at about a dozen different places a mixture consisting of 1 dram of turpentine and 1 dram of chloroform. This would mean that a few drops of the mixture should be introduced at each of the different points. The syringe used for this work should be absolutely clean, because if any infection takes place it is likely to cause abscesses which are more serious to contend with than the original condition. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

## Changes With the Livestock

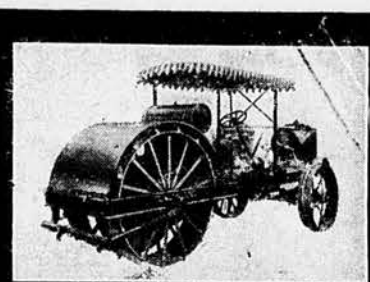
There has been considerable change in the livestock situation over the United States in the last year. Horses have decreased 29,000; mules increased 86,000; milch cows increased 726,000; other cattle increased 2,386,000; sheep decreased 794,000; swine increased 3,429,000.

In average value a head, horses decreased \$1.73; mules increased \$1.51; milch cows decreased \$1.43; other cattle increased \$0.11; sheep increased \$0.67; swine decreased \$1.47.

In total value, horses decreased \$39,634,000; mules increased \$16,553,000; milch cows increased \$8,781,000; other cattle increased \$83,759,000; sheep increased \$29,661,000; and swine decreased \$65,589,000.

The total value on January 1, 1916, of all animals enumerated was \$6,002,784,000, as compared with \$5,969,253,000 on January 1, 1915, an increase of \$33,531,000, or 0.6 per cent.

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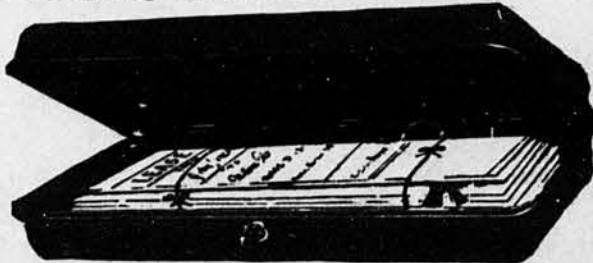
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## More Corn by Good Listing

Surface Planting, However, Also Has Some Advantages

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

**L**ISTING is a method of growing corn adapted to regions having a limited rainfall and comparatively light types of soil. The results depend on the type of soil and seasonal conditions. In the drier seasons listing usually is the superior method, while in the wetter seasons surface-planting may be best. Listing often is advisable for light soils, while surface-planting may give the best results on heavy clay soils in the same area.

Under conditions to which listing is adapted, its advantages over surface-planting are many. The preparation of the ground previous to listing is not so expensive. In many parts of the state, indeed, no preparation whatever is given the ground before listing at planting time. Listed corn can also be cultivated and kept free from weeds much more easily than surface-planted corn. For this reason, a farmer can care for a larger acreage of listed than of surface-planted corn. Corn planted with a lister stands up better during the later stages of growth, and is very rarely blown down on account of the roots pulling out, while that which is surface-planted is subject to lodging.

Listed corn stands dry weather better, and, wherever moisture is usually the limiting factor in growth, listing is to be preferred. The greater resistance of listed corn to drouth is due to two reasons. The first is that the root systems of the corn plants begin their development deeper in the soil, and therefore they are not so subject to drouth as the shallower root systems of surface-planted corn. The other, and perhaps more important reason, is that, because of the less favorable growing conditions for the listed corn in the spring, the corn planted in this way does not produce so much or so tender and succulent foliage as that which is surface-planted. It is a well-known fact that vegetation which makes a quick, succulent and abundant growth is not so hardy as that which develops more slowly and not so luxuriantly. Because of the greater leaf area produced by the surface-planted corn, more moisture is required for its maintenance than for that of a similar stand of listed corn. If moisture is the limiting factor during the later stages of growth, a given amount of it will maintain listed corn longer than surface-planted corn. Very often several days or a week or more added to the life of the crop will tide it over a drouth or will maintain it enough longer to permit of a considerable increase in the production of grain.

Corn planted with a lister does not germinate so readily as that which is surface-planted. There also is more danger of listed corn being covered by heavy, dashing rains, and in case of sloping fields it is likely to be washed out by water running down the furrows. On level fields, where drainage is not good, corn planted with a lister may be drowned out by water standing in the furrows.

Double-listing consists in blank-listing either in the fall or spring, and then in splitting the ridges at planting time. This method often gives excellent results. It puts the land into ideal condition to absorb rains, and insures the stirring of all the ground, which is not the case where single-listing is practiced. Double-listing in the spring does not always give satisfactory results, especially if the weather is dry through-

out the spring, because of the greater drying out of the surface soil due to its ridged and furrowed condition. Fall listing, especially where the rows run east and west, so as to catch and hold the snow, usually is a good practice. The opening up of the furrows exposes the subsoil to alternate freezing and thawing. This is desirable. At planting time the ridges may be split, or the corn may be planted in the same furrow, depending upon the conditions of the ground. Blank-listing early in the spring, and then planting in the same furrow with a lister, also form a good practice. More difficulty usually is experienced with weeds where this method of preparation is practiced than where the ground is double-listed.

A practice that is rapidly coming into favor in certain sections in eastern Kansas is to blank-list and then plant the corn with a planter or drill a few hours or a day or two later, depending on the soil and seasonal conditions. Where the planting is delayed for some time after the ground has been listed, the bottom of the furrow has an opportunity to become warm, and a better germination and a stronger early growth of the corn is obtained. Thus one of the disadvantages of listing is avoided, while all of the advantages are attained. This method is not practicable in western Kansas, as the soil in the furrow is likely to become too dry to insure the germination of the corn, nor is it feasible in eastern Kansas on land where the subsoil is heavy and sticky and bakes readily.

Listing at right angles to the slope of the land or parallel to contour lines wherever practical, in order to prevent the loss of water by run-off and to avoid soil erosion, is a practice that should be more generally followed, especially in the drier sections. Where listing is done in this way, the lister furrows hold the water until it has an opportunity to soak into the subsoil, and the largest possible quantity of every rain is stored in the soil. The cultivation of the fields parallel to contour lines is a practice that eventually will become well established wherever moisture is the limiting factor in the growth of the corn.

The depth to list varies with the nature of the soil, the annual rainfall, and the time of planting. The lighter types of soils, especially sandy lands, may be listed much deeper than clay loams or heavy clays. In the eastern part of the state, where the rainfall usually is abundant in the spring, deep listing is not advisable, as it increases the danger of poor germination and the washing under of the corn. The usual depth is 4 to 5 inches; that is, the lister is adjusted so the share runs about that distance below the surface of the ground, with the subsoiler set to loosen the soil in the bottom of the furrow an inch or so deeper. Toward the western part of the state, where the rainfall is lighter, the depth of listing may be increased. In westcentral Kansas and western Kansas the deep-listed corn is more resistant to drouth than that planted shallowly, and for the best results the listing should be done as deeply as the lister will work to advantage, which is 6 to 8 inches below the surface.

The importance of deep listing cannot be too strongly emphasized in western Kansas. Corn planted in this way will

(Continued on Page 18.)





## To Get Humus From the Straw

This Material is Being Used in Southwestern Kansas

BY LEE H. GOULD

FARMERS in southwestern Kansas are beginning to realize the need for more humus in the soil of the great wheat fields. They see that the fields sown to wheat continuously are not giving the returns they did a few years ago, hence the need for a straw spreader.

W. B. Meade was the first farmer at Wilroads to buy a straw spreader. He is well satisfied with his machine. There seems to be but one thing wrong with it. Its one objectionable feature is that it is necessary to pitch the straw into the machine before it will do the spreading. There are three reasons for spreading the straw on the Meade farm. It gives the "Boss" something to do to amuse himself these cold days, adds humus to the land and prevents the blowing of the sandy soil.

W. H. Freed, who lives east of Dodge City, has no machine for straw spreading other than an ordinary pitchfork, but he is an enthusiastic believer in the spreading of the straw on the farm. He has 23 stacks of straw on 125 acres of wheat land. This is the straw from the last two wheat crops. These stacks were in the way of the farm machinery, and were using the ground that otherwise would have been in crops. Burning did not seem the thing to do so a man was hired for the job of scattering the 23 stacks by hand. Three stacks of this straw have been scattered. It took two men and one team two days to scatter the three stacks. The straw was spread over 5 acres. This straw is being put on ground that will be planted to inter-tilled crops in the spring.

"When organic matter, either animal or vegetable, decays in the soil with a free supply of air it produces a black, porous substance known as humus," says Dr. J. T. Willard of the Kansas State Agricultural college in telling what is meant by the word humus. When a farmer plows under the stubble of his wheat field, turns under a crop of green Sweet clover, or scatters the straw that has accumulated on the farm for the last year or two he is adding something to his farm that will soon become humus, and this humus is going to be valuable to the land and incidentally to the farmer.

This decaying vegetable matter will add to the water holding capacity of the soil. It may seem strange but it is a fact that a soil well supplied with humus will hold about six times as much as sand and even more than ordinary clay soil. The soil in the cultivated field contains less humus than the virgin sod of the prairies.

There is an excellent way for a farmer to test the water holding capacity of a soil well supplied with humus and the soil taken from an ordinary field. Two tomato cans, two sirup buckets, soil from the prairie pasture and soil from one of his cultivated fields are needed. A few holes should be punched in the bottom of each of the tomato cans. A nail will do for a punch. Fill one of the cans about half full of the soil from the prairie and put an equal amount of the soil from the field in the other one. Place the cans above the buckets and pour an equal amount of water in each can. Continue to add water until both soils are saturated and the water begins to run from the holes in both cans. There will be more water come from one of the cans than from the other. When the water ceases

to run, measure the amount of water that has come from each can and subtract it from the amount added, and this will give the amount retained by each sample of soil.

Humus does more than add to the water holding capacity of the soil. It is the chief source of nitrogen and if the supply of nitrogen is lacking in the soil the plants do not have that deep green color essential to the development of the plant. Particles of plant food that are not in condition to be used are made available by the humus in the soil, and soils that are inclined to blow are held by the addition of humus. Bacteria that are beneficial to plant growth are fed by the humus and it makes the soil more granular and improves the physical condition.

John Coolidge, secretary of the farmers' institute at Greensburg, also believes in the straw spreader. He has 50 stacks of straw on his farm 12 miles southwest of Greensburg that he is going to spread this winter. Some of this straw is 2 years old. A one-man spreader is used on the Coolidge farm. The machine cost \$125. There are about eight to ten loads of straw in the average stack of straw, and one man can scatter ten loads with this machine in one day. The straw is being spread on the growing wheat as a top dressing. One stack will cover about 5 acres. When asked about the advantages of the straw spreader he said that it saved time, as one man would spread about three times as much straw with this machine as he would with a pitchfork, the straw is put on the ground evenly, it adds humus to the soil, and the straw acts as a mulch.

A. D. Huls, another Greensburg farmer, believes in using his straw to add humus to the soil. He applies the straw to the stubble fields and then plows it under. In addition to this he believes in deep plowing. He has been scattering his straw for three years and then plowing the land 8 to 10 inches deep.

J. M. Piper of Liberal also is using a straw spreader and instead of letting his fertility go up in smoke as so many farmers in southwestern Kansas do, he is getting the benefit of this fertility back in the soil.

John L. Boles, secretary of the farmers' institute at Liberal, does not own a straw spreader, but he is an enthusiastic supporter of the straw spreading idea, and he is spreading the straw on his farm by the use of pitchforks.

The farmers' institute is not a dead issue in southwestern Kansas. G. E. Thompson and Miss Stella Mather of the extension division of the agricultural college and Lee H. Gould, district agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, have been conducting some lively institutes along the Rock Island lines. The institute at Greensburg was in session when the cold wave came January 11. But this did not prevent the officers from attending the institute, although getting to town on that morning was no pleasant job. There were some good exhibits of wheat, corn, oats, kafir, milo and millet brought in by the farmers. A good grade Percheron mare and a 3-year-old gelding were brought to town to use in a judging demonstration on the street.

The weather was so severe at Minneola, January 12, that no crowd was expected. The train was late and the speakers did not get to town until 2 o'clock.

(Continued on Page 19.)

## Just One Reading Brought Results

A northern Illinois farmer read just one copy of THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE and sent in the price of a year's subscription. He was not hasty in forming a conclusion. He simply knew what he wanted when he saw it. This is how he explains it:

"I find in your journal articles setting forth the experiences and views of the most successful farmers and stockraisers the country over, and also the names and addresses of the most noted breeders and importers of pedigreed stock."

And why did these things interest him? He states it briefly: "A farmer should never lose opportunity to improve the quality of his stock."

There you have it. It is easy enough to understand why a reading of one issue of THE GAZETTE showed this Illinois farmer that he had found what he was looking for.

There are lots of farmers who do not care for this journal, and we are not trying to make the kind of paper they like, so we are even. We know how to make that kind of paper, but we are a little too proud to do it.

The founder of THE GAZETTE, a man of far and clear vision, would likely haunt the present generation carrying on his work if we should attempt to make such a paper as many farmers seem to like.

It is a lot easier and cheaper to make that kind of farm paper than to publish THE GAZETTE once a week. And if reports be true, there is more money in it.

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Perhaps you missed one point that our Illinois reader raises. He found that this journal contains articles from successful people "the country over." THE GAZETTE is a journal of national survey and circulation. No other farm paper approaches it in these respects. Are you a provincial, interested merely in the things of your own neighborhood, or state or section, or do you desire to touch elbows with your fellows in their farm and stock field the country over?

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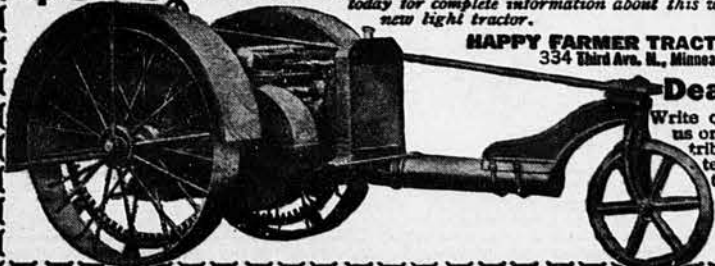
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### Farm News from Allen

BY GUY M. TREDWAY.

Where clover was cut early this year the second cutting made an unusually good seed crop. One neighbor threshed 100 bushels, which was sold readily without being re-cleaned.

Owing to the excessive wet weather and mud of last spring and summer, much manure accumulated on this farm; 127 loads have been hauled recently on land which will be planted to sorghum for the silo. Next fall some of this fertility will be hauled in, run through the silo cutter and cattle troughs, and hauled on the ground next winter. This is a real rotation. We are hauling three loads a week now. Both because the time is not so valuable now and fresh manure is best, we keep it hauled out as fast as it accumulates.

Today, January 18, we delivered two loads of hogs to the local shipper. They averaged 190 pounds and sold at \$6.40. Six neighbors also delivered hogs and cattle. All were inferior, owing to the short crop of corn. With corn at 70 cents a bushel they feared to buy to feed

them out. Some hogs weighed but 95 pounds while one or two weighed 300 pounds, but were not fat. These brought from \$6 to \$6.50. These hogs probably will be reshipped to some feeder with more corn or nerve. The blizzard just now has brought the price up as the northern farmers are unable to get their hogs to market.

A large acreage of oats will be planted this spring as corn is scarce and high and oats will make the earliest feed.

Considerable fall plowing has been done in this county. The hard freeze of January will put the ground in excellent condition.

Where dairy cattle have been well housed and fed a balanced ration they have kept up their milk flow despite the below zero weather. Cream and butter at this time of the year are worth more than in the summer, and the extra care with the cows pays well.

### Meat From Vaccinated Hogs

Many farmers are under the impression that it is dangerous to use meat from vaccinated hogs. There are two forms of vaccination. One is the serum treatment only,

which it is said runs out in 90 days, the other is called the double treatment, which contains the serum and cholera blood that gives the hogs a light form of cholera. Is there a law against the sale of vaccinated hogs or is there danger of using meat from either of these forms of treatment?

Centerville, Kan. E. L.  
The meat of hogs vaccinated against hog cholera is perfectly safe for human consumption. I believe that it is advisable to wait about three weeks before slaughtering animals that have been vaccinated by giving serum and virulent blood. In three weeks the animal should be again in a perfectly normal condition and the meat entirely safe for human consumption.

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

### For Better Health

I have a mule run down in flesh, and I can't restore it with good feed and proper care. He is 6 years old and was in good shape and had lots of strength and endurance until last April when he got a kick on the hind leg. This left him a large and raw leg. Is the leg the trouble or is it something else?

Our cows seem to be sterile. They are in good shape and milking well. We have changed bulls but it did not do any good. Salina, Kan. W. W. M.

It is possible that the mule's sore leg is causing the animal so much pain

that it has become unthrifty. Relief can be obtained only by treating the diseased member. I cannot, however, advise treatment for the simple reason that an accurate description of the condition affecting the leg is wanting.

Sterility of cattle is a very serious problem and may be due to one of a good many different factors. It is said that it invariably follows contagious abortion. It also may be due to diseased ovaries and diseased uterus or its appendages, or to partial or complete closure of the neck of the uterus. This latter organ in cattle is a tightly constricted tortuous passage way, and its dilation is exceedingly difficult and in many cases impossible. The treatment of sterility should never be entrusted to any one but a competent graduate veterinarian. In many cases the sterility is of a permanent character and cannot be cured.

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

### Co-operation Wins at Baldwin

The members of the Farmers Union at Baldwin made a profit of 180 per cent on their co-operative business last year. For 1915 the total business was \$28,994.45. A part of this business was the buying of butter fat—more than 43,000 pounds was purchased during the year. About 15,000 pounds of this was purchased in July, August and September, at a considerably higher price than was paid in other towns in this section, such as Ottawa and Paola.

The Union also shipped in binding twine, coal, potatoes, flour, bran and shorts, on which a saving of \$2,650 was made. Including the profits made from the co-operative store it is figured that a total saving of \$5,614.26 was made by co-operative effort in this community in 1915. R. T. Costigan, President.  
Minneola Farmers' Union.

### More Corn by Good Listing

(Continued from Page 16.)

not make so great or so rapid a growth, but it will stand drouth much better, and is more certain of making a profitable crop. In planting corn in all parts of the state, early listing, or that done before the ground becomes warm, should not be so deep as that later in the season.

Surface-planting is adapted to heavy, wet soils and to localities in the state where the rainfall is excessive in the spring. In the parts of the state where the annual precipitation is more than 35 inches, nearly all the corn is and should be surface-planted. Corn planted in this way germinates better and makes a more rapid, vigorous growth during the early part of the season than listed corn, largely because the growing conditions are more favorable near the surface than in the bottoms of the lister furrows. Because of the greater growth of foliage, surface-planted corn develops a larger, more vigorous stalk and with a favorable season produces a larger yield than listed corn. Ground that is in condition for surface-planting does not wash so badly as that which is listed, and there is comparatively little danger of the young plants being destroyed by heavy, dashing rains. The plowing of the ground, which is necessary where corn is surface-planted, puts it into much better physical condition than can be obtained by listing ground, double-listing excepted.

The furrow-opener method of planting corn is a modification of surface-planting and has several advantages of the latter method. The furrow openers consist of a set of disks that are attached to the shoe of the planter and open up a shallow furrow in which the corn is planted. A number of tests were conducted by the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college in which the furrow-opener method of planting was compared with ordinary surface-planting. The use of the furrow openers increased the average yield 4.1 bushels an acre in tests covering four years. Corn seeded in this way may be cultivated to a greater advantage than that which is surface-planted. The spike-tooth harrow may be used with less injury to the young corn, and the weeds in the row can be covered more readily by early cultivation. The root crowns start more deeply in the soil and the corn stands up better. Many of the advantages of listed corn are obtained by the use of furrow openers.

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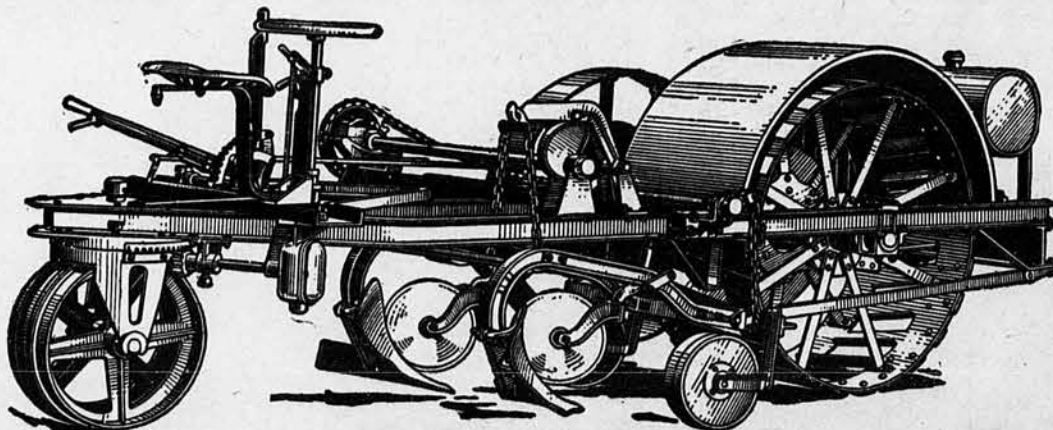
With the Rumely you plow just the same as with a horse gang—the plows are where you can see them and you know how the outfit is working every minute. You can back with your plows, make short turns and cut square corners.

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### Buy the Good Cows

There is a rapidly increasing interest in dairying, which is causing Kansas to receive some undesirable attention from salesmen for dairy cows. This is most unfortunate, for there is nothing that will discourage a farmer quicker than to have some poor cows "unloaded" on him. In speaking of this recently, E. C. Johnson, dean of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college, said: "The interest in dairying has increased rapidly in Kansas, and it is well that this is so. There is grave danger, however, that this interest will be used by irresponsible or dishonest dealers in dairy cattle to enrich themselves by buying low-grade and discarded dairy stock at a low price in other states and selling it in this state as high-class stuff at a high price. Recently a dairyman in Wisconsin remarked to O. E. Reed, in charge of the dairy work at the agricultural college, that Kansas was one of the greatest benefactors to the Wisconsin dairymen because poor milkers, poor breeders, and low-grade cows from Wisconsin herds were being bought by dealers, taken out of the state and shipped into Kansas. This is deserving of the most serious consideration by all Kansans interested in dairying and the welfare of the state."

"Kansas cannot afford to be the dumping ground for the culls of other states and every farmer buying dairy cattle should look closely to the pedigree, the record and health of the stock which he buys. Those who are not good judges of dairy cattle should ask some neighboring dairyman, or the county agent if there is one in the county, to go with him to help in selecting the desired animals. Nothing should be bought except after the most careful inspection."

### Vaccination for Influenza

Last summer I had some horses vaccinated for a disease that was going around. One 4-year-old horse the last evening I had them vaccinated seemed to be paralyzed in the neck; this was the first of August and he kept getting worse until he got down last week and I had to kill him. The horse was never worked. The disease kept going back until it got in his hind legs and he lost the use of himself. Now the veterinarian admits that the vaccination was the cause of it. Can I make him pay for the horse?  
P. G.  
Corbin, Kan.

The disease which was quite prevalent among horses in Kansas last summer was influenza, and I presume that your horses were vaccinated to immunize them against that malady. In so far as I know immunization of this character is never followed by paralysis. It is possible that the injection caused the formation of an abscess, and that this abscess penetrated deep enough to press upon some of the nervous tissues, and in that way induced paralysis, but this would not produce a gradually progressing paralysis as your letter indicates. I, therefore, question very much whether the injection of the serum or bacterin against influenza had anything to do with the paralysis, and I believe that you should look elsewhere for the cause of this condition.

I cannot advise you regarding the legal responsibility of the veterinarian in a case of this kind.

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

### To Get Humus from the Straw

(Continued from Page 17.)

There was a surprise in store for them. Eighteen farmers gathered in one of the real estate offices and a more lively meeting is seldom seen. The principal discussion was that of vaccination for hog cholera. After the talk by the college speaker many questions were asked and answered. Frank Crouch, mayor of the town, told of the results of the work done by Dr. P. J. Meenen, a representative of the agricultural college and the state sanitary livestock commissioner's office, earlier in the fall. When Dr. Meenen came to town Mr. Crouch went with him and called on a number of the farmers in the community and urged them to vaccinate their herds of hogs. In the herds where there was no sickness there has been no loss. Even in the herds where there were sick hogs more than 50 per cent of the hogs were saved.

Prospects for an institute at Liberal were excellent until just a day or two before the time came. An excellent pro-

gram had been prepared and a dinner at one of the churches insured a good crowd and an excellent meeting. The extreme cold prevented many farmers who would have attended from coming. However, John L. Boles, the secretary of the institute, walked 5 miles to Liberal the second day and a good meeting was held.

At Meade it was much the same story. The cold prevented the larger part of the people from attending, but the few who did come were much interested in the institute and as a result it is to be reorganized with a new constitution and by-laws. Every effort will be made to increase the interest. There will be four vice-presidents next year instead of one. The first vice-president, C. S. Hulbert, will have charge of the livestock and will see what can be done in the way of livestock exhibits at the next annual institute; Mrs. Pearl Smith, second vice-president, will have charge of the contests for the boys and girls of the county; there will be a third vice-president to look after the agricultural exhibits; and W. W. Presley, fourth vice-president, will have charge of the poultry exhibit and perhaps will do something for the boys and girls in the way of poultry clubs.

### New York Helps Farmers

The land bank of the state of New York advocated and established through the efforts of former Governor Martin H. Glynn, during his administration of the state, for the benefit of farmers and small property owners, is meeting with success, says a New York paper. While it has been in operation only a short time it has entered upon a most active exercise of its functions and the public is already securing the benefits of its system of lending money. Mortgages deposited with the state comptroller to secure money which has been deposited with the local savings and loan associations, members of the bank and through the medium of which the borrowing public is reached, cover proportionately \$17,000 of rural and \$33,000 of urban property. The aggregate resources of the member associations connected with the land bank are 21 million dollars.

The land bank is preparing further to extend its field of operations and is sending to the savings and loan associations of the state information as to what has been done, and informing them that the bank is making preparations to issue land bank bonds to supply the demand for money May 1 and ad-

vising all who desire to make application at once.

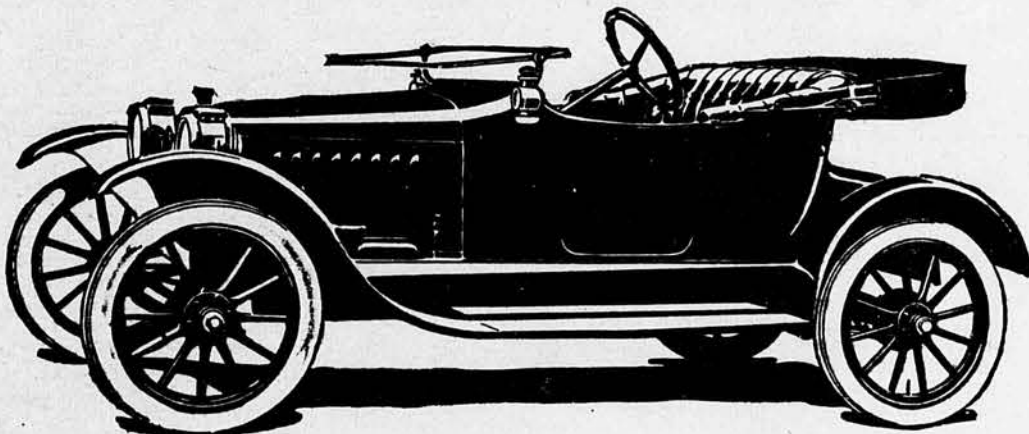
New York state has set a pace in this country in making the avenue to financial assistance most accessible to those who need it most which is epoch making in the history of constructive legislation. The land bank has supplied a want which has long existed but which no legislation ever reached before Governor Glynn secured the enactment of the Land Bank act. It is a measure which has provided a system of lending money which places within the reach of farmers and property owners opportunities which they have never enjoyed. All such persons are entitled to profit through the operations of the new land bank and all that is necessary for them to do so is to associate themselves with some savings and loan association now existing or to form new associations.

What proportion of last year's acreage does it take to feed the teams for a year? Couldn't this cost of power be cut by farming to increase the yields of oats and hay and pasture?

The politician may be distinguished from the statesman by the fact that the latter is not concerned about re-election.

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I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

**Big Catalog FREE**  
Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.  
**R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.**




## 99% SEED CORN

**Big, Sturdy Seed Corn—**  
fully developed. Price very low, subject to advance. Get in on this high quality seed right-a-way. A postal brings FREE SAMPLE and prices—write  
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prices. We save you money. Buy now before advance. Crop Field Seeds of any kind until you see our samples and prices. We specialize on high quality, tested Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Alsike; guaranteed the best, sold subject to your approval and government test. Write today for samples and special prices and big Profit-Sharing Seed Guide. **AMERICAN MUTUAL SEED CO., Dept. 135 43rd and Roby St., Chicago, Illinois.**



## NURSERY SNAPS

**\$1.00**  
25 Grafted Apple Trees \$1.00  
25 Budded Peach Trees \$1.00  
50 Concord Grape Vines \$1.00  
Hardy, vigorous stock—guaranteed. Catalog and 25c Due Bill Free. Write for them.

**FAIRBURY NURSERIES** Box J., Fairbury, Nebr.

## No Cold Storage Trees

Buy fresh from the ground. Cold storage is handy for the nurseryman but hard on the trees and planter. Yearling trees a specialty. They cost one-half less and surer to grow and do better. Send today For Free Fruit Book with prices and much valuable information.  
**Caldwell Nurseries, Box A, Caldwell, Kas.**

## For \$1 I Will Send You 8 2 yr. Apple, Pear or Peach

or 5 two year Cherry trees, or 75 Raspberry, Blackberry or Dewberry or 20 Grape, Gooseberry, Currant or Rhubarb or 100 Asparagus or 200 Spring bearing or 50 Progressive fall bearing Strawberry plants or eight 2 year Rose bushes or 25 transplanted Red Cedar. Freight paid on \$10 orders. Catalog Free. **Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kans.**

## FREE SEED CATALOG 1916

FLOWER, FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS  
Poultry Supplies, Spraying Material, Berry Boxes and Baskets. We are the oldest and most reliable seed house in K. C.  
**T. LEE ADAMS SEED CO., Dept. A, Kansas City, Mo.**

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Start the Orchard Right

Good Soil Preparation is Much Needed for Good Crops

BY W. L. HOWARD

IT IS a mistake to plant an orchard on soil that is too poor to grow average crops of grain. The land ought to be fertile enough to produce 18 or 20 bushels of wheat or 25 to 30 bushels of corn an acre. The fertility of the soil is easily determined after it has been under cultivation for several years, but if it is virgin soil covered with native wild growth, it may be more difficult for the beginner to judge of its fertility. Usually the character of the wild growth will determine whether the land is rich or poor and to what degree. Large, tall, vigorous-growing trees indicate a deep, fairly fertile soil. Sometimes stony land will be quite fertile enough for an orchard. If the undergrowth consists of hazelnut bushes, sumac and the like, the chances are that the soil will be very rich, while the trees may be either Black oak, White oak or blackjack or an admixture of all these. If the principal growth is post oak, the soil is likely to be wet and underlaid by hardpan. If there is a scrubby growth of post oak, blackjack and hickory, the indications are that the soil is too poor to grow either grain or fruit trees satisfactorily. This is particularly true if the trees do not reach a height of more than 20 or 30 feet. In some instances such land is found to be underlaid by solid rock at a depth of only 2 or 3 feet. An orchard on such land is almost certain to be a failure.

It is not advisable to plant apple trees on newly cleared land. It would be better to grow three or four crops before setting the trees. The object sought is to kill the sprouts and to get rid of the stumps. Where apple trees are set on new land, they are subject to a disease known as root rot. This disease seems to come from the old decaying stumps. If possible, clover or peas should be grown on the land just previous to planting the trees. Plow in the fall and if possible plant the trees that same autumn. Always plant in the fall if the ground is moist. If too dry, postpone the planting until spring.

Prepare the land as though it were to be planted to corn. Mark off the rows in one direction and lay them off in the other with a two-horse plow. The rows should be from 25 to 35 feet apart each way, depending upon the variety, fertility of the soil, and the system of pruning to be followed. In moderately thin soil, the trees will never crowd each other if the rows are 25 feet apart each way. In the richer soils, 30 feet each way would be better. By careful attention to pruning, it will be possible to keep the branches shortened so that trees, even on a rich soil, will not crowd each other. Twenty-five by 30 feet should prove to be a very satisfactory distance on average soils.

Care should be taken to see that the rows are quite straight in both directions. When the trees are planted, it should be the business of one man to see that they are set so they will line up accurately both ways.

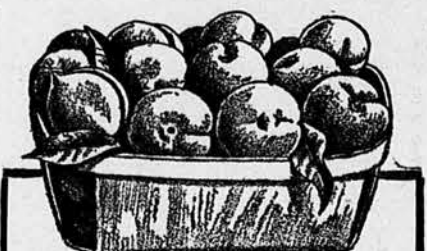
Either one-year or two-year-old trees may be used. Many good growers are using only the one-year-old trees. These have many advantages over the two-year-olds. They do not cost as much, freight or express charges are less, and being small they are easily handled. Trees of this size can be set much more rapidly than the two-year-olds. One of the chief advantages in using the smaller trees is the ease with which they are trained to any desired shape. Two-year-old trees undoubtedly make a splendid growth, and in the past they have been the basis of some of our best orchards. While the one-year-old trees consist usually of a straight whip, the two-year-olds will contain side branches. Sometimes these come from the nursery headed too high. Also, the branches may be broken, thus making it difficult to shape the trees properly. Where the one-year-old trees are used, very little digging will be necessary to set them. The furrow made by the plow in laying off the row usually will be deep enough, although the bottom may have to be lowered somewhat by taking out a shovelful or two of earth.

Whatever kind of trees are used, they ought to be root-pruned before planting. Shorten all side roots back to a length of 5 or 6 inches. Remove all that are dead or badly injured. In planting, the aim should be to set the trees to the exact depth that they stood in the nursery. This usually is easily determined. If the trees are properly set in the ground, the loss in an average season ought not to be more than from 1 to 5 per cent.

There are two things that are very necessary in planting a tree. The first is to see that the roots spread out naturally. This means that the soil will have to be packed under them as well as over them. The second matter of importance is that the soil must be well packed upon the roots—that is, made firm. The best way is for two men to work at the planting. One attends to shaping the roots and the top of the tree, sets the tree in the hole, sees that it is properly lined up with the rows, and as the second man throws in the fine earth, he distributes it around the roots.

Until a tree comes into fruiting, the annual pruning will consist merely in shaping the branches. Indeed, after the trees begin bearing, the branches have to continue to be trained. In addition, after a tree reaches bearing age, it will be found necessary to remove quite a number of branches. As a rule, not enough wood is removed from thrifty trees. Trees with open heads are now pretty generally favored. These facilitate spraying. Where the heads of the trees are very badly choked with leaves and branches, they cannot be properly sprayed. An open-headed tree lets in the sunlight and permits a freer circulation

(Continued on Page 34.)



## JAPAN DREAM

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Bears younger, yields more fruit than any peach ever discovered. Fruit a beautiful red, fine flavor, delightful aroma, freestone. The housewife's favorite for canning. Ripens in July when good peaches are scarce. Brings top prices. Pays quicker profits than any other peach. You can count on a crop 15 months after planting. Bears loaded every favorable year. Has no equal among early peaches. The wonder of all who grow it. Read what these planters say.

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"Peck of peaches second year."—J. M. Bolton, Indiana.  
"Two bushels per tree third year."—Sam Goddard, Oklahoma.  
"160 peaches from one tree second year."—J. R. Smith, Missouri.  
"Bore first year, perfectly hardy here."—Frank Quinn, Iowa.  
"Over two bushels per tree, third year."—A. M. Willys, Massachusetts.  
"Eighteen inch tree full of blossoms."—R. W. Knight, Arkansas.

## Send for Free Orchard Book

Tells all about these amazing quick paying peaches, and many other new and better paying strains of fruit. Explains a wonderful, yet simple and effective method that will help you grow more and better fruit of all kinds. Illustrates and describes best varieties fruits, berries, etc. Lowest prices direct to planter. Send a postal today for your Free copy.

**WINFIELD NURSERIES**  
501 Park Street, WINFIELD, KANSAS

## BUY TREES NOW!

### Wonderful Bargains

I'm offering my customers more for their money in nursery stock right now than was ever offered before. If you want the biggest value that your money will buy, take advantage of my big bargain prices now. Order direct from this ad. You can't beat my trees—better ones don't grow. Guarantee your satisfaction and save 10 to 50 per cent. Write for big 1916 catalog. It's free. **KANSAS NURSERY CO., 350 Bridge St. Hampton, Iowa**

**100** fine, 2-year-old, root-pruned evergreen seedlings for your windbreak. Vigorous, healthy! **\$1.50** young trees for 100 fine transplanted and root-pruned evergreens. Scientifically grown strong and hardy. 8 to 15 in. Your choice of 25 Standard varieties of 25 Standard varieties of 25 Standard trees perfect 10 for **\$1** **STRAWBERRIES** 300 for \$1.00 Strong, hardy plants that sell regularly at \$1.00.

## CLOVER \$5.75

### AND TIMOTHY Per Bu.

**DECIDED BARGAIN—INVESTIGATE and Save Money**  
Red Clover and Timothy mixed—the standard grasses cannot be surpassed for hay or pasture. Contains 1-3 clover, just right to sow. Thoroughly cleaned and sold on approval, subject to government test. Ask for this mixed seed if you want our greatest bargain. Have Pure Clover, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Field and Grass Seeds. Write today for free samples and 100-p. catalog. **A. A. BERRY SEED CO., BOX 638, CLARINDA, IOWA**

## Buy Trees At Wholesale

and Save Agents' and Dealers' Profits.  
Apple trees \$5.00 per 100; Peach \$5.00 per 100; Cherries \$14.00 per 100; Concord Grapes \$2.00 per 100; Dunlap Strawberries \$2.25 per 1000; Everbearing Strawberries \$2.50 per 100. Everything in Fruit trees, Plants and Ornamentals. Send for our **Free Catalog**  
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A pair of mated EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS FREE if you will report us to your success with them. Will bear loads of big, red berries from June to November. We have counted 480 berries, blossoms and buds on a single plant. A postal will bring the plants, also enough seed of the new CRESCENT FERTILITY to plant a rod square of ground. Also a pkt. of perennial ORIENTAL POPPY seed. Send 10 cts for mailing expense or not, as you please. Write today and not acquainted with **THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY** Box 709, Osgo, Iowa.

## SWEET CLOVER

**BIGGEST MONEY-MAKER KNOWN—INVESTIGATE**  
The greatest forage plant that grows. Superior to all as a fertilizer. Equal to Alfalfa for hay. Excels for pasture. Builds up worn-out soil quickly and produces immense crops, worth from \$50 to \$125 per acre. Easy to start, grows everywhere, on all soils. Don't delay writing for our Big 100-page free catalog and circular giving full particulars. We can save you money on best tested, guaranteed, scarified seed. Sample Free. Write today. **A. A. BERRY SEED CO., BOX 635, CLARINDA, IOWA**

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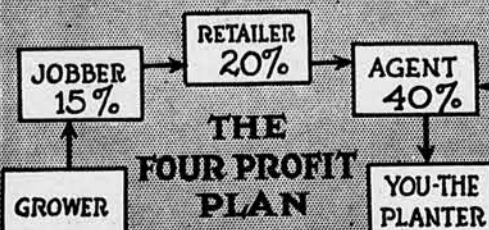
Good, fresh, reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seed. Write to—  
**DAVID HARDIE SEED CO.**  
Dallas, Texas  
For their 1916 catalog and price list—it will be mailed free. Mention this paper.

If the Trees are given Proper Care from the Time They are Set They Will Develop into Profitable Fruit Producers.



# Two Ways to Buy Trees

## THE INDIRECT EXPENSIVE WAY



The middlemen get 1/2 to 3/4 of your money. Four sales, four packings, four profits, frequent delay and loss. They add to the price but not to the value of your trees.

Give an agent \$20 for trees. He puts \$8 in his own pocket and gives \$12 to the retailer. The retailer keeps \$5.00 and gives \$7.00 to the wholesaler. The wholesaler takes \$2.00 and hands the grower \$5.00 for the stock to fill your \$20 order.

You can keep that \$15 yourself if you buy from the Planters' Nursery. I grow trees by the millions and sell them straight to people who plant them. You can see why my prices are lower than anybody else can make, who does business the old way. You not only save three profits, as well as the expense

*Which Way  
Do You Buy?*

THIS is a plain, homely talk, but I always thought busy men and women would read plain simple statements if it saves them money or tells them something important. For a good many years fruitgrowers have been paying a lot of extra unnecessary profit on the trees they buy. You may have done it—through agents, retailers, jobbers—the four profit plan, the indirect, expensive way.

## PLANTERS NURSERY WAY



Saves you 1/2 to 3/4 of your money. One sale—one profit. You get better trees, packed right, delivered right, guaranteed to please.

## Planters Trees By the Million—At Prices Nobody Can Meet

### Let These Bargains Save You Money

You can select a complete home orchard from these 22 Bargain offers. Order them right from this page. Just say "Send me No. 1 or No. 7" or whatever numbers you want. You can have as few or as many as you wish. There is no limit. My one-profit plan makes it possible. And don't forget my guarantee.

**APPLES**  
Baldwin, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Red June, Duchess, Maiden Blush, Wealthy, Northern Spy, Ben Davis, Black Ben, Stayman, Gano, Winesap, M. B. Twig, Arkansas Black, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Delicious, Rome Beauty, and many others.  
Each 10 100  
1 yr. 2-3 ft. .... \$0.08 \$ .50 \$ 5.00  
1 yr. 3-4 ft. .... .09 .80 8.00  
1 yr. 4-5 ft. .... .12 1.00 10.00  
2 yr. 3-5 ft. .... .12 1.00 10.00  
2 yr. 5-6 ft. .... .15 1.30 12.00

**CRAB APPLES**  
Florence, Whitney, Transcendent and others. Same prices as apples.

**PEACHES**  
Belle of Georgia, Elberta, Blood Cling, Carmen, Champion, Crawford Late, Greensboro, Heath Cling, Krummel, Salway, Triumph, Wonderful, Mayflower, Elberta Cling and many others.  
Each 10 100  
2-3 ft. .... \$0.08 \$ .70 \$ 6.00  
3-4 ft. .... .12 1.00 8.00  
4-5 ft. .... .16 1.40 11.00  
5-6 ft. .... .18 1.60 14.00  
Early Wonder Peaches, 50 cents each; \$5.00 for 10.

**PEARS**  
Kelfer and Garber.  
Each 10 100  
1 yr. 2-3 ft. .... \$0.10 \$ .30 \$ 7.00  
1 yr. 3-4 ft. .... .15 1.30 12.00  
1 yr. 4-5 ft. .... .20 1.80 15.00  
2 yr. 4-5 ft. .... .20 1.80 15.00  
2 yr. 5-6 ft. .... .25 2.20 18.00  
Anjou, Bartlett, Seckle, Clapps Favorite and other leading sorts.  
Each 10 100  
1 yr. 2-3 ft. .... \$0.14 \$ 1.20 \$ 10.00  
1 yr. 3-4 ft. .... .18 1.60 14.00  
2 yr. 3-5 ft. .... .22 2.00 18.00  
2 yr. 5-6 ft. .... .28 2.50 22.00

**DWARF PEARS**  
Duchess, Seckle, Bartlett, the best three.  
Each 10 100  
2-3 ft. .... \$0.15 \$ 1.40 \$ 12.00  
3-4 ft. .... .22 2.00 18.00  
4-5 ft. .... .28 2.60 22.00

**PLUMS**  
Burbank, Gold, Red June, Wild Goose, Abundance, Satsuma, Wickson, and other standard sorts.  
Each 10 100  
2-3 ft. .... \$0.16 \$ 1.40 \$ 12.00  
3-4 ft. .... .20 1.80 16.00  
4-5 ft. .... .26 2.20 19.00  
5-6 ft. .... .32 3.00 27.00

**APRICOT**  
Moorpark, Royal, Superb, and others.  
Each 10 100  
2-3 ft. .... \$0.15 \$ 1.40 \$ 13.00  
3-4 ft. .... .20 1.80 16.00  
4-5 ft. .... .23 2.10 19.00  
5-6 ft. .... .30 2.80 26.00

**CHERRIES**  
Early Richmond, Montmorency, Wragg, Royal Duke, English Morello, and other good sorts.  
Each 10 100  
1 yr. 2-3 ft. .... \$0.16 \$ 1.40 \$ 12.00  
1 yr. 3-5 ft. .... .28 2.60 24.00  
2 yr. 4-5 ft. .... .30 2.80 26.00

**DEWBERRIES**  
Each 10 100 1000  
Lucretia .... \$0.05 \$0.25 \$1.50 \$15.00

**No. 1—Apple Collection**, 10 Select 5 to 7 ft. trees, 1 Delicious, 2 Stayman, 1 Black Ben, 2 M. B. Twig, 1 Grimes Golden, 3 Winesap. Sold by agents for \$5.00 ..... \$1.50

**No. 2—20 Apple Trees**, one-year, 3 to 5 ft., Stayman, Black Ben, M. B. Twig, Winesap, all great apples. Agents charge \$6.00 ..... \$1.50

**No. 3—20 Apple Trees**, extra size, two-year, 5 to 6 ft., Stayman, Black Ben, Rome Beauty and other choice varieties. These are fine big extra heavy trees. Agents charge \$8.00 ..... \$2.00

**No. 4—10 Genuine Delicious apple trees**—1 yr. 3-5, the most famous of all apples. Agents charge \$3.50 ..... \$1.50

**No. 5—Peach Collection**, 10 Select 4 to 5 ft. trees, 1 Elberta, 1 Belle of Ga., 2 Champion, 1 Crawford Late, 2 Carmen, 1 Heath Cling, sold by agents for \$3.00 ..... \$1.10

**No. 6—20 Peach Trees**, 4 to 5 ft. Elberta, Champion, Mamie Ross, Belle of Ga., the cream of good varieties. Agents charge \$5.00 ..... \$1.60

**No. 7—20 Peach Trees** 3 to 4 ft., early to late assortment, selected for your locality. Sold by agents for \$5.00 ..... \$1.90

**No. 8—5 Apricot Trees**, 4-5 ft. Moorpark and Superb, hardest and best quality. Agents get \$2.50 ..... \$1.10

**No. 9—Pear Collection**, 10 Select 5 to 6 ft. trees, 4 Kelfer, 2 Bartlett, 1 Garber, 1 Clapps Favorite, 1 Seckle, 1 Anjou. Agents get \$6.00 ..... \$2.10

**No. 10—10 Pear Trees**, 3 to 5 ft. Kelfer and Garber, the surest money makers for the Middle West. Agents charge \$3.00 to \$5.00 ..... \$1.00

**No. 11—10 Plum Trees**, 3 to 5 ft., Burbank, Abundance, Satsuma, and Wickson, all fine, quick bearing varieties. Agents charge \$4.00 ..... \$1.50

**No. 12—Cherry Collection**, 10 Select 4 to 5 ft., 4 Montmorency, 2 Early Richmond, 1 Royal Duke, 2 English Morello, 1 Wragg. Sold by agents \$6.50 ..... \$2.60

**No. 13—10 Cherries**, 1 yr. 3 to 5 ft. nicely branched, Early Richmond and Montmorency, the two leading varieties. Agents 1916 price \$7.00 ..... \$2.40

**No. 14—Grape Collection**, 10 Choice 2 yr. vines, 1 Catawba, red; 3 Concord, black; 2 Niagara, white; 1 Moore's Early, Black; 3 Worden, purple. Agents get \$2.00 ..... .75

**No. 15—25 Concord Grape Vines**, the most widely planted black grape. Agents get \$1.50 ..... .50

**No. 16—50 Grape Vines**, Concord, Worden and Niagara, the best three. Agents get \$5.00 ..... \$1.40

**No. 17—Berry Collection**, 50 Choice plants, 10 Kansas Raspberry, black, 10 St. Regis raspberry, red, 10 Mercereau Blackberry, 10 Blower's Blackberry, 10 Houghton Gooseberry. Sold by agents for \$7.00 ..... \$2.20

**No. 18—300 Strawberries**, popular varieties that will produce big crops of firm, delicious berries every season. Why pay agents \$3.00 when our price postpaid is only ..... \$1.05

**No. 19—100 Everbearing Strawberries**, best varieties, bear until killed by frost. Agents charge \$5.00. Postpaid \$1.85

**No. 20—45 Garden Roots**, 10 Mammoth Rhubarb; 10 Horse Radish, new variety; 25 Select asparagus; one of our best offers. Agents get \$3.25 ..... \$1.20

**No. 21—500 Speciosa Catalpa**, 2 to 3 ft., best for posts and poles. Agents price \$10.00 ..... \$3.00

**No. 22—Flowering Shrub Collection**, 10 Choice shrubs and plants, 2 Spirea, 3 Althea, 2 Peonies, 1 Hydrangea, 2 Japanese Wild Rose. Sold by agents for \$4.00 ..... \$1.00

**COMPASS CHERRY-PLUM**  
Hardy from Texas to Dakota. Large, bright, red, sweet and juicy. A marvel in early bearing. Produces fruit next year after setting. Should be in every orchard.  
Each 10 100  
2-3 ft. .... \$0.15 \$ 1.40 \$ 13.00  
3-4 ft. .... .20 1.80 17.00

**GRAPES**  
Each 10 100  
Concord—1st size .... \$0.07 \$0.65 \$3.90  
Concord—2nd size .... .05 .45 2.00  
Moore's Early, Worden, Niagara, Agawam, Catawba, Diamond, and other good varieties at the following prices:  
Each 10 100  
1st size .... \$0.10 \$0.75 \$5.50  
2nd size .... .07 .65 3.90

**BLACKBERRY**  
Early Harvest, Kenoyer, Mercereau, Ward, Blowers, Snyder, and other leading varieties.  
Each 10 100 1000  
Strong, Healthy plants ..... \$0.08 \$0.50 \$2.40 \$17.50

**RASPBERRIES**  
Each 10 100 1000  
St. Regis ..... \$0.08 \$0.50 \$2.20 \$18.00  
Cuthbert, Kansas, Cumberland, Plum Farmer, Cardinal, Gregg, and other choice varieties.  
Each 10 100 1000  
Strong, Healthy Plants ..... \$0.05 \$0.40 \$1.90 \$14.00

**GOOSEBERRIES**  
Each 10 100  
Houghton ..... \$0.10 \$0.90 \$ 6.00  
Downing ..... .12 1.00 8.00  
Champion ..... .20 1.60 12.00  
Pearl ..... .12 1.00 8.00  
Industry ..... .20 1.80 16.00

**CURRENTS**  
Each 10 100  
Pomona ..... \$0.10 \$0.70 \$ 5.50  
Red Dutch ..... .10 .70 5.50  
Fay's Prolific ..... .10 .70 5.50  
White Grape ..... .10 .70 5.50  
Perfection ..... .15 1.30 12.00

**GARDEN ROOTS**  
Each 10 100 1000  
Rhubarb ..... \$0.10 \$0.50 \$4.50 \$30.00  
Horse Radish ..... .20 1.20 8.00  
Asparagus ..... .10 .65 6.00

**STRAWBERRY**  
Aroma, Gandy, Senator Dunlap, Klondyke, and other standard varieties by parcel post or express prepaid.  
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First Class Plants ..... \$0.35 \$0.75 \$5.00

**FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES**  
Superb and Progressive; bear loads of fine strawberries until killed by frost. These prices are by parcel post or express prepaid.  
10 25 100  
First Class Plants ..... \$0.30 \$0.75 \$2.00

**SHADE TREES**  
Carolina Poplar, Silver Leaf Poplar and Norway Poplar, straight, smooth, well rooted.  
Each 10 100  
3-4 ft. .... \$0.04 \$0.35 \$ 2.90  
4-6 ft. .... .07 .60 5.00  
6-8 ft. .... .18 1.60 14.00  
8-10 ft. .... .30 2.60 20.00  
We can save you money on all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs. Send for prices.

### Famous Early Wonder Peach Free With \$10 Orders Until March 1st

Think of one tree producing a peck of peaches 16 months after planting—two bushels the second year. That's what one planter reports from the astonishing Early Wonder. The marvel of every fruit-grower. Hardy, bears loads of luscious red peaches every year. Perfect freestone. On every order for \$10.00 or more received before March first, you get 5 Early Wonder peach trees free. Worth \$2.50. You wouldn't take \$5.00 a tree when they start to bear. Don't miss this offer.

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Safe Delivery, Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back. We take all the risk of pleasing you. If you don't find the stock exactly as described; if you don't find it the equal or better than trees costing two to five times as much, you may have your money back, including all transportation charges. You are to be the judge. Certificate of Health with every shipment.

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No agent or tree peddler can hope to give you values like these. You not only save his commission, but you're not spending a lot of money to pay for big fancy colored catalogs. I'm putting the printing money for fine catalogs right into your trees and you get them for just that much less. That's why you can buy Planters trees right down at bed rock—at prices nobody can meet on the same high quality.

No matter where you buy, no matter what you pay, you can't get better trees. Ask my customers. They'll tell you so. Sturdy, fresh, healthy, well rooted stock, true-to-name, packed right, delivered right. More trees for the money—better trees for the money—straight fair treatment—that's the way we are trying to do business with you. My big broad guarantee makes you absolutely safe.

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**Sure Saved Money.** I am more than pleased. Never saw such good roots and I sure saved money.—G. A. Williams, Okla.  
**Best in Five.** Ordered trees from five nurseries but yours are doing the best.—P. I. Nelson, Kansas.  
**Saved 75%.** We paid an agent 27 cents for trees like you sent us for 7 cents. I'm telling my neighbors about your good trees.—J. N. Lamb.  
**Sure Look Good.** Trees received O. K. and are all alive and growing. They sure look good.—F. V. Bishop, Nebr.

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**Perfect Packing.** Never had trees shipped to me in finer shape than those you sent me. Am well pleased. Will come again.—W. H. Wright, Kansas.  
**Saves Commission.** I am pleased with the good quality of the trees and vines received from you. The agent's commission was certainly cut out.—W. N. Oles, Kansas.  
**Service.** If you serve all your customers with as fine trees as you sent me, you can't keep your business from growing.—H. D. Baker, Ark.

## THE PLANTERS NURSERY

Geo. C. Mitchell, Mgr.

701 King Street

Winfield, Kansas





## Her Biscuits Are always light and white

Like any experienced housewife she knows the importance of using baking powder that leavens evenly, truly and lightly. And like many experienced housewives she always uses Rumford Baking Powder. Experience has convinced her that Rumford makes the most of her skill and materials, and always gives her the best baking results.

Let us convince you—send for a trial can.

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I enclose  
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# Rumford

THE WHOLESOME

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DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM



Every milk can will  
be sweet and sanitary  
if you always use

## Old Dutch



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**W. H. KOELL, Box 875, Hampton, Iowa**

## Kansas Women Make Soap

Winners in the Big Contest Held by the Farmers Mail and Breeze  
Come from All Sections of the State

The best homemade soap maker in Kansas is Mrs. Joe Nelson of Bridgeport. At least that is what the judges in the big soap contest recently held by the Farmers Mail and Breeze decided, and they had more than 1,200 cakes of soap to choose from. It was soap of excellent quality, too. In fact, so much of it was good that the judges found it a very difficult matter to render a decision. Many of the bars were as white and firm and the grease as well saponified as any cake of factory-made laundry soap that can be found. The cleansing properties of the soap were of high quality, also. Twenty years ago such a showing would not have been at all remarkable, but today when so many industries have passed out of the home into commercial fields, it was distinctly a surprise to find that

Alice Hurlock, Lincoln; Miss Fannie Gillispie, Cone, Tex.; Mrs. C. W. Yoder, Morrill, Kan.; Mrs. A. O. Franklin, Hutchinson; Mrs. George Uriah, Scranton; Mrs. John G. Hole, Chanute; Mrs. W. A. Rosenbaum, Cairo; Mrs. N. S. Crow, Kirwin; Mrs. O. F. Jackson, Deerfield; Miss Clara Robbins, Fowler; Miss Julia O'Malley, Penasosa; Mrs. Era L. Ely, Alta Vista; Elsie Green, Oberlin; Jennie B. Flickinger, Hamlin; Mrs. Lillian C. Chase, Solomon; and Mrs. J. H. Winkley, Marion.

In a short time, as promised, a prize, not in cash, however, will be sent to each contestant. It is hoped that the contestants will be patient if this prize seems to be delayed too long.

### Plans for a Lincoln Party

My turn to entertain our embroidery club comes on February 10 and I would like to have ideas for refreshments, roll call and a guessing contest appropriate for Lincoln's birthday published in an early issue of the paper.—Mrs. E. E. Lawrence, Kan.

In planning an entertainment for a Lincoln party simplicity must be the key word. Dispose of the doilies, fine linen and extra cut glass or silver. Instead, have a very plain table cloth and candles in brass or pewter holders. The refreshments should be simple. Let the guests help themselves as much as possible. Have the centerpiece a log cabin, made by laying small sticks of wood of equal length in a rectangle; and cover with a roof made of pasteboard covered with straw or brown paper. The place cards may be held by a tiny, black china doll, dressed in Turkey red or blue checked pinafore. Each card should bear the name of the guest, the date, and the quotation:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all."

Flags may be used for decoration, with two large ones crossed over the center of the table.

The members should be informed beforehand that they are to respond to their names with an anecdote of Lincoln:

Refreshments may consist of salt rising bread sandwiches, square cracker sandwiches, coffee, cold slaw salad, and ice cream with pound cake. Fruits, candy or nuts may be added.

For a guessing contest write the names of the presidents in their order, give the guests a list, with a pencil and have them write the nickname of the president just opposite the name. The following is the list, with nicknames:

George Washington—Father of his Country; John Adams—Colossus of Independence; Thomas Jefferson—The Sage of Monticello; James Madison—The True Republican, the Father of the Constitution; James Monroe—The Poor but Spotless President; John Quincy Adams—The Old Man Eloquent; Andrew Jackson—Old Hickory, the Fighting President; Martin Van Buren—Sage of Kinderhook, the Little Magician; William H. Harrison—Hero of Tippecanoe; John Tyler—The first accidental President; James K. Polk—Young Hickory; Zachary Taylor—Old Buena Vista, Old Rough and Ready; Millard Fillmore—Second accidental President; Franklin Pierce—The Yankee President; James Buchanan—The Bachelor President, Old Buck; Abraham Lincoln—The Rail Splitter, The Great Emancipator, Honest Abe; Andrew Johnson—The third accidental President, the Independent President; Ulysses S. Grant—Unconditional Surrender, United States Grant, the Silent President; Rutherford B. Hayes—The Policy President; James A. Garfield—The Teacher President, the Towpath Boy; Chester A. Arthur—The Chesterfield of the White House, the fourth accidental President; Grover Cleveland—The Man of Destiny, the Tariff Reform President; Benjamin Harrison—The Conservative President; William McKinley—The Little Major, the Protective Tariff President; Theodore Roosevelt—Teddy, the Rough Rider, the fifth accidental President.

A framed photograph of Lincoln may be given as a prize.

Try washing cut glass with a toothbrush. One can be bought for 10 cents and kept just for that purpose. It cleans the cracks as nothing else can.



Mrs. Joe Nelson, Winner of First Prize.

such large numbers of women in Kansas still can make such good soap. It speaks well for the thrift and skill of Kansas housewives.

Most of the prize soap was made by the cold process, and most of the women used the same recipe, which follows: Empty the contents of a can of Lewis lye into a stone jar or vessel, with 2½ pints of cold water. Stir till the lye dissolves, then set aside till the thermometer registers a temperature of not over 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Melt 5½ pounds of clean grease till all is dissolved, then set aside till the temperature is not more than 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Pour the dissolved lye slowly into the grease and stir from 5 to 10 minutes till the lye and grease are thoroughly combined and the mixture thick and creamy. Pour into an old pan or wooden box and set away to harden.

Mrs. Nelson was given a prize of \$20. The second prize, \$15, went to Mrs. Thomas Van Nice of Humboldt. Mrs. M. O. Hansen of Eureka won the third prize of \$10; Mrs. C. V. Riley of Chanute, fourth prize of \$5; and Mrs. B. F. Piper of Wellsville and Mrs. J. J. Goetz of Cunningham, fifth and sixth prize of \$2.50 each.

A prize of \$2 was awarded to the following: Mrs. Willard McKee, Alta Vista; Mrs. M. B. Eckerson, Wellsville; Mrs. John O'Malley, Penasosa; Elizabeth Jennings, Lincoln, and Mrs. O. B. Toy, Halls Summit.

Thirty-five prizes of \$1 each were awarded to the following: Mrs. T. W. Oshel, Gardner; Mrs. Edward Askins, Haviland; Mrs. H. E. Haury, Moundridge; Mrs. Frank Vollweider, Udall; Mrs. Carl Scott, Le Loup; Mrs. W. C. Durkee, Arcadia; Mrs. F. S. McCormick, Wells; Mrs. Lillie Miller, Glen Elder; Mrs. D. L. Spitzer, Mulvane; Mrs. Alice Aubert, St. Marys; Mrs. Will McGilvray, Madison; Mrs. Wm. Bie-secker, Abilene; Mrs. E. Bartlett, Walnut; Mrs. H. L. Adams, Marion; Miss Ethel E. Shibley, Marysville; Mrs. M. A. Downer, Fontana; Mrs. M. F. Willoughby, Alton; Mrs. P. P. Unruh, Aulne; Mrs. Chas. Leslie, Olathe; Mrs.



## HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Waist 7514 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. It closes at the left side of front.

Skirt 7505 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. It has two gores with inserted side plaited sections.



Children's dress 7123 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Bloomers go with the pattern.

Boys' blouse suit 7500 is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years.

Dress 7499 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It has a four-gored skirt with inverted plait or habit back.

### USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department,  
Topeka, Kan.  
Dear Sir—Enclosed find.....cents,  
for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No..... Size.....  
Pattern No..... Size.....  
Pattern No..... Size.....

Name .....

Postoffice .....

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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

### Ways to Use Pumpkins

I am a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and enjoy it very much. I should like for it to publish several recipes for cooking pumpkin, also a recipe for canning it.—C. S., Haviland, Kan.

Pumpkin custard is considered delicious by many persons. The recipe calls for 2 eggs, 1½ cups of sugar, 1 quart of sweet milk, ½ teaspoon of cinnamon, ½ teaspoon lemon extract and 2 cups of pumpkin cooked and mashed smoothly. Beat the eggs slightly, and stir into the other ingredients, mixing well. Pour into buttered custard molds or old cups, set in a pan partly filled with hot water, and bake in a moderate oven till the custard puffs on top and a knife blade inserted into the center will come out clean. Serve either in the cup or unmolded.

For canning pumpkin, peel the pumpkin and cut it into small pieces. To one good sized pumpkin add 1½ pints water and cook until it falls to pieces, about 45 minutes to 1 hour. Stir constantly at the last to prevent sticking. Rub through a sieve and reheat. Have ready the cans, perfectly sterile, and add the pumpkin from the boiling kettle. Add a tablespoon of salt to the

top of each half gallon can. Seal and set in a dark place as the pumpkin fades easily.

The following recipe for pumpkin pie was sent in by Mrs. N. Davidson, Elk City, Kan. To 1 quart of milk allow 3 cups of boiled and strained pumpkin, 1½ cups of brown sugar, ½ cup of molasses, yolks and whites of 3 eggs beaten separately, a pinch of salt, and 1 level teaspoon each of ginger and cinnamon. Beat all together and bake with an under crust. When eggs are scarce, a good substitute is 3 tablespoons of browned flour and ½ cup of sweet cream. This makes three pies.

Several requests received lately have not been printed because they were unsigned. It is not necessary that a name be published, but it must be signed to the request as an evidence of good faith on the part of the sender.

### Old Virginia Hams

For 80 pounds of meat allow 2½ quarts of the best grade of salt, 4 pounds of sugar, ½ quart of molasses and 3 ounces of saltpeter. Mix with 2 gallons of cold water, bring to a boil, and let cool. Give the meat a dry rub with salt, then lay it in the pickle and let stand for a fortnight. Now pack the meat in barrels with 2 quarts of salt, sprinkling the salt between layers of meat, and let it make its own brine. As the brine oozes from the meat it is drawn off through the bung hole and poured back over the hams. At the end of 16 days wash off the pickle and dip every piece of meat in bran to form a crust and prevent escape of juices. Then hang the meat in the smoke of smoldering hickory chips and sawdust. The fire must not go out, neither must it blaze. Keep it smoldering for a month, at the end of which time take down the hams, brush off the brine, and examine closely to make sure there are no skippers. Sew each ham in new muslin or sailcloth and coat with a mixture of beeswax and rosin, then hang in a cool, dry place. Meat preserved in this way will keep sweet for years. The recipe is an heirloom that has been in use for more than a century. L. M. T.

Mina, Pa.

### The New Correspondent

The first letter from the new correspondent for the woman's pages of the Farmers Mail and Breeze appears in this issue. Mrs. C. F. Thompson, the writer, is a wide-awake, up-to-date farm housewife living in Jefferson county. She believes in making a profession of home keeping and her letters will be full of interest to all the women readers. Many helpful and entertaining letters were received in response to the call for correspondents. These will be used from time to time as they seem suitable. While there is space for only one regular correspondent at present, the readers are invited to write for the woman's page whenever they wish. Suggestions and discoveries housekeepers have found good are always welcome. Prizes will be given according to the value of the contribution.

### The Scorch Comes Out

If you have scorched an article while ironing, wet a cloth in peroxide of hydrogen, place it over the spot and press with a hot iron. The scorch will all come out.

When you have a dress too faded to wear as it is and wish the color taken out entirely, try boiling it in cream of tartar water.

If cake pans are set on a cloth wrung out of cold water as soon as they are taken from the oven the cakes will not stick to the pan. Mrs. F. D.

Wakarusa, Kan.

### The Heart of a Child

How small, how insignificant a thing Can fill a child's pure heart with sharper woe

Than any sorrow it will ever know In after years! And some day toy will bring So much of joy and make the sweet lips ring

With blithe laughter, musical and low As any tinkling rattle's seaward flow. The thorns that wound a little child can sting

So piteously deep, and yet a word, A tender kiss, will heal the wound and make The clear eyes smile again that were so blurred

And dim with tears. An angry look can break The childish heart that is so quickly stirred When joy or sorrow bids the soul awake.

—Child Welfare Magazine.

**Better Things to Eat For the Worker on the Farm!**

"You want things at your house that are nourishing and wholesome as well as tasty and tempting. Then take my advice—use **Calumet Baking Powder** every bake day.

"Such tender, light and appetizing biscuits, doughnuts, muffins, cakes and other goodies!—all so tempting you just can't keep away from them.

"My mother uses Calumet all the time and I know she knows what's best. It's unequalled for sure results—for leavening and raising qualities—for purity and economy. Try it on the money-back guarantee."

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See Slip in Pound Can

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# Karo Premium Griddle

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**EVERYBODY** these days knows aluminum ware—the highest priced and the most satisfactory kitchen ware used in this country.

Here is your chance to get a 10½ inch Solid Aluminum Griddle for less than the wholesale price.

This Aluminum Griddle needs *no greasing*. It heats uniformly all over; it doesn't smoke up the house; it doesn't chip; it doesn't rust and it looks so much better and cleaner than any of the old kind of griddles.

It bakes Griddle Cakes that are really just as crisp as you want them to be. With Karo on them, they are the finest eating in the world—and so *digestible* because baked without grease that many people who haven't dared to eat griddle cakes for years, are enjoying Karo and Griddle Cakes now.

At great expense we are seeking to place a Karo Aluminum Griddle in the homes of all Karo users, so that Karo—the famous spread for griddle cakes and waffles—may be served on the most deliciously baked cakes that can be made.

Go to your grocer today and get 50 cents worth of Karo and send us the labels and 85 cents in stamps or money order at once. You'll get your Aluminum Griddle by prepaid parcel post.

You know Karo, no doubt. It is the best known and most universally liked syrup in this country. Last year 65,000,000 cans were used.

Get your Karo today—and send us the labels and 85 cents at once, so as to be sure of getting yours. We will also send you free the famous Corn Products Cook Book.

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P. O. Box 161 New York Dept. 115.





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Read the best for less. Regular price \$1.60; my price only eighty cents. Missouri Valley Farmer 1 year 25c, Farmer and Stockman 1 year \$1.00, American Home Weekly 1 year 35c. O. G. DU BOIS, Dept. 21, FORGAN, OKLA.

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## Winter Days in a Farm Home

### Lard and Sausage Making are on the Program Now

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County



THESE winter days are so short that if any woman does more than keep fires burning, get meals and provide warm clothing for her family, she may consider herself a good manager. Yet we realize that now is the time summer housedresses should be made. January linen sales remind us, too, that we should be hemming a few new sheets and pillow cases. There is no time to make these things when they are most needed.

Winter and butchering are definitely associated in farm work. We have noticed a number of articles on good methods of caring for meat and utilizing the whole carcass. It seems as though some farmers aim to imitate the packers in "saving all but the squeal." From an article written by an Iowa man we learned two new ideas that we recently put into practice in caring for a big hog. For one thing, he told us that it is a waste of time to cut fat from the rind in frying out the grease for lard. We had always laboriously cut off the rinds and fried them separately in the oven. Someone had given us the notion that the rind would stick fast to the bottom of the kettle. Experience shows that such is not the case and we shall surely not do such useless work again.

The other idea the Iowa writer gave us was the advantage of seasoning sausage before grinding. His definite directions were: Cut the meat up in fair sized pieces, weigh it, spread it out on a table and for every pound of meat use 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 of pepper and 1 teaspoon of sage for every five pounds of meat. Scatter seasoning over the meat and grind. The writer offered to treat if anyone who followed the suggestions ever returned to the old method of seasoning after grinding. We shall have no treat coming; that's certain.

In this household we like buckwheat cakes and sausage for breakfast. We are glad the children prefer sirup, however, for doubtless the sausage and cakes make rather an indigestible combination. We do not find the making of buckwheat cakes an arduous task. It is our custom to keep some of the "batch" for starter. In the evening we add to this equal quantities of wheat flour and buckwheat flour, some salt and 2 or 3 tablespoons of sugar. While the milk is being separated we take enough of the warm skimmed milk to mix with the dry ingredients and make a batter.

The farm papers recently contained an inquiry from a woman who baked cakes for a family of six. They were hearty eaters, she said, and when she had them all feeling satisfied, she was too tired to eat her own breakfast. She asked for a remedy. We ought to have sent her our scheme, though doubtless, many men would not thank us for doing so. Here, while the children are being dressed, the man of the house bakes the cakes for the whole family. The cakes are kept warm in the oven and no one stands baking while others eat. By the time the breakfast is eaten, it is light enough out of doors for the man to do chores without a lantern. I ought to add, that the smoothness with which this scheme works depends upon having the soda ready for mixing into the batter, the stove shelves cleared for action, and the pancake turner on the griddles. Given all these conditions the scheme works beautifully. I should be surprised, however, if the idea met with general approval.

We wonder how many have had the same trouble in making bread that has lately been the common experience in this neighborhood. We think the millers must have sent either new wheat or poor wheat ground into fancy flour. If we ever get our share of the Smith-Lever

fund benefit in the shape of a local school of domestic science, we hope the instructor will teach us how to make good bread from such flour. Every baker has the same story. The dough seems to rise light enough, but lacks body, even when we can work no more flour into it. When placed in the oven the loaves flatten out instead of rising and the result is a half soggy, flat loaf with large pores.

Just now if we were given the choice of a furnace in the cellar or an automobile, the furnace surely would get the vote. For awhile we have been using coal in all stoves. Anyone who likes to use coal in a range is welcome to it. With the damper drawn out all hot air and smoke in the stove must pass around the oven. The soot settles on the back of the stove and under the oven. Unless these places are cleaned out every day or two the oven does not bake well on the bottom.

Doubtless more farmers would have furnaces if they did not wish to use their cellars for storing apples, potatoes and other vegetables that will not keep well in a warm basement. It seems evident this year that a separate root cellar of considerable dimensions might pay for itself in one season. We thought we did well last fall to get 50 cents a bushel for potatoes. We know of several carloads shipped from this locality that brought less than 40 cents a bushel—in one case only 29 cents. And the shippers had paid 9 and 10 cents for each sack used in shipping. If the growers could have stored those potatoes until the present time they could get \$1 a bushel for them.

Apples are scarce around here now. Yet last fall we sold good Jonathans and Grimes Golden for 85 cents a bushel. Two orchardists north of us each had more than 1,000 bushels of Jonathans. They tried in vain to get cold storage quarters for this crop in Kansas City, Lawrence and Topeka. As a result they stacked them on the ground and, as cold nights arrived, covered the apples with straw. These apples have been sold gradually for \$1 a bushel. They were fancy Jonathans, such as now sell for 50 cents a peck. A thousand dollars would build a good root cellar.

Our children have received few gifts that have given as much lasting employment and pleasure as their kindergarten scissors. The blunt points make them safe for small hands to use and the nominal cost of 10 cents each puts them within the reach of all. The youngsters never tire of cutting out pictures. Of course it makes a litter, but paper is not so objectionable as many other things. Lately the children have practiced making sunflowers for Kansas Day decorations. They have a pattern sent from the Pine school in Republic county. The center is of brown crepe paper drawn over a circle of pasteboard about the size of a cent and pasted securely to the back. The petals are of yellow crepe glued on the back of the brown center. The teacher said she obtained many ideas for busy work for little ones from J. S. Latta's Book for Teachers. Mr. Latta lives in Cedar Falls, Ia.

If we were preparing a Kansas Day program, we should have some one read chapters from Mrs. McCarter's "Winning of the Wilderness." The people of Grass River valley marked a trail by planting sunflowers. Sunflower Inn is the home of the principal character. But more than all this, the graphic descriptions of blizzards, of drouths and of grasshopper raids should give every Kansas reader a good idea of his indebtedness to the pioneers in the Sunflower State.

## Seed Assortment FREE!

### A Complete Flower and Vegetable Garden for Our Readers

WITH the coming of spring we immediately commence our plans and preparations for our flower and vegetable gardens. Almost all our readers will have a garden this year and will be interested in the special seed assortment offer that we have arranged for them. There are over three hundred varieties in this assortment and a sufficient quantity of each to afford a plentiful supply of both flowers and vegetables. We recommend to every one of our readers this unusual seed assortment and are offering it on an unusually liberal plan.

## Description of Collection

This is the Grandest Collection of Flower Seeds ever put up. New and rare varieties as well as the leading old favorites. Gorgeous Combinations of all shades and colors.

1 packet SUPERB ASTERS. Choicest possible mixture, containing 14 of the finest varieties.

1 packet PRIZE PANSIES. Composed almost entirely of expensive named varieties. Fine mixture of 10 varieties.

1 packet of SWEET PEAS. A grand collection, made up of the best of the old sorts and the finest of the new, including several of the beautiful Orchid-Flowering varieties.

1 packet of NASTURTIUMS. Choice mixture of the finest climbing sorts, including several new handsome varieties not usually included in packages of mixed varieties.

In addition to the above four packages our mammoth collection contains a packet of 300 varieties choice mixed flower seeds to be sowed broadcast in drills a foot apart. It will be a continuous surprise to you to see the odd, rare and curious varieties, as well as the old favorites, as they come up. Put up in this way it gives an opportunity for trying them all at practically no expense.

The above is only a partial list of what this great prize collection contains. Remember, you will positively get over 300 varieties, and we feel certain you will be both surprised and delighted.

In addition to the complete assortment of Flowers we will include our big Vegetable seed assortment containing all the standard garden vegetables, such as Melons, Onions, Cabbage, Radishes, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Turnips, Beets, etc.



This mammoth collection is put up by a first class seed house and warranted to be fresh and reliable. We guarantee you many times the value of the money you send us and will refund same to you if you are not entirely satisfied. The offer is strictly reliable and never before has a newspaper offered its subscribers so much value for such a little consideration.

## How to Get Our Big Fine Assortment

We have purchased a limited quantity of these flower and vegetable seed assortments to give to our readers as a free premium with a subscription. The seeds are packed in strong envelopes and will be sent by mail immediately upon receipt of a one-year subscription at \$1.00 and 10c additional, making a total of \$1.10 in all. New, renewal, or extension subscriptions will be accepted on this offer. If you already take the paper and your subscription has not yet run out, you can pay for another year and we will extend the credit that you already have. This offer will be in effect for only a limited time and we recommend that every reader who wishes one of these big assortments fill in the coupon below with his correct name and address and mail same together with \$1.10 to us. The seed assortment will be forwarded immediately, in plenty of time for spring planting.

### MAIL AND BREEZE, Seed Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: I herewith enclose \$1.10 in payment for a year's subscription to Mail and Breeze and am to receive your complete seed assortment as a free premium with my subscription.

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Please specify if new, renewal, or extension subscription by placing a check mark in the proper place below.

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### A Silage Hoist at Colby

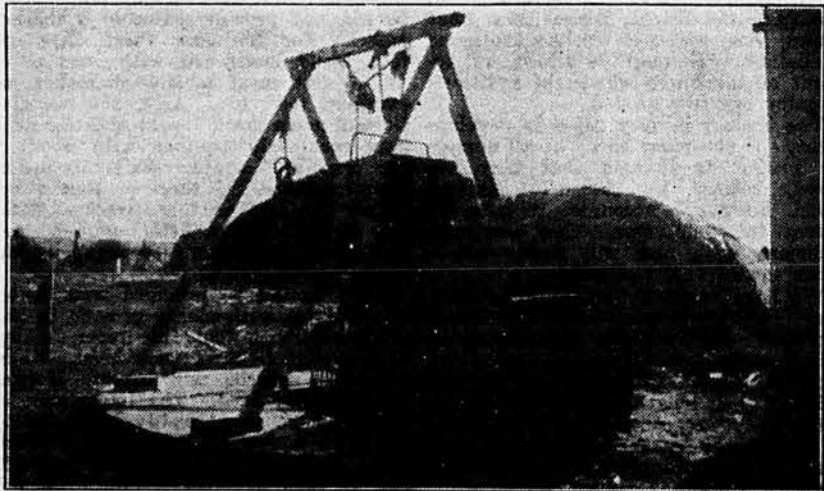
I am sending a print of a silage hoist we built here on the station. It works a little better, for a one-man hoist, than anything I have yet seen. It is very simple and any farmer can build it.

As seen in the print there are three pulleys for hoisting, although it can be worked with two. The box or hopper is 2 feet square at the top and 2 feet by 18 inches at the bottom, and it holds about 75 pounds of silage. The hooks for the bail have to be adjusted so the hopper will tip easily, and the bail must be large enough to clear the edge when being dumped. On the front edge of the hopper is fastened a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rod. This rod extends about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches beyond the edge on either side of the hopper, to dump it by. On the large box that catches the silage are two pieces of

tive, that certain regions have actually experienced a marked increase in rain fall through settlement and cultivation. In addition, assertions frequently are made that the winds have lessened, and the climate generally has undergone a change.

"These beliefs and theories have found lodgment in many of the most learned modern minds. No less a student than James Bryce, ex-ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, has been quoted as expressing the belief that the climate of Oklahoma had already undergone considerable change, and would undergo much more, as a result of settlement and cultivation, and the building of ponds.

"But the facts should not be discouraging. It is more to the credit of the settlers of the Western Plains and conquerors of the desert that they accom-



This Silage Hoist on the Colby Experiment Station was built by Stanley Clark, the Superintendent, and it has Given Excellent Results.

strap iron extending out from the edge. Now as the hopper is being hoisted from down in the pit the rod on the hopper will catch on the irons on the large box. The operator will continue to pull and this will cause the hopper to tip, and the silage to be dumped in the large box. The rope is slackened and the hopper returns to the pit for another load.

In this manner one man can get his silage up without having to climb out every time to hoist and dump the hopper, which is one of the chief objections to the pit silo. Stanley P. Clark, Superintendent Colby Experiment Station.

### Rainfall Has Not Increased

The average rainfall of Kansas and the other states in the Great Plains region is not increasing. A much better use is being made every year of the rain that does fall, for there has been a rapid development in the last few years of the knowledge of dry farming. This is making larger crops and a more profitable agriculture possible, but these are not due to larger rainfall. Here is the record of the rainfall as assembled by W. I. Drummond of the International Farm Congress:

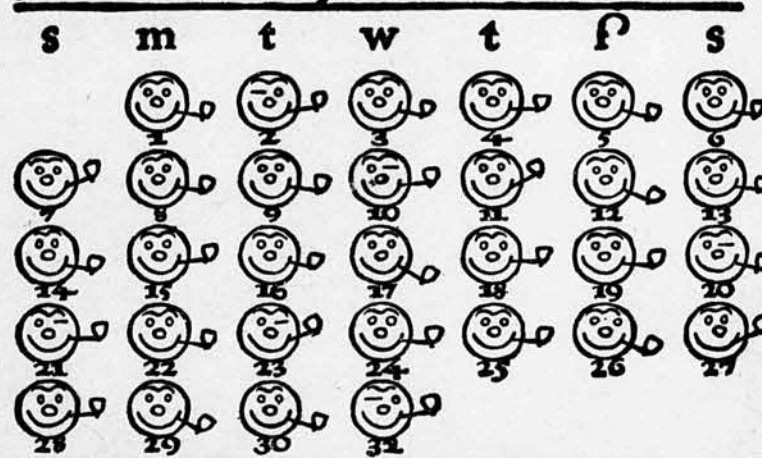
Rainfall records of 18 representative stations between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, showing the average annual precipitation in 10 year periods:

Station	1841 to 1850	1851 to 1860	1861 to 1870	1871 to 1880	1881 to 1890	1891 to 1900	1901 to 1910	1911 to 1920
Denver, Colo. ....	15.66	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88
Las Animas, Colo. ....	11.66	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42
Fort Reno, Okla. ....	29.70	27.70	27.70	27.70	27.70	27.70	27.70	27.70
Fort Sill, Okla. ....	30.03	30.40	30.85	32.77	23.42	38.91	39.50	35.75
Independence, Kan. ....	28.38	33.08	30.02	29.61	36.19	26.15	41.21	41.48
Manhattan, Kan. ....	17.64	16.44	14.49	17.28	11.11	25.42	21.67	22.34
Fort Scott, Kan. ....	30.39	34.55	31.92	39.42	37.21	36.23	35.50	32.53
Wallace, Kan. ....	37.64	37.80	34.61	34.66	36.32	38.29	28.38	30.98
Hays, Kan. ....	30.98	33.57	33.92	43.09	37.42	41.64	40.41	45.34
Leavenworth, Kan. ..	45.34	45.27	40.82	37.32	39.85	36.12	36.23	40.41
Oregon, Mo. ....	29.38	33.73	33.88	35.20	33.38	28.69	33.82	22.00
Miami, Mo. ....	22.00	18.96	13.98	14.00	15.05	13.74	14.92	22.32
St. Louis, Mo. ....	17.88	21.81	21.71	19.33	19.06	30.04	29.54	27.85
Austin, Texas ....	30.04	29.54	27.85	32.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menardville, Texas ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fe, N. M. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge City, Kan. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairbury, Neb. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In speaking of the returns from these weather stations, Mr. Drummond said: "Notwithstanding the occasional publication of proof to the contrary, this theory of increased rainfall is quite well grounded in the minds of a great many persons. It has been used as an inducement for the settlement of new sections in the semi-arid belt. Real estate men have not neglected this asset to their advertising folders, and numerous claims have been made, usually accompanied by figures either false or not representa-

Tenn., but if he can get a place with some good farmer who needs someone to take care of his machinery and help look after the farm, he says he is coming to Kansas next spring to stay. Mr. Dugger is of Scotch descent and is a church member of good standing. He is 41 years old and says that he has perfect health. This is a good chance for the farmer who is looking for a good man to help with the spring work. If you need such a man write to W. S. Dugger, Waverly, Tenn.

every year everymonth every year



happy days!

"Tux" is the happy smoke. It just packs the smoker's calendar so plumb full of fragrant delight that a gloomy day can't crowd itself in edgewise. That mild, soothing taste of "Tux" has introduced many a man to the joy of pipe-smoking and a regular unending procession of happy days.

# Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

By far the most pleasant pipe-smoke in the world is Tuxedo. Think of the supreme satisfaction of being able to smoke your pipe all day, and day after day, without a particle of discomfort! You can do it with Tuxedo—because Tuxedo is made wonderfully mild and absolutely biteless by the original "Tuxedo Process."

That process is what makes Tuxedo different from any other tobacco made. Others have tried to imitate it, but never successfully. Just try Tuxedo for a week and you'll smoke it ever after.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine wrapped, 5c  
moisture-proof pouch

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c

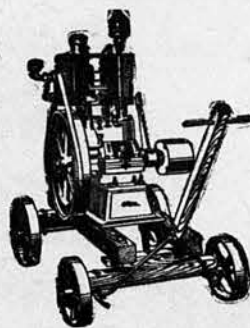
In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c

In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

HERE IT IS!  
Time Tried And Field Tested  
**THE "New-Way"**  
GENERAL PURPOSE AND BINDER ENGINE  
"GOES AND GOES RIGHT"

No Water—Lightest Weight—Greatest Efficiency.



You need lose no grain this year simply because you have no engine for your binder.

The "NEW WAY" is the most perfect engine built for binder use and general utility on the farm.

Like all other "NEW WAY" engines, it is

**GUARANTEED FOR LIFE**

Check every point carefully and see for yourself that the real features—the features that justify the price are there.

First, and most important is the fact that the "NEW WAY" has the least actual operating weight of any engine made. It is a compact unit with no awkward cooling system.

Equipped with best automobile type carburetor, high tension magneto and friction clutch—none of these furnished with common engines.

Automatic lubrication—positive.

Instant variation of engine speed.

Enclosed crank case—dust proof.

The "NEW WAY" uses no water and "Goes and Goes Right" under all conditions, whether 40 degrees below zero or 100 degrees in the shade—it makes no difference.

No longer are gasoline power users buying mere cast iron in the form of an engine—they know where to look for the features that mean real engine service.

Regular size 4 H.P. for 5, 6, 7 and 8 ft. binders..... \$150.00

Larger sizes for Headers and Header Binders also furnished.

The "NEW WAY" fits any binder, and when the harvest season is over you can use it for grinding feed, pumping and all other kinds of jobs.

Write for the Golden Harvest catalog. It gives valuable information.

**THE "New-Way" MOTOR COMPANY**

12 Park St. LANSING, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.



## Biggest Hatches

One Gal. Oil  
One Filling



No Cold Corners

No Chilled Eggs

**T**HE secret of X-Ray Record Hatches lies in the X-Ray Duplex Central Heating Plant. The lamp squarely in the center, beneath, sends the heat up where it strikes the X-Ray Vapor Generator. Here it takes up the proper amount of moisture and is evenly distributed to every corner of the hatching chamber by the X-Ray Duplex Heater. A perfectly simple, simply perfect heating plant. The



### X-Ray Incubators and Brooders

have fifteen of these Big Special Features. *Get free book* and read all about the X-Ray. See what users say about it. You ought to know all about these *fifteen special features*. Sold direct from factory. No agents, no middlemen's profits. *Express paid* to practically all points. Shipment made same day order is received and no delays on account of slow freight. Send postal today for X-Ray book of Incubator and Brooder Facts No. 47.

**The X-Ray Incubator Company**  
Dept. 47 Des Moines, Iowa

## Ironclad BIGGEST HATCHING

Wins in the Two  
Contests Ever Held

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use?



140  
EGG

Ironclads are not covered with cheap tin or other thin metal and painted like some do to cover up poor quality of material.

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

**IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 107 RACINE, WIS.**

Why not own an **IRONCLAD**—the incubator that has for two years in succession won the greatest hatching contest ever held? In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2,000 Machines were entered including practically every make, style and price. With 140-egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder freight paid, for only \$10, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.

**30 Days Free Trial**

Money Back if not Satisfied

Both for  
**\$10**  
Freight Paid  
East of Rockies

MADE OF  
CALIFORNIA  
REDWOOD  
**140  
Chick  
Brooder**



**POULTRY BOOK FREE** Contains condensed experience of twenty-five years with poultry. Houses, Yards, Incubator Operation, Care of Chicks and Poultry, Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease, Poultry Secrets, Pointers For the Amateur, Mandy's Poultry School, The \$1,000 Egg, Hatch Record, Egg Record, etc. All free.

**GEO. H. LEE CO., 215 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.**  
Mrs. Lee's Lice Killer, Germozone, Lee's Egg Maker, etc.

**MONEY IN POULTRY AND SQUABS** Start small, grow big. Healthy fowls. Have your chicks. Our Big Book tells you how to raise best layers, plans for houses, FREE. Crescent Poultry Farms, Box 7, Des Moines, Iowa

**60 BREEDS** Valuable Poultry Book Free—New 100-page 22nd Annual Edition. Fine purebred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys—Northern raised, hardy, beautiful. Fowls, Eggs and Incubators, low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Write today for Free Book. **R. F. NEUBERT CO., Box 810 Mankato, Minn.**

## Chicks That Live

Stop wasting eggs—stop losing chicks—with cheap incubators. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks it will hatch, and that will live and grow, soon pay for it.

### QUEEN INCUBATORS

Alfred Cramer, Morrison, Mo., says: "I have operated about ten other incubators and the Queen is superior to any of them." S. L. Todd, Green Forest, Ark., says: "I have tried six other machines, high and low priced, and the Queen is the best incubator I ever saw." Book Free. **QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., 131 Bryan Ave., Lincoln, Neb.**

### Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 958 Farmer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 50 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

## Grow "Runners" for Profit

They are Hardy, Very Productive, and Good to Look At

BY N. M. EASDALE



**T**HE Indian Runner duck is not an entirely new variety in this country. It was imported several years ago from the British islands, and East Indies, from which it receives the name of Indian. "Runner" is added, on account of the bird's wonderful swiftness in going over the ground.

The Runner is very rapid in development, and the most hardy of all domestic fowls. It is said that they are closely related to the wild Mallard which no doubt accounts, to a great extent, for their vigor. They bear confinement well, and will thrive where other fowls could not exist.

We have found by actual experience, that Indian Runner ducks are more profitable on the farm than hens, all things considered. They are noted for their laying qualities, as well as the value of their meat. As a table bird we think they are superior to any breed of fowls, chiefly for the reason that they mature more quickly. For a hardy, beautiful fowl they cannot be beaten.

### Diseases Do Not Bother Them.

They require a much less expensive house, and are not bothered with lice, mites, bumble-foot, frozen combs, canker, roup, scaly leg, and other diseases and pests so common to poultry in general.

The egg is of a mild, delicate flavor, very unlike the common duck egg. For cooking purposes, especially for cakes and puddings, they are considered far superior to hens' eggs by many cooks. They will stand shipping and rough handling better than hens' eggs, on account of their tougher shells.

The Indian Runner begins laying when from 5 to 6 months old, and with proper care, will lay 10 months out of the year. There are several shades of color. The pure white, the fawn and white, and the brown and white. The markings in the fawn and white, and the brown and white are the same. The body is long, and they carry themselves erect, which gives them a very graceful appearance.

Laying ducks do better if allowed perfect freedom when the weather is warm, but should be penned until 9 a. m., at which time they will be through laying for the day. Then the eggs may be found easily.

During the winter a warm house is necessary, and plenty of dry bedding should be used to keep them warm. Otherwise they are liable to contract rheumatism which is about the only disease to which they are subject, and from which they seldom recover. But with judgment, and a small amount of extra work, little trouble will be had in this particular.

For laying ducks, we like to feed wheat in the morning, and a mash at noon composed of about 4 parts bran, 2 parts shorts or middlings, 1 part cornmeal, 1 part beef scraps and 1 part sand. We wet this slightly, so it will just hang together. At night we feed corn, when the weather is cold. Wheat, oats, or barley in the sheaf, or kafir in the head, is a good way in which to feed these grains, as they get considerable exercise in this way. They never should be fed quite all they want, as that will stop egg production, and cause them to put on too much fat. This feed may of course be varied, but when any changes are made, do not omit the sand as this is absolutely necessary unless they have constant access otherwise to plenty of grit or sand.

The eggs may be hatched by incubator or hens. We prefer May and June for bringing off the hatches, as the ducklings require sun and warmth. When hatched during these months, they need very little care. Within a short time they are able to hustle for

themselves, which they will do from daylight until dark.

For the first 24 hours nothing should be fed, but provide water in a shallow vessel. For the first three days, we feed bread moistened with water or milk. Oat meal moistened makes an excellent feed, too. After this we give them 2 parts bran, 1 part shorts, and 1 part cornmeal, together with about 5 per cent beef scraps. This mixture is moistened and fed three or four times a day for two or three weeks. After this time we feed a little common chick feed and cracked corn to make up the night feed.

They should be provided with water at all times, with plenty of sand in and around it. See that the water is kept deep enough to cover their heads, otherwise the nostrils will become clogged with mud or feed. The importance of this may be seen readily by watching them for a few minutes when feeding. After every bit of food taken, they will run to their drinking fountain, even if several yards away, to wash their bills.

### Hens Need a Good Dust Bath

BY C. S. ANDERSON.

Laying hens must have their morning dust bath if they are to lay the maximum number of eggs through the winter. It is a necessary luxury for them. By its use they are enabled to rid themselves of mites and to remove all scales and dirt from the skin.

Lice and mites do their greatest injury to the fowls at night while on the roost. Instinctively they look for a place to dust in the morning. Do not force your hens to dust in the dropping or feed litter. During the summer they usually will find their own dusting place such as the road or in the shade of trees and shrubbery. In the winter it must be provided for them. Nail an old grocery box in one corner of the house. Elevate it above the floor so that it will not get filled with straw or litter and put in 6 or 8 inches of dusting material. During moderate weather their box may be placed in the pen.

To be effective the dusting material must be very light and dry, and fine enough to fill the breathing pores of the mites and lice; the finer the better.

A good dusting material is composed of equal parts of fine sand, road dust and sifted coal ashes. A cupful of kerosene and a handful of sulphur thoroughly mixed with the dust will make the dust bath still more effective.

### Things Look Better Now

We have been having a lot of trouble here lately. The hens have quit laying. My wife can't teach the calves to drink any more, and it is just impossible to crank the Ford. The geese and turkeys look as if they were ashamed of me. And last night I bought tickets as usual for the opera and invited a neighbor and wife to go with us to see "Freckles," and they refused. I was just contemplating the most painless way of committing hari-kari when my wife said "If you would only renew your subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze things might brighten up some."

"Now, how did I know my subscription had expired? I ain't got time to go down there and look over your books, and I don't even know how much to send you, but here is a dollar and two bits. Send the paper at once as I have missed two copies already yet."

I am yours for peace even if we have to fight to maintain it.  
Colby, Kan. Ed McGinley.

Well-oiled machinery requires less power to run and it wears less.



## Guard Chicks From Exposure

It is very necessary that we start the chicks right, but after the little fellows start growing and apparently doing well they often weaken and die when 2 or 3 weeks old, or even 5 or 6 weeks old. There may be a number of reasons for this diseased condition. Perhaps the parent stock is to blame. Weak parentage or inbreeding means chicks with poor vitality. Crowded quarters, cold, damp weather, lice, and feeding from filthy vessels, all may contribute to disease.

It does not pay to put too many chicks together. About 25 to a flock gives us the best results. Chicks cannot stand exposure; keep them warm and dry. Lice will weaken vitality. Keep the chicks comparatively free from lice if you expect rapid growth. Feed dry food or wet mash on boards that may be easily cleaned.

Colony houses 6 by 8 feet, placed on runners so they may be moved about, are invaluable. We rear a large per cent of our chicks by hand, using fireless brooders, and have good success. Philo coops are used for starting the chicks. An inch of sand is placed on one side of the coop floor and chaff is placed on the floor opposite. With the hover the chicks thrive. If the weather is damp and cold we place 2 gallon jugs of water in the coops.

When a month to 6 weeks old the chicks are moved to larger quarters. After being penned up for a few days they are allowed to range.

When first hatched salty grease, or blue ointment is applied to the chick's head. In two weeks an examination is made and if lice or nits are found the ointment is put on again. When hens are brooding the chicks, apply ointment to the hen and it will not be necessary to put it on the chicks.

Give your chicks plenty of range. Move the coops close to a meadow, wheat field or corn field. Plant some cowpeas with the corn. The chicks will begin on the leaves and eat the peas when ripe. Start the chicks right and keep them growing. Eternal vigilance is the price of poultry success.

Mrs. J. A. Staples.

LaMonte, Mo.

## What Warmth is to Chicks

BY W. E. VAPLON.

Piling a brood of chicks into a cold box seems to me like putting twin babies in a cold bed and saying "Now, kiddies, get warm"; they'll do it in time, but in the meantime, what? Have plenty of brooder capacity ready, and don't be afraid of having the brooders too hot if the chicks can go in and out at will. A fireless brooder may be all right in its place, rightly looked after, but of the many I have seen, very few are in a proper place, which should be in a room comfortably warm to prevent chilling. Certainly a hen can be considered a good brooder, but even she cannot do good work unless properly cared for. Out on the range during cold, wet weather or when the wind can reach your skin through three or four thicknesses of clothing, is no place for the hen and chicks.

Do not understand me to say that chilling causes white diarrhea which gets so many chicks, but rather that the organisms which do cause this and other chick diseases can get no hold on the thoroughly warm and properly cared for chick.

## What One Community Did

During the two weeks preceding Thanksgiving 5,000 turkeys and 20,000 chickens were shipped from Chickasha, Okla., to the markets of the East. The average price paid for the turkeys was \$1.50, making \$1,500 that went to the farmers from the turkey crop. The chickens averaged more than 50 cents, making more than \$10,000 from the poultry yards that went to help swell the farmers' bank deposits in Grady county, Okla.

The development of the poultry industry in that county has been of recent date. T. W. Woods, manager of a produce company, says that 10 years ago Grady county and Chickasha imported chickens at Christmas time instead of selling them. The business done by the produce firms of the city was less than \$10,000 a year while now the total business done by the produce firms of the city is more than \$200,000 a year.

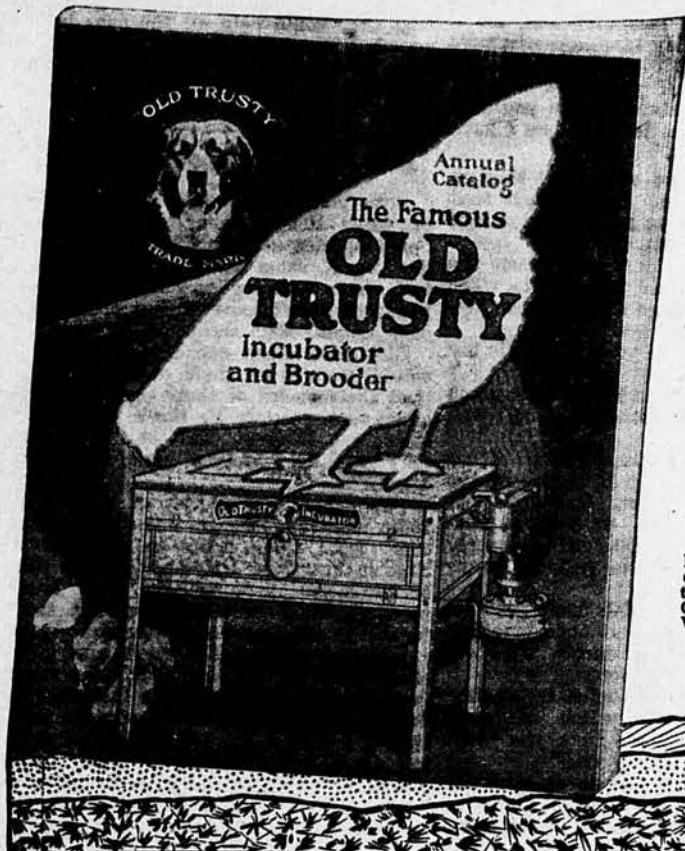


H. H. Johnson

Why

# Old Trusty

## Holds the Record for Big Average Hatches



WITHOUT the galvanized metal cover and asbestos Old Trusty would still be a first-class incubator. The redwood case would still keep heat in and cold out. The fact is our first machines were built that way for years and thousands of them are still giving good service. But the asbestos and metal cover make it better than the next best. Simplicity is the keynote throughout the whole machine. A simply made weatherproof case—a simple hot water heating plant that anyone can understand and operate without previous instructions. This is just one of the many reasons why Old Trusty has brought success and profits to 650,000 people. If you will

Write and Get This 136-Page Johnson Book

# Free

I'll tell you of many more big features that go for making big profit hatches year in and year out in any weather. Remember, it is the early chicks that bring the top market prices and it takes a well made hot water heated machine to make cold weather hatches. Old Trusty still sells for

## Less Than \$10

Freight paid if you live east of the Rockies—a little extra if you live farther west. Forty to ninety days' trial. Quick shipment from factory at Clay Center or warehouses at St. Joe, Mo., or Seattle, Wash. Write today. H. H. JOHNSON

M. M. Johnson Co.  
Clay Center, Neb.

CASE MADE OF CLEAR REDWOOD

LINED ALL OVER WITH ASBESTOS

GALVANIZED METAL COVER

**25 TIMES**  
**World's**  
**Champion**  
**Belle City**  
**Incubators and Brooders**

"In 25 World's Greatest Matches  
Belle City Won With Perfect Hatches"

402,000 in use. Get the whole wonderful story told by the championship winners themselves in my big **Free Book, "Hatching Facts"** On Practical Poultry Raising

With book comes full description and illustration of my incubator and brooder in actual colors—the kind used by U. S. Government and leading Agricultural Colleges—

**My Ten-Year Money-Back Guaranty**  
**My Low Price—**  
**Same As Last Year**  
All facts, proofs, particulars—100 photographs of prize-winning hatches—  
**Also my \$2300.00 Gold Offer**

Conditions easy to receive biggest pay.  
Learn how I paid one Belle City user \$150.25; another \$50, many from \$45 down. Write me today.

Get My 1-8-8 Month's Home Test Offer  
Freight Prepaid

Jim Rohan, Pres.  
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS**  
that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

**ABSORBINE**

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.  
W.F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 209 Temple St., Springfield, Mass

Turn Now  
and Read Big Bargain  
on Page 21.

## YOU CAN SELL IT

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 110,000 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 columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

THE BELL BOY KNEW IT WAS 3 A.M.



SCUSE ME JUDGE, FER GITTING UP AT DIS LATE HOUR BUT DE NIGHT CLERK DONE SAY COULD YOU ALL SPARE HIM A LITTLE OF DAT REAL

TOBACCO CHEW

JUST because you want tobacco satisfaction is no reason why you need to put a big wad in your cheek and then have to grind on it. Get a pouch of W-B CUT Chewing—the Real Tobacco Chew, new cut, long shred. A small chew will satisfy you and you won't have to grind on it; you won't need to spit so much.

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



# When the Magic Wand Failed

A Russian Fairy Tale Retold for Boys and Girls

BY MARY GILBERT

(By Arrangement with S. E. Cassino Co.)

VANYA lived with his father in a great forest. His mother had died when Vanya was a baby, so he and his father were alone in the world.

They were very poor, and the father had to work hard to get enough food; but for the wild fruit and game in the forest they might have often gone to bed very hungry.

In the very heart of the forest there lived an old witch. Vanya had never seen her, for he was still too young to go very far from home.

The witch often saw him as she looked through the magic glass with which she was wont to watch everything in the woods. Her eyes narrowed as she reflected how very useful such a boy might be to her.

Vanya was indeed a fine, strong boy. His eyes were big and brown as those of a deer that often hid in the thickets near his home. His hair was like the sunbeams that danced through the leaves and found their way into every part of the forest. His cheeks were soft and pink as wild rose petals, and his lips scarlet as a tanager's feathers.

It was not only Vanya's appearance that attracted the witch, but his being so quick and clever. He watched the animals, birds and insects, and learned their ways until he knew as much about them as the witch herself. He pored over the books in the cottage until he knew them quite by heart.

"What a wizard he would make," she often thought as she watched him at his work and play. "If I could teach him for a year or two, there would not be his equal in all the world."

One day the witch thought of a plan to get Vanya for her own. She turned herself into a thrush, and flew through the forest to a great oak tree near Vanya's home. When the boy came out, she began to sing.

Smiling happily at the sound, Vanya stopped to listen, for he liked the song of the thrush the best. Never before had he heard one sing so sweetly.

Soon the bird flew to a birch tree, a short distance away, followed by Vanya, anxious not to lose a note of its music. From tree to tree it flew singing loudly until it reached the heart of the forest.

Close after the flitting bird followed the eager boy, lost in the spell of its entrancing song. Without realizing it, he went farther into the forest than he had ever ventured before.

Suddenly the witch cast her spell over him. Vanya felt himself grow smaller and smaller until he was changed into a gnat. The thrush darted down, caught the gnat in her bill, and flew with it into the witch's home.

Once inside the house, the gnat turned into a boy again and the thrush into the witch herself. Of course the boy at once tried to run away, but there was a magic ring about the house, that he could not step over.

There was nothing left to do but to stay with the witch, and let her teach him what she would. He proved an apt pupil, and was soon an expert in magic arts.

The witch's fierce black cat was jealous of him, and clawed and spit whenever they met. But Vanya treated the cat so kindly that at last they became quite friendly. He was so interested in what he was learning that he might have been quite happy, but for the thought of his father. Vanya knew how lonely his father must be. Day after day he longed more and more to send some news to him.

The father was indeed half crazed by the loss of his son, and he spent all his time looking for him. The witch's home, hidden in the depths of the forest, long

escaped his search, but there came a day when he found it.

The witch at once admitted that she had carried Vanya away. She declared moreover, that she would keep him for her own, unless the father recognized him in each of the three forms in which she would show him.

## The Witch Makes a Bargain.

"If you do not recognize him, he is mine," she said. "My teachings will have made him so, and I shall keep him as long as he lives. If you know him for your son, I will restore him to you, and pay you 200 roubles for the time I have kept him from you."

The father saw no other way than to agree with this plan. He felt sure that his son would contrive some way to make himself known to him.

As they entered the witch's house the father noticed a caged nightingale. The bird flapped its wings and sang so joyously that the man said at once:

"The nightingale in yonder cage, is my son."

"A good guess!" exclaimed the witch angrily, "but you cannot do so well again."

Next moment a dozen white doves were flying about the room. One dove left the others, and perched affectionately on the father's shoulder.

"This is my son," he said at once, stroking the dove's snowy feathers.

"You must try again," the witch declared. "This time you will surely fail."

The doves vanished and a dozen gray mice appeared, scampering about the floor. The witch drew a magic ring about the man, so that none of the mice could come near him. But one of them came as near as he could, and ran about the magic circle.

"That is my son," declared the father.

The witch was furious to give up the boy. She refused to

give up the roubles that she had promised, and declared she would get Vanya back. The father was so glad to have his son that he went away without the money.

"We shall get it from her before the day is over," said Vanya as they started home, "if you will do what I tell you. I will turn myself into a fine hound. Soon a gentleman will drive along and offer an hundred roubles for me. Sell me, and see what happens."

The father agreed, and Vanya turned himself into a fleet hound. Soon the witch, disguised as a gentleman, drove along and offered to buy the hound. After considerable dicker, the father sold it for a hundred roubles. Hardly had he pocketed the money when the hound sprang away, and the gentleman started in hot pursuit. Betraying the witch, Vanya returned to his father, and changed himself into a black horse.

"Take me to the village and sell me," he said, "but be sure and remember to take off my bridle before they lead me away."

The father took the horse to the village where he met the witch, now disguised as a groom. The groom was eager to buy the handsome steed, and offered 200 roubles for him. The father was so delighted with the promise that he forgot to take off his bridle. So the witch led the black horse back into the stable.

At sight of the new horse, the witch's black cat began to spit and claw, but paused at the sound of Vanya's voice. "Do take off my bridle," Vanya begged. "Take it off quickly, before the witch comes back."

He bent down his handsome head as he spoke. After a moment's hesitancy the cat caught the bridle in his strong teeth, and began to pull with all his

might. Off came the bridle, with a clatter that brought the witch to the door.

Instantly Vanya turned into a swallow and flew out of the window. Close behind him followed the witch, as a hawk.

Finding that the hawk was overtaking him, Vanya turned himself into a handful of buckwheat, scattered about upon the ground. The witch turned herself into a hen and began to pick the scattered grains. But the last grain turned itself into a fox and made an end of the greedy hen. The fox raced joyously through the woods until he reached the worried father, when he turned himself into a boy again.

Vanya and his father were now so rich that they could help all the poor in the forest. They loved each other more than ever, and were so glad to be together again, that they were the happiest people in all the world.

## How Animals and Birds Sleep

Have you ever thought of the variety of ways the different animals sleep? Some species sleep with their heads downward, some standing on one foot and some standing on all fours. Perhaps you didn't know it, but man is the only animal that sleeps on its back.

Elephants sleep standing up, and it would seem from their extreme weight that the muscles of their legs would require rest. Cattle lie down when they sleep, and a great deal when they are only resting. Horses rarely ever lie down.

The bat and a species of parrots in India are the strange creatures that sleep with their heads hanging down. This makes them different from all other birds, as it is usually their habit to sleep with their head among their feathers. The storks, gulls and ducks are an exception. The stork and gulls sleep standing on one foot, the other foot is placed among the feathers on the breast. It seems very strange that they are able to keep their balance during their unconsciousness. The duck sleeps in the water and in order to keep within a safe distance from land, he keeps one foot paddling constantly.

The sloths sleep with their backs downward, their feet fastened to a branch, and their head tucked in between their forelegs. There are still some animals that we consider never sleeping because they do not close their eyes, such as the snake, fish and hares. Then again it is said the whale and all animals that must come to the surface of the water to breathe never sleep because of the danger of attack during unconsciousness, and too, they might drown because of failure to come to the surface. Nature has provided for all these different methods; all animals do sleep and must have their regular amount.

There is no hard and fast rule for when and how different animals sleep, for as a rule darkness induces sleep, exceptions to that are the owl and bat which sleep during the day. This has been brought about by the nature of the animal's feeding habits.

## Strange Names for Pets

I am going to write you a letter about my pets. I have 10 cats; some small and some large ones. Their names are Inspector, Captain, Lena, Fritz, Hans, Buttle, Cocoa, Snowy, Pinky and Dois.

I named the first one Inspector because he always looks into things to see if they are good. This kitten is gray. The second is Captain, because he is boss, he is strong and fights the others. He is yellow and black and has one black and one yellow eye. One drinks so much milk and eats so much meat and insects that we call him Buttle. Lena is lazy and leans against things to rest.

The other names were taken from the funny papers.

I had some pet squirrels, but Snowy tore a hole in the screen of the cage I kept them in, and killed them. I also had little rabbits but the cats bothered them so much that we let them loose.

Herington, Kan. John Gehrke.

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## Union For Cheese Making

Co-operative Factories are Very Popular in Wisconsin

BY B. H. HIBBARD

CO-OPERATIVE cheese factories are popular in Wisconsin. There are 577 factories in the state, and of these 311 are co-operative and 266 are owned privately. In five counties studied recently there are 500 Swiss, brick and Limburger factories. Of this number 201 are private companies and 299 are co-operative. A study was made of 146 of the co-operatively owned factories for making an analysis of their organization. It is assumed that the term co-operative applies to those companies composed of members actively engaged in agriculture who employ the cheese-maker and supervise the selling of the cheese; in short, a company of milk-producers who have direct control and management of the manufacture and sale of the cheese.

The capitalization of the 146 co-operative factories investigated ranged from about \$400 to \$2,500, with nearly three-fourths of the number around \$1,100. The share valuation varies from \$5 to \$500, with the shares of 26 factories falling below \$25 and those of only six going above \$300. In every county except Dodge the average value of a share is between \$25 and \$50. In Dodge county, it will average less than \$25.

### As to Membership.

The number of members forming a company most frequently falls between six and ten farmers. But here again Dodge county forms the exception, five of her nine co-operative companies having a membership of more than 15, and with but one company below 10. This high membership is entirely consistent with the low share valuation, for the lower the shares the more widely distributed they are likely to be. Green county especially tends toward small groups, 14 of the 38 companies investigated having a membership of three, four or five. It may also be pointed out that three of the six factories having the largest shares, \$300 or over, are in Greene county; thus again illustrating the principle that the higher the value of the shares the more restricted the number of members.

With the average capitalization around \$1,100, the average value of a share between \$25 and \$50, and the average number of members between six and ten, it is quite evident that a great many of the stockholders own more than one share. This is the case in nearly all factories where the share value is below \$100.

### Mostly Farmers.

All the managers interviewed were questioned as to the number of their shareholders who were not farmers. The number is so small as to be almost insignificant, there being but 25 altogether. Moreover, the greater number of members reported as non-farmers are men who have retired from the farming business but have kept their shares in the factory. An organization seldom has more than one or two such members. Only in rare instances are the non-farming members engaged in other occupations.

Over half of the factories follow the non-dividend policy, the object being to pay the highest possible price for milk rather than to accumulate a surplus and divide it as a dividend. This rewards each member according to the amount of milk he hauls. Since nearly every factory buys milk of non-members the plan is criticized on the ground that it benefits the non-members as much as the members. Some factories follow the dividend-paying policy in order to meet this objection, while others overcome it by assessing the non-members from 1 to 3 cents a hundred pounds of milk

hauled for repairs and upkeep of the factory.

Among the factories that declare dividends 5 per cent is the most common rate, although 10 factories report a dividend of more than 10 per cent.

Most of the co-operative factories are patronized by non-members. In the share-holding organizations there are two common methods of voting. One is a share vote allowing a member to cast a vote for each share owned; the other is what is known as the "one-man-one-vote" system permitting each member to cast but one vote regardless of the number of shares he may hold.

Two-thirds of the factories interviewed practice the "one-man-one-vote" method, some organizations even going so far as to allow each patron one vote, whether or not he is a member of the organization.

### The Middlemen Continue.

The co-operative ownership and management of a cheese factory is undoubtedly better than any other system. It is of small consequence because it solves such a small part of the marketing problem. The long line of middlemen is still intact, and the line is too long. Probably the farmer cannot hope to break into the retailer's realm. If that is improved it will have to be by action on the part of consumers. The farmer has therefore at best a hope of effecting savings from but a relatively small part of the total increase in price from factory to consumer. This hope is based very largely on his ability to understand the market and first of all to understand that on himself rests the responsibility of supplying a product of known high quality. In some manner those farmers who produce the high grade goods should be able to unify their efforts, and by establishing a brand command a higher price for their product than that obtained for inferior goods. This result cannot be gained by fighting against existing agencies; it will come only as a result of concerted action following a positive, constructive program.

### Couldn't Be Done

Spiffin and Miffin were friends. They were strolling along one sunny Sunday afternoon in the rear of their respective wives, when Spiffin, who was always something of a worrier, broke the contented silence.

"Look here, old man," said he, "I know you say the most awfully nice things about me to my face, and I've no reason to believe you do anything else behind my back. But it bucks a chap up to be criticised by his friends every now and then, you know."

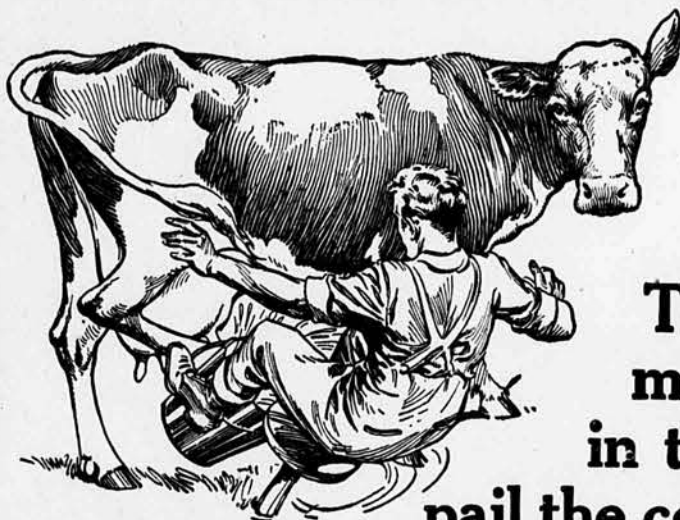
"You want me to criticise you?" asked Miffin, mildly sniffing the clear and frosty air.

"I do," answered Spiffin, throwing out his chest and striking it impressively. "It would do me all the good in the world."

Miffin looked sideways at his friend and then burst out.

"Look here, Spiffin, you're 6 feet 2; I'm 5 feet 4. You can't seriously mean you want my private opinion of you. It can't be done, old chap—can't be done!"

It is a good rule to mate young sows with a mature boar, one that has done service before, and to use young boars on sows that have had at least one litter of pigs. In this way, to a certain extent at least, you will avoid the results of immature breeding which are sometimes had if both boar and sow are very young.



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## Kansas as a Tractor State

From an Address by F. B. Nichols Last Week Before the Kansas City Tractor Club and Visiting Officials

TRACTOR farming has a big future in Kansas—there will be a much greater development in the next five years than is generally appreciated. I believe this will extend much farther than even the farmers realize, for the big place that tractors will take in increasing crop yields has not been fully worked out; it is only known that it will be large. The important place that wheat holds in Kansas farming—with a production of 177 million bushels in 1914, which was more winter wheat than any other state ever raised—has made it especially good tractor territory.

One of the best reasons for more tractors in Kansas today is the increase in crop yields by early plowing which is possible when a tractor is used, because of the greatly increased capacity which it gives over horses. Most men who are selling tractors in Kansas have a copy of the circular on the results of the seedbed preparation tests for wheat, which have been conducted at the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan. A difference of more than 30 bushels an acre was obtained by a variation in preparing the seedbed—and let me tell you that a difference of even a few bushels an acre in these days of \$1 and \$1.25 wheat will pay for a tractor in a hurry.

Technically the idea in seedbed preparation for wheat is this: Early, deep plowing such as can be done with a good tractor increases to a remarkable degree the forming of soluble nitrates, or available plant food, when compared with the plant food available on later or shallow plowing. Early plowing also helps in conserving moisture. Wheat on early, properly prepared seedbeds usually makes a prompt start and gets well established by winter, so it goes through the cold weather in good condition. It then can get a quick start in the spring, and make the best possible use of the available plant food at that time.

### For Lower Costs.

Another thing of extreme importance is to find out where the cost of power production with tractors is lower than with horses—they are not adapted to every farm. The point is that they could be employed properly on several times as many farms as they now are on. The cost of producing power with horses is high. There are in Kansas, according to the latest available data, 1,339,000 horses and mules, with a value of more than 150 million dollars—the exact amount is \$150,701,550. According to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Registry board, it cost more than 40 million dollars last year to feed them. Now the alarming thing about these costs is that they are increasing, and it is probable that they will get much higher. As an example of what I mean—the average price for all horses received on the Chicago market in 1905 was \$186, in 1910 it was exactly \$200, and it now is \$213. You see the increase has been steady, and with the war demand for horses which has been created it is probable that it will be continued even more rapidly. That there has been a remarkable increase in the average cost of the feed for these horses in the last few years is a matter of common observation, and of course this has helped to add to the maintenance costs. All of these things are of vital importance in bringing the day of general tractor farming.

With this increase in the cost of the power produced by horses and a growing appreciation of the need for early seedbed preparation has come a remarkable increase in the efficiency of tractors. This development in power production has come at a most happy time—at a time when the farmers were ready for it. The high grain prices also have helped to make the purchase of a tractor possible. Then, too, the development with tractors is coming at a time when gas engine operation is better understood by farmers than ever, by the remarkable use of motor cars, and small gas engines. Kansas had 61,000 motor cars March 1—almost a year ago—and there has been a remarkable increase in many sections

since then; I know of one small town in which \$22,000 was spent for motor cars in one week last summer. A very high proportion of these cars belong to farmers, for Kansas is an agricultural state, and the welfare of most of the 1,672,000 persons who live there depends on the soil—directly or indirectly. The tractor industry owes a great deal of its rapid development to the amazing growth of the motor car and gas engine industries.

### Central Kansas Leads.

The greatest development in tractor farming in Kansas will come in the central part of the state. The conditions there are especially adapted to this, and it is well shown by the number of tractors there now. On March 1 there were 937 tractors in the eastern third, 1,209 in the central section and but 343 in the western third. This makes a total of but 2,489 tractors on record, but the sale of engines was so large last summer that I believe that the number is from 50 to 75 per cent higher than this now—which by the way is a mighty good gain in one year. And what is more important, the outlook is good for a still greater gain in 1916.

There is a much larger thing in this tractor business than the money it brings, if one has the big vision of the part he is taking in an agricultural development that never was equalled before. It is a big business you men are in—a business that will have a mighty influence in making a better, broader and more contented future for the farmers of the Middle West. The work you are doing will help to increase the man yield in farming—and that is the big thing in establishing a profitable and satisfactory agriculture. I think that you ought to take a deep personal satisfaction in this. There is a great deal more than the mere financial rewards if you get the big vision of your business—which I think that you have.

## Sheep Growing by Co-operation

BY JOHN M. JONES.

Sheep production in the farming communities meets with a serious drawback owing to the lack of community interest in selling the products. In order to top the market, the lambs and mature muttons must be in good condition when offered for sale. The isolated farmer having only a few head of lambs for sale visits the market at irregular intervals, and such a man receiving no advice from sheep experts, approaches the buyer at a decided disadvantage.

An organization should be perfected to overcome this objection. This should include all of the sheepmen in a certain community and all would be enabled to work together. Such an organization was perfected by Tennessee sheepmen years ago, and its success has led to the formation of other clubs in the vicinity. One particular Tennessee club has a membership of about 50, all of whom live within a specified radius of their shipping station. A larger membership would interfere with the efficiency of the organization. This organization is conducted with as little machinery as is consistent, the sheds and yards at the shipping point being owned by the railroad.

The officers of the Tennessee club consist of a president, secretary, and an executive committee of three. An annual meeting is held, and every member is urged to be present or represented by proxy, to report the number of lambs and the amount of wool that is likely to be offered for sale that year. The executive committee examines the lambs, advertises dates for deliveries and solicits bids from good, reliable buying firms. The lambs which are sold represent grades that vary from year to year. Upon delivery of the lambs to the station, the committee examines them and rejects all that do not come up to a certain specified standard. The rejected stock must be disposed of by the owner. They pass on lambs that weigh 60 pounds and over.

The officers of this particular Tennessee club believe that their sales average about ¼ of a cent higher than the prices

obtained by non-club members. The executive officers must be men who are experienced in sheep raising, trustworthy and honest. One of the notable rules of the Tennessee club is that none but registered Southdown rams must be used and there must be a uniformity of the breeding ewe flock.

In order to be successful every sheep-breeding community should be as a unit in lamb production, so that the market may know the product and bid for it through the efficient community association. The complaint is generally made by local dealers that owing to a decided lack of uniformity of the product offered it cannot be profitably handled. Such an organization educates the farmers; they are brought together to exchange ideas; they learn how to breed and feed their sheep and, as a result, make a greater success of their venture.

## County-Wide Y. M. C. A.

(Continued from Page 3.)

plans are laid for work in four communities next spring. Either in the fall or early in the spring an institute is held for boys and girls. Then the boys and girls are enrolled in the corn club and the sewing club. A committee of competent men and women is appointed to have charge of the club. The clubs meet weekly or monthly and study their work. They bring in reports of progress and of difficulties and get ideas from the older folks as well. The boys grow their acre of corn and the girls make their aprons and cakes. In the fall a local "round up" is held in the country school house. The work is graded and those making certain standards are given pins or badges. The giving of cash or other prizes of value is discouraged. The idea that a piece of work is worth doing well for the sake of the work itself—the spirit of amateurism—is promoted. Badges and pennants make better prizes than money or merchandise.

After the local show is held, the entire exhibit is taken to the county institute and there shown as a club exhibit. The county gives a large pennant to the club making the best record. In this way team work is developed, local pride encouraged, and the way paved for a larger community work. This sort of a corn club creates the demand for a community high school and later a community church.

Dinners for fathers and sons were held at Marion on November 1 and at Peabody on November 21. One hundred men and boys were present at the Marion dinner and 180 at Peabody. Mothers' meetings, too, are held, and special advisory committees of mothers appointed to help in the work with the boys. An efficiency standard is made out by which a boy may measure himself and determine if he is living up to his highest possibilities. A badge is offered to every boy who makes certain standards along religious, social, physical and mental lines.

Work of this kind develops slowly. The county secretaries must work with men, with personality, and with forces rather than with equipment. Leaders must be discovered, enlisted and trained for volunteer work with boys, and it is only as these leaders are found that the work advances. Kansas has five counties now fully organized with a committee and a county secretary: Jackson, Marshall, Washington, Republic and Marion. There is no pile of brick and mortar to which to "point with pride" when visitors come to town. Rather the results come in the lives of the boys and young men, slowly but surely as ideals and standards grow, and the life of a whole community has been changed by the work of one boys' club.

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## The Brown Mouse

(Continued from Page 7.)

the position of an intellectual farm-hand, with a sense of superiority and a feeling of degradation. It made Jennie Woodruff's "Humph!" potent to keep him awake that night, and send him to the road work with Colonel Woodruff's team next morning with hot eyes and a hotter heart.

What was he anyhow? And what could he ever be? What was the use of his studies in farming practice, if he was always to be an underling whose sole duty was to carry out the crude ideas of his employers? And what chance was there for a farm-hand to become a farm owner, or even a farm renter, especially if he had a mother to support out of the twenty-five or thirty dollars of his monthly wages? None.

A man might rise in the spirit, but how about rising in the world?

Colonel Woodruff's gray Percherons seemed to feel the unrest of their driver, for they fretted and actually executed a clumsy prance as Jim Irwin pulled them up at the end of the turnpike across Bronson's Slew—the said slew being a peat-marsh which annually offered the men of the Woodruff District the opportunity to hold the male equivalent of a sewing circle while working out their road taxes, with much conversational gain, and no great damage to the road.

In fact, Columbus Brown, the path-master, prided himself on the Bronson Slew Turnpike as his greatest triumph in road engineering. The work consisted in hauling, dragging and carrying gravel out on the low fill which carried the road across the marsh, and then watching it slowly settle until the next summer.

"Haul gravel from the east gravel bed, Jim," called Columbus Brown from the lowest spot in the middle of the turnpike. "Take Newt here to help load."

Jim smiled his habitual slow, gentle smile at Newton Bronson, his helper. Newton was seventeen, undersized, tobacco-stained, profane and proud of the fact that he had once beaten his way from Des Moines to Faribault on freight trains. A source of anxiety to his father, and the subject of many predictions that he would come to no good end, Newton was out on the road work because he was likely to be of little use on the farm. Clearly, Newton was on the downward road in a double sense—and yet, Jim Irwin rather liked him.

"The fellers have put up a job on you, Jim," volunteered Newton, as they began filling the wagon with gravel.

"What sort of job?" asked Jim.

"They're nominating you for teacher," replied Newton.

"Since when has the position of teacher been an elective office?" asked Jim.

"Sure, it ain't elective," answered Newton. "But they say that with as many brains as you've got sloshing around loose in the neighborhood, you're a candidate that can break the deadlock in the school board."

Jim shoveled on silently for a while, and by example urged Newton to earn the money credited to his father's assessment for the day's work.

"Aw, what's the use of diggin' into it like this?" protested Newton, who was developing an unwonted perspiration. "None of the others are heatin' themselves up."

"Don't you get any fun out of doing a good day's work?" asked Jim.

"Fun!" exclaimed Newton. "You're crazy!"

A slide of earth from the top of the pit threatened to bury Newton in gravel, sand and good top soil. A sweet-clover plant growing rankly beside the pit, and thinking itself perfectly safe, came down with it, its dark green foliage anchored by the long roots which penetrated to a depth below the gravel pit's bottom. Jim Irwin pulled it loose from its anchorage, and after looking attentively at the roots, laid the whole plant on the bank for safety.

"What do you want of that weed?" asked Newton.

Jim picked it up and showed him the nodules on its roots—little white knobs, smaller than pinheads.

"Know what they are, Newt?"

"Just white specks on the roots," replied Newton.

"The most wonderful specks in the world," said Jim. "Ever hear of the use of nitrates to enrich the soil?"

"Ain't that the stuff the old man used on the lawn last spring?"

"Yes," said Jim, "your father used some on his lawn. We don't put it on our fields in Iowa—not yet; but if it weren't for those white specks on the clover-roots, we should be obliged to do so—as they do back east."

"How do them white specks keep us from needin' nitrates?"

"It's a long story," said Jim. "You see, before there were any plants big enough to be visible—if there had been any one to see them—the world was full of little plants so small that there

may be billions of them in one of these little white specks. They knew how to take the nitrates from the air—"

"Air!" ejaculated Newton. "Nitrates in the air! You're crazy!"

"No," said Jim. "There are tons of nitrogen in the air that press down on your head—but the big plants can't get it through their leaves, or their roots. They never had to learn, because when the little plants—bacteria—found that the big plants had roots with sap in them, they located on those roots and tapped them for the sap they needed. They began to get their board and lodgings off the big plants. And in payment for their hotel bills, the little plants took nitrogen out of the air for both themselves and their hosts."

"What d'ye mean by 'hosts'?"

"Their hotel-keepers—the big plants. And now the plants that have the hotel roots for the bacteria furnish nitrogen not only for themselves but for the crops that follow. Corn can't get nitrogen out of the air; but clover can—and that's why we ought to plow down clover before a crop of corn."

"Gee!" said Newt. "If you could get to teach our school, I'd go again."

"It would interfere with your pool playing."

"What business is that o' yours?" interrogated Newt defiantly.

"Well, get busy with that shovel," suggested Jim, who had been working steadily, driving out upon the fill occasionally to unload. On his return from dumping the next load, Newton seemed, in a superior way, quite amiably disposed toward his workfellow—rather the habitual thing in the neighborhood.

"I'll work my old man to vote for you for the job," said i.e.

"What job?" asked Jim.

"Teacher for our school," answered Newt.

"Those school directors," replied Jim, "have become so bullheaded that they'll never vote for anyone except the applicants they've been voting for."

"The old man says he will have Prue Foster again, or he'll give the school a darned long vacation, unless Peterson and Bonner join on some one else. That would be: Prue, of course."

"And Con Bonner won't vote for anyone but Maggie Gilmartin," added Jim.

"And," supplied Newton, "Haakon Peterson says he'll stick to Herman Paulson until the Hot Springs freeze over."

"And there you are," said Jim. "You tell your father for me that I think he's a mere mule—and that the whole district thinks the same."

"All right," said Newt, "I'll tell him that while I'm working him to vote for you."

Jim smiled grimly. Such a position might have been his years ago, if he could have left his mother or earned enough in it to keep both alive. He had remained a peasant because the American rural teacher is placed economically lower than the peasant. He gave Newton's chatter no consideration. But when, in the afternoon, he hitched his team with others to the big road grader, and the gang became concentrated within talking distance, he found that the project of heckling and chaffing him about his eminent fitness for a scholastic position was to be the real entertainment of the occasion.

"Jim's the candidate to bust the deadlock," said Columbus Brown, with a wink. "Just like Garfield in that Republican convention he was nominated in—eh, Con?"

"Con" was Cornelius Bonner, an Irishman, one of the deadlocked school board, and the captain of the road grader. He winked back at the path-master.

"Jim's the gray-eyed man o' destiny," he replied, "if he can get two votes in that board."

"You'd vote for me, wouldn't you, Con?" asked Jim.

"I'll try anything wance," replied Bonner.

"Try voting with Ezra Bronson once, for Prue Foster," suggested Jim. "She's done good work here."

"Opinions differ," said Bonner, "an' when you try anything just wance, it shouldn't be an irrevocable shtip, me bye."

"You're a reasonable board of public servants," said Jim ironically. "I'd like to tell the whole board what I think of them."

"Come down tonight," said Bonner jeeringly. "We're going to have a board meeting at the schoolhouse and ballot a few more times. Come down, and be the Garfield of the conviction. We've lacked brains on the board, that's clear. They ain't a man on the board that I've studied algebra, 'r that knows more about farmin' than their employers. Come down to the schoolhouse, and we'll have a field-hand address the school board—and begosh, I'll move yer illicition meself! Come, now, Jimmy, me bye, be game. It'll vary the program, anyhow."

The entire gang grinned. Jim flushed, and then reconquered his calmness of spirit.

"All right, Con," said he. "I'll come and tell you a few things—and you can do as you like about making the motion."

### REVERSED UNANIMITY.

The great blade of the grading machine, running diagonally across the road and pulling the earth toward its median line, had made several trips, and much persiflage about Jim Irwin's forthcoming appearance before the board had been addressed to Jim and exchanged by others for his benefit.

To Newton Bronson was given the task of leveling and distributing the earth rolled into the road by the grader—a labor which in the interests of fitting a muzzle on his big mongrel dog he deserted whenever the machine moved away from him. No dog would have seemed less deserving of a muzzle, for he was a friendly animal, always wagging his tail, pressing his nose into people's palms, licking their clothing and otherwise making a nuisance of himself. That there was some mystery about the muzzle was evident from Newton's pains to make a secret of it. Its wires were curled into a ring directly over the dog's nose, and into this ring Newton had fitted a cork, through which he had thrust a large needle which protruded, an inch-long bayonet, in front of Ponto's nose. As the grader swept back, horses straining, harness creaking and a billow of dark earth rolling before the knife, Ponto, fully equipped with this stinger, raced madly alongside, a friend to every man, but not unlike some people, one whose friendship was of all things to be most dreaded.

As the grader moved along one side of the highway, a high-powered automobile approached on the other. It was attempting to rush the swale for the hill opposite, and making rather bad weather of the newly repaired road. A pile of loose soil that Newton had allowed to lie just across the path made a certain maintenance of speed desirable. The knavish Newton planted himself in the path of the laboring car, and waved its driver a command to halt. The car came to a standstill with its front wheels in the edge of the loose earth, and the chauffeur fuming at the possibility of stalling—a contingency upon which Newton had confidently reckoned.

"What d'ye want?" he demanded. "What d'ye mean by stopping me in this kind of place?"

"I want to ask you," said Newton with mock politeness, "if you have the correct time."

The chauffeur sought words appropriate to his feelings. Ponto and his muzzle saved him the trouble. A pretty pointer leaped from the car, and attracted by the evident friendliness of Ponto's greeting, pricked up its ears, and sought, in a spirit of canine brotherhood, to touch noses with him. The needle in Ponto's muzzle did its work to the agony and horror of the pointer, which leaped back with a yelp, and turned tail. Ponto, in an effort to apologize, followed, and finding itself bayoneted at every contact with this demon dog, the pointer definitely took flight, howling, leaving Ponto in a state of wonder and humiliation at the sudden end of what had promised to be a very friendly acquaintance. I have known instances not entirely dissimilar among human beings. The pointer's master watched its strange flight, and swore. His eye turned to the boy who had caused all this, and he alighted pale with anger.

"I've got time," said he, remembering Newton's impudent question, "to give you what you deserve."

Newton grinned and dodged, but the bank of loose earth was his undoing, and while he stumbled, the chauffeur caught and held him by the collar. And as he held the boy, the operation of flogging him in the presence of the grading gang grew less to his taste. Again Ponto intervened, for as the chauffeur stood holding Newton, the dog, evidently regarding the stranger as his master's friend, thrust his nose into the chauffeur's palm—the needle necessarily preceding the nose. The chauffeur behaved much as his pointer had done, saving and excepting that the pointer did not swear.

It was funny—even the pain involved could not make it otherwise than funny. The grading gang laughed to a man. Newton grinned even while in the fell clutch of circumstance. Ponto tried to smell the chauffeur's trousers, and what had been a laugh became a roar, quite general save for the fact that the chauffeur did not join in it.

Caution and mercy departed from the chauffeur's mood; and he drew back his fist to strike the boy—and found it caught by the hard hand of Jim Irwin.

"You're too angry to punish this boy," said Jim gently, "even if you had the right to punish him at all!"

"Oh, cut it out," said a fat man in the rear of the car, who had hitherto manifested no interest in anything save Ponto. "Get in, and let's be on our way!"

The chauffeur, however, recognized

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**A Bargain You Can't Afford to Miss on Page 21.**



in a man of mature years and full size, and a creature with no mysterious needle in his nose, a relief from his embarrassment. Unhesitatingly, he released Newton, and blindly, furiously and futilely, he delivered a blow meant for Jim's jaw, but which really miscarried by a foot. In reply, Jim countered with an awkward swinging uppercut, which was superior to the chauffeur's blow in one respect only—it landed fairly on the point of the jaw. The chauffeur staggered and slowly toppled over into the soft earth which had caused so much of the rumpus. Newton Bronson slipped behind a hedge, and took his infernally equipped dog with him. The grader gang formed a ring about the combatants and waited. Colonel Woodruff, driving toward home in his runabout, held up by the traffic blockade, asked what was going on, here, and the chauffeur, rising groggily, picked up his goggles, climbed into the car; and the meeting dissolved, leaving Jim Irwin greatly embarrassed by the fact that for the first time in his life, he had struck a man in combat.

"Good work, Jim," said Cornelius Bonner. "I didn't think 'twas in ye!" "It's beastly," said Jim, reddening. "I didn't know, either."

Colonel Woodruff looked at his hired man sharply, gave him some instructions for the next day and drove on. The road gang dispersed for the afternoon. Newton Bronson carefully secreted the magic muzzie, and chuckled at what had been perhaps the most picturesquely successful bit of devilry in his varied record. Jim Irwin put out his team, got his supper and went to the meeting of the schoolboard.

The deadlocked members of the board had been so long at loggerheads that their relations had swayed back to something like amity. Jim had scarcely entered when Con Bonner addressed the chair.

"Mr. Prisdint," said he, "we have wid us t'night, a young man who nades no introduction to an audience in this place, Mr. Jim Irwin. He thinks we're bullheaded mules, and that all the schools are bad. At the proper time I shall move that we hire him f'r teacher; and pinding that motion, I move that he be given the floor. Ye've all heard of Mr. Irwin's ability as a white hope, and I know he'll be listened to wid respect!"

Much laughter from the board and the spectators, as Jim arose. He looked upon it as ridicule of himself, while Con Bonner regarded it as a tribute to his successful speech.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board," said Jim, "I'm not going to tell you anything that you don't know about yourselves. You are simply making a farce of the matter of hiring a teacher for this school. It is not as if any of you had a theory that the teaching methods of one of these teachers would be any better than or much different from those of the others. You know, and I know, that whichever is finally engaged, or even if your silly deadlock is broken by employing a new candidate, the school will be the same old story. It will still be the school it was when I came into it a little ragged boy"—here Jim's voice grew a little husky—"and when I left it, a bigger boy, but still as ragged as ever."

There was a slight sensation in the audience, as if, as Con Bonner said about the knockdown, they hadn't thought Jim Irwin could do it.

"Well," said Con, "you've done well to hold your own."

"In all the years I attended this school," Jim went on, "I never did a bit of work in school which was economically useful. It was all dry stuff copied from the city schools. No other pupil ever did any real work of the sort farmers' boys and girls should do. We copied city schools—and the schools we copied are poor schools. We made bad copies of them, too. If any of you three men were making a fight for what Roosevelt's Country Life Commission called a 'new kind of rural school,' I'd say fight. But you aren't. You're just making individual fights for your favorite teachers."

Jim Irwin made a somewhat lengthy speech after the awkwardness wore off, so long that his audience was nodding and yawning by the time he reached his peroration, in which he adjured Bronson, Bonner and Peterson to study his plan of a new kind of rural school—in which the work of the school should be correlated with the life of the home and the farm—a school which would be in the highest degree cultural by being consciously useful and obviously practical. There sharp spats of applause from the use-less hands of Newton Bronson gave the final touch of absurdity to a situation which Jim had felt to be ridiculous all through. Had it not been for Jennie Woodruff's "Humph!" stinging him to do something outside the round of duties into which he had fallen, had it not been for the absurd notion that perhaps, after they had heard his speech, they would place him in charge of the school, and that he might be able to do something really impor-

tant in it, he would not have been there. As he sat down, he felt himself a silly clodhopper, filled with the east wind of his own conceit, out of touch with the real world of men. He knew himself a dreamer. The nodding board of directors, the secretary, actually snoring, the bored audience restored the field-hand to a sense of his proper place.

"We have had the privilege of listening," said Con Bonner, rising, "to a great speech, Mr. Prisdint. We should be proud to have a borned orator like this in the agricultural population of the district. A reg'lar William Jennings Bryan. I don't understand what he was trying to tell us, but sometimes I've had the same difficulty with the speeches of the Boy Orator of the Platte. Makin' a good spache is one thing, and teaching a good school is another, but in order to bring this matter before the board, I nominate Mr. James E. Irwin, the Boy Orator of the Woodruff District, and the new white hope, f'r the job of teacher of this school, and I move that when he shall have received a majority of the votes of this board, the secretary and prisdint be instructed to enter into a contract with him f'r the comin' year."

The seconding of motions on a board of three has its objectionable features, since it seems to commit a majority of the body to the motion in advance. The president, therefore, followed usage, when he said—"If there's no objection, it will be so ordered. The chair hears no objection—and it is so ordered. Prepare the ballots for a vote on the election of teacher, Mr. Secretary. Each votes his preference for teacher. A majority elects."

For months, the ballots had come out of the box—an empty crayon-box—Herman Paulson, one; Prudence Foster, one; Margaret Gilmartin, one; and every one present expected the same result now. There was no surprise, however, in view of the nomination of Jim Irwin by the blarneying Bonner when the secretary smoothed out the first ballot, and read: "James E. Irwin, one." Clearly this was the Bonner vote; but when the next slip came forth, "James E. Irwin, two," the Board of Directors of the Woodruff Independent District were stunned at the slowly dawning knowledge that they had made an election! Before they had rallied, the secretary drew from the box the third and last ballot, and read, "James E. Irwin, three."

President Bronson choked as he announced the result—choked and stammered, and made very hard weather of it, but he went through with the motion, as we all run in our grooves. "The ballot having shown the unanimous election of James E. Irwin, I declare him elected."

He dropped into his chair, while the secretary, a very methodical man, drew from his portfolio a contract duly drawn up save for the signatures of the officers of the district, and the name and signature of the teacher-elect. This he calmly filed out, and passed over to the president, pointing to the dotted line. Mr. Bronson would have signed his own death-warrant at that moment, not to mention a perfectly legal document, and signed with Peterson and Bonner looking on stonily. The secretary signed and shoved the contract over to Jim Irwin.

"Sign there," he said.

Jim looked it over, saw the other signatures, and felt an impulse to dodge the whole thing. He could not feel that the action of the board was serious. He thought of the platform he had laid down for himself, and was daunted. He thought of the days in the open field, and of the untroubled evenings with his books, and he shrank from the work. Then he thought of Jennie Woodruff's "Humph!"—and he signed!

"Move we adjourn," said Peterson. "No 'bjection 't's so ordered!" said Mr. Bronson.

The secretary and Jim went out, while the directors waited.

"What the Billy—" began Bonner, and finished lamely: "What for did you vote for the dub, Ez?"

"I voted for him," replied Bronson, "because he fought for my boy this afternoon. I didn't want it stuck into him too hard. I wanted him to have one vote."

"An' I wanted him to have wan vote, too," said Bonner. "I thought meself the only dang fool on the board—an' he made a spache that ained wan vote—but f'r the love of hivin', that dub f'r a teacher! What come over you, Haakon—you voted f'r him, too!"

"Ay wanted him to have one wote, too," said Peterson.

And in this wise, Jim became the teacher in the Woodruff District—all on account of Jennie Woodruff's "Humph!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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stands tight and trim the year 'round. The one-piece stay wire prevents sagging, heaving and buckling. The wavy strand wire gives extra strength—life.

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## Fat Hog Market Up to \$7.55

This is the Highest Price Paid Since October—Cattle Prices are Better, Too

THOUGH the five western markets received 578,500 hogs last week, the second largest supply this season, prices reached new high levels for the season. On Wednesday hogs in Kansas City sold up to \$7.55, the highest since late in October, broke 15c in the next two days and rallied moderately on Saturday, closing the week with a net advance of 25c to 30c. Demand is large. Hogs are moving from Chicago to Canada weekly. Less than a year ago conditions were reversed and packers in the United States were buying product from Canadian buyers.

The average weight of hogs in Kansas City last week was 204 pounds, 3 pounds less than in the preceding week, and 2 pounds less than a year ago.

Early in the week the fat cattle market gave signs of returning activity, and prices were up 15c to 20c, but a decline in Chicago Wednesday caused a set-back here, and late prices this week were not as good as late last week. The bulk of the cattle coming have been fed 60 to 90 days, and are bringing \$7.25 to \$8.15. Several loads of choice heavy and medium weight steers sold at \$8.50 to \$8.75, and yearlings at \$8.50 to \$9. Several large bunches of Colorado steers sold at \$7.25 to \$7.55. Outside of this supply the large part of the steers are coming from Kansas and Missouri. So far this year only 292 cattle have arrived from below the quarantine line, compared with 4,680 in the same period last year.

Choice cows and heifers were in active demand at strong prices. A few heifers sold at \$9.25, and the top price for cows was \$7.25. Medium grades were lower. Choice butcher cattle are scarce. Veal calves are quoted firm.

Demand for stockers and feeders in the first three days this week was active at strong prices, but later became dull at weak prices, especially on feeders. Shipments for the week were 11,000.

Sheep prices made new high levels. Lambs sold up to \$10.75, wethers \$7.50, ewes \$7.35 and feeding lambs \$9.40. These prices are 25c to 35c higher than last week and 35c to 50c above the previous record prices made in May, 1910. The market closed firm at the full advance. Lambs in Chicago sold up to \$11.15. Receipts were liberal, due to the high prices. Fat lambs are quoted at \$10 to \$10.75, yearlings \$8.50 to \$9.25, wethers \$7 to \$7.65 and ewes \$6.75 to \$7.35. The few thin lambs offered are selling readily to country buyers at \$8.75 to \$9.40.

### Livestock Receipts.

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City .....	28,000	35,050	35,750
Chicago .....	276,000	254,000	190,000
Five markets .....	147,450	142,650	125,600
Hogs—			
Kansas City .....	33,650	70,750	44,925
Chicago .....	276,000	254,000	190,000
Five markets .....	578,550	534,950	358,925
Sheep—			
Kansas City .....	44,475	41,950	31,850
Chicago .....	89,000	88,000	63,000
Five markets .....	225,375	203,550	157,600

### Wheat Movement Restricted.

Movement of wheat in the United States and Canada still is restricted by weather conditions. Five important primary markets last week received 4,485 cars of wheat, 8 per cent less than in the previous week and 14 per cent larger than a year ago. There were indications of some increase in receipts in the past few days.

Indications are that visible stocks of wheat in the United States have about reached their maximum and that a steady decrease can be expected from now on in view of the large exports and liberal requirements of mills. Last Monday an increase of only 72,000 bushels was reported. The total—69,897,000 bushels—exceeded a year ago for the first time during the current crop year. It is not unlikely that tomorrow's statement will show a moderate decrease. In the corresponding week a year ago there was a decrease of 2,881,000 bushels and the total was 63,456,000 bushels.

Stocks of wheat in Minneapolis decreased 1/4 million bushels last week, the first reduction for some time past. In Duluth there was an increase of about 650,000 bushels and a gain of about 1/4 million bushels in Kansas City. Receipts in Chicago were 390,000 bushels less than shipments. Seaboard exports were about 1/2 million bushels less than receipts at those ports.

### Good Demand for Wheat.

Demand is good for carlots in Kansas City and prices last week were 4 to 8 cents higher for hard wheat and 1 to 4 cents higher for soft wheat than the preceding week. Samples particularly suitable for milling are especially wanted.

Flour mills everywhere are grinding wheat in larger volume than usual for this time of year. The output of Kansas City mills last week was 70,300 barrels, compared with 64,600 barrels a year ago. In the week ending January 15 Minneapolis mills made 407,655 barrels; a year ago, 363,305 barrels; two years ago, 302,495 barrels.

Wheat continues to pile up in Kansas City elevators. Present stocks are 8 1/2 million bushels, nearly 1 1/2 million more than a year ago. The fact that May wheat here yesterday was nearly 10 cents under the Chicago May price, which is more than a shipping margin, makes it look as if the Chicago market is in a

strained position. A year ago the difference was 7 1/2 cents.

More disposition of country holders to sell and evidence of smaller demand abroad owing to high prices made sentiment in the corn market more favorable to the selling side, but strength in wheat maintained prices and they closed yesterday only fractionally lower than a year ago.

Receipts of corn at three important western markets last week were 2,634 cars, 16 per cent more than in the preceding week, though only about one-half as large as a year ago. Country offerings increased materially, but weather conditions are a restriction on deliveries.

### Large Exports of Oats.

Liberal buying of oats, both cash and for future delivery, by foreigners boosted prices for that grain about 3 cents in Chicago. Exports last week were 1,409,000 bushels. Receipts at western markets were little more than half those of a year ago. Kansas City arrivals were only 18 cars, and carlot prices here rose 4 to 5 cents.

Ward Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.19@1.25; No. 3, nominally \$1.16@1.25; No. 4, \$1.07@1.20.

Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.22@1.26; No. 3, nominally \$1.16@1.25 1/4; No. 4, \$1.07@1.20.

Corn—No. 2 white, nominally 70 1/4@71c; No. 3, 69c; No. 4, 67 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, nominally 71 1/4@71 1/2c; No. 3, 70 1/4c; No. 2 mixed, 70 1/2c; No. 3, 69 1/2c; No. 4, 69c; No. 5, 66c.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 60 1/2@61c; No. 3, nominally 49 1/2@50c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 48 1/2@49c; No. 3, nominally 44 1/2@46c; No. 4, 46c.

Kafir—No. 3 white, \$1.02; No. 4, \$1.00; No. 3 mixed, \$1.02. Milo—No. 3, \$1.02. Rye—No. 2, 96c; No. 3, 95c. Barley—No. 4, 65c. Bran—90c. Shorts—Nominally \$1@1.10. Corn Chop—(city mills)—\$1.33@1.37.

Seed—A cwt., alfalfa, \$15@18; clover, \$14.50@17; timothy, \$5.50@6.50; cane seed, \$1.05@1.20; millet, German, \$2.15@2.40; common, \$1.75@2; Siberian, \$1.40@1.60.

### Kansas City Hay Market.

Total receipts of hay last week were 747 cars, compared with 478 cars the preceding week and 778 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$10@10.50; No. 1, \$9@9.50; No. 2, \$7@8.50; No. 3, \$6@7. Lowland prairie, \$4@5. Timothy, No. 1, \$12.50@13.50; No. 2, \$10@12; No. 3, \$7@9.50. Light clover mixed, \$11@12; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7@9.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$10@17; No. 1, \$14.50@15.50; standard, \$11@14; No. 2, \$8.50@10.50; No. 3, \$6@8. Straw, \$5.50@6. Packing hay, \$4.50@5.50.

### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 28c a dozen; firsts, 26c; seconds, 20c; storage, April 21c; current receipts, \$7.90 a case.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 31c a pound; firsts, 29c; seconds, 27c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 19c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 pounds, 17c; springs, 16c; young roosters, 12 1/2c@13c; old, 8 1/2c; hens, 4 pounds or over, 13c; less than 4 pounds, 11c; turkey hens and young toms, 18c; old toms, 15c; ducks, 13c; geese, 12c.

### Start the Orchard Right.

(Continued from Page 20.)

of air. Sunlight and air are valuable aids in holding apple scab in check in early spring. Openheaded trees cause a better distribution of the fruit. Such trees are not so likely to break down under a heavy load of apples. The fruit is easier to harvest. Finally, it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that an openheaded tree may be made to bear a greater quantity of fruit than one with a dense head.

Perhaps the most of the pruning will be done while the trees are in a dormant condition—that is, between late fall and early spring, as that is the season of greatest leisure on the farm. Branches of any size may be removed while trees are dormant, if the wounds are carefully protected. Winter pruning serves the purpose of reinvigorating the trees, and should stimulate them to make a greater wood growth. This is particularly true where the pruning is severe.

The careful orchardist will prune both in winter and in summer. The summer pruning is for the purpose of checking the growth of the trees so far as the formation of wood is concerned, thus throwing the energies of the tree to the production of fruit buds. If the trees are healthy and in good growing condition, heavy pruning may be done in summer. It is no unusual thing to remove as much as one-fourth or one-third of the wood in summer pruning. Summer pruning is best done during the month of June, or perhaps during May and June. The work may be continued all summer if the trees are quite vigorous, although the good results of summer pruning are not so likely to be secured after the first of June.

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Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs and dairy cattle increase your profits.

Write for our illustrated folder and particulars of easy-purchase contract by which you get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Address

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## Eastern Oklahoma



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along the M., K. & T. Ry.

and it is also the stockman's ideal, as with good management live stock can feed on green pasture almost the year round. Winters are so mild and open that plows run every month; oats are seeded in February, and corn in early March.

J. T. Primrose, McIntosh County, Oklahoma, reports the following experience on 82 1/2 acres in 1915. This is a very conservative example, for both the crop yields and the prices are comparatively low:

20 acres Alfalfa, 80 tons at \$10,	\$800.00
8 " Sorghum, yielded	
700 gal. Syrup 35c \$245,	
22 bu. Seed at \$2.50-\$5.50,	300.00
Potatoes, 2 Crops, 136 bu.	84.00
Sweet Potatoes, 150 bu.	75.00
Cotton	32.00
Gross Receipts	\$1,291.00
Rent \$5 per acre	162.50
	\$1,128.50

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published by the Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bureau, composed of bankers and business men who have no land to sell but are interested solely in inducing practical, substantial farmers to settle and develop the fine farm lands there—lands at \$10 to \$60 per acre, which will raise as high as 30 bu. of wheat, 75 bu. of corn, 80 bu. of oats and 6 tons of alfalfa a season. Write for these booklets now!

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# Snow Disappeared in Thaw

Moisture that Soaked into Ground Last Week Benefited Wheat

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	MORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEMAHA	DROWN
17 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	35 1/2
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	POTTER	JACKSON	MITCHELL
16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	OTAWA	DEW	DEW	DEW	DEW
16 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25	25 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
CRESLEY	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	DARTON	ELLIS	WYANDOTT	WYANDOTT	WYANDOTT	WYANDOTT
15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
HAMILTON	KEARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	PAWNEE	STAFFORD	RENO	HARVEY	SEDGWICK	BUTLER	GREENWOOD	WOODSON
15 1/2	15 1/2	19	19 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2
STANTON	GRANT	PAWNEE	FORD	EDWARDS	PRATT	KINGMAN	SEDERBERG	SEDERBERG	SEDERBERG	SEDERBERG	SEDERBERG
16 1/2	16 1/2	18	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2
MORTON	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	DARKE	HANCOCK	SEDERBERG	SEDERBERG	SEDERBERG	SEDERBERG
17 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	22	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	28	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2

The Figures Shown on this Map Give the Average Annual Rainfall for the Various Counties of Kansas. These Figures are Supplied by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

**JANUARY** brought a week of thawing weather again this year. The warm wind and rain melted the snow in short order, and much of the moisture soaked into the ground. In some sections of the state the ground was rather dry, and the wheat was needing this moisture. It is believed that not a great deal of wheat has winter killed so far. Some farmers say that the cold weather killed peach buds; and others are just as sure that no damage has been done yet.

## KANSAS.

**Comanche County**—Less than an inch of rain in 80 days in this county. Wheat hasn't shown any damage yet. Stock wintering well. Not many cattle or hogs on feed. Public sales not very numerous.—S. A. Delair, Jan. 22.

**Elk County**—Heavy rain January 21 put the creeks all out of their banks. Spring-like weather the last two days. Roads bad. Farmers busy butchering the last two weeks and putting up their meat for summer.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, Jan. 22.

**Butler County**—Weather like spring. Ground muddy and wheat looking well. Considerable grain moving. No hogs in the market. Corn 60c; kafir 50c; oats 45c; fat hogs 27c; fat cattle \$8.50 to \$7.50; hens 11c; eggs 24c.—M. A. Harper, Jan. 22.

**Crawford County**—Sleet and snow went off with a heavy rain January 20, which put the creeks and small streams out of their banks. Wheat looks well. Stock doing well and rough feed plentiful. Corn 65c; wheat 1.15; eggs 25c.—H. F. Painter, Jan. 22.

**Rawlins County**—Four inches of wet snow fell January 20 which is a good protection for wheat. Freezing weather the last two weeks and the ground is frozen to a good depth. Elevators are filled. Wheat 95c to \$1.04; corn 50c.—J. S. Skolaut, Jan. 21.

**Nemaha County**—Twenty below zero weather has killed the peach buds and has been hard on the wheat that was unprotected by the snow. Feed for livestock plentiful and stock doing well. Few public sales and stock selling good.—C. W. Ridgway, Jan. 22.

**Greenwood County**—Frozen snow went off January 20 with nearly 2 inches of rain. Weather warm and pleasant since. More plowing than usual done to date. Average number of public sales this winter and everything selling well. Hogs \$6.75.—John H. Fox, Jan. 22.

**Stafford County**—Cold weather the last 10 days ended in a nice shower on January 20 which was needed badly for the growing wheat. Nearly all the corn husked and a good deal of it being marketed at 60c. Top price for wheat so far was \$1.13.—S. E. Veatch, Jan. 22.

**Gove County**—Nearly an all day's rain followed by a light snow January 20 wetting to the depth of 2 1/2 inches on the sod. Weather warm and clear now. Feed plentiful and stock doing well. No sales. Threshing not done yet. A good crop of 10 to 12 inches of ice put up.—H. W. Schaible, Jan. 21.

**Pottawatomie County**—A quiet windless rain began January 20 and is still drizzling which adds moisture to wheat. It was needed badly. Temperature 40 above zero. Corn shelling in progress. Stock cattle doing nicely where well cared for. Indications show an average pig crop.—S. L. Knapp, Jan. 21.

**Miami County**—Some real winter and a light run of sleighing of late but it is warmer now. Snow all gone. Heavy rain yesterday. Creeks out of their banks. Plenty of feed. Stock doing well. Roads bad. Hay \$5 to \$10; wheat \$1.10; corn 65c; oats 30c to 35c; fat hogs \$7.25 to \$7.40.—L. T. Spellman, Jan. 22.

**Morton County**—Bad weather has stopped threshing that was not nearly finished. The recent rain will be of great help to the wheat. An abundance of broomcorn is being hauled and hauled off to market. The first moisture we had to amount to anything was January 20 when it rained all day.—E. E. Newlin, Jan. 21.

**Ford County**—Weather warmer the last few days with a trace of rain but more moisture is needed for the wheat. Stock still on wheat pasture but is fed some dry feed with it. Farmers shelling corn and hauling wheat and corn to market. Wheat market has been up to \$1.11. Corn 55c; cream 28c.—John Zurbuchen, Jan. 21.

**Sumner County**—A 2-inch snow the first of the week and a good rain Thursday night were great for the wheat but the very cold weather the last two weeks was hard on wheat. Stock doing very well this winter. Wheat \$1.07; corn 55c; oats 40c; but-

terfat 30c; eggs 24c; potatoes \$1.20; hogs \$7.—E. L. Stocking, Jan. 21.

**Thomas County**—Good snow last night but ground is frozen and the moisture will not go into the ground very much. Lots of wheat being marketed. Some corn being shipped out for the first time in several years. Threshing about finished. No sales for six weeks. Stock doing fairly well. Top grade of wheat \$1.07.—C. C. Cole.

**Geary County**—Weather very cold with snow and sleet on January 11 and 12. Thermometer read 25 degrees below zero for a few days but it was warm and spring like on January 21. Some stock being lost in stalks. Wheat doesn't look very good and is selling for \$1 to \$1.13; corn 62c; oats 30c to 43c.—O. R. Strauss, Jan. 22.

**Kingman County**—The most snow that has fallen at one time this winter in this part of Kansas is 1 1/2 inches and it benefited the wheat. Some persons think the severe cold weather killed the fly. The severe cold weather was hard on stock and by grass time all the feed will be cleaned up. Hogs \$6.95; butterfat 28c; wheat \$1.10.—H. H. Rodman, Jan. 22.

**Scott County**—About an inch of rain and snow on January 20 but it all melted the next day. First moisture we have had since October. Corn nearly all husked. Feed holding out well. Much inquiry for land to rent by persons from the eastern part of the state. Some trouble with mares losing colts. Cane seed and milo not all threshed yet.—J. M. Helfrick, Jan. 22.

**Saline County**—Weather very changeable from almost spring weather to 17 below zero. Some fear the wheat was damaged some by freezing. Peaches probably killed. Cattle feeders reporting loss of money because of high priced feed and low market for fat cattle. Hogs are a little higher. Farmers getting \$6.75 cwt. Eggs 25c; wheat \$1.06.—John Holt, Jan. 21.

**Trego County**—A good steady rain fell January 20 all soaking into the ground. A warm wet snow fell January 21 just covering the ground. Wheat doing very well. Stock doing nicely. A good deal of wheat going to market now. Corn not all shelled and not much going to market. A great deal of fodder for stock but not much fed yet. New wheat \$1; old wheat \$1.12; corn 57c to 60c; loose hay \$6; baled hay \$7 to \$8; butterfat 28c; apples \$1.20 to \$1.50 box.—W. F. Cross, Jan. 22.

**Cloud County**—Ground has been covered with from 1 to 3 inches of snow since December 24 which has offered good protection for the growing wheat. The snow is going off with the rain which promises plenty of moisture for spring. Some corn to husk but the unfavorable weather delays husking. Farmers shelling their corn and baling their hay. A good demand for fresh milk cows which are scarce and high. A few bunches of cattle being fed and a few sheep over the county. Fat hogs scarce. Corn worth 58c to 62c; wheat \$1.06; eggs 26c.—W. H. Plumly, Jan. 21.

## OKLAHOMA.

**Canadian County**—Two weeks of stormy weather have been rather hard on the stock. We are hoping it will also be hard on green bugs. No public sales. Fat hogs \$6.40; corn 55c; oats 35c; wheat 95c; choice alfalfa \$11.—H. J. Earl, Jan. 22.

**Kingsfisher County**—A 2 or 3-inch sleet and snow January 10 and cold weather since. Rain last night has melted nearly all the snow. No more wheat pasture. Not much grain selling and farm work at a stand except for clearing brush land and hauling feed.—H. A. Reynolds, Jan. 21.

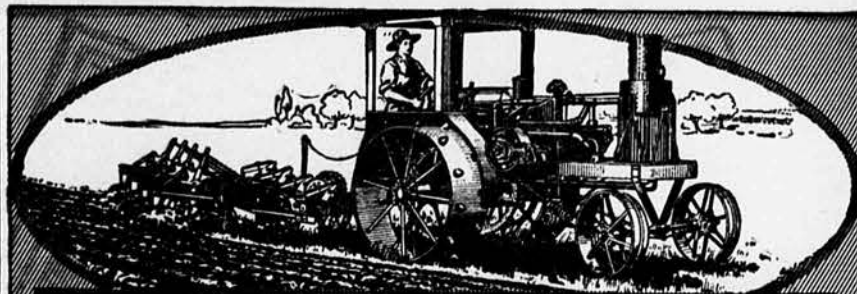
**Kiowa County**—Raining today after the two coldest spells of the winter. The light snow is melting fast and the moisture will be of great benefit to wheat. Some farmers think wheat was injured during the freezing weather. Many public sales and cattle selling high. Feed plentiful and moderate in price. Stock doing well. Some hog cholera in south part of county. Cream 27c; eggs 20c; hens 10c.—T. Holmes Mills, Jan. 20.

## Wool Production in 1915

Wool production in the United States in 1915 is estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates as 288,777,000 pounds as compared with 290,192,000 pounds in 1914 and 296,175,000 pounds in 1913.

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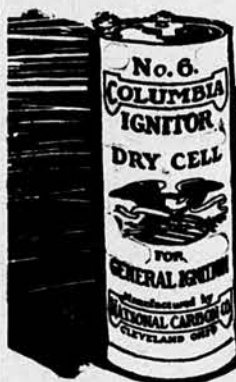
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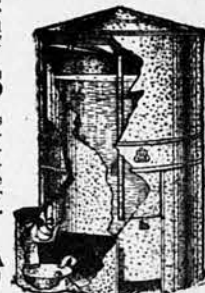
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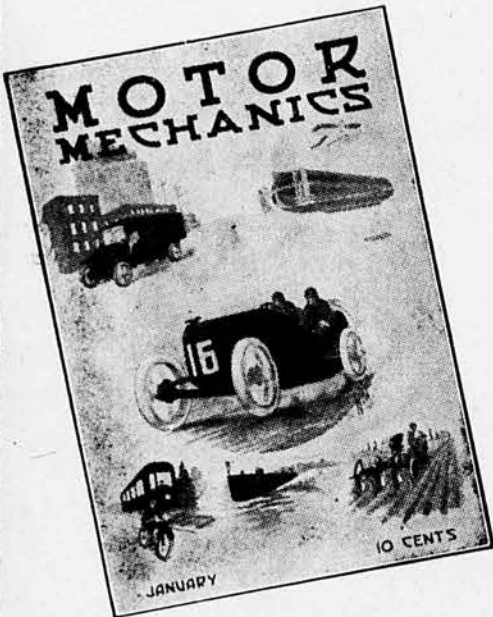
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ROSE COMB WHITES FROM BEST strains in this country. Cocks and cock-erels \$2, \$3. Eggs 15—\$1.50, 100—\$8. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND WHITES. I win at the big shows. First and fourth pullet, fourth and seventh cockerel at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Stock for sale at right prices. Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Kan.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$1 TO \$3. Mrs. Lee Eades, Toronto, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS. \$1.00 AND \$2.00 each. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS. PRICES REASON-able. Mrs. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS \$1.00-\$1.50 each. I. M. Shannon, Lamar, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$1.00 and \$2.00. Andrew Ketter, Kelly, Kansas.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red c'k's \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. L. Scott, Larned, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKS and cockerels \$1.00 to \$2.00. Wm. Treiber, Wamego, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB REDS. SPLENDID dark red cockerels \$1.50. Max H. Dyck, Halstead, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE IS-land Red cockerels \$1.00 to \$1.50. Satis-faction guaranteed. J. H. Vernon, Jennings, Kan.

ROSE COMBED R. I. RED EGGS FOR hatching, satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.00 for 15 or \$5.00 per 100. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. 4 COCKS \$3.00 EACH. 18 cockerels \$2 left. Balance sold. These are bargains in even dark velvety Reds. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

30 DAY CASH SALE OF CHOICE PURE bred, deep red, Rose Comb Rhode Island Red ckls. Beginning Jan. 22. G. W. McFer-ren, Chapman, Kan., Rt. No. 1.

DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels from good laying strain; some show birds; prices \$1.00 up. Eggs in season. E. G. Rowland, Peabody, Kan.

BRED TO LAY S. C. REDS. CHOICE cockerels from the finest lot I ever raised. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.50 to \$3.50. Belmont Farm, Box 69, Topeka, Kan.

100 ROSE COMB RED COCKS AND COCK-erels sired by roosters costing \$15.00 to \$75.00. \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 each. A few higher. 1916 pens best ever. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING R. C. REDS. 1ST PEN, 1st cock, 1st, 2d, 3rd pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. 5 for \$8. Score 90 and up, \$2 to \$5. J. C. Banbury's Hornless Shorthorn Farm, Pratt, Kan.

MEIER'S WINNING SINGLE COMB REDS. Won at Topeka first, third, fourth and fifth cockerels; first and third pullets. Cockerels \$2.50 and \$5.00, guaranteed or money back. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.



## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

THOROUGHbred S. C. RED COCKERELS. Extra good utility stock. \$2.50 each. Mrs. L. J. Loux, Scott City, Kansas.

ROSE COMB REDS. COCKERELS OR pullets \$2. Bred from prize winners at big shows and fairs in Kan., Mo. and Okla. Red eyes and red pigment on legs. Write for sub-agency on Candee Colony Brooder Stoves. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

60 SINGLE AND ROSE COMB HENS AND pullets. Pedigreed, heavy egg producers. Yearly record 240 eggs per hen. Prices \$1.50 each, a few at \$3.00 good enough to show. Worth double the money. Cockerels \$2 and up. Order today, before they are all sold. A. M. Butler, Wichita, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. MRS. NEWELL, Milan, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON REDS. FAY EGY, Turon, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS \$4.00 EACH. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS FOR SALE. W. H. Oliver, Reger, Mo.

GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$6.50. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TOMS \$3.00. Rollie Kiner, Pierceville, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TOMS \$4.00. Claude Bridgeman, Abbyville, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. J. N. Cochran, Plainville, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BRONZE TOMS. EXTRA nice, \$5 each. E. Biddleman, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Mrs. Ada Polindexter, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. HENS \$3.00 each, all young. Burr Purcell, Formoso, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. TOMS \$5. Hens \$3. Ruth Snowbarger, LeRoy, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TURKEYS. John Carroll, Lewis, Kan., R. R. No. 2.

GOOD SCORING R. C. REDS \$2.50 AND \$5 each. Guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Tome \$4. Mrs. Louie Landgraf, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Toms \$3.50. Hens \$2.50. Mrs. N. Passmore, Wayne, Kan.

CHOICE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. large and gentle. J. P. Hertzog, Blue Springs, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS. PURE BRED. \$5.00 each. Hens \$3. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., R. No. 6.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS \$4.00, hens \$3.00. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE. PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$4.00. Hens \$3.00. Mrs. Will Jones, Wetmore, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Toms \$5 up. Hens \$3.00. Mrs. Bertha Bazil, Olivet, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$5. Hens \$3.50. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. OLD AND young. Toms \$5. Hens \$2. Mrs. Addie Bell, Wellsville, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$5.00. Hens \$3.00. D. C. Lamb, Richland, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR sale. Toms \$5. Hens \$3. Mrs. Homer Rawlings, Eureka, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS AND HENS BY first prize cockerel at state show, 1915. Bert Ferguson, Walton, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS. \$5.00. SHIPPING points, Alma, Wamego, Wabaunsee. Mrs. A. J. Moseley, Alma, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$5 to \$7. Hens \$2.50 to \$4. Mrs. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. big bone, splendid markings. Order early. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS. 25 POUNDS at eight months. Correct markings. \$5 each. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

BOURBON REDS. HENS 2 YEAR \$3.50-\$4. Eggs in season \$3-15. Buff Orpington eggs. Mrs. P. D. Briggs, Sedan, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR sale. Toms \$5.00, hens \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. W. S. Reece, Lucas, Kan.

FOR SALE—NARRAGANSETT COCKERELS. sired by third tom at Frisco, four and six dollars each. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Long line winners. May hatch, good bone. Toms \$5-6. Hens \$3.50. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Frantz-Yesterlaid strain, \$1 to \$2. Eggs, Young-Frantz-Yesterlaid strains \$4 per 100. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS BY MY tom that won 1st at State Poultry Federation show at Independence, Kan., Jan., 1914 and from state show prize blood for many generations. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR sale. My turkeys are prize winners wherever shown. I guarantee to please or your money refunded. R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES FOR SALE. Walter Mirfield, Dunlap, Kan.

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

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. STOCK AND eggs reasonable. Dr. O. F. Searl, Solomon, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from prize winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND pullets, also eggs. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. \$1.50 to \$5.00. Write Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

SCORED SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES: cockerels \$1.50 each. C. E. Smith, Bucklin, Kan., R. No. 1.

REGEL WHITE AND SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels; they are fine. Mitchell Mehl, Bushton, Kan.

PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTES FOR sale. Prize winning stock. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from pens scoring 94 to 96. \$2. Frank Mayer, Marysville, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. I HAVE SOME good ones for sale at prices that suit. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

PURE BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$2 to \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carl Bowline, Ada, Kan.

LARGE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, best of breeding. \$1.50 and \$2.50. C. R. Mayberry, Morrowville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS, cocks, hens, pullets, eggs. Plock's White Wyandotte Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. BRED from pure bred prize winners. \$2.00 up. Mrs. Charles Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

WOOD'S SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKS and cockerels please. Ask for prices, and guarantee. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Robt. Greenwald, Blackwell, Okla.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND pullets. Eggs in season. Member K. S. P. F. Geo. W. Shelley, Route No. 4, McPherson, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKS AND COCKERELS. \$2.00 to \$5.00. Rudy Perfection strain direct. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BRED SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1 to \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES AND fox terrier puppies. Some choice cks. 5 fine pens mated now. Mating list free. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

FOR SALE—PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels; fine, well marked birds. Chicks came from Glendale Farms Premier strain. \$1.50 to \$3.50 each. J. Q. Boner, Kickapoo, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COCKERELS OF QUALITY—RHODE ISLAND Whites \$1.25. S. C. White Leghorns \$1.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred RHODE Island Red and Buff Rock cockerels. \$1.25 each. Charles S. Black, Baldwin, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$1.00 to \$2. Bronze turkeys. Toms \$5. Hens \$3. George Rogendorff, Carlton, Kan.

FINE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Buff Orpington drakes \$2.00 each. Mrs. Florence Sleglinger, Peabody, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1 to \$3 each. White Holland turkeys. Toms \$3.75 to \$4, hens \$3 each. Bertha V. Chacey, Meriden, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TOMS. large, well built. \$5.00 each. Also nice large Plymouth Rock cockerels \$1.00 each. W. T. Dunstone, Laird, Kan.

BABY CHICKS AT EGG PRICES. BUFF Orpingtons, White Leghorns. Trapped. Eight prizes one show. Send for circular. Fluhart Hatchery, Russell, Kan.

STURDY STRAIN. STRONG. VIGOROUS cockerels, all varieties—Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Langshans, Brahmas, Minorcas, Campines, Hamburgs, Golden Seabright Bantams, \$2.00 and up. Also geese, ducks and turkeys. Write for egg prices. Logan Valley Poultry Farms, Drawer 14, Wayne, Neb.

## MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY.

EGG CASES 15C EACH. THE COPEES, Topeka.

PAYING 12C HEAVY HENS. DUCKS AND geese 11c. Turkeys 17c. Guinea, dozen \$4. Pigeons 90c. The Copes, Topeka.

POULTRY FOR MONEY MAKING. WRITE for free 1916 booklet giving valuable information about leading breeds. F. M. Larkin, Box 21, Clay Center, Neb.

## POULTRY WANTED.

PIGEONS—WILL PAY \$1 DOZEN OLD birds delivered February 3d only. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

SEED CORN. LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER. LARGE, WHITE. R. Purdy, Falmouth, Ky.

FOR SALE—GOOD WHIPPOORWILL PEAS \$1.75 bu. W. P. Waters, Pyatt, Ark.

HILDRETH CORN, FETERITA, KAFFIR seed. C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2.00 PER 1,000, 5000 \$9.00. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 10C PER POUND. No Johnson grass. Fred Atherton, Waukomis, Okla.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed. Hulled \$10 per bu. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

SUDAN SEED AT 6 CTS. IN 100 LB. LOTS. Larger quantities cheaper. W. J. Duncan, Lubbock, Texas.

SUDAN GRASS. PURE SEED, 10C PER pound. Less for large quantities. P. P. Orr, Garfield, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed. Unhulled \$6 per bu. 60 lbs. Chas. Kelley, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE UNHULLED WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet clover seed 10c per lb. Frank Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

BUY TREES AT DIRECT-TO-YOU PRICES. Fruit book free. Write Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

WARRANTED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover. Hulled \$10 per bu. Sacks included. R. Reynolds, Eskridge, Kan.

PURE "KANSAS ORANGE" CANE SEED: 1,000 bushels; 75c per bu. for all or part. M. Greenleaf, Murdock, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, hulled \$10.00 bushel. Samples free. Chas. F. Redding, Waverly, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed. Hulled, \$10 per bu., 60 lbs. Sacks 25c. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kan.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED. Guaranteed pure white. Hulled \$10 per bu. 60 lbs. Funston Bros., Carlyle, Kan.

PURE GOLD MINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, \$1.50 per bushel. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE. WHITE blossom, 1915 crop, sample free. \$10.00 per bu., cleaned. Henry Hahn, Minneapolis, Kan.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS WHILE they last at \$2.50 per bu. F. O. B. Tyro, Good seed but slightly mixed. H. S. Tuttle, Tyro, Kan.

YELLOW BLOSSOM, UNHULLED. SWEET clover seed 10c lb. Far ahead white variety for pasture or bees. Sam Wilkinson, Hewins, Kan.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. TRUE to name. Packed with care. Fruit-book free. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wellington, Kansas.

KAFIR AND CANE SEED. WELL MATURED, fine quality, graded. Will all grow. \$2.00 per 100 lbs., sacked. F. O. B. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed hulled \$9.00 a bushel 60 lbs. Unhulled \$6.00 per bushel 60 lbs. Alfalfa seed, choice, \$11.00 a bushel. F. Anstaett, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BLACK HULLED white kafir corn. Made 50 bu. per acre this year. I have 300 bu. Will sell one bu. to 300 at \$1.00 per bu. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants. \$2.50 per 1,000. Famous Progressive fall-bearing, quality a guarantee. Send for catalog. M. C. Buteyn & Sons, Route 2, St. Joseph, Mo.

## PET STOCK

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BELGIAN HARES. LUTE CARR, Garden City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FERRETS. 3000 FERRETS. TRAINED ON rats and rabbits. Booklet for stamp. Augustine's, Whitehall, Wis.

WANTED—NICE WHITE WOOLLY ESQUIMO-Spitz puppies about six weeks old. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT. Watch, pet, stay home little dog. 5c for price list. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

## LIVE STOCK

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FINE YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cow. O. F. Borden, Esbon, Kan.

HACKNEY STALLION SIX YEARS OLD. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, colts or registered mares—one registered Percheron stallion coming six; several young jacks. George Belcher, Jefferson, Okla.

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG HOLSTEIN cows, fresh soon. F. H. Gleue, Bremen, Kan.

WANTED—A BIG FIRST CLASS JACK, give description. H. Bethell, Hill City, Kan.

FOR SALE RIGHT: YOUNG KY. JACK; fine large animal. J. S. Smalldon, R.F.D., Fairbury, Neb.

BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS, ELIGIBLE TO registry. Ten dollars. Wallace Elliott, Hamilton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—35 HEAD CHOICE STEERS, coming year old, ready for feeding. R. Martin, Rotan, Texas, Box 61.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old; \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF, \$25.00. Sire Bells Fern of Hood Farm. Jas. R. Snyder, Box A, Frazer, Mo.

SHETLAND PONIES. SIXTY HEAD TO choose from. Special prices for Christmas. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

WANTED—GOOD, BIG, YOUNG, BLACK jack. Give full description and price in first letter. G. C. Blakely, Preston, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PERCHERON horse and mammoth black jack; extra good ones. D. H. Zabel, Wetmore, Kan.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED HEREFords for sale. One fine herd bull, also several younger bulls. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

SPRINGDALE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. 10 bulls, good ones, including my pure Scotch herd bull Athens Scotchman 356646. A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO JACKS, COMING THREE and four years old. Ten jennets. One white Arabian stallion, five years old. Robert Greenwald, Blackwell, Okla.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED PURE BRED Percheron stallion, coming 6 year old. Dark Iron gray. Good disposition. Will trade for live stock. Ed Grimm, Wamego, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR REGISTERED Percheron mares or fillies—5 good black jacks and one jennet; also one Standard bred stallion. A. N. Kennedy, Narka, Kan.

FOR SALE—DARK GRAY PERCHERON stallion three in May, heavy bone, weight 1820 lbs. Will sell worth the money or trade for first class stallion not related to my mares. J. F. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan.

2 YR. OLD REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull, \$75. 5 yr. old registered Percheron mare in foal, weight 1400, \$250. Yearling full blood Percheron stallion, weight 1100, \$250. 3 and 4 yr. old jacks, \$200 each or will trade for livestock. C. F. Thompson, Williamstown, Kan.

## HELP WANTED

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I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. Can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozmert, 38R, St. Louis.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS CLERKS. Men, women, 18 or over. \$75.00 month. List of positions now obtainable free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dep't F 48, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED FARMERS—MEN AND WOMEN everywhere. U. S. government jobs. \$75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't F 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED

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GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozmert, 38F, St. Louis.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN: \$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

SALESMEN FOR HIGH-CLASS TOBACCO factory; experience unnecessary. Good pay and promotion for steady workers. Complete instructions sent you. Piedmont Tobacco Co., Box S-36, Danville, Va.

I WANT GOOD MAN TO RAISE STOCK ON shares. I will furnish farm and stock, and back him. He must be a good hustler and give reference. Write me at once. Chas. Boling, Emmett, Kansas.

## AGENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

AGENTS. BIG OPPORTUNITY TO SELL Mite Trap Poultry Roosts under positive guarantee to rid fowls and hen houses of mites and lice. F. C. Jahnke & Co., Dept. 4, Muscatine, Iowa.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD man or woman in each county to make big money quick selling our grand authorized "Billy Sunday" book. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Star Publishing Co., 608 Plymouth Court, Chicago.



## LANDS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

120 ACRES, CLOUD COUNTY, IMPROVED, \$5000.00. 1815 Lincoln, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES KAW BOTTOM, 2 1/2 mi. east of Topeka. Easy terms. J. O. Butler, Walter, Okla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, GOOD QR. SECTION, in Ellis county, Okla. Address W. W. Webb, Fargo, Okla.

12 1/2 ACRES, IMPROVED, SEVEN MILES Topeka. Immediate possession. Inq. A. G. Shaffer, Lecompton, Kan.

342 A. STOCK, DAIRY AND GRAIN FARM, 1 mi. Dodge. 246 a. grain farm 2 mi. out. A. W. Lickert, Dodge City, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 A. 5 MI. PORTIS, KAN. Well imp. 80 acres under cult. Price \$6500. S. G. Gentzler, Portis, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—165 A. IMPROVED; dark sandy loam; 1 1/2 miles town. \$1100. Frank Miller, Langdon, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, three miles to town. Price \$20,000. Oscar Brewer, Route 3, Ellinwood, Kan.

OWNERS LIST EXCHANGES. WANT merchandise, large ranches and income property. Progressive Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN LANDS. WE have it, improved and unimproved, any size tract. Hedges Land Co., Lewistown, Mont.

160 ACRES IMPROVED NEAR PHILLIPSburg, Kansas. Price \$7500 for \$5000 stock hardware. Balance terms. Drenning Bros., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—240 ACRES Rooks Co. farm for 20 to 40 acres joining good town. All clear. E. A. Folsom, Webster, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—800 ACRE RANCH ON Grouse creek, eastern Cowley county. 320 acre farm in Logan county, Kansas. W. K. Brooks, Burden, Kan.

ORCHARDS, STOCK RANCHES, FARMS, improved or unimproved, any size, quality or price; \$10 per acre up. M. W. Jones, 875 Marion St., Denver, Colo.

540 SEDGWICK CO. 200 IN BOTTOM. Estate. Must sell \$40 acre. 20 other farms, choice land. Estate, 1/4 cash. Ask for list. Wm. Godby, 409 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

FREE 320 ACRE COLORADO HOME—steads almost gone. Last chance for free farm. Fine water. Rich loam soil. Write Day and Night Realty Co., Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD, WELL imp. 140 acres 3 1/2 miles of Lawrence, Kan., also imp. 160 acres in Wallace Co. Address owner, Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 1.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE: FORTY ACRES in Fort Stockton, Texas, all under irrigation and all in crop now; smooth, desirable land. Belongs to an estate, must sell. Address C. W. Snyder, Richland, Kan., Route 19.

FOR SALE—80 1/2 ACRES OF CUT OVER land adjoining the town of Pajo, La. On the Santa Fe R. R. Price \$1456. \$1000 cash, balance in three equal yearly payments 6% interest. Address Elmer Malles, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR SALE—60 A. IMP., 8 MI. FROM STERLING, Colo. Small house, barn for 4 head, cow barn, wagon and buggy shed. Good well with pump, 30 ft. to water, cistern and cave, 30 acres cult. 100 a. can be cult. Can be irrigated. R. R. cuts one corner. Price if taken soon \$3200. S. G. Gentzler, Portis, Kan.

SOUTH DAKOTA LAND BULLETINS. Official publications showing the crop production and opportunities for farming and investment in the various sections of the state, including the most prosperous farming section of the United States and the cheap lands just developing. Address Dept. of Immigration, Capital B3, Pierre, So. Dak.

FARMS IN VIRGINIA \$15.00 ACRE AND up. Easy payments. Mild climate. No long cold or hot spells. Social life. Fertile soil. Good markets. High prices. On railroad. Convenient to trains. Write for free magazine and other information. F. H. LaBaume, Agri. Agt., Norfolk & Western Rwy., Room 318, N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

NOTICE—IN POTTAWATOMIE CO. 120 acres, 55 cultivation one field, best of soil, lays good, no wash, fine water; five town; 1/2 school; 2 church; telephone, rural; good new improvements, big new barn. For a quick sale I will sell at a bargain, good terms, and would take some stock as part pay. I own it and live on it. Chas. Boling, Emmett, Kansas.

FERTILE VIRGINIA FARMS ALONG Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. at \$15 an acre and up on easy terms. Mild climate, rich soil, abundant rainfall, plentiful and cheap labor. Convenient to eastern markets, also to good schools and churches. Write for free illustrated farm home booklet, "Country Life in Virginia," and low excursion rates. Address K. T. Crawley, Indus. Agt., C. & O. Rwy., Room 1049, Richmond, Va.

GREENWOOD COUNTY RANCH BARGAIN. Located in the famous Greenwood Co. cattle and pasture district, 8 mi. from two different railways, trading and shipping points; limestone soil; best of grass and water; 100 a. in cult., bal. meadow and pasture; 75 a. of cultivated land creek bottom and good alfalfa land, 15 a. now in alfalfa fenced hog tight; good improvements. As I must have the money to use in other business I have put the price down to \$20.00 per a. for quick sale. For further particulars write V. S. Cantrell, owner, Yates Center, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL 80 ACRES, 1 1/4 COUNTY seat; all tillable, lots of fruit, 30 alfalfa, 30 pasture, balance corn, good improvements; good water, \$1,200 crop; \$75 per acre; fully equipped if wanted. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.

FARMS ON 14 YEARS' TIME, ONLY \$15 an acre. Rich black valley farms, Duval county, Texas, only \$1 an acre cash, balance fourteen yearly payments. No better land anywhere for raising big money crops; finest climate in U. S. Splendid for dairying and live stock; good water; practically twelve months growing season. Will produce excellent crops of alfalfa, corn, sorghum, and all vegetables including potatoes (two crops) and the semi-tropical fruits such as oranges, California grapes, figs. Only a few of these farms for sale. 40, 80 acres and up. Remarkable opportunity for renters and those who want farm homes. Prompt action necessary. Write today for free book describing country with maps, plats, etc. A postal card will do. C. W. Hahl Company, Inc., owners, 440 Paul Bldg., Houston, Texas.

## FARMS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED—TO HEAR DIRECT FROM owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Kan.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or fruit ranch for sale. O. O. Mattson, 72 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANT IMPROVED FARM EASTERN KANSAS, clear, for improved 16 1/2 acres here. Clear. \$5000. F. F. Merritt, Grand Junction, Colo.

WOULD LIKE TO COMMUNICATE WITH parties owning Canadian land who are desirous of disposing of same. Address K-78, care Mail and Breeze.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWNERS send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

## FARM MACHINERY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED TO TRADE FOR GAS TRACTOR and plows. W. H. Drinkner, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—DEMPSTER WELL DRILL good as new. Price reasonable. E. S. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan.

BULL TRACTOR WITHOUT MOTOR. Excellent condition. Install your own engine. Price \$100. W. J. Robinson, Viola, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—JOHN DEERE 8 bottom engine plow in good condition. Will trade for small tractor and give or take difference. Herman Regier, Moundridge, Kan.

## FOR SALE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

BARGAIN—FINE RESIDENCE, OSAGE City, Kan. Located same block high school. Would take automobile part payment. Further information, Lars Peterson, Osage City, Kan.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61 1/4 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

## BUSINESS CHANCES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

OPPORTUNITY SEEKERS IN THE Ozarks, send for a sample copy of the Ozark Magazine, Springfield, Mo. Copies 15 cents.

GOOD BRICK BANK AND STORE BUILDING 90-25 feet in Malze, Okla., for exchange for stock of mdse. Value \$2500. Cost \$3000. Renting \$20 per month. Will pay difference in cash if any. Address R. J. Conneway, Guthrie, Okla.

GARAGE AND FORD AGENCY FOR SALE, located in strong auto buying territory. You know the value of a Ford agency in such location. Big repair trade. Fine business in tires and other accessories. Sell with or without building. Best reasons for selling. Money making opportunity. Address Garage, care Mail and Breeze.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "Investing For Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing For Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

## Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for February 6: The Boldness of Peter and John. Acts 4:1-31.

Golden Text: Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. Cor. 16:13.

Last week's lesson and this one are so closely allied that it is not easy to separate them. Instead of going on into the inner court for worship, Peter and John and the lame man had been holding a service of their own, out in Solomon's Porch. Peter, while preaching, had taken Jesus as his subject. There was a very large crowd; possibly some persons attracted by the noise had left the inner court worship of the temple to listen to the Apostles whose religion was so different from theirs.

At this time religion, with the Hebrews and the Pharisees was a passion, and a certain amount of worship was forced on all people by their laws. Thus, while the disciples worshiped as had been their custom, in the temple, they knew Christ as the Messiah and the true religious factor of the world.

Naturally, the priests of the temple would be angry at the people for leaving their regular form of worship to listen to these simple, hardy fishermen

## TOBACCO

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE—40,000 POUNDS BEST LEAF tobacco. Mail stamps for samples. Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky.

KENTUCKY BEST NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, smoking or chewing, parcel post prepaid. 4 lbs. \$1.00. 10 lbs. \$2.00. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

## BEES AND HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE, NEW HONEY, SAMPLE AND prices on application. Glen C. Voorhees, Tranquillity, Calif.

HONEY—FANCY WHITE EXTRACTED. 2 60-lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Amber \$8.50. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

## CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

## PATENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,812 CLIENTS made. Searches. Advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 855 F, Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL About Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABILITY should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money," Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED 300 ACRES PRAIRIE BROKE. \$1.50 per acre. John Dalby, Barnes, Kan.

LUMBER—WE SHIP TO CONSUMERS AT wholesale. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Lowest prices on Bois D' Arc, cedar and oak posts. Telephone poles and piling. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kansas.

WANTED, EVERY ONE TO TRY A BOX of Beats 'Em All shoe dressing. It softens preserves and absolutely waterproofs shoes with one application if properly applied. Price ten cents postpaid. Beats 'Em All Mfg. Co., Lebanon, Mo.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A-12, Topeka, Kan.

from Galilee. There was a band of Levites, who took turns in guarding the temple; and the captain of the temple guard was also a priest and second only in authority to the high priest. The Sadducees were people in alliance with the Roman power who did not believe in the resurrection of Jesus. Thus we see that there were three classes of people incensed with Peter and John for their teaching. They were angry that men, whom they thought of as unlearned and crude fanatics, should be preaching at all in the sacred precincts of an official religion, and they knew, while they did not wish to acknowledge the fact, that Peter and John were telling the truth. To be told that this person, Jesus, whom they had helped to put on the cross, was the living Lord, created a sort of a panic. As the Messianic and the Roman rule were very inconsistent and they feared some sort of an uprising, it was natural that the Jewish authorities should arrest the two disciples; and as it was too late for a trial that day, they were put into prison, until the next morning, when they were brought before the Sanhedrin, which consisted of the chief priests and professional men, who were lawyers, and interpreters and teachers of the Jewish law.

The council hall was within the temple court and the members sat in a semicircle. The prisoner had to be dressed in mourning. Peter was a natural orator, and while some of those present must have known how he had denied his Christ before the crucifixion, they saw that he was now filled with strength and courage from God, as he boldly told them that he did these good works through the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth.

The lame man was there, and he still walked. It was a curious trial and puzzling, but they really could find nothing on which to convict Peter and John, so they let them go, but told them not to speak or teach in the name of Jesus.

Peter and John were both agreed that they were disciples of the living Jesus, and it was only right that they should tell about the things they had seen and heard, and they informed the Sanhedrin to this effect. The Sanhedrin tried to frighten Peter and John into silence, but by their leniency they proved their own fear. Several of this council afterward became Christians.

The growth of the Church up to this period is likened unto a river: A few raindrops, a little pool, a brook, a stream and then a mighty river sweeping on to the vast ocean.

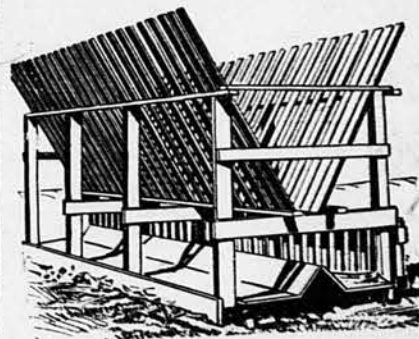
First the call of the four; later the choosing of the twelve; then the 120 faithful followers; the additional 3,000 at Pentecost. At this time the Christians numbered about 5,000 and were gathering all before them as they swept on toward their goal.

"Persecution cannot destroy the truth. Christianity grows, whatever obstacles impede its way. Its progress through the centuries has been a triumphal march over difficulties, opposition, hatred, and every obstacle enemies could place in its way."

## A Feed Rack

This rack is so simple of construction that we give no material bill for it. Besides, the length and width will depend upon your individual needs.

You can hitch a team to one end of this unique rack and easily move it. The



runners are of 2 by 6s, the framework of 2 by 4s and the slats forming the "V" trough are 1 by 4s. The plan clearly shows how to make this feed rack.

One man can and does make more profit from a 40-acre farm than another man can from an eighty. A difference in the farms, you say? Yes, and usually a decided difference in the owners.



# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

## Special Notice

All advertising copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

### INTERESTED IN SOUTHERN KANSAS?

Write Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

**BARGAIN** for 30 days, 320 improved, 5 mi. of town, \$28. Webb & Park, Clements, Kan.

**MUST SELL.** 80 acres; some fine alfalfa, nicely impr. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

160 A. Hamilton Co. raw grass land, \$4.50 a. No trade. Walter & Patton, Syracuse, Kan.

**480 A. ALL GRASS.** Every acre can be cult. \$12.50 per acre. Box 215, German Colonization Co., Plains, Kansas.

**320 ACRE** improved, 3 miles east of Syracuse, Kan. \$10 per a. W. D. Thompson, 112 West 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

**IMPROVED** 80 acres, 3 1/2 miles of town, 1/2 mi. to school. Priced to sell. Terms on part. Guy Barnes, Milton, Kansas.

**FOR BUSINESS,** homes or farms at Baldwin, Kan. seat of Baker University, write D. E. Houston & Co. Some trades.

**310 A.,** 25 a. alfalfa, 130 corn land, bal. pasture. Abundance water; well impr. 1/2 mi. station, \$45 a. J. B. Fields, Alma, Kan.

**FOR THE BEST** blue stem limestone pasture and alfalfa bottom farms for sale, no trades, write P. D. Stoughton, Madison, Kan.

**COFFEY COUNTY,** Eastern Kansas. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

**280 A.,** 100 broke; extra bottom; 150 pasture, 2 mi. town; extra impr. \$40 a. S. L. Karr Real Estate Co., Council Grove, Kan.

**1/2 SEC.,** 200 cult., 20 alfalfa, bal. pasture, well improved, spring and well. \$18,000. Terms. Hill & Murphy, Holington, Kan.

**HOME FARM** 320, well impr. All good land. Fine growing wheat; possession any time. Big snap at \$6500, no trade; other farms. Burton & Rutherford, Ulen, Ness Co., Kan.

**SUMNER CO. LAND.** 80 a. 6 mi. of Wellington, 1/2 mi. to R. R. town; all alfalfa land, black rich soil; fence only impr. Snap at \$4250. 80 a. 9 mi. Wellington, 2 mi. R. R. town, black, level land, slightly impr. Price \$4500. Best bargains in Kan. Description guaranteed. E. S. Brodie, Wichita, Kan.

**640 ACRES,** 8 mi. Peabody, 8 mi. Burns, Kan. 550 a. under cult., 60 a. prairie, 60 a. alfalfa, 2 sets of good improvements; includes elevator, scales, fine feed lots, everlasting water. Can be handled 1/2 down, bal. time to suit purchaser. A snap; time short, come. Mollohan Land Co., Peabody, Kan.

**FINE** \$5500. 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. out; fine imp. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

**FARMS ALL SIZES** for sale, \$35.00, up. Wilson & Ressel, Colony, Kansas.

**FOR LAND BARGAINS** write or call on Towanda Realty Co., Towanda, Kan.

**160 A.** improved, good upland farm, 4 miles out; \$55.00 a. Easy terms. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

**FOR REAL ESTATE BARGAINS** in the great Neosho Valley, see or write S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

**1,440 ACRE RANCH.** Improved, \$10 per acre, terms, 890 acre ranch near city, \$15. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kan.

**IMPROVED FARMS** for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

**210 A.** bottom, 160 a. cult. 60 a. alfalfa; 20 a. timber, 1/2 walnut; loam soil. \$60 a. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

**960 ACRE** block fine level land, east Stanton Co., shallow water, \$7.00 acre. Bargain. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

**NORTHEAST KAN.** Good improved farms in bluegrass section, \$60 to \$100. Send for list. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

**WHY RENT,** when you can buy 320 acres, well improved, lots of bottom land, fine pasture, timber, water, only \$30 per acre? F. D. Greene, Longton, Kansas.

**WELL IMPROVED** farms, near town and school; 80 acres, \$50 a.; 160, \$45 per a.; 240 a., \$38 per a.; 640, \$48 an acre. Terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

**WESTERN KANSAS** land. Good wheat farms near Bucklin, Ford Co. Easy terms. Stevens and Haskell county land cheap. Good terms. H. J. Spore, Bucklin, Kansas.

**160 A., 3 1/2 MI. OUT. IMP. FAIR.** 130 cult., 30 grass, good water, fenced. Second bottom. \$10,500. Mtg. \$4,000, 6%. Ed A. Davis, Minneapolis, Kan.

**160 A.** Bourbon County, 2 miles to town, dark limestone soil, no stone; 80 acres cultivated, 40 meadow, 40 bluegrass; well improved, good water, \$60 an acre. Chennault Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,** if taken at once, in Lyon Co., Kan. 80 acres; 60 a. cult.; small orchard; house 28x32 feet, 4 rooms, cement porch and walk. Barn 20x26 feet, shed on side 24 feet; double granary; 80 ton silo; chicken, coal and smoke house. All fenced; 1/2 mile from town, rural phone, and mail route. Price \$4,000; terms. H. H. Lowe, Ft. Collins, Colo.

**80 ACRES** smooth tillable land, 15 acres blue grass, 10 alfalfa, remainder corn, 8 room house, barn, other buildings, 10 acres hog tight, plenty water, 3 miles town. Price \$7000.00, \$1000.00 down, remainder 6%. **MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY,** Ottawa, Kansas.

**FOR SALE.** Fine orchard in Eastern Kansas; 212 acres; 5000 trees 15 years old; 30 acres plow land; large crop in 1915; mainly Jonathan and Winesap; complete equipment; cider mill, sprayers, teams, cultivators, auto truck, storage house and 6 room residence, choice neighborhood; price \$40,000.00, one-fourth down, balance over a period of years; will take one-half of crop each year until paid for or trade for good income property near Kansas City. **R. F. KIRSHNER, 1109 COMMERCE BLDG., Kansas City, Missouri.**

**SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION.** It is the surest, quickest, most successful method proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write **LAKE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER,** Wellington, Kan.

**A REAL BARGAIN.** 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal. time; easy terms. Worth \$60, price \$45. **Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.**

**Only \$1,000 Down** 160 a. 90 a. in cult., bal. meadow and pasture, all good tillable land except 10 a. broken. 4 1/2 mi. of R. R. town. 75 miles from Wichita. Only \$45 per a., \$1000 down and \$500 per year at 6%. **A. Edminster, Wichita, Kan.**

**Ness County** 160 acres 3 1/2 miles from pasture. Stone house 30x30, frame barn and two small granaries, two stone chicken houses and other imps. Mail, phone, one mi. school. Price \$4,000. No trade. Terms on 1/2. Ask for list. **V. E. West, Ransom, Kan.**

## SACRIFICE SALE

Small improved farm, one mile of town, has sold for \$60. Will cut price to \$50, for short time. Carry two-thirds at 6%. Write **Glenn Riley, Waverly, Kansas.**

## 2—Rare Bargains—2

Choice level 160 a. farm, \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm 168 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession, \$50 a. Terms. **Western Real Estate Exchange Co., Syracuse, Kan.**

## 80 Acres Only \$500

Only 7 mi. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 5-room cottage, new barn, etc., \$5000; \$500 cash, \$500 Mch. 1st, \$500 yearly. **R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

## Read This Ad—You May Find What You Want

By writing to J. C. Hopper, Ness City, Kan., you will get in touch with some valuable ranches from 1000 to 5000 acres each at low prices; also two, three and four year old feeding steers; two to three hundred head of young mules, ranging in age from two to four years; some first class stallions and jacks; good gelding farm teams, registered polled and horned Hereford males, ready for service. Some good wheat farms. These things belong to customers of the CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK and I desire to help them and you. No trades, and no trouble to correspond with anyone meaning business.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**LAND** and mds for sale or exchange. **Co-operative Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.**

**TRADES EVERYWHERE.** Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

**LANDS** for sale and exchange for western lands. **John Goff, Willow Springs, Mo.**

**E. KANSAS** farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. **Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.**

**BEST** exchange book in U. S. 1,000 nonest trades. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

**BIGHAM & OCHILTREE** sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

**TO EXCHANGE QUICK** for mds. General stock preferred. 720 a. of all smooth, unimproved land located in Lane Co., Kan. No better soil in the state. Approximate value \$21 per a. I have all kinds of wheat and alfalfa land for sale. Address **C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.**

## Bargain in Lawrence and Douglas Co.

320 acres, all except 5 a. smooth tillable land, good substantial improvements, 8 mi. from Lawrence, good road. \$60.00 per acre. 80 a. 1 1/2 miles from station, good 8 room house, fair barn, new silo, land all tillable, and on main road, will sell on payments. Price \$6500.00.

12 room modern house in University District, 7 bedrooms, all with hot and cold water, 2 large lots, fine shade. Will sell on terms or trade clear for farm.

9 room modern brick house, oak finish, hot water heat on 100 ft. corner lot, close to business, will exchange for farm. This is a beautiful home.

**Hosford Investment & Mtg. Co., 824 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.**

## Death Cause of Sale

190 a. 9 mi. Topeka, some creek bottom, 100 a. cult., 5 r. house, wells, living water, orchard, alfalfa, timber. Must sell to settle estate. \$55 per acre. **Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, Kan.**

**Graham County** Grecian's Real Estate Bulletin No. 2 now ready. Farm views, crop statistics, land prices and other valuable information for men who want to make more money farming. **Frank Grecian, Hill City, Kan.**

## WE OWN 100 FARMS IN FERTILE

Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. **Frizzell & Ely, Larned, Kan.**

## Eastern Kansas Stock Ranch

\$24.00 Per Acre, Terms.

980 acres, all good grass land except 160 acres good valley land in cultivation, never-failing water, good alfalfa land, good improvements, close to school, four miles town. Write now for description and terms. **Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.**

## CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH

640 acres 2 miles from shipping point, 100 acres best creek bottom, 75 acres alfalfa, timber, creek, 540 acres best bluestem pasture, running water, splendid improvements. No overflow, no gumbo, best combination in the county. Price \$25,000.00, liberal terms. **J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.**

## Live Wire Land Bargains

1740 a. in Gove Co., Kan., good improvements, 250 a. cult., 120 a. wheat, balance grass, \$10 per a. for 60 days. 640 a. in Lane Co., Kan., 200 cult. in wheat, bal. pasture, will exchange, 360 a. 3 1/2 mi. to Palsades, Colo., all irrigated, 100 a. alfalfa, also 6 1/2 a. in fruit, 4 blocks from P. O. Palsades, will exchange for Kan. land, 160 a. near Lawton, Okla., well improved, will exchange for Kan. land, 79 a. Necedah, Wisconsin, improved, will exchange for wheat land. **Live Wire Realty Co., Wichita, Kansas.**

## Ness County Lands

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. **Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.**

## LOOK THIS OVER

\$37.50 per acre buys 160 acres, Lyon county, 60 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Nearly all can be plowed. House 5 rooms; fair stable. \$15.00 per acre buys 160 acres, rough grass land. No trade. Write owner. **Box 43, Emporia, Kansas.**

## WHY PAY RENT?

80 a. 3 1/2 mi. R. R. town; all good land; 15 a. blue grass pasture, 15 a. clover, good 7 r. house; barn 32x32; plenty fruit; good water; close to school. Price \$67.50 per a. \$1500 cash, bal. 5 years 6%. **Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.**

## LANE CO.

If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same. **W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.**

## OKLAHOMA

**OKLA. LANDS.** 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. **Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.**

**350 ACRES,** 200 cult., 150 rough timber pasture, imp. Joins station. Good water. \$27.50 a. **C. M. Smith, Crowder, Okla.**

**EASTERN OKLAHOMA** land as good as the best, limestone soil, corn, oats, wheat, timothy, blue grass and alfalfa land. Selling cheap. **Smalley & Stout, Afton, Okla.**

**400 ACRES,** good land; 8 houses. \$35 per a. Good terms. Other lands. **Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.**

**AGAIN—Your chance** to own a home of your own. 200 a. 2 mi. from station; 1 mi. of school; 80 a. plowed. Good 5 r. house, well of pure water; plenty timber and pasture—only \$2200. Time on \$1000. No trades. Free list and map. **Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.**

**320 A., 200 TILLABLE, 100 A. CULT.** Bal. pasture. Close city this county. \$13 per a. Terms. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.**

**500 A. WASHITA VALLEY FARM.** 1 mi. from railroad town; finely improved; fenced hog tight; 130 a. alfalfa, choice corn and alfalfa land; no better in Oklahoma. \$70 per a., 1/2 cash, bal. time. Write for list of Oklahoma bargains. **Major Bros., Chickasha, Okla.**

## Oklahoma Land For Sale

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. **W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.**

## Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric interurban, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery, manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best county fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like those already here. For information, write **Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.**

## Public Auction Sale Of Oklahoma State and School Lands

Beginning February 21st, 1916, the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma, will sell at the highest bid on forty (40) years' time at five (5) per cent per cent, approximately 177,425 acres of its public lands in tracts of 160 acres, according to the Government Survey thereof.

Said lands are situated in Jefferson, Stephens, Grady, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, Washita and Custer Counties and will be offered for sale in respective County Seats of said Counties at the door of the County Court House thereof where County Court is held, as follows:

Waurika, (Jefferson County), Feb. 21, 1916, at 9 a. m. Duncan, (Stephens County), Feb. 21, 1916, at 2 p. m. Chickasha, (Grady County), Feb. 22, 1916. Anadarko, (Caddo County), Feb. 23, 24, 25, 1916. Lawton, (Comanche County), Feb. 28, 29, Mch. 1, 1916. Hobart, (Kiowa County), March 6, 7, 8, 9, 1916. Cordell, (Washita County), March 10, 11, 1916. Arapaho, (Custer County), March 13, 14, 1916.

For further information, address: **G. A. SMITH, Secretary Oklahoma City, Oklahoma**

## FARM LOANS

**FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES** a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. **Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.**

**FARM LOANS,** Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow. Branch offices: **Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, The Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kan. Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.**

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A few choice, well improved farms north and east of St. Joseph, Mo. These are bargains. **M. E. Noble & Son, Corby Bldg., St. Joe, Mo.**



## ARKANSAS

**WRITE** Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

**FREE** literature about S.W. Arkansas farms. Write today. L. E. Smith, Lockesburg, Ark.

**WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET** "Bearden, the Eden of Arkansas." No rocks, hills, swamps, or overflows. Very healthy climate. Good lands. J. A. McLeod, Bearden, Ark.

160 A. black sandy loam, 1/2 in cultivation. Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton. 40 acre. Pike and railroad. Polk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

**WRITE FOR FREE "WARRANTY DEED"** of farm bargains, improved, \$4.00 per acre and up. New Home Land Co., Opposite Union Station, Little Rock, Ark.

200 ACRES; 120 cultivated; 50 bottom land; good house and other buildings; 1/2 mi. to school, church and postoffice; 5 miles railroad. Free list. Price \$3,000.00. W. J. Copp, Calico Rock, Ark.

180 ACRES; 160 cult. 5 room res. 4 room tenant house; very rich loam. 6 miles of Jonesboro; rock road, R.F.D., phone. One of the best farms in Arkansas for the money. Price \$40.00 per acre. Terms. Southern Land & Loan Co., Jonesboro, Ark.

**BIG CREEK VALLEY LAND**, sure crops corn, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa. \$10 to \$50 per acre. No swamps, rocks, mountains, alkali or hard pan. Fine climate, water, schools, churches, neighbors and markets. Northern settlement, 15,000 acres already sold to satisfied homeseekers. Car fare refunded, if not as represented. Cash or long time, easier than paying rent. Write for free map and booklet. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Arkansas.

## COLORADO

**FOR SALE:** Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

**320 Acre Homestead Relinquishments.** We have a few of the best 320 acre relinquishments in the three best counties of Colorado. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, and schools. Write now. Cline & Catron, Brandon, Colo.

**LAND FOR SALE.** If some of you fellows that are looking for land don't come out here pretty soon and get some of the \$10 and \$15 Russian thistle land, I am going to quit telling you about it. I have herded sheep for a living and can do it again. Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Colo.

## LAND SNAP NEAR DENVER

Executor of estate will sell all or any part of 5500 acres, splendid land, 12 miles from Denver in rainbelt. Near railroad and shipping point. Gently rolling, ideal soil. Only \$8.50 per acre. Reasonable terms. T. H. Williams, Ideal Bldg., Denver, Colo.

## MISSOURI

**STOP! LISTEN!** 40 a. impr. farm \$550. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

**BARGAINS** in high class farm near Kansas City. Some Ex. L. W. Kirchner, Cleveland, Mo.

100 ACRES, improved, near town, \$1500. 40 acres 1 1/2 miles out, improved, \$650.00. W. A. Morris, Mountain View, Mo.

**SOUTH MISSOURI farms.** Mild climate, pure water, rich soil, reasonable prices, good terms. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

**POOR MAN'S CHANCE**—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200. \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

160 ACRES, 1 mi. of good R. R. town near Cape Girardeau; well improved. Produces 75 bu. corn, 5 cuttings alfalfa. Best land in U. S. Climate excellent; health good. \$50 per a. Warren L. Mabrey, Jackson, Mo.

**SOUTHEAST MISSOURI LANDS**—If you want to become independent, buy lands in Southeast Missouri, in the rich drained lands that raise anything and raise it certain. All I ask is a chance to "SHOW YOU." Prices are very reasonable. No trades considered. Write for literature and information. F. S. Bice, Oran, Missouri.

## FLORIDA

**Florida Lands** 8,000 acres land adjacent to this rapidly growing city. Ideal tract for small suburban farms. Big money in it at price. For full information and maps, address Arthur T. Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.

**FREE TRIP TO FLORIDA FEB. 1ST** to visit our fine combination lands. If you buy 40 acres of our land we refund your round trip railroad fare. Our lands are located below frost danger zone and will grow 3 and 4 crops each year. New Home Realty Co., 1110 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**WE OWN** 12,000 acres choice citrus fruit, natural hay, trucking and farming land in the beautiful highlands district of Orange County, Fla., close to R.R., well improved district, we are wholesaling and retailing at rock bottom prices. Might exchange for good central West farms on a cash basis. Write O. P. Kroh, Searritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## NEW YORK

## Hundreds of European Farmers

Will come this year to buy farms in New York State. They will pay 20% more than present low prices for our New York farms. Western farmers buying these farms now may make this profit easily. For list address McBurney & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y., or 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## The Wiley Horse Sale

L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan., whose sale of Percherons and Belgians was held at Emporia, Kan., Friday, January 21, sold 42 head for \$13,220 or an average for colts and all of \$315. The nine stallions of breeding age averaged \$428.33. The herd stallion, Loke, was the top of the Percheron stallions, selling to John Koslowsky, Peabody, Kan., for \$1,000. The Belgian stallion, Pickard, went to H. L. Prather, Elmdale, for \$520. The three Belgian mares in foal to Pickard sold for an average of \$531.66, two of them sold to B. L. Clark of Shenandoah, Ia., for \$1,100. Eighteen of the Percheron mares of breeding age averaged \$314.16. The top price for Percheron mares was \$400, paid for Ester Wiley, by Longview Stock Farm, Lee Summit, Mo., and Linda, who also sold for \$400 to A. Myers, Osborne, Kan. It was a very satisfactory sale taking it all around, considering that every animal sold without reserve and that every dispersion must necessarily cause to be included animals not properly made ready for an auction. Among the purchasers not mentioned were S. P. Wood, Garden City, Kan.; J. M. Quackenbush, Olpe, Kan.; J. W. Weeks, Belvue, Kan.; Charles Molzen, Newton, Kan.; J. L. Fulk, Lebo, Kan.; Frank Myers, Gridley, Kan.; S. R. Stoffer, Hymmer, Kan.; A. W. Moore, Arkansas City, Kan.; George Baird, Cherokee, Kan.; and Walter Scott, Erie, Kan.

## Lee Brothers at Manhattan

Lee Bros. Percheron sale at Manhattan, last Monday, was well attended. The offering of 40 head, consisting largely of mares and fillies sold for prices that ranged a little lower than prices received in their former sales. The beautiful black show mare, Chatonia, sired by Casino, sold for only \$640, a disappointment to everyone. She went to the Missouri University. Among the prominent Percheron breeders who attended the sale was J. C. Robison. Towanda; Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville; John Wilson, Syracuse; J. H. Flora, Quinter; Earl Coop, Osborne; N. Rodgers, Denison; O. Minge, Burlingame;

## VIRGINIA

## Virginia Farms and Homes.

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

## WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

## WYOMING

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS. Will locate for \$100. A. P. Knight, Jireh, Wyoming.

## TEXAS

**BARGAINS IN FARMS** and ranches, improved and unimproved, Midland, Upton and Glasscock counties; 70,000 acres for sale right. Henry M. Half, Owner, Midland, Tex.

## IDAHO

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN."—Greeley. And when you do, go to Pocatello, Idaho. Second city in the state and buy some of that cheap irrigated land at \$40 to \$75 an acre. Raise alfalfa, beets or grain. Write to J. M. Bistline, Pocatello, Idaho.

## Prune Orchard—\$272 Per A.

Realized from bearing trees this year. 3 year orchard with improvements, \$170 per a. Stock ranches and farms. Write us today. H. W. Arnold & Co., Boise, Idaho.

## LOUISIANA

800 ACRES ORANGE AND RICE LAND with improvements. Canal and pumping plant, close to railroad and brick paved model road. Will grow corn, cotton or any kind of garden produce. Best bargain in the state. Price \$25 per acre; 1/4 cash 6%. Come and see it. J. D. Pace Real Estate Co., Lake Charles, La.

## NEBRASKA

**FINE LITTLE RANCH**—480 a., 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 6 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000). 11 mi. good roads. School 1 1/2 mi.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/4 cash, bal. any time desired. 5%. No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

William Crowe, Bremen; Carl C. Anderson, Jamestown; Clarence H. Black, Marion; C. W. Dickhut, Scott City; and others. This was the fourth annual sale for Lee Bros. at Manhattan, in the livestock judging pavilion at the college. The sale was conducted by Carey M. Jones, L. R. Brady, C. M. Crews, John Snyder and Floyd Condry.

## A Shorthorn Sale Succeeds

Richard Roenigk's Shorthorn sale at Clay Center, Kan., last Thursday, was well attended by breeders and farmers from all over north central Kansas. It was a very successful sale and highly satisfactory to Mr. Roenigk. Eighteen cows averaged \$100. Five bulls averaged \$124. The herd bull Kirkclivington Lad sold for \$155 and went to R. I. Currie of Gypsum, Kan. Elliott & Lawler of Republic, Kan., were the heavy buyers. They bought several head. The offering was good and presented in good form. The sale was conducted by Col. James T. McCulloch and Col. C. C. Hagenbach. Here is a list of the principal buyers:

## Bulls.

Kirkclivington Lad (herd bull), December 16, 1911, R. I. Currie, Gypsum, Kan. \$155.00  
Royal Purple, December 20, 1914, J. L. Wisdom, Colby, Kan. 127.50  
Duke of Roselawn, May 20, 1915, D. E. Wilson, Milford, Kan. 90.00  
Duke, December 25, 1914, Lewis Marsh, Clay Center, Kan. 130.00  
Maud's Earl, January 8, 1915, William Williams, Riley, Kan. 120.00

## Females.

Dutchess Mary, March 30, 1902, M. T. Funnell, Palmer, Kan. 95.00  
Star Face, April 26, 1909, L. J. Wisdom, Idana, Kan. 115.00  
Mysie Belle, March 24, 1905, R. B. Trexel, Idana, Kan. 100.00  
Maud and bull calf, March 18, 1910, Elliott & Lawler. 145.00  
Rosemary 2d, May 31, 1912, Elliott & Lawler. 130.00  
Queen Mary and bull calf, July 16, 1912, J. F. Martin, Delavan, Kan. 145.00  
Mary A., March 26, 1913, Elliott & Lawler. 110.00  
Mary Belle, April 17, 1913, Elliott & Lawler. 105.00  
Ester's Queen, January 15, 1914, Elliott & Lawler. 115.00  
Choice Myrtle, February 17, 1914, Elliott & Lawler. 110.00  
Mysie's Best, March 10, 1914, Elliott & Lawler. 105.00  
Myrtle 2d, March 17, 1914, M. T. Funnell. 117.50  
Mysie 2d, May 12, 1914, Elliott & Lawler. 100.00

## Fine Stock Few Buyers

The Joseph Wear & Son's sale of Oldenburg German Coach horses held at Beloit, Kan., last Tuesday, attracted lots of attention all over the country but not buyers in a sufficient number to permit of successful auction. The sale was in the hands of Col. Bob Hariman of Bunceton, Mo. Colonel Hariman stated in his opening talk that he had never sold a better offering and that he didn't believe there ever was a better offering at auction. A few stallions were sold and a registered pair of mares and a number of the grade mares and geldings, and the sale was stopped. The splendid young stallions will be offered at private sale from now on. The Wears, who are successful farmers and stock men will keep right on breeding the beautiful and serviceable German Coach horse. They do all their own work with these horses and have done so for years.

## Duroc-Jersey Dispersion

J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan., closed out his herd of Duroc-Jerseys in a dispersion sale held at his farm last Wednesday. The day was very bad and the crowd was small. However the sale was very satisfactory, the bulk of the offering selling for prices ranging from \$25 to \$40. Mr. Hunt is renting his farms and will move to Manhattan where his two sons are in college. Mr. Hunt is one of the old pioneers in the Duroc-Jersey business and has made money in breeding that hog. Among the principal buyers was A. J. Turinsky of Barns, Kan., who is building up a herd of Duroc-Jerseys; George Layton of Irving, Kan.; W. W. Jones of Clay Center; T. F. McCloud of Vermillion. The sale was conducted by James T. McCulloch and Frank Kinney.

A variety of food necessarily lessens waste, for the animal then gets all the elements essential to animal growth. A continual ration of but a single item probably will supply some elements to excess, and that which is not made use of is wasted; while a variety conduces a good appetite also.

## WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,  
Manager Livestock Department.

## FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.  
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

## Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 3—A. E. Limerick & Son, Columbia, Mo.  
Feb. 22—G. W. Overley, McCune, Kan.  
March 7 and 8—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.  
March 15—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.  
Mar. 20—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

## Percheron Horses.

Feb. 24—C. B. Warkentin and others, Newton, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson State Fair grounds.

## Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Feb. 23, 24, 25—Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' association sale, Grand Island, Neb. C. F. Way, First National Bank Bldg., Lincoln, Neb., secretary.  
Feb. 28—P. J. McCulley & Son, Princeton, Mo.

## Combination Breeders' Sale.

Feb. 14 to 19—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

## Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 5—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.  
March 22—Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.  
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.  
Mar. 31—H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb. Sale at So. Omaha, Neb.

## Hereford Cattle.

March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.  
March 6—Kansas Hereford Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Mgr.

## Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 2—Dr. R. H. Graham, Clay Center, Kan.  
Feb. 24—D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan.

## Polled Durham Cattle

Feb. 11—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

## Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 31—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.  
Feb. 1—Thos. F. Miller, York, Neb.  
Feb. 1—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.  
Feb. 2—Frazier Bros., Waco, Neb.  
Feb. 3—H. J. Beall and Wisel Bros., Roca, Neb.

Feb. 4—J. A. Godman, Devon, Kan.  
Feb. 5—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.  
Feb. 9—Henry Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Ia.  
Feb. 9—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.  
Feb. 10—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.  
Feb. 11—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.  
Feb. 11—W. E. Willey Steele City, Neb.  
Feb. 12—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora, Neb.

Feb. 14—J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.  
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 17—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Feb. 18—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Feb. 25—O. B. Clementson, Holton, Kan.  
Feb. 26—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.  
Feb. 28—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Feb. 29—E. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan.  
March 1—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.  
March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

March 1—W. V. Hoppe & Son, Stella, Neb.  
Mar. 8—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.  
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abilene, Kan.

## Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 2—Martin Kelly, Verdon, Neb.  
Feb. 2—Albrecht & Son, Smith Center, Kan.  
Feb. 5—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.  
Feb. 7—Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan.  
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 28—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.  
Mar. 10—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

## S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., whose large type Poland China sale will be held at Hutchinson, Kan., Saturday, February 26, will afford their many friends and admirers of the large type a real treat. If you want hogs with both size and the quality that wins, do not fail to send for a catalog today and arrange to attend the sale. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Bred Berkshire Glts.

W. O. Hazlewood, Wichita, Kan., has a nice lot of Berkshire glts by such sires as Lee Crusader, by Big Crusader; others are by a good son of Second Masterpiece. They are safe in pig for spring farrow to his two good herd boars Burkwood Duke and Master's Choice 4th. These are the kind that will make good and you will find them priced very reasonably.—Advertisement.

## Big German Coach Stallions.

J. C. Bergner & Sons, Pratt, Kan., have the largest herd of German Coach horses to be found in the entire Southwest. They have a nice assortment from which to select serviceable stallions and they are the kind that will demand attention in your community. They are pricing them at a figure that the first season's stand will pay the cost of the horse. Write them today for particulars.—Advertisement.

## Percheron Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

C. B. Warkentin, Newton, Kan., is the party to address for illustrated catalog of the big Percheron sale to be held at Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, February 24. This



is a clean lot of Percheron stallions and mares from the herds of C. B. Warkentin, A. C. Tangeman and Chas. Molzen, all prominent Percheron breeders of Newton, Harvey county, Kansas. The sale will be held at the state fair grounds pavilion for sale convenience. Parties from the east and south will please remember that interurban cars run hourly now connecting Hutchinson with both Wichita and Newton. Watch for display ad and send today for catalog.—Advertisement.

### N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan., have claimed February 28 for their big Poland China and Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale. Ben Swank, the senior member of the firm, devotes practically all of his time to the two herds and it is generally conceded that there are few better herds in the West.—Advertisement.

Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., will sell Short-horn cattle and Poland Chinas at the fair grounds, Abilene, Kan., March 23. He will sell bulls from 18 months up to 2 years old in this sale and a choice lot of Poland China bred sows. There will be a number of Short-horn cows bred to Red Laddie.—Advertisement.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., breeder of the big, original spotted Poland Chinas, is sold out of spring boars and offers May gilts bred to Spotted Mike, for sale. Everything is immune in the herd. He ships on approval and you will find him a good man to deal with.—Advertisement.

J. A. Shaughnessy, Axtell, Kan., breeds registered Hereford cattle and is an advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in the Marshall county breeders' advertising section. He writes that he has sold all of his bulls and has nothing to sell until his fine crop of young bulls are ready this fall.—Advertisement.

W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan., has for sale 16 Duroc-Jersey bred gilts. Eight of them are bred to Col. Tatarax, a son of the old champion. Eight are bred to King of Col. Model, a boar of Watt & Foust breeding. These gilts are eligible to registry and will be priced right to move them. Mr. Harrison's card will be found in the Marshall county breeders' advertising section. Write him for prices on these gilts. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Dr. R. H. Graham's Holstein cattle dispersion sale at Clay Center, Kan., Wednesday, February 2, is a big opportunity for anyone wanting Holstein cows or heifers. There will be 25 heifer calves coming yearlings that are sure to make their buyers lots of money. The older cows and heifers range in ages from 1 to 5 years old. The cows will all drop calves between now and April 1. Come to this sale. It is a dispersion and everything will find new homes on February 2.—Advertisement.

Dr. P. C. McCall, Irving, Kan., changes his advertisement in the Marshall county breeders' advertising section in the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week. He has recently sold a very fine bull to A. A. Tennyson of Lamar, Kan. At present he is offering a choice pure Scotch bull that is snow white, and a few heifers, granddaughters of Choice Goods. Mr. McCall's farm is near Irving and he will be pleased to show you his cattle any time you stop off at Irving. Write him for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., has sold the 11 cows and bull he has been advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and changes his card this week to 15 January to April yearling bulls for sale. Mr. Nickelson breeds Red Polks and has about 15 registered and eligible cattle. He is also in the Percheron horse breeding business quite extensively and has about 60 head of registered Percherons. His stock farm is near Leonardville and visitors are always welcome. If you need a good Red Polled bull write him today for descriptions and prices. Address Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Burt's Poland China Sale.

Monday, February 14, is the date of J. G. Burt's Poland China bred sow sale at Solomon, Kan. Solomon is easily reached over three roads. The sale is the day before the Agricultural college sells Poland Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys at Manhattan. Mr. Burt's offering is not large but it is well bred and in just the right condition to do the buyer good. He is selling a nice bunch of fall gilts, 19 tried sows and the balance are spring gilts with the exception of a few fall pigs of both sexes. Elmo Lad is also included in the sale as he is not needed longer. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look up the advertisement and write for the catalog which is ready to mail.—Advertisement.

#### Clemetson's Reduction Sale.

February 25 is the date of O. B. Clemetson's big clean up Poland China sow sale, which will be held in the pavilion at Holton, Kan. Over 50 head go in this sale and two splendid herd boars are included. While it is not exactly a dispersion sale it is a big reduction sale and almost all of the herd will go in the sale, including sows that Mr. Clemetson values very highly. Contemplated improvements on the farm and other interests have decided him to reduce the herd materially at this time. It will be your big chance to buy strictly big type sows of real merit at your own price in the auction ring. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, in due time.—Advertisement.

#### Big General Stock Sale.

Springbrook Stock Farm sale of Double standard Polled Durham cattle and Poland China bred sows and gilts which will be held at the farm near Lebanon, Kan., Friday, February 11, is a big reduction sale, made because the owner, T. M. Willson, is leaving the farm. For that reason the best of everything will go in the sale. The purebred Percheron stallion, Samnosette 44601, is included in the sale. He is a sure breeder and a good individual and is sold because of the great number of his colts in the vicinity. There will be 13 double standard Polled Durham cattle, including the herd bull which is good enough to go to the head of any herd. Also three young bulls old enough for service. The 24 Poland China bred sows and gilts are exceptionally choice.

They are well bred and well grown and splendid individuals. This is a big general stock sale in which you will be sure to find bargains. Mr. Willson has lived on this farm for a good many years and has been in the purebred stock business all of the time. He is a good man to deal with and you will be pleased with his offering. Ask for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

#### Taylor's Shorthorn Bulls.

C. W. Taylor of Abilene, Kan., is changing his card advertisement in this issue and is offering 20 choice young bulls about 18 months of age. They are sired by Valiant and Marengo's Pearl. They are a good, thrifty, useful lot and will be priced worth the money. All are Scotch and Scotch topped and reds and roans. Mr. Taylor has a splendid collection of breeding cows, and his bulls always give satisfaction. As a new herd header Mr. Taylor recently bought Orange Lover, sired by Victor Orange, tracing to the imported Maid of March, by Earl of March. Victor Orange is the bull that Henry Stunkie used at the head of his good herd for several years and the sale-topping bulls which Mr. Stunkie consigned to local sales and to the Denver sales were sired by him. If interested in Mr. Taylor's young bulls write him, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Bonnie View Duroc-Jerseys.

Searle & Cottle of Berryton, Kan., owners of the Bonnie View herd of Duroc-Jerseys, report splendid business during the past few weeks. Last week they sold 19 bred sows and gilts; six of these went to Will Anderson of Richland, Kan., three to William Lamphere of Gresham, Neb., and one to Highfill, Ark. At present this firm is offering 40 fall pigs, both boars and gilts. These pigs are sired by A Critic, the first prize aged boar at Topeka show last year. They are out of show sows sired by the champion Tat-A-Walla. Mr. Cottle says this is without question the best bunch of fall pigs they ever raised. There are some real herd and show yard material in this offering. They also offer a few bred gilts, sired by A Critic and bred to Model Chief, the second prize boar pig at the Topeka fair last year. These bred gilts will average around 250 pounds and will be offered worth the money. If interested write Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Howell Brothers' Duroc Sale.

Howell Brothers of Herkimer, Kan., will hold their fourth annual Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at the farm, 6 miles from Herkimer and about 5 miles from Mayetta, which is on the Blue Valley branch of the Union Pacific. Breeders from a distance will be met at both stations and returned in time for evening trains. Their advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and a good lineup of the breeding will be found in the advertisement. The offering of 50 sows and gilts is without question the best offering they have ever made and will prove the strongest offering that will be made anywhere this season. The tried sows are every one of them splendid producers. They are being sold to reduce the herd, which is one of the largest in the West. By looking up their advertisement of their sale, which is Monday, February 7, you will see they are offering 50 sows that are certainly well bred. Individually they are as good as you will find anywhere. You better attend this sale. Bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Fesenmeyer's Great Sale.

Wednesday, February 9, is the date of Henry Fesenmeyer's sale of 40 Poland China bred sows at his farm joining Clarinda, Ia. Mr. Fesenmeyer has made many record smashing sales but the 40 sows and gilts that go in this sale are conceded by all who have seen them to be the best he has ever offered in a public sale. To insure the interest of every Poland China breeder, he is listing in this sale matured sows that are as valuable as any like number of sows in the United States. There will be 15 of these matured sows and spring yearlings. The balance of the offering is fall, winter and spring gilts. About half of the offering is bred to Peasy's Timm, the yearling that won all the honors possible at the Nebraska State Fair last fall. Others bred to Fesenmeyer's A Wonder and Progression by Panorama. Kansas breeders should attend this sale as prices are not likely to range high owing to the shortage of corn in Iowa where much of Mr. Fesenmeyer's offerings usually go. Those who cannot attend may send bids to J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in care of Henry Fesenmeyer and such bids will be treated right and handled in the interests of the buyers. Remember the sale is February 9 and you have time to get the catalog by writing at once. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

### Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Woods Brothers Co. of Lincoln, Neb., are advertising in this paper. They have 75 big, strong, clean boned stallions to make selections from. This firm won the lion's share of prizes at Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs the past season. Their prices are consistent with the kind of horses they are offering. When writing them please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Uhlig-Hitchcock Sale, Last Call.

Readers of this paper that are in the market for high class and richly bred Short-horns should not overlook the sale that will be made by Frank Uhlig and L. J. Hitchcock at Falls City, Neb., Saturday, February 5. This will be one of the good offerings of the winter. Mr. Hitchcock, one of Nebraska's oldest breeders, is closing out and Mr. Uhlig is putting in some mighty classy young bulls and heifers. Everything is either straight Scotch or has several Scotch tops. All of the young bulls and heifers were sired by the 2400 pound bull, Golden Dutchman. This great breeding bull is also being cataloged as Mr. Uhlig is keeping a lot of his heifers. There will be cows in this sale that weigh over 1800 pounds. The sale will be held right in town, under cover.—Advertisement.

#### Loneragan Makes New Record.

When D. C. Loneragan, one of Nebraska's best Poland China breeders and showmen, sold two sows in his January 15 sale for

\$700, a new record was made so far as sales are concerned. This was the first pair of litter sisters ever sold for the money in any Nebraska Poland China sale. They sold separately for \$350, each, both going to W. P. Cowan of Wheaton, Ill. The contending bidders were quite numerous up to \$200. Mr. Loneragan's entire offering of 44 head sold for an average of \$66.70. The offering lacked fitting and many of the sows that had suckled fall pigs were in very ordinary flesh. The demand was especially strong for sows sired by or bred to the great boar Big Ursus. Only one gilt sold below \$35. Col. W. B. Duncan did the selling.

#### Big Type Duroc Sow Sale.

Those of our readers that are looking for more size in Durocs will be interested in the J. H. Proett sale to be held at Alexandria, Neb., Saturday, February 5. The offering is one of the best that will be sold in Nebraska this winter. Every animal is immune and everything will either be sired by or bred to the 1000 pound herd boar, Big Lincoln Valley Chief, one of the few line bred Ohio Chief boars now in service.

#### Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Gentlemen—I have sold all my spring boars and am still getting inquiries so please change my advertisement. Yours very truly,

W. W. TRUMBO,  
Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys,  
Peabody, Kan., Dec. 13, 1915.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Please discontinue our ad in the Holstein section of Farmers Mail and Breeze. We have had a good demand for bulls and have sold everything we have. Very truly yours,  
D. COLEMAN & SONS,  
Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle,  
Denison, Kan., Jan. 5, 1916.

## Cavett's Big Price Poland China Bred Sow Sale Aurora, Nebraska, Saturday, Feb. 12



Big Price 73212.

of Long Wonder, Longfellow, Big Cloverdale, etc. Ask for catalog giving all information. Mention this paper. Send bids to Mr. Johnson in my care.

**T. W. CAVETT, PHILIPS, NEBRASKA**  
J. C. Price, auctioneer. Jesse Johnson, fieldman.

## Big Lincoln Valley Chief Duroc-Jersey Sow Sale

ALEXANDRIA, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, FEB. 5



Big Lincoln Valley Chief.

**45 HEAD**  
Immune, All Sired by or Bred to the 1000 lb. Boar  
**BIG LINCOLN VALLEY CHIEF**

10 tried sows, 10 fall yearlings and 25 spring gilts. The get of Big Lincoln Valley Chief will be bred to Top Col's Charmer, a richly bred Col. boar bought especially to make this cross.

The tried sows include sows tracing close to King The Col, Chief Select, Crimson Wonder Again, etc. The gilts have same breeding on dams side and include some with the blood of Defender and Kelly's Model. We are selling them in ordinary flesh. Write for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Bids may be sent to fieldmen representing this paper. Free hotel accommodations.

**J. H. PROETT & SON, Alexandria, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.**

Auctioneers: W. M. Putman and J. H. Barr.  
Fieldmen: Jesse Johnson and J. W. Johnson.

#### LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.**  
Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

**R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.**  
Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above.

**Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.**  
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

**WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN.** LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER  
Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above.

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages.

**Missouri Auction School**  
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres.  
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in

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**FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE**  
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT  
—TOY & PHOTO—  
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR  
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS



## O. I. C. HOGS.

**Immured O. I. C's.** 3 herd boars priced and bred gilts. Also fall pigs. A. G. COOK, Luray, Kan.

**LYNCH'S IMMUNE O. I. C's.** Boars and gilts not related. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan.

**Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs** Spring boars and gilts for sale. Also fall pigs not related. Get my prices. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANS.

**Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs of Quality** A trial will convince you; anything sold from eight weeks on up. All stock shipped C. O. D. on receipt of \$10. Write for price list. HENRY FEHNER, ALMA, MISSOURI

**"OH, I SEE" BARGAINS**

Pigs 8 weeks old \$8.50, trio \$25.00. 3 months \$10.00, trio \$29.00. 4 months \$12.50, trio \$36.00. 5 months \$15.00, trio \$44.00. Herd boar \$30.00, bred gilts \$25.00, bred sows \$30.00 to \$35.00. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI.

**SILVER LEAF HERD O. I. C's.**

Tried sows bred for February farrow. April and June gilts. Fall pigs both sex. Price \$10-\$40. Satisfaction guaranteed. Everything double immune. C. A. CARY, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Ka.

**15 White Boars**

15 bred gilts. 20 Fall pigs both sex Reasonable prices always. AMOS TURNER, Wilber, Neb.

The Scuttles O. I. C's WHITE HOGS OF QUALITY The largest pure bred herd of O. I. C's in the U. S. and with the greatest show record preceding them. Carefully selected breeding stock, either sex, of the highest class, priced right and shipped to you on approval. L. W. & R. H. SCOTT, Nelson, Missouri

## POLAND CHINAS.

**25 BOARS IMMUNE POLANDS** Will ship 30 GILTS IMMUNE POLANDS on Approval. Customers in 10 states like my hogs, so will you. Prices right. G. A. WEIBE, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA.

**POLANDS** Sired by grand champions and out of prize winning sows. Prices reasonable. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MO.

**BLOUGH'S BIG POLANDS**

I am offering a choice lot of big, growthy, heavy boned boars out of 700 and 800 pound sows of the best type breeding. At most reasonable prices. Everything guaranteed cholera immune for life. JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS

**ENOS IMMUNE POLANDS**

Fall and spring boars sired by the noted herd boars Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. Will sell a choice lot of my herd sows and gilts bred for early spring farrow. 100 head to pick from. Everything guaranteed immune. Write or phone. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANS.

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS**

Big March and April boars priced to move. Gilts bred to your order, to a great son of King of Wonders. Fall pigs, the best I ever bred. Write me. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS

**FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS**

For sale: Several heavy-boned fall and spring boars. Also choice spring and fall yearling gilts, bred for March and April litters. Bargains. Write us. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

**Large Type Poland**

Spring boars, by the great boar, Logan Price, and others of note. Over 50 prizes won this year at leading fairs. All immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS

**Big Type Poland China Boars**

I am offering big, stretchy spring boar pigs at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Mo. Come and see them or write R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MISSOURI

**Original Big Spotted Poland!!**

May Gilts bred to Spotted Mike. Everything Immune. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

**I Ship on Approval**

Big Immune Sows and Gilts bred, for early litters, to McWender and Long A Wonder. A few big boars and a lot of big fall pigs. Boar and gilts not related. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

**Private Sale**

Spring Gilts—Bred or Open, at Farmer's Prices. September Pigs—Pairs and trios not related. I guarantee everything I sell. John Coleman, Denison, Ka. (Jackson County.)

**Big Type Poland**

Herd headed by the 1,020-pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair, 1915, was also first in class at Topeka and Oklahoma State Fairs. Our herd won more first prizes in the open classes at Oklahoma State Fair than any other Poland China herd. Young stock for sale. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

## DUROC-JERSEYS.

**TRUMBO'S DUROCS**

One bred two-year-old sow.....Price \$40.00  
One bred winter gilt.....Price \$35.00  
A few September boars.....Price \$12.50  
All immune. Write today. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

Half of the offering will be tried sows and fall yearlings. The get of Big Lincoln Valley Chief will be tried to the great young boar Top Col's Charmer, a richly bred Col. boar bred especially to cross on gilts sired by the big boar. The sows are close up in breeding to such great families as the Col's, Crimson Wonders, etc. This will be a good sale to attend, but if you can't come send bids to Jesse Johnson or J. W. Johnson in Mr. Proett's care at Alexandria, Neb.—Advertisement.

## Blinde Makes Good Sale.

The A. F. Blinde sale, held at Johnson, Neb., January 20, brought out a fairly good sized crowd of farmers and some breeders. However, it was rather early in the season to attract farmers and the breeders' meeting at Lincoln and some other things interfered with the breeders' attendance. The offering was an especially strong one and an average of \$40 was made on the entire lot of bred sows and gilts. Mr. Blinde has the big kind and put some of his best big sows in this sale. Had the sale been held under more favorable conditions an average of \$20 more a head would have been expected. Mr. Blinde owns a pair of herd boars that are attracting considerable attention because of their immense size and great producing ability. The bargain of the sale perhaps was the aged sow Anna Hadley, a 9-year-old daughter of old Big Hadley. She went to a local buyer at \$40, after having produced \$3,000 worth of hogs for Mr. Blinde. Col. Herman Ernst officiated and fully demonstrated his ability as a high class salesman of pure bred Poland Chinas.—Advertisement.

## F. C. Crocker Writes.

"Our gilts have never been in better breeding condition to do the buyer the most good. They had 60 acres of alfalfa pasture which they took advantage of every day until it froze up and they are a vigorous, thrifty bunch, and can be depended upon when they lie down to farrow. Every one of the 100 spring gilts that we have for sale will be shipped out to the purchaser before he pays a cent on her so that he may know that he is getting exactly what we represent them to be. These gilts are bred to farrow in March and April to our herd boars Lafollette's Last and Bader's Golden Model 2d, winners at Nebraska and Iowa State Fairs, and some to Bayne's Critic, the boar with all kinds of bone and stretch. We have sold 70 boars the past fall at better prices than ever before and our sow inquiries are coming so early and fast this fall before changing our cards that we expect an early clean out. Our Durocs are getting a little better each year and we have a long list of satisfied customers." Please mention this paper when writing to Mr. Crocker about the hogs. Address him at Filley, Neb.—Advertisement.

## McCurdy's Big Poland Sale.

There will be held this winter no more deserving Poland China offering than that of William McCurdy, at Tobias, Thursday, February 10. No breeder in Nebraska has come nearer keeping pace with the times in his breeding operations. He has gone into his breeding herd and cataloged some of his very best tried sows in order to give the breeders a chance to buy something really high class. Included in the tried sows will be four daughters of old Blue Valley, Tom Walker's famous boar. Others are by boars of equal merit, including one by Chief Big Bone and one by Guy's Price Wonder. The great breeding boar Maple Grove Orange, first in class at Nebraska State Fair in 1914 and still Mr. McCurdy's principal herd boar, is a big factor in this sale. All of the fall yearling gilts but three and a big lot of the spring gilts were sired by this boar. The tried sows are bred to him; also some of the spring gilts. A good part of the Spring gilts were sired by the big, strong, heavy boned boar Mc's Big, a son of Big Joe, Iowa's noted sire. That part of the gilt not bred to the boars mentioned will be bred to Maple Grove Big Timm, a boar sired by Big Timm, the first prize boar at Nebraska State Fair the past year. Drop a card today and receive catalog of this sale. Mention this paper when writing. If unable to attend send bids to Jesse R. or J. W. Johnson in Mr. McCurdy's care at Tobias, Neb.—Advertisement.

## Big Price Bred Sow Sale.

The best Poland China breeders in at least three states will watch with unusual interest the outcome of the Big Price Poland China bred sow sale to be made by T. W. Cavett of Phillips, Neb., at Aurora, Neb., Saturday, February 12. Practically every breeder in Nebraska knows and admires the genius that can breed and develop a boar good enough to win first as a junior boar at the Nebraska State Fair where so many good ones are exhibited every year. Poland China men of Kansas have the same mind when it comes to good boars and it will be surprising if their interests are not aroused when they know that the man with intelligence and perseverance enough to breed a boar good enough to be the grand champion at their state fair is making a sale. The best breeders of Minnesota are wondering what the man looks like and what kind of herd it must be from which came the \$1,000 Big Price, bought by their fellow breeder, W. J. Graham of Howard Lake, Minn. Breeders, we repeat, from these three states have a right to be interested and look forward to this sale with rather more than ordinary interest. They know and we all know Big Price was no accident. He came from a long line of carefully bred ancestors. His half sister, Black Giantess, goes in the sale as an attraction. Some breeders would not sell her and some breeders wouldn't have sold Big Price for the \$1,000, but Mr. Cavett says he raises them to sell and the best is none too good for his customers. A big per cent of the gilts cataloged were sired by Big Price and a lot of the others are bred to Big Price Jr., the great son of Big Price also purchased by Mr. Graham to assist Big Price. "Blood tells," and the breeder that wants to go forward will consult his best interest by writing today for catalog of this sale. Examine it and either come or send some bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Cavett's care at Aurora, Neb.—Advertisement.

## Poland China Bred Sow Sale.

A Poland China event that should interest the best breeders of Kansas and Nebraska will be the big sale of bred sows and gilts that C. A. Lewis is making at Beatrice, Neb., Wednesday, February 9. The sale will be held in warm pavilion in town and those attending will be made comfortable. It is easy to reach Beatrice in the morning and leave in the evening over three different

## DUROC-JERSEYS.

**Durocs, Tried Sows** Gilts, bred or sows. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

**25 Duroc Boars** March and April farrow, tops Crimson Wonder and Mo. Cimex breeding Spring gilts, bred or open. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEBRASKA

**Immune Durocs** Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. Every animal guaranteed. E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.

**50 Immune Duroc-Jersey Boars**

Ready for service, \$25 to \$30 each. Yearlings at \$40. Females all ages, both bred and open. Red Pointed bull calves up to serviceable age, also cows and heifers. Ton Percheron stallions. Everything guaranteed. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

**Boars, Boars and Bred Gilts**

18 big, husky boars, 30 bred gilts, a few tried sows, Crimson Wonder, Illustration II, Colonel, Good Enuff and Defender breeding. Either by or bred to sons of the greatest champions of the breed. Priced for quick sale. Immune. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

**Wooddell's Durocs!**

The best lot of spring boars and gilts we ever offered—Good E Nuff Again King, Graduate Col., and other good blood lines. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

**DUROC HOGS FOR SALE**

The blood of champions. Entire herd; 2 herd boars, 10 herd sows, young boars, bred gilts, yearling gilts, 50 fall pigs, not related. BUCKEYE STOCK FARM, OLEAN, MO.

**40 DUROC-JERSEY**

Bred fall yearling gilts for sale. Some have raised litters. Write for prices. JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.

**Jones Sells On Approval**

August and September pigs for sale. Prices right. Farm raised White Wyandottes. Eggs 50c per setting. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

**Choice Duroc Bred Gilts**

Granddaughters of College Bessie 1st, one of the best sows sold by the College in 1914; and Beauty's Babe, grand champion at Hutchinson, 1911. Most gilts bred to Good as Wonder, the best young boar the college ever produced. Some bred to Proud Chief Tatarrat. All immune. Write for prices and breeding dates. Satisfaction guaranteed. REGIER BROS., Box 53, MOUNDRIE, KANSAS

**Immured Durocs!**

5 June boars, big, long, rangy kind. As good as ever looked through a pen. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

**BALDWIN DUROCS**

Baby boars \$10. Baby sows \$15. Some nice bred gilts and tried sows at \$25 to \$40. A few spring boars left at \$15 to \$20. Some sows and gilts to farrow yet this fall. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Ks.

**Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders**

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

**Choice Young Bulls For Sale** Sired by 84th 89787 and Real Majestic 373628. Write your wants. J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

**Pleasant Valley Herefords.** Two splendid bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old. GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

**Hereford Cattle** All sold out of service-able bulls at present. Will have some for spring shipment. B. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.

**Wallace Herefords** Inspection invited. Write for prices and descriptions. THOS. WALLACE, BARNES, KAN.

**Wm. Acker's Herefords!** About 25 spring bulls for this fall and winter trade. Address WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ks.

**Clear Creek Herd of Herefords—** Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming on for fall trade. J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas.

**HEREFORDS** Big and rugged. Farm 2 miles out. W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kas.

## DAIRY CATTLE.

**Mills' Jerseys** One 16 month bull. Bull calves from Aquas's Lost Time 124813. R. C. R. 1. Red cockerels, 75c each. C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KANS.

**WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM** Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 25562 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. Joseph Krazy, Waterville, Ka.

**JERSEY BULL** By a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad, out of a 500 pound cow. Price \$50. Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for sale. B. N. WELCH, Waterville, Kansas.

**HOLSTEINS** Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS

## AUCTIONEERS.

**S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS.** AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

## DUROC-JERSEYS.

**DUROC BRED SOWS**

8 fall yearlings bred for second litter \$30. 4 fall yearling gilts \$35. Older sows \$35 to \$45. 40 young boars from 50 to 125 pounds. All bred sows immune. Write your wants. J. E. Weller, Faucett, Mo.

**Guaranteed Immune Duroc Bred Gilts**

Pedigreed Duroc Gilts, prize winning blood, guaranteed immune and in farrow. Shipped to purchaser on approval before he pays for them. Prices reasonable. Address F. C. Crocker, Filley, Nebraska

**BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM**

**Duroc-Jerseys** 30 or 40 March and April gilts for sale, bred or open. A few good spring boars. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

**DUROC HERD BOARS IMMURED**

Boars and Gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the Champions Long Wonder, Defender, Superba and Golden Model breeding. Gilts bred or open, also fall pigs. Prices reasonable. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS.

**200 LB. DUROC SPRING BOARS**

at \$18.00 each. Sired by sons of B. & C. Col. and Graduate Col. 1. Fall and spring gilts bred or open at 10 cents a pound, \$10 with order. Balance C. O. D. Nice weanlings at \$8.00 each; everything immune with double treatment. MIKE SEIWALD, EUDORA, KAN.

**BANCROFT'S DUROCS**

Everything on the farm properly immunized. No public sales. For private sale: spring boars; also gilts open or bred to order for spring litters and September pigs, either sex, when weaned. Reasonable prices on first class stock.

D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans. (Shipping Point Downs, Kans.)

**Crimson Herd****DUROC-JERSEYS**

Founded in 1894. Up-to-date blood lines. Herd boars, Golden Model Again, Ohio Kant Be Beat, Crimson Surprise and Crimson Orion King. A few Golden Model gilts for sale, bred to Crimson Orion King, by Orion Cherry King. Extra good fall gilts and boars by the above herd boars. Inquiries answered in full.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kans.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**PURE SCOTCH BULL** that is pure white, for sale. A few heifers tracing to Choice Goods. DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kas.

**Eight Bulls** reds and roans. 6 to 18 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. G. F. HART, Summerfield, Ks.

**Shorthorns, Poland** 1 yr. bull for sale. 1 tried herd boar for sale. March and April boars. A. B. Garrison & Son, Summerfield, Kansas

**10 Shorthorn Bulls** 5 yearlings in September. 5 March and April calves. Write for prices. H. A. BERENS, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**Albright's Poland** For Sale, Jan. 12 last fall gilts. 34 March and April boars and gilts. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

**10 Fall Yearlings** bred to Kansas Standard. Top of my spring gilts bred to order. Spring boars extra good. Write N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans.

## DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

**Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C.** hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.

**ILLUSTRATOR** We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustrator. Also spring boars. Address A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas

**16 Duroc Gilts For Sale** Bred to Col. Tatarax and King of Col. Model. Priced right. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Ka.

**Spring Boars** by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered. HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAS.

## FANCY POULTRY.

**Plymouth Rocks** Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas

**SILVER WYANDOTTES** Fine lot of cockerels and pullets for sale. B. M. Winter, Irving, Ks.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**Few Choice Bred Gilts** weanling pigs and But Leghorn cockerels, cheap. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas



## HAMPSHIRE.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS** Bred gilts and sows, all ages. Cholesterol. C. I. Bush, Canton, Ohio.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and sows, all ages. Cholesterol. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

**3 Hampshire Boars** Gilts bred or open. Ger. man Millet and pure Sudan Grass Seed. C. W. WEINERBAUM, Altamont, Kansas.

## Shaw's Hampshires

150 registered Hampshires, nicely bred, all improved, double treatment. Special prices on bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 4, Wichita, Kan.



## BERKSHIRES.

**BERKSHIRE GILTS** Spring gilts sale in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.

## POLLED DURHAMS.

**75 POLLED DURHAMS** Roan Orange, 1900, in herd. 15 bulls—reds and roans. \$75 and up. Registered. Will meet trains. Write J. C. Sanbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

## GUERNSEYS.

**GUERNSEYS FOR SALE** Choice Guernsey bulls of serviceable age, out of A. R. cows, also a limited number of females. C. F. HOLMES, Owner. Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kas.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Kan.** offers 10 Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 30 mos. old and 12 heifers coming 2 yrs. old, by Goodlight, by Searchlight. Address as above.

**Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!** Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS

**Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns** Double Marys (Friesian strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

**Shorthorns** 20 bulls and heifers sired by Duchess Searchlight 248529, a 2500 pound bull, and from cows weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds. Good milkers. Come or write. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kansas

## Shorthorn Bulls, Private Sale

10 yearling bulls. Reds and Roans. All registered. Big rugged fellows. Also will spare a few heifers. W. H. Graner, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.

## Stephenson's SHORTHORNS

Yearling bulls and early spring bull calves, reds and roans, by Cherry Knight 242761, by Barmont Knight and out of Cherry Bud. Every one a good individual. All vaccinated. Priced very reasonable. Shipment main line of the Santa Fe. R. C. STEPHENSON, CHASE CO., CLEMENTS, KAS.

## Registered Shorthorn Bulls!

20 bulls 11 and 12 months. Reds with a few roans. Sired by the sire of my 1913 show herd. All registered and extra choice.

K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan. (Atchison County.)

## SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

from 8 to 16 months old. Sired by Secret's Sultan

Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection invited. Farm near Clay Center.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kas.

**SHORTHORN BULLS AT PRIVATE SALE** 4 yearlings, 6 that are 8 to 10 mos. old. Solid Reds. All registered. R. S. Louszier & Son, Almota, Kan. (Norton County) Main line Rock Island

## PEARL HERD Shorthorns.

Valiant 346162, Marengo's Pearl 391962 and Orange Lover in service. 20 choice bulls 16 months old, reds and roans, for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kans.

roads. The offering will be an unusually strong one. Quite a number of the tried sows are daughters of the great breeding boar, Top Chief, by Chief I, a son of Old Chief Tecumseh 2d. Others are by Beatrice Exception and Jensen's Longfellow, a boar of immense scale, bred by John Miller of Iowa. The spring and fall gilts were sired by Smooth Wonder and Big Jumbo. Smooth Wonder weighed 950 pounds last fall and won third as senior yearling at Nebraska State Fair. Big Jumbo is also a boar of great size and was third prize winner at the same fair in strong competition. Smooth Wonder was sired by Beatrice Exception and his dam is a great sow, sired by the noted Iowa boar, Mable's Wonder. This sow is included in the sale, also three of her choice spring gilts that are litter mates to the great young boar raised by Mr. Lewis and now heading the good herd of J. L. Griffiths at Riley, Kan. Four extra choice spring gilts are out of the big sow the dam of Jensen's Longfellow. This great breeding sow also sells bred to Big Jumbo. Big Jumbo was sired by Big King, by Jumbo The Great, by Wade's Jumbo. The dam of Big Jumbo was the noted sow M's Giantess, by Big Price. The Lewis Polands have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. They have lots of scale along with size and Mr. Lewis sells them without the big fat that so often impairs their value as breeders. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Parties unable to attend may send bids to Jesse Johnson at Beatrice, Neb., in care of Mr. Lewis.—Advertisement.

## Prize Winning Poland Chinas.

W. E. Willey's February 11 Poland China sale, to be held at Steele City, Neb., will be the only sale of the season where daughters of Superba, the grand champion boar at San Francisco, can be bought. There will be 10 head in the sale sired by this great and undefeated sire and quite a percent of the offering will be bred to Superba 2d, his best son. One outstanding tried sow is a daughter of old Big Hadley. She is an 800-pound sow and was first in class at Kansas the past season. She will be bred to Big Bone's Son, the boar that sired most of Mr. Willey's show herd in 1914 and 1915. Included in the sale is the great sow Anna Price 34, grand champion sow at Kansas State Fair, 1915, under 2 years old and weighed 760 pounds. She is a daughter of Big Bone's Son and out of Anna Price 11th. Anna Price 34th is full sister to the sow that Judge Kemp bought at Mr. Willey's last sale for \$205. She raised a litter of nine pigs, one boar out of the litter selling for \$500. Three full sisters to Anna Price 34th are included in the sale all bred to Superba 2d. The \$500 pig just mentioned was sired by Superba. The Willey herd won over \$1,000 in cash prizes in 1914 and made a splendid showing the past year. Remember the World's Fair Superba was bred and fitted by Mr. Willey and won 25 firsts and championships before being sold by Mr. Willey. He was never defeated in the show ring. Willey breeds the big kind of Polands with quality enough to win at the best shows. If you like this kind write him for catalog and mention this paper. Jesse Johnson will handle bids for parties unable to be at sale. Send such bids sealed to Steele City in Mr. Willey's care.—Advertisement.

## S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

Trade has been so good with Ed Sheehy of Hume, Mo., that he has decided not to hold a bred sow sale as he had been his plan. You will notice that he has changed his card in the Poland China columns and is now offering a nice lot of bred sows and bred gilts. These sows and gilts are bred for early farrow to McWonder and the new boar, Long A Wonder. He is also offering big fall pigs and can furnish boar and gilts not related. Mr. Sheehy is sure his hogs will please you and therefore will ship to responsible parties on approval. Write him for prices and breeding. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Kentucky Stock Goes to Texas.

R. C. Pepper bought the past week from The Cook Farms and others of Lexington, Ky., 18 head of registered Jacks and saddle and Percheron stallions. They were shipped out to Hillsboro, Tex., and will be located at the fair grounds, where he will open a barn and handle Kentucky Jacks and horses. This is said to be one of the best loads of stock that was ever shipped out of Kentucky for Texas. The Cook Farms are headquarters for saddle and harness horses of quality and big Mammoth Jacks. This firm carries a regular card advertisement in this paper and our readers are requested to write for information and prices. Kindly mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

## Godman's Two Days' Sale.

J. A. Godman of Devon, Kan., will hold a big two days' sale February 3 and 4. On February 3 he will sell Percherons, including three herd stallions and 10 farm mares. On the same date he will sell five big Jacks, 22 mules and four registered Shorthorn cows. The big day, Poland China day, is February 4. On that day he will sell 40 bred sows and gilts. Mr. Godman has been buying the best bred sows that have been offered in the leading sales for several years. He is putting in a lot of these top sows as attractions in this February 4 sale. These sows are bred to his three big herd boars, Big Wonder, Dan Hadley 2d and Sure Expansion. Note the display ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and arrange to attend the sale. If you cannot attend the sale your bids may be sent to C. H. Hay of this place who will handle them in your interest.—Advertisement.

## Last Call Baker's Sale.

Everything is in readiness for the champion bred sow sale of W. Z. Baker of Rich Hill, Mo. While this is not a dispersion sale it will include practically all of "W. Z." show herd. Mr. Baker is moving to another farm where the improvements and fences will have to be rearranged to be suitable for hog raising; hence, he will be compelled to greatly reduce his herd. Here will be a splendid opportunity to buy some breeding stock which could not be purchased under other conditions. Don't put off going to this sale because you did not get a catalog, but come to Rich Hill, Tuesday, February 1, and get in on the bargains. If unable to attend in person write or wire your bid to C. H. Hay of this paper who will buy them as cheaply as you could buy

## JERSEY CATTLE.

**Lad of Nightingale** by the great Signal's Successor. 3 yr. old. Gentle. Keeping his halter. Write for price. L. P. CLARK, Russell, Kan.

**QUIVERA JERSEY COWS** pay at the fall. A few good bred cows for sale. Males for sale at all times. E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kansas

## LINSCOTT JERSEYS

First Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Est. 1878. Oaklands Sultan, 1st. Register of Merit sire in Kansas, is dead. Last chance to get one of his daughters. \$100. R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KAN.

## HEREFORDS.

**Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale** Also a few horned heifers. JOHN E. LEWIS, LANSKP, KAN.

**D. S. Polled Herefords** Herd Bull; 1 coming 2-year-old and 1 yearling. Registered. W. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas.

**Registered Hereford** herd bull for sale. Well bred and splendid conformation. JERRY STRITESKY, Irving, Kansas

## GALLOWAY CATTLE.

**Walter Hill's Galloways!** For Sale: 14 choice yearling heifers and six bulls same age. Also a few choice bred cows. Address: WALTER HILL, (Dickinson Co.), Hope, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas** Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

**FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS** for sale. 3 ready for service now. All out of A. R. O. dams. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

**High Grade Bull Calves** for sale. Sired by Alba Sir Mercedes Regis Vale 20039. Look up his breeding. W. H. Bechtel, Pawnee City, Neb.

**Sunflower Herd Holsteins** THREE bulls ready for service, real herd headers with breeding and quality, not merely black and white males at any old price, but bulls you might be proud to own and at right prices. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS



## HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm.

F. W. ROBISON, At Towanda State Bank.

## HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas

M. M. Mercedes, Pieter's Homestead No. 155587 at head of Herd. Pure-bred and high grade Holsteins, all ages. Large selection, 225 head to choose from. 150 springing cows and heifers, all the right type, in calf to pure-bred bulls strong in the blood of the best milking strains, to freshen soon, as well as fresh cows on hand. Our pure-bred heifers are choice, some with A. R. O. records under three years of age. 15 pure-bred bulls, ages 6 to 24 months all out of A. R. O. dams and from Record Sires. Bring your Dairy expert, the better informed the easier to please. Wire or write your wants.

GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS



## 260 Holstein Cows 260 and Heifers 260

If you want Holstein cows, springing or bred heifers see my herd. I have them. They are very large, good markings, out of the best milking strains, bred to purebred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. Want to reduce my herd. Will make bargain prices for thirty days.

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

## 200—Holstein Cows—200

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them. **Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325** 50 cows in milk and 40 that will freshen before January. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, crated ready to ship, \$20 each.

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



## Holstein Cattle Dispersion Clay Center, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 2

**48 HEAD** Seventeen cows from three to five years old, and 23 heifer calves coming yearlings that are well marked and from the best Holstein families in the country. The 17 cows will all calve between February 15 and April first and are bred to Forbe's Mutual Longfield, a registered bull with a reputation. I am also including my herd bull, Forbe's Mutual Longfield 5th.

In buying this young herd of Holstein cattle I have spent considerable time and money and it is with reluctance that I am selling out. But the scarcity of competent help and my inability to give it my personal attention has decided me to sell. My loss should be your gain. Write for further information. Everything except bulls are high grade. Address,

**Dr. R. H. Graham, Clay Center, Kan.**

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer; J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.



## RED POLLED CATTLE.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle. **C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

**Pleasant View Stock Farm** Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. **HALLORAN & CAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE** Choice young bulls, best of breeding. Prices reasonable. **L. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.**

## Red Polled Bulls

15 bulls ranging in ages from January to April yearlings. Inspection invited. Address for further information, **Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kans.**

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

**AberdeenAngus Cattle** Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

## ANGUS BULLS

1 good 3 yr. old bull, 1 two yr. old and 12 extra choice yearling bulls. Quality, with size and bone. **L. L. Kinsley & Son, Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson County)**

## ANGUS BULLS

Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and inspection invited. **W. C. Denton, Denton, Kans.**

## JACKS AND JENNETS.

## JACKS FOR SALE

3 Mammoth black jacks with mealy points; good performers; tracing to the best strains for quality. Age, from three to five years old. Address **A. B. HAGUE, KIOWA, KAN**

## Mammoth Jacks

10 Jacks from suckers to 6 years old. All that is old enough broke. Also 8 Jennets with foal. 17 years a Jack breeder. Write for full information **R. Ming, Robinson, (Brown Co.) Kan.**

## Two Registered Jacks

coming 3-year-olds, weigh 950 pounds and 1,000 pounds. Guaranteed all O. K. Would trade for an extra good young jack. One registered standard bred stallion sired by Thornfield. Gentle to drive. Three registered Shorthorn bulls from 7 to 12 months old. Reds and roans, best of breeding. 40 bushels of Sudan grass seed. For prices and description, write **H. M. WIBLE, HAZLETON, KANSAS**

## The Saunders Jack Co.

U. G. Saunders of Lexington, Ky., and Bruce Saunders of Holton, Kan., have shipped a car load of registered Mammoth jacks from the Saunders jack farm Lexington, to Holton. Two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high. Come to Holton and see as good a car of jacks as was ever shipped out of Kentucky. Write your wants to **Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kansas**

## Jacks and Jennets

35 big Black Jacks and Jennets for sale. 38 years' experience. We raise all we sell. We know what they are and our guarantee is good. Buy from us and save dealer's profits. We bred and raised John L. Jr., grand champion Topeka State Fair, 1914 and 1915. **M. H. ROLLER & SON, Jackson County, Circleville, Kansas**

## JACKS and PERCHERONS

40 Big Black Mammoth Jacks; Young Black Ton Percheron Stallions and Mares, Extra Quality. Reference the five banks of Lawrence, Farm, 40 miles west of K. C. on the U. P. and Santa Fe. **Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kansas**

## Jacks and Jennets

14 large, good boned black Jacks coming 3 to 7 years old. If you want a good jack at the right price or a few good Jennets we can deal. Write or call on **Phillip Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kansas**

## PUBLIC SALE Registered Jacks and Jennets

**BRONSON, KANS., FEBRUARY 15 15-HEAD-15**

Three Jacks and eight jennets of breeding age. Some extra good individuals and all of very best blood lines. For catalogue address **P. E. Moss, Bronson, Kan.**

Auctioneers, Cols. R. L. Harriman and L. D. Long.

them if you were there. Remember chances are good for a big futurity show at Topeka next fall. Some of these sows are bred for very early farrow and you all know what they can do in the show ring.—Advertisement.

## Dowden &amp; Partridge Duroc Sale.

A Duroc-Jersey sow sale of more than ordinary interest will be held by A. B. Dowden and Dale Partridge of Maryville, Mo., Friday, February 11. We say this will be more than an ordinary offering for the reason that the herd will rank with any individually and the blood lines are the very richest. One of the herd boars, Grand Model 5th, was shown at Lincoln and Sedalia, winning third at each place. In Grand Model 5th they have an unusually good hog. The 10 gilts in the sale are proof of his breeding ability. Another strong point of this offering is the ages of the sows. There are about a half dozen tried sows, 20 fall yearlings, a lot of spring 2-year-olds and the balance early spring gilts. They are sired by the following boars: Grand Model 5th, Crimson Echo, Mazingo Chief, Crimson Col. S. & B. Golden Model, Select Chief 2d, King the Col., and Select Gano. They are bred to the following boars: Grand Model 5th, Crimson Col., by King the Col., Model Chief, by the Missouri grand champion, S. & C's Valley Chief and Crimson Model, by Crimson Col. For the convenience of out of town buyers this sale will be held in Maryville. The offering is in splendid condition and is immune. Write for catalog and please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Stucker's Shetland Dispersion.

February 10, N. E. Stucker of Ottawa, Kan., will make a complete dispersion of his registered Shetland ponies. Mr. Stucker has recently disposed of his farm and is compelled to offer the ponies to the public at their own price. The ponies will be brought into the ring in their everyday clothes for Mr. Stucker has had no time to fit them. The offering will include 30 mares, 14 stallions, and two geldings. They range from 36 to 42 inches in height, some are solid colors, mostly black, but the majority are beautifully spotted black and white. The ponies are all broke to the halter their first winter and are kind and gentle. Mr. Stucker has been breeding up this herd for about 10 years. The foundation stock was show animals and imported stock. He realizes that in making a sale at this time he is making a great sacrifice, as it is too early for the best results, also the herd will not be prepared as most sale stock, and he has never shown them, therefore cannot expect a large number of breeders. There are no doubt a great many people in this state who are planning to buy a Shetland for their children this year and February 10 you will have a chance to get one at your own price. Don't let this opportunity slip by because you cannot spare time to attend the sale. Write for a catalog, make your selection and write C. H. Hay, the representative of this paper, in care of Mr. Stucker, who will buy one for you just as cheap as you could buy it yourself. We expect some bargains at this sale and urge you to send a bid. There is nothing that will do your child more good than a nice gentle pony. As one author puts it, "The child has in a pony a never ceasing source of pleasure and the benefit derived from the extra amount of outdoor exercise is hard to estimate."—Advertisement.

## Publisher's News Notes

An interesting booklet entitled "More Eggs" is being given away, free, by the Knudson Manufacturing Company, Box 722, St. Joseph, Mo. This explains how anyone can banish lice and mice, keep hens healthy and double the egg production. Send for a copy of this valuable, free book today.—Advertisement.

## Washington's Capital Gets Needed Outlet.

Olympia, the capital of the state of Washington, has now, for the first time in its history, adequate railroad connection with the rest of the state, with other Pacific Coast states and the East. This has been effected through a branch which now connects Olympia with the main line of the Union Pacific system from Portland to Seattle. Train schedules of the new line provide connection with several of the through trains, both northbound and southbound, including the famous Shasta Limited. A fine station has been provided at Olympia, conveniently located near the center of the business district and thoroughly up-to-date in equipment. Olympia will now have a better opportunity to develop as a city—not merely as a capital. The new train service has been in effect since January 1.—Advertisement.

## An Injured Horse

I have a horse that caught his right front foot and threw himself on that side, wrenching his ankle. This occurred about three months ago, and the swelling never entirely went away. On the inside of the ankle there is a small, hard lump. The ankle is not stiff nor sore enough to cause the horse to go lame. Can this lump be entirely removed? Would I have to stop working the horse while treating him? **FRANK HAYDEN, Granada, Colo.**

It seems to me that your horse in spraining the fetlock possibly detached one of the ligaments, or the ligaments pulled so severely on the bone as to set up an inflammation of the latter at the point where the ligament usually is attached. This inflammation is followed by the formation of a small bone enlargement which cannot be removed successfully. **Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State Agricultural College.**

The farm of the rich man who carries on farming for the pleasure of it may teach us some things; but, ah, how much more encouragement and inspiration are found in the work of the farmer who started in a small way, and against heavy odds made a success of farm operations!

## JACKS AND JENNETS.

**Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers** Always a good lot of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Saddle stallion, geldings, mares and colts. Write us fully describing your wants. **The Cook Farms, Box 436 Q, Lexington, Ky.**

## BARGAINS in Jacks and Percherons

Six jacks, two Percherons, all blacks; sound and good performers. I will sell you a good one as cheap as any man in the business. Come and see, or write. **LEWIS COX, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.**

## PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Has 40 big, black Mammoth jacks and jennets. Every jack my own raising; two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high, extra heavy bone, big bodies. I can sell you a better jack for \$500 to \$600 than most speculators can for a thousand. Come and see for yourself. They must sell. **E. BOEN, LAWSON, MO. 38 MILES N. E. of K. C. on C. M. & ST. P. 40 MILES S. W. of ST. JOE, on SANTA FE.**

## HORSES.

**Clydesdale Dispersion** Herd Stallion; 2 reg. colts, one 2-year-old filly. **C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Ks.**

**Imported and Home-bred Percheron,** Belgian and Shire Stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa**

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION** TWO YRS. OLD; black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write **M. E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANS.**

## Percherons at Private Sale

10 Percheron stallions from two to four years old. Two tried ton stallions. 20 mares from fillies to mares six years old. Brilliant breeding. Fully guaranteed. **W. H. Graner, (Achtison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.**

**Registered Percheron Stallions** 19 Ton and 2200 lb. four and five-year olds. 34 coming 3's. 17 coming 2's. Grandsons of International champion, PINK. 23 registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. **FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, Chariton, Ia.**

## Lots of All Kinds of Shetland Ponies

For sale. Write us your wants. 150 head of the choicest to pick from. All colors, lots of coming yearlings and coming two-year-olds. Disposition guaranteed, as we have used great care to select gentle stock. Won't do any harm to write us. **Johnson Pony Farm, Clay Center, Neb.**

## Harris Bros. Percherons 30 Stallions 60 Mares BARN IN TOWN

If you want Percherons come and visit our barns and pastures where you can see a splendid assortment from which to select. They are all registered in the Percheron Society of America, are strong in the best imported blood and have size, bone and conformation that cannot help but please you. We expect to sell you when you come because we have the right kind and at right prices. Write today stating when you will come. **HARRIS BROS., GREAT BEND, KANSAS**

## Bishop Brothers Percheron Stallions

Our stallions are two and three year olds. Very large, drafty type, with conformation and QUALITY. Pasture grown, fed in outdoor lots with outdoor exercise; the kind that make good in the Stud. If you want a stallion see ours. Prices are right; barn in town. **Bishop Brothers, Box A, Towanda, Kansas**

## Dispersion Sale of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

**Scranton, Kansas, Tuesday, February 8, 1916** 17 head registered. 12 head of high grades, the low-down, wide-out kind. All pasture grown; fed in outdoor lots with plenty exercise. The kind that will do you good. Write for catalog. Auctioneer: Col. M. C. Pollard **H. J. URISH, Scranton, Kan.**

## German Coach Stallions and Mares 80 Head From Which to Select

**11 Stallions** from coming 2 to 5 years old, also one of our herd headers, the Imp. Milon, 1st in 4-year-old class and Reserve Champion at St. Louis World's Fair. **Mares and Fillies** all ages. Practically all of our foundation mares are by grand champions both of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs.

These German Coach horses are large handsome, stylish, early maturing, easily broke and quiet in harness and mature into 1250 to 1650 pound animals. They have great endurance both for heat and cold and always ready for the harness. They are the kind the Germans use both in peace and war and are sure to grow in popularity in this country as their good qualities become better known. Our herd is bred in the purple and our prices are reasonable. Call on or write **J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Kansas**

## HORSES.

**REGISTERED Percheron Stallions** and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. **L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANS.**

## Bernard's Draft Stallions

The largest dealer in draft stallions in the West. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Same old prices. Percheron mares and fillies to trade for young stallions. Barns in town. **M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.**

## Two Registered Percheron Stallions

coming two years old from imported stock, weight 1750 and 1800 pounds. **J. H. MAPES, R. F. D. 3, SALINA, KAN.**

## Woods Bros. Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

(Successors to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.)



**AT THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS STATE FAIRS, 1915,** in the face of strong competition, our exhibit of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions won 21 championships, 21 first prizes, 9 seconds and 4 thirds. An unequalled record. We have on hand 75 HEAD of OUTSTANDING STALLIONS of the three breeds, imported and home bred, nearly all coming three and four years old; a few tippy yearlings and several aged horses of extra weights and quality. Barns Opposite State Farm. **A. P. COON, Manager.**

## Registered Percheron Stallions

19 Ton and 2200 lb. four and five-year olds. 34 coming 3's. 17 coming 2's. Grandsons of International champion, PINK. 23 registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. **FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, Chariton, Ia.**





## Big Poland China Bred Sows at Auction

In Sale Pavilion, Beatrice, Nebr.,  
Wednesday, February 9, 1916



40 Head: The Blood of Mable's Wonder, Smooth Wonder and Big Jumbo, 40. 6 Tried Sows, 4 Fall Yearlings, 30 Spring Gilts.

All bred for spring farrow to Big Jumbo, Smooth Wonder and Exception Big Price. Sired by Big Jumbo, Smooth Wonder, Top Chief, Beatrice Exception and Jenson's Longfellow. Combining the blood of the greatest sires of the breed. Much prize winning blood is included and nothing but high class individuals will be cataloged. The offering will be presented in ordinary flesh but just right to do the most good. Write early for catalog. They are ready now. Mention Nebraska Farm Journal when writing. If unable to attend send sealed bids to Mr. Johnson representing this paper, I guarantee every statement I make.

**C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Nebraska**

Col. B. E. Ridgley, Auctioneer.

Jesse Johnson will be present; send him bids in my care at Beatrice, Neb.

## Springbrook Stock Farm Sale

Double Standard Polled Durhams  
Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts  
And Percheron Stallion

**Lebanon, Kansas**  
**Friday, February 11**

13 D. S. Polled Durhams. 3 registered Shorthorns, consisting of our herd bull Goodenough X8933 one of the good bulls of the breed, three young bulls of serviceable age, and one summer male. 3 Shorthorn cows with calves by side, 2 coming 3 yr. old, 2 coming 2 yr old one summer, and 3 small calves of the D. S. Polled Durhams.

26 head Poland China sows and gilts. Our herd boar Ben No. 73945, by Big Ben Amazon, a March yearling of the 1,000-pound class is included in this offering. Also 10 tried sows and 15 spring gilts. These sows are out of such boars as Spring Brook Hadley, Big Ben Amazon, Long Jumbo Jr., and King of Kansas, and are bred to Ben and a good son of King of Kansas.

In this sale will be included our purebred Stallion Sammosette No. 44601, a 10-yr.-old black Percheron which we must dispose of on account of colts. A sure breeder and good individual.

We are leaving the farm, and are reducing our herds therefore are offering our best stuff which we would not have disposed of had we remained on the farm. Sale at farm, free transportation to sale. Write for catalog and prepare to attend sale.

**T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kans.**

Auctioneer, Col. John Brennan. Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

Lebanon is on the main line of the Rock Island. Good train connections.

## N. E. STUCKER'S DISPERSION SALE of Registered Shetlands OTTAWA, KAN., FEBRUARY 10, 1916

46 Head. 30 Mares,  
14 Stallions,  
2 Geldings, --46

Having sold my farm I am compelled to disperse my entire herd of registered Shetlands without any special preparation. These ponies run from 36 to 42 inches in height. Both solid colors and spotted, majority black and white. Sale in pavilion one block from depot at one o'clock sharp. Write for descriptive catalogue. This is your chance to buy the best and most appreciated child's pet. If unable to attend the sale in person, any bids sent to the representative of this paper or the clerk of the sale will be given careful attention.

**N. E. Stucker,**  
**Ottawa, Kansas**



From Actual Photo of One of Our Ponies.

Auctioneers, Rule Bros. E. A. Hanes, Clerk. Fieldman, C. H. Hay.

## Godman's Big Two Days Sale

**Devon, Kans., Feb. 3 and 4**

**Poland Chinas**  
**February 4**

40—Bred Sows and Gilts—40  
All tops sired by

Panorama's Son, Big Logan, White Sox Chief, Gold Medal, Tec. Hadley, Ex. Hadley, Prince Monarch, Long Prospect, Wedd's Long King, Wedd's Ex., Wale's Mo. King, Big Hadley, Kansas Grand Look, Elkmore Jumbo, C's Giant Wonder, John K, Bill Charters, Big Bob Wonder, Orphan Chief Price, Hoosier Giant and Frazier's A Wonder.

The offering is bred to the three great boars—Big Wonder, Dan Hadley 2nd, and Sure Expansion.

**Percherons**  
**February 3**

King 51018, by Oragenx 26110, weight 2,000; age 8 years.  
Teddy 81448, by son of Casino, weight 1,900; age 5 years.  
Royal 53850, by Alcalix 12803, black; 8 years old.  
10 Percheron farm mares—10  
5 Black Mammoth Jacks—5  
22 head of mules—22  
4 Registered Shorthorn cows—4

**Special Coach From**  
**Ft. Scott to Devon**  
**Send for Catalog**

**J. A. Godman, Devon, Kansas**

Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, C. B. Robbins, T. J. Macon, J. B. Duerson, W. A. Woods. Fieldman—C. H. Hay.

## BIG OX Immune Poland China Bred Sows Steele City, Neb., Friday, Feb. 11



50 Head in all, including daughters of Superba, grand champion at Frisco, 17 tried sows and fall yearlings, 30 spring gilts, bred to Big Bone's Son, sire of Champions. Some to son of Superba. Catalog free. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care.

**W. E. WILLEY, Steele City, Nebraska**

Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan, T. E. Deem.



## The Blood of Big Orange Big Joe and Big Tim

Tobias, Nebr., Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916



### 50 Immune Poland sows sired by and bred to great boars—50

15 tried sows as good as I am keeping and some of my very best producers. 10 fall yearlings sired by the great Maple Grove Orange. 25 selected spring gilts, by same boar and Mc's Big Joe by Big Joe. Tried sows will be bred to Maple Grove Orange. Fall gilts to Mc's Big Joe and the spring gilts to Maple Grove Big Timm, by the noted Big Timm. Among the tried sows catalogued are four daughters of Walker's Blue Valley, one by Guy's Price Wonder, one by Chief Big Bone, one by Exception Blue Valley. There is no bigger or better breeding than is contained in this offering. I am feeding and handling them so they will do the buyer good, and trust they will be appreciated sale day. Write for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Sealed bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson in my care at Tobias. Usual entertainment. Trains met at Tobias and Alexandria, Neb. Buyers and visitors alike welcome.

**Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Saline Co., Neb.**

Auctioneer—J. C. Price. Fieldmen—J. W. Johnson, Jesse Johnson.

## Duroc-Jersey Sow Sale

Maryville, Missouri  
February 11th, 1916

### 40—Head—40

of spring two year olds, fall yearlings, tried sows and a few spring gilts. Ten head sired by and 15 others bred to the great show boar,

### Grand Model 5th

OTHERS by Crimson Echo, Mozingo Chief, Crimson Col., S. & B. Golden Model, Chief Select 2nd, King the Col., Select Gano. Others bred to Grand Model 5th, Crimson Model, Crimson Col., by King the Col. and the promising young boar, Model Chief, by the champion S. & C.'s Valley Chief. A herd of quality and rich breeding. Sale held in town. No cold drives. Write for catalogue. Everything immune.

**A. B. Dowden and Dale Partridge**  
Maryville, Missouri

Fieldman—C. H. Hay.

Auctioneers—W. M. Putman and R. B. Hosmer.

## J. G. Burt's Poland China Sale

28 bred sows and gilts, Herd Boar,  
Elmo Lad and choice fall boars and gilts

Solomon, Kansas  
Monday, February 14th

SALE IN TOWN.

I am putting in nine tried sows, 10 fall yearlings and nine spring gilts. The tried sows represent the blood of Guy's Price Wonder, King of Orphans, Grandee, sired by the great boar Panarama, the son of old Expansion, Long King, by Long King's Equal and Solomon Hutch, by Hutch Jr., and he by Captain Hautch. The fall gilts represent the blood of Blue Valley and Nox All Hadley. The spring gilts are the tops of my last spring crop. Everything in the sale is either by or bred to Guy's Hadley. Those by him are bred to Elmo Lad, included in the sale. Catalogs ready. Address

**J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kans.**

Auctioneers—W. C. Curphey and others.

Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

## Howell Brothers Third Annual Sale of Bred Duroc-Jersey Sows and Gilts

Herkimer, Kansas, Monday, Feb. 7

### 50—HEAD—50

Fifty Tried sows Spring and Fall Yearlings, and Spring Gilts. Excellent individuals, backed by the very choicest breeding. Some of the Breeds most Popular strains will be represented in this offering.

The offering comprises the following, 15 tried sows; 14 Fall Gilts; 3 Spring Yearlings and 18 Spring Gilts. Representing these popular strains: The Colonel's, The Ohio Chief's, The Model Top's, The Climax's.

### BRED TO

18 bred to Elk Colonel, 178025, by the Grand Champion Perfect Col. Dam by the Champion Model Top. 13 bred to Gold Nuggett, 180011 by the Grand Champion. Good Enough Again King, a boar backed by 7 Grand Champions in an unbroken line. 4 bred to Queen's Climax, 108701, 8 bred to Violet's King, 190689, 7 bred to King's Best, 190691.

Write for our catalog which gives full particulars, terms, entertainment, transportation, railroad time tables, etc.

**Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kans. (Marshall County)**

Auctioneers—Col. H. S. Allen, Russell, Iowa and Col. H. H. Dailey, Fairmont, Okla. Fieldman—John W. Johnson. Clerk—A. Mayhew, Marysville, Kan.





Mr. Sidney R. Feil, President of The Feil Mfg. Co., is a Registered Pharmacist, a graduate of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy and the National Institute of Pharmacy. He has been engaged in laboratory work for more than 25 years. For many years engaged in compounding veterinary remedies.

# Worms and Indigestion Cause 90% of Live Stock Losses

"Besides ridding my hogs of worms, I know SAL-VET has saved me bushels of grain."  
A. H. Evans,  
Wingate, Ind.

"I have not lost a single sheep since feeding SAL-VET."  
Jno. E. Templin,  
Blanchester, Ohio.

Do you know that 90% of all your live stock losses are caused by indigestion and worms? That's what the Dept. of Agriculture says in one of its bulletins. It is estimated that the live stock losses during the past year were \$100,000,000 and that \$90,000,000 of this was probably due to worms and indigestion. Both conditions are preventable. Right now the thieving, blood-sucking parasites are at work in your farm animals. They kill off your pigs and lambs. They stunt the growth of many animals. They lessen resistance to contagious diseases. They keep stock gaunt and thin. They steal hundreds of dollars in stock profits from you every year. Get rid of these dangerous thieves! Clean them out of your herd! You can do it without risking a penny. I'll show you how — I'll prove it at my risk. I'll rid your stock of worms. I'll do it or no pay. Read my remarkable offer to feed your stock SAL-VET 60 days before you pay. I don't ask a cent of money in advance — just the coupon.

## Thousands Write Like This

"I have used SAL-VET for about two years, within which time I have not lost a single hog. Have fattened 74 head of May pigs that we sold December 10th, and which averaged 207 lbs. each. They took SAL-VET every day and never stopped growing. We cannot say enough for the merit of SAL-VET."

—F. R. Dalrymple,  
Carthage, Indiana.

**SALOVET**

TRADE MARK



REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

## More Proof from a SAL-VET User

"Before I commenced feeding 'SAL-VET' my hogs were poor, run-down and without appetites. I was advised by neighbors several times to stop feeding them my high-priced corn, and to sell them for any price, however small. But instead of doing this, as a last hope, I tried SAL-VET. The change in these hogs is simply wonderful. I will never allow any of my stock to be without 'SAL-VET' in the future."

Chas. Dunlap, Hudson, Ind.

## The Great WORM Destroyer

SAL-VET is the simple wonder-working remedy that rids all farm animals of their greatest enemy—worms. It destroys these deadly pests without bother or trouble to you. It is the medicated salt which contains no antimony. Stock eat just as much as their condition needs and **doctor themselves**. Unlike other worm remedies SAL-VET requires no dosing—no drenching—no starving. Let me furnish you a 60 days supply for your stock at my risk. I don't ask a single cent of pay in advance. I want you to see with your own eyes how the dull-eyed, thin, scrawny, rough-coated, worm-infested animals in your herds will improve when fed SAL-VET, which destroys the blood-sucking parasites that drag them down in weight, health and vitality. The old appetite will return—the digestion will improve—they will put on flesh better, gain faster and grow into profits for you. SAL-VET is not only the best stock remedy on the market but the cheapest. Costs only one-twelfth of a cent a day for each hog or sheep and one-third of a cent for each horse or head of cattle.

## The Great Live Stock Conditioner

## Send No Money — Just The Coupon

Just fill out the coupon — tell me how many head of stock you have and I will supply you enough SAL-VET to last all your stock 60 days; you pay the freight charges when it arrives and feed it according to directions. If SAL-VET does not do what I claim and you make a specific report in 60 days, I'll cancel the charge; you won't owe me a penny. Address

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President

**THE FEIL MFG. CO., Chemists**  
Dept. 49 CLEVELAND, OHIO

"SAL-VET is doing good work; since feeding it to my cows, my cream test has increased five points."

—N. O. Johnson,  
Palmer, Minn.

"One of my horses was full of worms. I fed him SAL-VET and it expelled them. Since then, he has been taking on flesh at a wonderful rate, and has kept in good condition."  
Wm. Ross,  
Rt. No. 1, Greenfield, Michigan

**THE FEIL MFG. CO.**  
Dept. 49-1-29-16 CLEVELAND, OHIO

Supply me enough SAL-VET to last my stock sixty days. I agree to pay the freight, feed it as directed, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it fails and I so report specifically in 60 days, you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing.

I have ..... hogs ..... sheep

..... horses ..... cattle.

Name .....

P. O. ....

Shipping Sta. .... State .....

**Fill Out Coupon Mail To-day**

"SAL-VET has done more than you claim. I had Cholera in my hogs, but after I got the SAL-VET and used it according to directions, my hogs stopped dying and my pigs are all fine."—C. P. BETTIS, Anthony, Kan.  
"Just before my order of SAL-VET arrived, my hogs were taken sick, but began feeding it at once, and saved eleven out of twelve hogs. I give SAL-VET the credit, because my neighbors who have not been feeding SAL-VET, lost all of their hogs from the same disease."—A. G. PETERSON, Fredonia, Kansas.  
"Your 'Sal-Vet' has rid my horses of all worms, since which time they have more life and look sleek. It also rid my hogs of worms, so that they made much quicker gains. My cows have also had access to 'Sal-Vet,' and wintered even better, and yielded more milk than ever before, although on less feed."—ELLIS G. MULL, Gypsum, Kansas.

"We have lots of sick horses in this county. Our own horses have been fed 'Sal-Vet' and up to this writing are all right."—H. H. AVERY, Clay Center, Kansas.  
"SAL-VET has come up fully to your promises. Have been keeping it before my horses all the time, and have never had horses do as well. Have found it equally good for hogs."—ANDREW KOSAR, Prop., Star Herd O. I. C. Swine, Glasco, Kansas.  
"Have found 'Sal-Vet' such a great benefit to my stock that I can testify that I have gained from its use, more than the keg cost me."—E. J. COX, Zenda, Kansas.  
"Before I gave SAL-VET to my hogs, they had no appetite, nor did they digest their food very well. After feeding SAL-VET only ten days, every animal on the place had a good appetite, and their digestion had greatly improved. My hogs have certainly done well on SAL-VET."—B. F. ROSEBAUGH, Rt. No. 3, Barnes, Kansas.

## Look For This Label!



on Sal-Vet packages. Don't buy 'Sal' this or 'Sal' that. Get the original, genuine Sal-Vet prepared only by The Feil Manufacturing Co., Chemists, Cleveland, Ohio.

Don't be deceived by imitations.

**PRICES** Each 40 lbs. pkge. .... \$2.25  
" 100 lbs. " ..... 5.00  
" 200 lbs. " ..... 9.00  
" 300 lbs. " ..... 13.00  
" 500 lbs. " ..... 21.12

Special discounts for large quantities. No order filled for less than 40 lbs. on 60 day offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages. 60 day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog or sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages. Thousands of dealers sell Sal-Vet at above prices but in the far West and South the prices are a little higher on account of extra freight charges.