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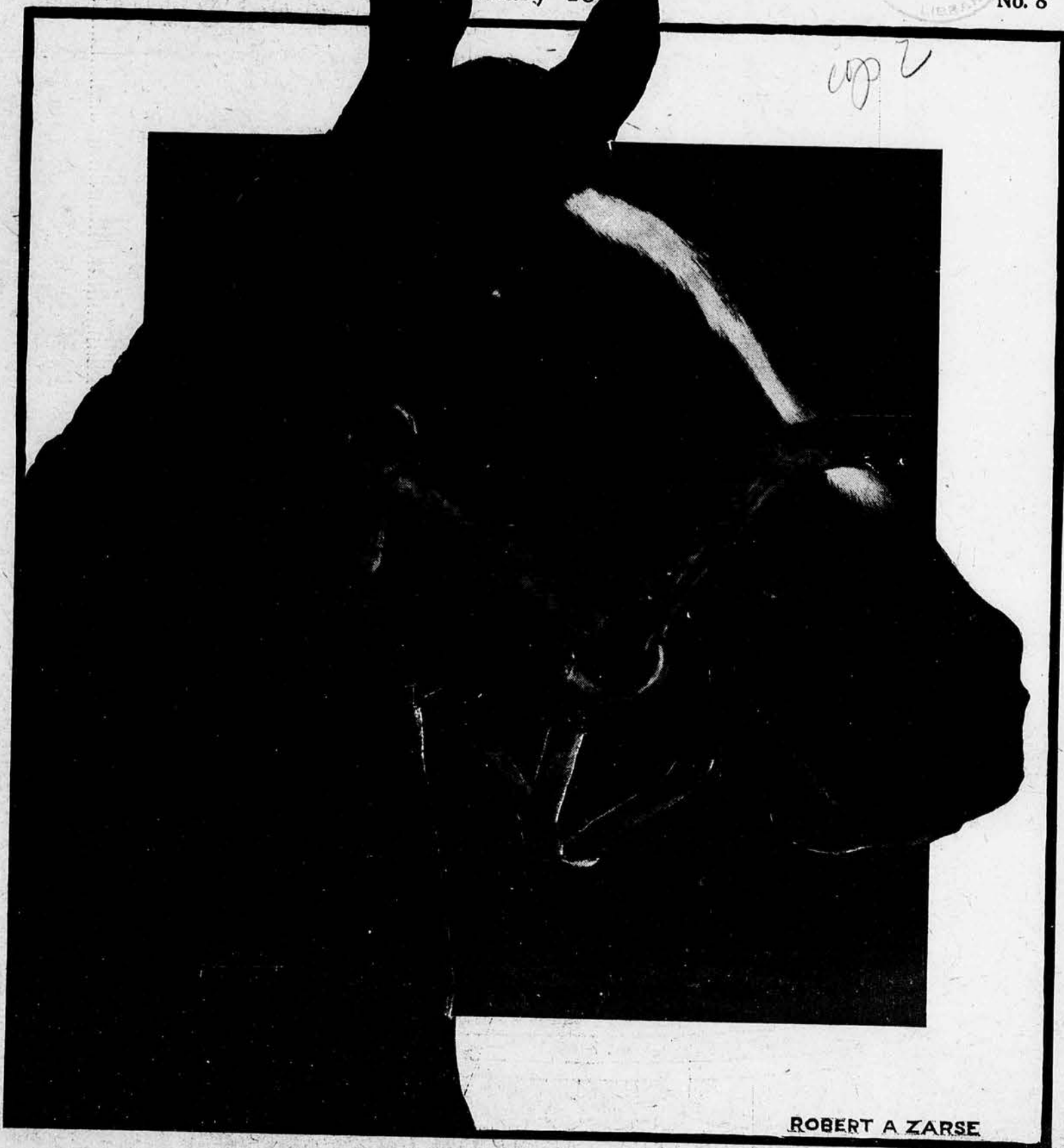
The FARMERS MAIL

AN BREEZE

Vol. 46

February 19

No. 8



ROBERT A ZARSE

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

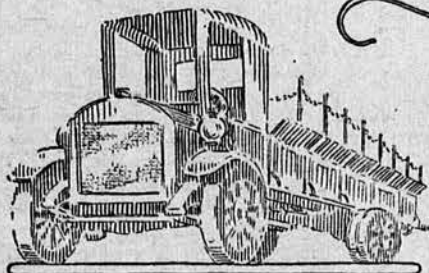


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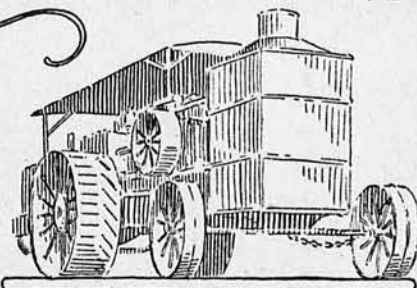
TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 19, 1916

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

Motors Trucks and Tractors



THE INDOOR SHOW AT
KANSAS CITY WAS A
FINE DEMONSTRATION
OF MODERN POWER



MODERN motors had a big inning last week at Kansas City. Both tractors and motor cars held the interest of the visitors, of which a very large proportion were farmers. The motor car show had about 150 exhibitors of motor cars and accessories, with exhibits worth more than 2 million dollars. The value of the tractor exhibits was almost 1 million dollars, and most of the leading tractor firms were represented.

The tractor show was in charge of the Kansas City Tractor club, a co-operative organization formed to place the tractor business on a higher and more efficient basis. It was held in a large tent, with about 30,000 square feet of floor space, not far from the Union Station. This tent was packed every day with interested farmers and dealers, and they made a mighty careful study of the 1916 tractor designs. The average paid attendance during the leading days was more than 4,000—and when you can get 4,000 men a day to pay real money to see engines and their accessories it is evident that the business has arrived at a mighty important place in the development of the agriculture of the Middle West.

FARMERS ARE STUDYING

But there was an even more convincing indication of the importance of the business than the size of the show, and that was the very evident amount of study given power farming by the visitors before coming to Kansas City and their efforts to get information while there. All of the tractor salesmen and experts spoke of the remarkably long time the visitors gave to every exhibit, and the deeply technical questions they asked. The Kansas farmers who attended this show went there to get information, and they stayed until they got it.

Many of the visitors remained several days, and it was interesting to hear them talk of their impressions. Men from all sections agreed that there is certain to be a big development in power farming in Kansas in the next two years. Some difference of opinion existed about the degree of development, as was to be expected where men represented different sets of conditions. The opinion is general that the greatest advance in power farming in Kansas will come in the wheat belt of the central part of the state.

Small tractors, and those of medium size as usual at tractor shows and demonstrations in the last two years attracted the most interest. Several makes of large engines were shown, and they received considerable attention, but it was mostly from the men who had some special need for large power, such as might be needed in threshing, in addition to the ordinary farm work. Obviously there will be a considerable sale of large tractors in Kansas for work which requires more than ordinary power, but the greater demand will be for the smaller sizes.

"The big attendance and the evident determination to get at the real merits and adaptations of the different makes and sizes is encouraging," said Guy H. Hall, of Hall Brothers & Reeves Motor company, the secretary of the show. "I believe this display will have an important educational benefit in developing the tractor business, and this is needed. There is no question that the tractor business will grow rapidly, but to keep it directed properly it is necessary that the salesmen and buyers should be informed in regard to its progress. Therefore a show of this kind has a most important place; our big attendance shows this. It gives the buyers an opportunity to compare the leading makes of tractors and gives a good chance to determine the engine best adapted to their needs."

The quality and design of the different makes were carefully considered, and there was a great deal of talk about the "ultimate tractor," whatever that may be. It is quite commonly believed by farmers, judging from the men who saw this show, that the tractor business is now going through a stage which the motor car business went through several years ago, in which too many designs of construction are used. The belief that "there will not be such a great difference in the designs of the engines at the Kansas City Tractor show two or three years from now" was quite frequently heard. There is of course the best possible opportunity to see this difference in construction when all of the engines are together.

WHAT THE SHOW MEANS

But after all it is not a matter of large attendance, or the crowd's interest, or the Tractor Show's success. The important thing is the significance of a show of this kind as related to the development of farming in the Middle West, and more especially in Kansas, the greatest tractor state. It indicates a new era of more profitable and more satisfactory farming for the Middle West. It shows that the agriculture of this section is to be placed on a new basis, where greater power, more thorough cultivation, larger yields and big profits will be the rule. Along with this will come the eliminating of much of the waste and hard work which has been the rule with the methods of the past. This will give more time for study, for progress, for the development of the really big rural life, based on contentment, which is within reach. Power farming is certain to have a larger part in this than now is realized, even by most of the leaders in the movement.

The motor car has a place, which is supremely important, along with the tractor in helping in the growth of Kansas farming. In addition to a definite utility value it also has a pleasure value which probably has done more than anything else in the last five years to lead the country young folks to see the pleasures of rural life. There were 74,212 motor cars in Kansas January 1, and a large part of these are owned by farmers. This is well shown by the high proportion of cars in the leading farming counties of the state; Pawnee county leads with one automobile to every 22 persons.

Practically all of the visitors who went to Kansas City to see the tractors went to see the motor cars also. This show was held in the J. I. Case building, and it took up 140,000 square feet of

space on four floors. Most of the latest models of the leading cars were shown. There was much discussion among the farmers in the crowds as to the relative value for farm purposes of the different makes. Probably the most important thing about this discussion was the interest aroused by the trucks, especially by the sizes adapted to farm needs. It is quite evident that there will be a considerable use of trucks for hauling farm products in Kansas in the next five years, especially on places which have a specialty, such as on the fruit and truck farms. There already are many farms in Kansas where trucks are being used profitably. For long hauls in the city where rapid work is desired it has been shown that they are efficient.

The exhibit of accessories, which took up one floor, was of the very highest educational value. Many of the visitors spent a half day or more studying these helps which have been worked out to making the operation of a motor car easier or cheaper. Especially did the metal garages get attention, and a great many were sold. The motor car trailers, to hitch on behind the car on a camping trip also attracted much interest.

The fact that the motor car business has been so successful in the last two years, in a time when this was not true of all industries, was mentioned frequently. In speaking of this Harry M. Jewett, president of the Paige-Detroit company, said:

"Seventeen months ago when the war broke out the inclination was to slash appropriations and cut down on sales effort. 'Let's keep our money in the bank until we see what is going to happen,' was the way most persons felt about it."

WHY THE MOTOR BUSINESS WON

"In the motor car business it looked as if a small panic was on. Millions of dollars were tied up in production schedules. It seemed almost certain that the demand for cash abroad and the natural conservatism of the banks would make it impossible for dealers to get enough to take their regular allotment of cars after they were produced."

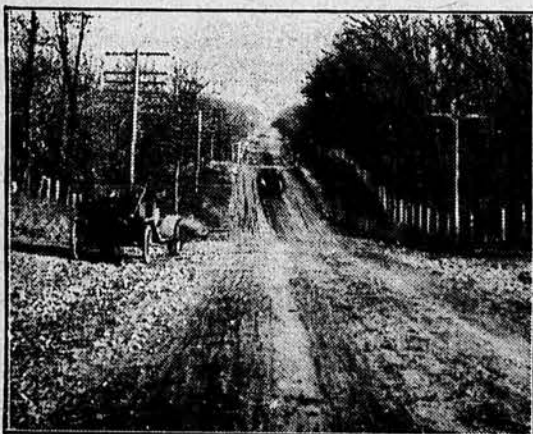
"The natural thing to do was to cut down selling forces, put the factories on half time and save as much from the threatened wreck as possible."

"That is just what would have happened had it not been for a few level headed, far-seeing men who knew something of the psychology of the crowd and had an abiding faith in the stability of the country. These few men instead of retrenching threw on a few pounds more steam in the advertising and selling departments. They talked optimism and common sense, and by the force of their example swung the entire industry into a constructive campaign of confidence."

"Instead of suffering disaster, the motor industry has enjoyed the most prosperous year in its history. Hundreds of thousands of men have been given employment. Allied industries have been benefited and the country's prosperity promoted."

Both the tractors and the motor cars are "in right" with the farmers of Kansas. This show indicated that they are to develop together. Tractors perhaps have been somewhat behind the motor cars in progress, but they are gaining rapidly. Much of the growth of the tractor industry is due to the success of the motor cars.

The tractor and motor car shows at Kansas City in 1916 will in time be mentioned as the beginning of a new era; the motor epoch in farming in the Middle West. This will be an epoch of power, progress and prosperity. The early light of this high vision of the future was seen by the visitors at Kansas City. Motors will take an increasingly important part in Kansas agriculture.



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

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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

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 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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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

The Sad Case of Brazil

Brazil is the largest republic in point of area in the world. It covers a territory approximately 200,000 square miles greater than that of the United States. It has natural resources as great or greater than those of this republic. It has a standing army of about 30,000 men. It has a navy so insignificant that it is rarely mentioned among the navies of the world. The navy of Spain, even, is more powerful than that which is supposed to guard the shores of Brazil.

The advocates of preparedness say that after this war in Europe has ended the warring nations, hungry and lusting for conquest and blood will be looking for rich fields to invade.

Here is Brazil with its almost unlimited wealth plunging into the future in a state of utter unpreparedness. A few old and second hand battleships. An army of 30,000 men!

Of course the victor in the present contest will send a fleet over immediately and take possession. That, at any rate, is the logic of the militarists. And yet so far as I have seen no one had been thoughtful enough to warn that vast and unprotected republic of its awful peril.

So far as I know the republic of Brazil is going along in its fancied security unaware that at any moment it is likely to be invaded; its great and opulent cities, especially its capital, battered to pieces by the guns of an invading fleet and its citizens reduced to a state of vassalage.

Why in the name of all that is holy doesn't Roosevelt get busy? Why doesn't he proceed to Rio Janeiro and with bared teeth warn the inhabitants of that great republic of their deadly peril? He is overlooking something.

Assuming that there is no such thing as honor among nations and that they are restrained from conquest only by the presence of superior force, it is certain that they will seek the easiest prey where the loot will be greatest and the danger of successful resistance the least. Maybe, however, it is to Brazil that Teddy has gone. It is reported that he has started south. It may be that with cunning purpose he has concealed his real objective and within a few weeks the somnolent natives of this ungarded South American republic will be roused from their lethargy by the loud gnashing of Roosevelt's teeth as he rages up and down the banks of the mighty Amazon.

Wants Advice

How old must one be before he can enter West Point or the Naval Academy? What education does one have to have and how is admission to either of the schools secured?

What place is one trained for and what are the salaries of the officers? Does one stand a fair show of obtaining one of these positions? What are the expenses of one attending?

Would you advise a young man in high school who has moderate means, to go through college, enter one of these schools or learn some other business? What are some of the businesses you would advise one to take up?

I have thought of civil and other kinds of engineering; also banking or commercial business but cannot decide which course to pursue. I have a fair education, and like to be among business men and in a business center, but my poor penmanship has caused me to hold back from deciding on any of these courses.
 Hunter, Okla.

Every senator and member of congress is entitled to have one cadet at the military academy at West Point. The President is permitted to appoint forty cadets at large. Usually the appointments are made one year before the date of admission to the academy. The candidate for admission to West Point must be between 17 and 22 years old and free from any defects which would render him incapable of performing military service. He must pass satisfactory examination in English grammar, composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography, and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States; United States history and the outlines of general history. The course at the academy covers four years. During the attendance at the academy the cadet is paid a salary of \$600 a year, and he is required to live on that salary. At graduation the cadet is commissioned as second lieutenant at a salary of \$1700 a year. As he is promoted his salary increases as follows: First lieutenant \$2,000; captain \$2,400;

major \$3,000; lieutenant-colonel \$3,500; colonel \$4,000; brigadier general \$6,000; major general \$8,000.

Two midshipmen are allowed for every senator and member of congress, and ten at large are appointed annually by the President. Cadets to the naval academy must be between 16 and 20 years old. If the candidate is between 16 and 18 years old, he must be at least 5 feet and 2 inches high and weigh at least 100 pounds. If he is between 18 and 20 he must be at least 5 feet 4 inches in height and weigh at least 105, 110, 115 pounds, according as he is 18, 19, or 20 years old. His entrance examination is about the same as the examination for admission to West Point. The course at the naval academy covers four years. The cadet is allowed \$600 a year while attending the academy. At graduation he is commissioned as ensign at a salary of \$1700 a year. The succeeding grades above ensign are junior lieutenant; lieutenant; lieutenant commander; commander; captain; rear admiral. George Dewey was made an admiral by act of congress.

Anthony is Against It

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 29 inclosing your plan for an industrial army and suggestions for its training. I am familiar with your views on this subject, having read several editorials which have heretofore appeared in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

You probably want me to say exactly what I think about it, and I will say frankly that I do not believe your plan is practicable. It reads mighty well and it is difficult to pick flaws with the idea on the face of it. A combined industrial and military training undoubtedly would be a fine thing for the young men of this country, but from what I know of modern military requirements it would not make an efficient military force ready for immediate action. One of the things a great many persons fail to understand, and I do not believe you thoroughly realize it, is that nowadays even the army that we have is a great working machine in order to maintain itself up to date in all the developments of modern military science and training. Our commissioned officers work harder than any other class of professional men in this country that I know, and the regular soldier likewise is working three times as much as he used to, and has mighty little idle time.

While I do not believe the country is ready for it I do believe, absolutely, that if every young man at some time between 18 and 21 was compelled to serve at least six months with the colors, it would be excellent training for him, and I believe the time is coming when we shall have to have a universal military service founded upon such a preliminary training of the youth of this country. I agree with you that part of your plan could be included with this idea, that is, that during the six months of field training which every young man should have, and which would be a fine thing for his physical development, he could have short courses of instruction which would brush him up mentally as well.

Another thing, your plan is so stupendous and far-reaching in its effects that I am afraid it would be difficult to work out. For instance, there are more than 4 million young men in this country between 18 and 21; between the ages you mention, 16 and 22, there probably would be seven million. To enlist all these boys for six years would involve such a stupendous and cumbersome military and educational establishment and its expense would be so enormous that even this great, rich, powerful government of ours might break its financial back in the attempt to handle such a problem.

But I shall be very glad, indeed, to present your idea to Congress and when the opportunity arises shall offer the plan before the House and have it printed in the Record.

In my opinion a regular army of reasonable size, say of 150,000 is absolutely indispensable to this country to do our national police work, which consists in garrisoning for the purpose of preserving order in our foreign possessions, the Philippines, and Hawaii, and the Canal Zone, and other stations about the country, especially in the proximity of the great cities so as to be handy for the preservation of order during times of internal strife should such arise.
 Washington, D. C.

The foregoing letter is in reply to a letter of mine suggesting the plan of a great educational and industrial army. Mr. Anthony very frankly and courteously states his objections to the plan, which objections are not surprising. I may also say that I am glad he has stated his objections as frankly as he has for it gives a chance to weigh and consider them.

Congressman Anthony's first objection is that this would not make an efficient army ready for immediate action. Possibly that is true, but it certainly would make a vastly more efficient force than the citizen army proposed by Mr. Anthony with a compulsory service of six months. My opinion is

that it would prove to be the most efficient force ever known in the history of the world. You would have here a very large body of well drilled, well educated young men who would not be in the army because they were forced to go there by law, but because they want the opportunity to obtain the best practical education ever offered to young men in any country in the world.

Mr. Anthony's second objection to the plan I have suggested is that it would involve a burden of expense that could not be borne even by this wealthy country.

In this Mr. Anthony's mind is still obsessed with the old military notion of an army which is always a burden of expense because it is a non-producer. My plan would make every member of the industrial army a producer and I believe that after it is once thoroughly organized and systematized the army would very nearly if not quite pay its way. Certainly the burden of providing these young men this education and physical training would not be greater than is imposed on the general public now in providing the means of education for the young of our land.

Under the plan I have suggested it would not be necessary to pay the members of the industrial army such large wages as are now paid our regular soldiers, for the reason that every ambitious young man, or at least millions of them, would be glad of the opportunity to acquire this education and drill and have their clothing and food provided with very small wages in addition.

Of course this is a guess, but my opinion is that a million young men could be trained in this industrial army at a net expense of one half the amount of money we spend on our present army. Our present regular army is built on the military ideas that prevail in the military monarchies of Europe, especially the German military idea. It tends to create a military aristocracy and military snobocracy. It is undemocratic and has resulted in filling the country with deserters with a price offered for their arrest.

A friend of mine who has an enviable military record and who is quite an ardent advocate of military preparedness, told me a few days ago that in mingling with regular army officers he had found scarcely one who is not pro-German in his sympathies. There is a reason for this. The West Point training tends to make the cadet at that institution an admirer of the German military system. For the same reason that he is pro-German this army officer is also in favor of military conscription. Congressman Anthony, from his long association with these army men and his position as a member of the committee on military affairs, has evidently imbibed the view point of the regular army officer and he too is in favor of universal military conscription. Of course the six months he suggests is only a starter. If that plan were adopted it would not be more than two years until the regular army officers would be claiming that six months training amounted to nothing and that in order to have a really effective army the period of compulsory service must be for at least two years.

Mr. Anthony figures that seven million young men would crowd the ranks of my proposed industrial army. That is vastly better than I hope for, but if true it certainly relieves the necessity for compulsory military service and certainly it is better if we ever should have to fight that we have an army made up of highly educated men who are in the service of their own free will than that we should have an army made up of conscripts.

The plan I have suggested will not in all probability meet the approval of any of the regular army officers at Washington. They do not want a democratic army. In fact down in their hearts they have no use for a democracy. They believe in a military aristocracy.

Not Satisfied in Texas

I wish to submit a few facts which may be of benefit to some poor fellow and keep him from losing money. I came to this gulf coast country from Kansas five years ago, as thousands of other northern people did and I want to say to others who did not come here, stay where you are and keep your money. I am telling the truth when I say that not one man out of twenty has made any money farming here and fifteen out of twenty have lost everything they had. This is no farming country and a very poor truck country. The soil is very poor. Potatoes will not make

the seed the first year on new land. Corn will not make any crop on the new sandy land. On the gulf coast land anywhere in Texas or Louisiana you must fertilize if you want to raise a crop.

In the winter and spring it rains too much and drowns out the crop and the rains are followed by excessive drouths. Often there will not be a drop of rain for 90 days. That has happened every year since I have been here and the same condition prevails all over the coast country in Texas and Louisiana. Turkeys seem to do well here in the South but chickens do not. They always seem to have something the matter with them.

A hen will not lay so many eggs here as in the North and the chickens do not develop so fast. Every man I have seen who tried raising sheep here has lost money, even good sheep men who made money on sheep in the North. Some make a little money raising rice, but there is as much lost as made and many a man has gone broke at it.

Grain cannot be kept for any length of time on account of the weevil and if a sack of flour stands long it gets worms in it. You cannot often get oatmeal even in tin cans that is free from worms. It is certainly a lovely climate to live in, but no place in which to make money. Land that was bought here five years ago from \$60 to \$80 an acre can now be had without paying any rent on it. This is not even a good cattle country, as ticks are vicious and many cattle die from anthrax and other diseases. Neither do the cattle grow so large as in the North. A 3-year-old here is no larger than a 2-year-old of the same breed in the North. Still men can and do make money here with cattle. Thousands of acres of fine grass go to waste here because there is no market for hay.

I have put the truth in mild form not only just as I see it, but as hundreds of persons know it to be.

Provident City, Texas.

Registering Farm Names

A and B both own farms in same county but not in the same neighborhood. A has named his farm; had a sign painted and erected possibly a year ago, but never had it registered. B takes a notion to name his farm. He goes to the record and finds the name he selected not registered. So he has it recorded. A gets wise to what B has done. So he goes to the county clerk next day to register his name. Mr. Clerk informs him that he issued B a certificate for this name only the day before. A insists that he still wants to retain the name he has, so tells the clerk he will use the same and add "Stock farm" to it. Did the county clerk have the right to issue to A a certificate? And if he did I suppose the clerk would have to register as many as came as long as they were designated as different kinds of farms. For instance, we say there are 25 kinds of farms and they all want the same name only designate them as different by one word. What protection does one get by recording a name, if as many others as want to can use it? This clerk's certificate reads: "No person shall be entitled to the use of said name for any other farm in this county."

Valley Falls, Kan.

I think A was clearly entitled to register the same name as B has selected with the addition of the words "Stock farm." The law in regard to registration of farm names reads:

Any farm owner in this state may, upon the payment of \$1 to the county clerk of the county in which said farm is located, have the name of his farm duly recorded, provided that when any name shall have been recorded as the name of any farm, such name shall not be recorded as the name of any other farm in the same county, except by prefixing or adding designating words thereto.

By adding the words "Stock farm" A comes clearly within the law.

Berry Boxes

Will you please inform me concerning the law in regard to berry boxes? Does the statute make any regulation as to size or shape of boxes? Up to the present we have used the liquid or wine quart and marked them $\frac{3}{4}$ quart. A few days ago I read that a federal law concerning berry boxes had been passed. If there is such a law, state or federal, will you please inform me of the same?

2. What shape and size boxes are used by the Wathena Fruit association? Can you give me the name and address of the president of said association also the name of berry box manufacturing firms?

Arkansas City, Kan.

Sec. 9747 General Statutes of Kansas provides that "berries and small fruits whenever sold in boxes shall be sold in boxes containing a standard dry quart or dry pint, and if said boxes contain less than this amount the information must be given to the purchaser or such packages must be labeled with a statement of the net contents."

No particular shape of boxes is required. So far as I know the federal law only requires that the true weight or contents shall be marked on the boxes.

I do not know the name of the president of the Wathena Fruit Growers association. A letter addressed to "President Fruit Growers' association," Wathena, Kansas, would reach him. I am not informed as to the kind or shape of the boxes used by this association. That information, also the place of manufacture could be obtained from him.

For His Country

My friend Frank Fockele of LeRoy, Kan., sends me a marked copy of his paper, the Reporter, from which I clip the following:

Another of my brother's sons has given his life for his country. Heinrich Fockele, whom I have mentioned on several occasions fell on December 29 during the terrific fighting around Hartmann's wellerkopf in France. This I learned from two letters, one from his mother and sisters who live at Paderborn and the other from my sister who lives at Wanne, Westphalia. Heinrich was a remarkably bright, clean, capable, and promising young man, about 32 years old. During my visit in Germany in the summer of 1913 we were much in each other's company and I learned to love him almost as my own. I tried my best to persuade

him to come to this country. But his prospects in life were too promising, and besides, "Why should I go to America?" said he, "I love Germany." Now he is gone. He died for the country he loved.

The letters were written a few days after his death and no particulars were known. This leaves three of the brothers still at the front, one in France, one in Russia and the other in Serbia. Heinrich had been decorated with the Iron Cross for bravery in action and promoted repeatedly for efficiency. When he fell he was leading his company. I probably will get more particulars from my nephew Theodor Fockele who is the oldest of the family and has not been called out, because he is in government service—the revenue department.

It is interesting to read the letters from these German women. "Don't worry about us, we will fight our way out," (wir werden uns schon durchschlagen) is a favorite German expression. "Our enemies think they can starve us into submission," writes my sister, "but they are mistaken. It makes our soldiers mad and they fight so much harder. Of course," she says, "it is hard on the babies and old and sick, who cannot eat the food of a robust, healthy person. Milk and butter and lard are hard to get and very dear. So is rice and other imported food."

It appears that the various municipal authorities look after the food supply and regulate the prices. Sister sends a price list of food articles which went into effect December 18, 1915, for the city of Wanne. Here are some prices:

Potatoes, 100 pounds sell for \$1.08; kriegsbrot (warbread) 6 pounds for 55 cents; rye meal 5 cents a pound; country butter, 55 cents; smoked ham, 56 cents pound; bacon, 56 cents; turnips and cabbage, 1 cent a pound; onions and sauerkraut 4 cents a pound. What a nice business the Kansas farmer's wife could do with Germany, if the allies had not stopped the parcel post service!

FRANK FOCKELE.

In view of the sorrow which I know my friend Frank Fockele feels on account of the death of two of his favorite nephews, I do not want to say anything which will grate upon his feelings. I have no doubt that these two fine, young Germans, one of them killed several months ago and the other, as shown by this letter, on December 29, died fully believing that they were giving their lives for a noble cause and that the sacrifice was necessary. My own opinion is that they were sacrificed on the altar of as cruel an imperialism and militarism as ever cursed the world.

It was an unnecessary sacrifice. The blood of these young men cries out against the men who caused their slaughter. Why are these splendid young Germans called out to fight and kill equally splendid young Frenchmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Canadians and Australians, or be killed themselves?

What is to be gained by this war? Suppose Germany wins, will the people of Germany, I speak now of the masses, be better clothed, better fed or better housed as a result? No. On the contrary there will be mourning in nearly every German home. Taxes will be tremendously increased and life will be made harder for the poor. The best of Germany's sons either will have been killed as have these two nephews of my friend Frank Fockele, or what is worse, maimed for life and compelled to spend the rest of their years on earth continual sufferers.

The war was begun—and I believe it will prove to be a mistake—with the hope that it would increase the power and wealth of the privileged classes who make up the military and commercial aristocracy of Germany. The young Fockeles and other millions of fine, young men were the pawns to be sacrificed in order that the kings and queens and nobles might win the glory and the spoils.

No braver soldiers ever fought than these young men, incited to deeds of special daring by the gift of an iron cross, and exalted enthusiasm produced by the belief that they were fighting for a noble cause. It is the cruel sacrifice of these young men which intensifies my hatred of war, and my indignation against the men responsible for it.

The Tramp Problem

In the editorial column of your paper there appeared some months ago an article under the title of "The Tramp Problem."

I take great interest in your editorials, and especially those along the line of sociology. I read the article, "Tramp Problem," and pronounced it good; but it contained one statement that I did not understand. It was this as near as I can recall your words: "A beggar is the worst indictment that society can have." Please explain that statement. I do not see that society is at fault because I fall in life. Every man is the maker of his own fortune. Success is here for him; if he fails, I think, it is largely his own fault.

Sklatook, Okla.

BLAINE JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson did not read the statement quoted in an editorial, but probably did read it in a communication. I agree with Mr. Johnson that most of us are largely responsible for our failures, at least to the extent that we could have done much better than we do. There is, generally speaking, little excuse in this country for any man's being a beggar if he is possessed of health and a sound body with a moderate degree of mentality.

Nevertheless, I also agree with the writer from whom Mr. Johnson quotes that a beggar is an indictment against society. We should have such an economic system that there could be no excuse for an able bodied beggar. Under our present system the able bodied beggar claims charity on the ground that he cannot find employment and therefore is forced to beg. Now while it probably is true that his unemployment is the result of some fault of his own, unwillingness to work, inefficiency or bad habits, you cannot say for certain in many cases that such is the case. We know that there are men who are willing and anxious to work who have at times found it impossible to find employment, and therefore are compelled to ask for char-

ity. You cannot tell, unless you happen to be acquainted with the beggar and his habits, whether he is one of this unfortunate class. There is no way, either, that you can investigate his case and for fear that you may be letting some deserving man go hungry if you do not contribute, you give the beggar a dime or maybe a quarter.

The chances are that you have given your money to one who is not entitled to help or sympathy but you do not know that, and so having parted with your coin you mentally pat yourself on the back with the thought that you have done a rather kindly, noble deed. The man who becomes a beggar, who consents to eat the bread of charity, loses one of the finest things in human character, his self respect.

Now why are beggars? Certainly, there is enough useful work that needs to be done to keep every able-bodied person busy. An economic system which permits a part of the able-bodied citizens to sponge their living off the industrious, producing class of society without rendering any service in return is a faulty system.

The world owes no able-bodied and mentally competent person a living, but every person born into the world is entitled to the opportunity to make a living. Any system which deprives him of that opportunity is not only unjust, but is economically unsound.

It is, therefore, my opinion that society, through the instrumentalities of government should provide by public works the opportunity of employment to every able-bodied person. Under such a system there would be no possible excuse for the able-bodied beggar, and if there were such the doctrine should be applied to them that "he who will not work, neither shall he eat." And right here I might say that this doctrine in my opinion should be made to apply as well to the children of the rich as to those of the poor. The mere fact that a man has inherited money should not relieve him from the obligation of service to society.

As to Commission

A and B are partners in a real estate business and have an office. C lists his farm of 240 acres with A and B for sale making a price of \$14,000 on all three 80's and also offers to divide it and sell the home quarter for \$8,000 and the extra 80 for \$6,000; he also agrees to pay a legal commission of 5 and 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in case of sale.

A finds a man who wants to buy land and takes him and shows him over C's farm and introduces him to C as a prospective buyer. After a few days' delay the buyer offers A \$8,000 for the quarter. A calls C over the 'phone and tells him of the offer and C says as it has been some time since he made that price he would have to have \$8,000 net to him and A and B could get their commission over that price. As A had priced it at \$8,000 he could not get his prospect to come up. As A and C had been near neighbors and good friends for a number of years A did not try to force him to accept the offer as A did not want to make trouble. So the matter was dropped. A few days later C called A by 'phone and asked him to meet him at a nearby town as he had something of importance to tell him. A met him as agreed over 'phone and C told him that the buyer had been to see him about buying the place and had said they could now go ahead and make the deal without A and save the commission. But C told him if they dealt he would have to pay commission and he would not do that. As A was intending to move to a farm he turned over all unfinished business to B and moved out of the state. In about 60 days after A left C sold the 240 acres to A's prospect, whom he introduced to C, for \$15,000. C says another agent made this deal. Now are A and B entitled to a commission? A and B still work real estate business together sending prospects from one to the other.

Please answer through Farmers Mail and Breeze. A SUBSCRIBER.

It is rather unsafe to give positive advice in a case of this kind without knowing more of the facts than this letter discloses. There is an intimation here that the farm may have been listed for sale with other real estate agents than A and B. If so the agent who did in fact, consummate the bargain of sale, would be entitled to the commission. It would seem in this case, however, that C acknowledged that the sale was brought about by A of the firm of A and B although he now says that some other agent made the sale.

Again there is a question as to whether A did not, by neglecting to claim his commission or the commission of his firm at the time the offer was made by the prospective buyer, release C.

If A and B had a contract with C to sell the land for a given price, no definite time being fixed within which the sale must be made, and they brought to C a buyer who was able and willing to pay the price agreed upon between C and his agents A and B, then A and B were entitled to their commission whether the sale was actually made or not for they had fulfilled their part of the contract.

The question now is whether they have not slept on their rights. In a case of this magnitude before beginning any action in court the real estate agents should submit all the facts and circumstances to a fairminded and competent attorney.

Civil War Veterans

Can an old soldier of the Civil War who is drawing a pension of \$30 a month get an increase to \$72 a month provided he is wholly disabled and has to be washed, dressed and put to bed, he having suffered a stroke of paralysis more than a year ago?

Winfield, Kan.

SUBSCRIBER.

He would have to get his pension increased by special act of congress. Take the matter up with your congressman.

More Clover Is Needed

**It Is a Crop
That Grows
on Poor Soil**



**Care in Seed-
ing Is Needed
on Every Farm**

RED CLOVER deserves far more attention in Kansas, especially in the southeastern part, than it has so far received. This is an excellent legume for its place, which in general is on the soil, such as some of that formed from shale, on which it will grow well but on which alfalfa will not succeed. In general the farmers of the state have never worked up much enthusiasm over the crop, as the small planting well indicates, there being but 103,776 acres of clover in the state in 1914. In some ways, especially as a rotation crop, Red clover has an advantage over alfalfa, and there is a good place in Kansas for a planting several times larger than the present area.

For many years the acreage of Red clover was held down by the belief that it would not grow in Eastern Kansas. This was especially true in Woodson county, which has been markedly deficient in its acreage of clover. The crop is quite generally adapted to Eastern Kansas conditions, and it will grow on most of the fields there unless they are acid or poorly drained. In common with all of the other legumes, Red clover is very fond of limestone, and unless plenty of this essential is present in the soil it will pay to apply it.

Red clover grows best on a clay loam soil as a rule, but it will do well on a great range of soil types. In southeastern Kansas, in Wilson county for example, it may be found growing on both hardpan land and on soil formed from the decomposition of sandstone. The adaptation of clover to this sandy land varies markedly with the subsoil. If the sand is overlaid with clay at a depth of not exceeding 18 inches, the clover will do much better than if the subsoil is sand.

One of the finest things about Red clover is that it fits into a crop rotation so well. Its place in the rotation will vary with the conditions, of course, but as a rule in Kansas the best crop to follow it is corn. Clover will add much humus and nitrogen to the soil, and will make the soil conditions favorable for the growth of the corn. If a small grain crop like oats or wheat is planted after clover, it is probable that there will be so much available nitrogen in the soil that an excessive growth of the stems of the plants will be forced, and they will fall down, and the crop will be lost.

There is much dispute in Kansas about the proper time to sow clover seed, but most farmers prefer to sow it the first week in April and harrow the seed into the soil. Of course, it is true that good results have been obtained by sowing the seed on the last snow, but it also is true that seed sown at this time may sprout and come up, only to be killed by later cold weather. The danger of this loss will be avoided if the sowing is delayed until April.

Much of the clover is sown in Kansas with a nurse crop, and wheat is the best crop of this kind. It will tend to ripen slowly and will let the sunlight in to the clover plants gradually, so there is not a great deal of danger of them being killed. This is not

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

true when some other plants are used as a nurse crop, oats for example, for there still is quite a dense shade on the land when the crop is cut. Some farmers prefer to sow clover without a nurse crop, and there are years when one runs a better chance of getting a stand when this is the rule, but as good profits can generally be made from the nurse crop, it will pay to grow one, if a crop like wheat is used that usually will not injure the clover. In speaking of the seeding of clover with a nurse crop, J. M. Westgate, a Kansas man, now a specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture in the growing of legumes, says:

"Where no difficulty is experienced in growing Red clover, it is the customary practice to seed with some nurse crop. In sections growing winter wheat it usually is seeded on the wheat in early spring, when the alternate freezing and thawing of the honeycombed ground covers the seeds sufficiently to render a good stand reasonably certain. In sections where the seeding of spring-sown grain is the rule it is the general practice to seed the clover either with or immediately after the grain. In light sandy soils the two may be drilled into the grain furrows, as under such conditions the deep covering of Red clover is an advantage. On other soils it is necessary to cover the clover to a less depth than the grain, and this may be brought about by seeding the clover in front of the drill shoes or by seeding it after the drill and harrowing it in. When seeded in the spring on a fall-

sown grain, wheat is the usual nurse crop, but rye is more favorable to the growth of clover, because it produces less shade than wheat. If the rye is used in the spring for pasturing, the trampling incident to the pasturing will assist in covering the clover seed.

"Of the various nurse crops, oats is perhaps most unfavorable to the growth of the clover on account of the dense shade produced; but the value of the oats crop itself makes it often to be preferred to such crops as barley, which is less injurious to the clover because it makes less shade. The main advantage of a nurse crop is that a grain crop is produced, avoiding the loss of the use of the land for one season. In sections where there is frequently a lack of timely rains a nurse crop greatly decreases the chances for a successful stand of clover."

There are some Kansas farmers who can do a good job of sowing Red clover seed by hand, but the proportion is not large. Most of the men who can do a good job of sowing clover seed by hand are the older farmers; few of the younger men have learned the art. There are several good seeders on the market that one can use, of which the leading ones are the wheelbarrow and knapsack types.

There is a great deal of poor clover seed sown in Kansas every year, and it is important that before one sows the seed he should be certain it will grow well. A sample of the seed should be sent to the department of botany of the Kansas State Agricultural college at

Manhattan if one is in doubt about the seed, and a report will be made on it free of charge. If one prefers, a test may be run at home. Here is the method recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture:

From the Red clover seed, separated from all impurities, a counted number, as 100, should be taken just as they come. These seeds should be placed between layers of moistened cloth or paper or merely covered in a bed of sand or light soil. The germinating receptacle should be held at the temperature of a living room, varying between 65 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Between the third and sixth days, the sprouting ability of the seeds should be shown. Seeds which at the close of a week are still hard, not yielding to the pressure of a knife blade, are "hard" seeds, and are to be considered little better than dead seeds for sowing. It should be borne in mind that the sowing value of the seed is represented by the amount of true clover which will germinate with reasonable promptness. Thus, if four-fifths of a sample is pure clover and but three-fourths of this clover will sprout, then only three-fifths or 60 per cent of the original seed as offered will grow. The examination of the seed is facilitated by the use of a magnifier; one is easily obtainable for about 50 cents.

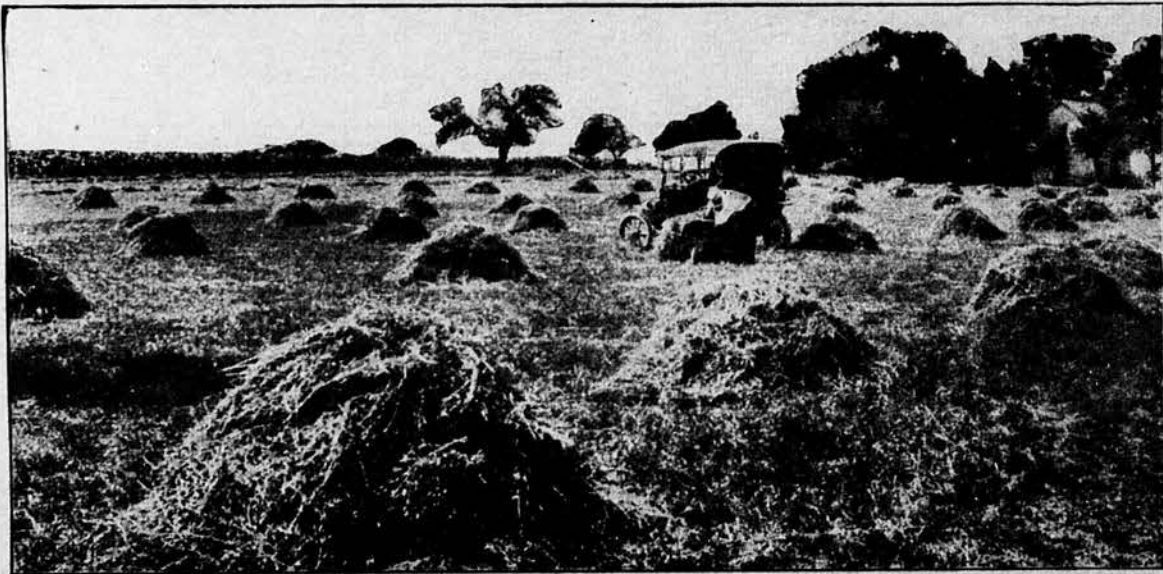
Red clover should be cut for hay when the stems have just passed full bloom. At this stage, there is a maximum amount of protein and dry matter present, the leaves are still intact and the stems are still green. When there is a large acreage of clover to be harvested, it is well to start just a little sooner than this, for it is better to harvest clover hay a little before the proper time than too far past it. When the crop is at full bloom it is very full of sap and rather hard to cure, but by the time the leaves are half brown—and it does not take it long to reach this stage—it is getting woody rapidly. Too many farmers wait until the hay is full of crude fiber before they harvest it; many growers harvest a crop of clover straw instead of clover hay.

In curing clover hay, the aim should be to get it to the barn with the least loss of leaves and the least possible exposure to the weather. To save the leaves, it is essential that most of the curing should be done in the shock or windrow; and the plants should be raked just as soon as they become well wilted. If they are raked at this stage, the leaves will continue to pump the moisture out of the stems, and the whole plant will dry out together. On the other hand, if most of the curing is done in the swath, the leaves will shatter and fall off when the crop is raked, even when the stems still have a high moisture content. And while these leaves make up but about 45 per cent of the plant they contain more than two-thirds of the protein, so it is important that they should be saved.

A side-delivery rake will do the best work in raking clover hay, if the ground is not too rough. It throws the hay into a loose windrow and al-



Sweet Clover in Bloom.



A Field of Sweet Clover on Shale Formed Soil in Southeastern Kansas. This Crop has Done Well on the Poorer Lands in that Section, Especially in Allen County.

(Continued on Page 18.)

Kill the Canker Worms

Work Must Be Done Promptly for Best Results—
Get the Bands Ready Now

By G. A. DEAN

ELMs and some other shade trees in a large portion of Kansas were partly, and in many cases completely, defoliated by the spring canker-worm last spring. The injury done by the canker-worm was not confined to the shade trees. Many apple orchards also were injured. Many shade and orchard trees were killed while others were weakened and made susceptible to the attack of wood borers. In spite of this serious loss, many failed to realize the importance of combating the insect until it had done a large part of its destructive work. It is not known just how numerous they will be the coming season.

the trunk of the tree. The paper bands should be put on the trees the first warm days of February. The sticky substance should be renewed whenever it hardens. In order to close all crevices between the tree and the band, a strip of cotton batting (cheapest grade) about 2 inches wide should first be placed around the tree, and this covered with the band of tarred paper. The paper should be drawn snugly enough to press the thick band of cotton into the crevices. The band can be fastened at the end with three

The "tanglefoot" should be spread upon the band with a wooden paddle, leaving a smooth coating about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. On badly infested trees it is sometimes necessary to comb or renew the sticky substance frequently, as many of the females may be able to cross the bands over the dead bodies and wings of males, which may completely cover the sticky portion of the band.

The use of sticky bands is especially recommended for large elms or other shade trees that are difficult to spray.

from 2 to 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water. This method is recommended for orchards and small shade trees. The first spraying should be done as soon as the foliage is partly expanded and before the trees bloom, and the second spraying should be given as soon as the blossoms fall. In other words, if the apple trees are sprayed thoroughly for the control of the curculio and the codling moth they never are seriously injured by the canker-worm. Usually the first spray, also called the cluster-cup spray, is the more important, as the young caterpillars are much more easily killed.

To make a successful fight against



They are, however, almost certain to prove a serious pest, and every effort should be made to keep them from injuring the trees.

In the case of shade trees or a few fruit trees, a simple method, and one that gives excellent satisfaction, consists of banding the trunk of the tree with a sticky substance to prevent the ascent of the wingless females. The best method is to smear the sticky substance on bands of heavy paper, such as building paper or tarred paper, bound to

sharp-pointed tacks about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. If the paper band is much wider than the narrow cotton one it will cover it completely, and avoid the unsightly appearance of cotton showing either above or below the edges of the paper.

A number of substances of a sticky nature may be used, such as pine tar, coal tar, printer's ink, and dendrolene, but the best substance, and one that remains sticky for the entire season, is "Tree Tanglefoot," a preparation that you should be able to buy at your drug store.

If the sticky substance is applied directly to the bark it will show as a disfiguring mark for many years, while if applied to bands of paper as described, the band can be removed from the tree at any time without leaving any sign or scar. Moreover, so much more of the "tanglefoot" is necessary to fill the cracks of the rough bark in making an efficient barrier that the cost equals that in the banding method.

The caterpillars may be destroyed by spraying with arsenate of lead, using

canker-worms, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of beginning promptly. If the banding method is used, the bands must be on the tree early enough to prevent the ascent of the wingless female moths, which takes place during the first warm days of February or March. If the spraying method is used, the spray must be applied just as soon as the worms appear, which usually is about the time the apple tree unfolds its leaves.

Better Cherries for Horton

I have a cherry orchard with the trees planted 10 feet apart. They were set about 12 years ago. For the last three years they have been dying very rapidly, mostly when the fruit is ripe. I now have but 30 trees left of the original planting of 125. What should be done? How should a hotbed be prepared? When should cabbage, tomato and mango seeds be planted in these beds? Horton, Kan. A. L.

The average life of a cherry tree is comparatively short in this country, and when they reach the age of 10 or 12 years, unless they have been given the best of care during the previous years, they usually fall prey to some disease. First, termites, or white ants, work about the crown of the tree. Second, bark beetles, sometimes called shot hole borers and peach borers also bother. Of the fungous diseases serious to cherry trees we find that crown gall weakens the resistance of the tree and leaf spot (Cercospora) usually does a great deal of damage to the foliage, especially in a season like 1915. For these diseases no control measures are entirely successful except for leaf spot. The termites are sometimes controlled by the use of tobacco dust placed about the roots of the trees. Shot hole borers cannot be removed from the trees because they are present in such large numbers, as a general rule. However, they usually work in trees that are otherwise diseased and will not as a usual thing attack the better trees. Peach borers may be removed by the wire method or by injecting carbon bisulphid in their burrows. Not knowing the conditions as they exist, I cannot say definitely but I rather believe that the trees are too far gone for control. Cabbage and tomatoes that are to be raised for outside planting are usually

sown in boxes or flats about the middle of February and transplanted early in March. If possible set them 4 inches apart each way, to develop good, stocky plants. It usually is better to harden off the plants by setting them out of doors. If cold frames are to be had this will be the best means for doing this work, but if not they may be put out of doors during the day time when the temperature is not too cold to harden up the tissues and make them less susceptible to injury after planting. Cabbage plants that are hardened usual-

The old idea that only lawyers may be trusted to make laws, teachers to improve schools, and preachers to set the moral standard, is waning. Let all who have an interest in these things take a hand in making them good.

ly take on a dark blue color and are then in an ideal condition for transplanting to the garden. Tomato plants are more tender than cabbage and should not be exposed to cold temperatures. Mango peppers should be started the last of February or the first of March. When 3 or 4 inches high set them 4 inches apart each way. They are ready to transplant to the garden when danger of low temperatures is past.

The heat for hotbeds is commonly supplied by the fermentation of horse manure, that from highly fed horses and of practically the same age being by far the best. Mix with litter or straw, as the manure will not heat well if too dense. It should be piled in a

long, narrow, square topped pile, not wet. Allow it to ferment. If the weather is cold and fermentation does not begin, the mixing of a little hen manure to one part of the pile, or wetting with hot water, will start the heating. In order to secure uniform fermentation, the pile should be turned occasionally, and all lumps broken up. When the pile is steaming throughout, it is ready for the hotbed. This is usually from two to 10 weeks.

Hotbed frames are sometimes set on top of the pile of fermenting manure, in which case the pile should extend for about a foot around the edges of the frame, to hold the heat. It is best, however, to have a pit about 2 feet deep. If the bed is to be permanent, the pit may be a foot wider than the frame and be walled with stone or brick. Upon the bottom of the pit, place a layer 2 or 3 inches deep of straw, leaves or any coarse material. Then place a layer of manure 18 to 20 inches deep, a thin layer of leaf mold or other material above this, and lastly a layer of 4 to 8 inches of loam in which the plants are to be grown.

The hotbed should be placed on the south side of a building or other good windbreak, and care should be taken to have a good drainage. Three by 6 feet is a convenient size for the sash, and as many of them may be used as desired. The frame should be higher at the back, a very good proportion being 12 to 15 inches at the back, and 8 to 10 inches at the front. The sash may be of glass, but many growers prefer muslin, and muslin is very much superior if the hotbed is to be used for sweet potato plants.

The hotbed may be made as early in

the year as desired, but for common use, growing early tomatoes, lettuce and radishes early in March generally is the time. Care must be taken not to water the bed too much, as this will cool the manure and stop fermentation. The bed should be ventilated frequently during the warmest part of the day.

A cold frame has no bottom heat, other than that derived from the sun. It consists of a frame of the desired size, with a glass cover, so arranged that the bed may be ventilated. These frames are placed near the buildings in a sheltered spot or in the open field as desired, and the plants may be transplanted from them when the settled weather arrives, or the frame may be taken up and the plants left standing where started.

F. S. Merrill.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Holstein Breeders to Herington

The Holstein breeders of Kansas will meet at Herington, Wednesday, March 1, to form a state association. Dr. W. H. Mott of Herington, a leading Holstein breeder, has letters from a large number of the leading breeders of the state saying that they will attend the meeting.

Herington is on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, and it also is on the Missouri Pacific railroad. The Herington business men's association will give a banquet to all of the visiting breeders. A general discussion will be given of Holstein breeding. It is believed that a state association is much needed, and that it will do much to advance the interests of the breed. Every Holstein breeder in the state should attend.

The S. & S.
Auger Twist
Moldboard

Here's the Secret of Good Plowing

Note the long, sweeping lines on this Janesville plow bottom. Note how the long point runs back and out almost to the extreme to get an easy slicing cut under the furrow. And how the moldboard turns over in a long, flowing curve which curls the furrow as neatly as if molded with a trowel. The shape of the plow is long and narrow. It follows the lines of least resistance from the share point to the heel of the moldboard. It does not raise the furrow, nor kink the soil. Instead, the furrow flows in a long, auger twist that lightens the pull on the team. The moldboard buries all the trash and scours clean as a plate all around the field.

JANESVILLE PLOW With S. & S. Auger Twist Moldboards

This is the plow that won the championship at the big plowing matches year after year. It turned over the neatest looking fields—buried all the trash and stubble—left the depth and width of the furrows uniform—broke up the ground thoroughly. The excellent work that Janesville plows did in these fields shows the kind of work they can do in yours.

Make One Plow Do All Your Plowing

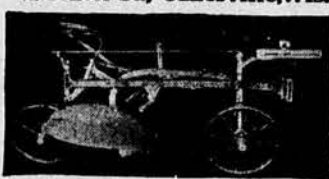
This Janesville S. & S. bottom will turn any soil you farm—sod, corn land, sticky loam or heavy clay. It takes the place of a sod breaker—it's just what you need as you rotate your crops year after year—you can make one bottom do all your plowing in any field with least work for yourself and the team.

This bottom also works perfectly on tractor plows. Leaves the furrow uniform whether going one mile an hour or four. We can supply Janesville S. & S. bottoms in gangs of 2 and 3 plows for tractor plowing. Two or three bottoms in gang plows—also in single bottom walking and riding plows.

Write for Book FREE

Read how you can take hard work out of plowing for yourself and team. Also ask about Janesville Harrows, Disc Cultivators and Corn Planters. We have been building farm machinery for 57 years. Write today.

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42 Center St., Janesville, Wis.



S. & S. Bottoms on Sulky, Gang and Walking Plows

Build It Yourself

Here is the first real, practical idea for a perfect home-made concrete mixer ever yet produced. Endorsed by all farm papers, by concrete engineers and by hundreds of users. You make it with a few 2x6's, an oak barrel and a few castings. Send your name and get full instructions and

Blue Print PLANS FREE

It will mix 2½ cu. ft. at a batch. Has self-tilting dump, runs by hand or 1 h. p. engine. Will keep from 2 to 6 men busy. Does finest work, equal to any \$200 machine—and costs you almost nothing in comparison. Just drop me your name on a post-card today. Full instructions and blue print plans will come at once. FREE.

SHELDON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 4430 Newark, Neb.

Mix Your Own Concrete

Sprays Help the Fruit

Careful Attention is Needed With the Equipment to Keep it in Good Condition

By J. R. Cooper

FOR THE money and labor invested, spraying yields larger returns in Kansas than any other investment a fruit grower can make. Spraying materials are not expensive when compared with the benefits derived from their use. Material enough to spray the average tree, 20 to 25 years old, during the entire season, will cost from 10 to 14 cents, according to the mixture used, and will vary from year to year as the cost of chemicals varies. Labor for applying four sprays will amount to about 12 to 14 cents a tree. This brings the total cost of labor and material for spraying up to 22 to 28 cents a tree. The outlay of, say, 25 cents for spraying will not only increase the yield, but give a better quality of fruit so that it will command a much higher price on the market.

Of late years there has been such a marked difference between the quality of the sprayed and unsprayed fruit, especially apples, that one of the first questions asked by a prospective buyer is, "Did you spray your fruit?" If answer is in the negative, the chances are that he will pass by the product of the unsprayed orchard as not worth considering.

The most economical sprayer is one which delivers the mixture in such a way as to cover the trees thoroughly in the least possible time. Spraying may be done effectively by using a hand sprayer of 1 quart capacity, but the time required for the thorough application is too great if much spraying is to be done. The things to be considered in buying a spraying outfit are: size of the orchard to be sprayed; power of the outfit; capacity and durability of the pump, hose, extension rods, nozzles, and agitator.

Gasoline power outfits are now made in many sizes. They usually are designated by the number of nozzles which the capacity of the pump will supply. A two-nozzle (mist) outfit will usually deliver 3 to 4 gallons a minute. The capacity of the machines ranges from this up to the six-nozzle types which deliver from 10 to 12 gallons a minute. These machines cost from \$125 to \$350, depending upon the capacity. Hand power sprayers are cheapest and most practicable for orchards of less than 300 trees, unless labor is scarce.

The size of pump to purchase is determined largely by the time required to make the petal-fall application, since the time available for making this application is limited.

The engine should always be powerful enough to operate the pump easily when running at full capacity. Engines which depend upon speed for their power are more likely to give trouble than those of slower revolution. However, engines are now so perfected that little trouble is liable to occur, if the electrical connections are kept tight, batteries kept strong, and the supply of gasoline well regulated. The greatest enemies of the gasoline engine are a monkey wrench and an inquisitive disposition.

A pump, to be satisfactory, should be made of such material that the parts will not corrode by coming in contact with the spray material. Bronze or brass resists all sprays but lime-sulphur. When using this mixture the pump should

be thoroughly washed out each night. The linings of the pump cylinders should be easily detachable so that they may be removed when worn. Enamel linings are proving very satisfactory for pumps when lime-sulphur sprays are used.

The air chamber should be so large that the liquid will be delivered in a steady stream. The cylinders should be large enough that the pump will not have to work faster than 50 strokes a minute. At a higher speed than this the valves may not operate perfectly. Three cylinders give a more even pressure than two. Detachable valve seats are necessary in order that the valves may be easily cleaned. A good relief valve is indispensable. It must be of large calibre and so accurately regulated that whether the nozzles are shut off or turned on, a steady pressure is maintained. A reliable pressure gauge is necessary and should read to at least 350 pounds. Hose which will withstand a pressure of 300 pounds is preferable—50 foot lengths are best—and should be equipped with couplings with long shanks to prevent the hose from blowing off. Bamboo extension rods with aluminum centers are superior to brass lined rods. Two sets of nozzles, Bordeaux and mist types, are necessary for satisfactory results. The propeller type of agitator is the most efficient. Agitation is one of the most important factors to be considered in spraying.

Bordeaux mixture is one of the oldest and most widely used of the common fungicides. It is more effective than any other fungicide on apple scab, apple blotch, bitter rot, and black rot, and is fully as effective in the control of practically all other fungous diseases which may be controlled by summer spraying. However, there is danger of burning the foliage and russetting the apples if used during prolonged wet weather or while the fruit is very young and tender. There is little danger of russetting apples after they are one-third grown. Small fruits and grapes are, in most cases, not susceptible to Bordeaux injury.

Bordeaux mixture is made by combining a solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) with a solution of lime. The copper is the active agent. The addition of lime neutralizes the injurious effect of the copper sulphate by combining with it to form copper hydroxide, which is insoluble in water. In this form, it adheres better to the foliage.

The ingredients are combined in various proportions, depending upon the season of the year and the kind of plants to be treated. Most varieties of apples

and pears may be sprayed with a more concentrated solution than cherries and American or European plums. These fruits will bear, however, without injury, a stronger solution than peaches or Japanese varieties of plums. In fact, these last named fruits cannot be treated successfully with Bordeaux mixture. Standard Bordeaux is usually 4-4-50, or with poison included 4-4-2-50. This means that there are 4 pounds of copper sulphate, 4 pounds of lime, 2 pounds of arsenate of lead—when the poison is added—and water to make 50 gallons.

Lime-sulphur can be purchased in a concentrated



Spraying With a Heavy Pressure.

form, or it can be made at home. This solution has come to be widely used as a summer fungicide. It is also used as a contact insecticide in some cases. For dormant spraying—a spray before growth starts in the spring—for the control of San Jose scale, and some other insects of similar habits, it is superior to any other spray. As a summer spray, lime-sulphur is a preventive against apple scab and many less important summer diseases. However, it is not nearly so effective against apple blotch and bitter rot as Bordeaux mixture. In sections where these diseases are prevalent, Bordeaux must be used. Bordeaux must also be used in the control of grape diseases, since lime-sulphur is very injurious to the foliage of that plant. The

reason for using lime-sulphur instead of Bordeaux in spraying apples is that it is somewhat less injurious to the fruit. As a rule, apples sprayed with lime-sulphur are not russeted, and therefore, have a better color than those sprayed with Bordeaux. However, in localities where the weather is hot and dry, lime-sulphur usually causes more severe injury during the latter sprayings than Bordeaux mixture. Lime-sulphur on the fruit can readily be told from Bordeaux injury from the fact that it produces a deeper and more continuous burn than the Bordeaux, which usually causes but a superficial russetting. On the foliage, lime-sulphur injury appears almost immediately after spraying; while in the case of Bordeaux mixture the injury never appears for several days after the spraying is done.

High pressure is essential in spraying apples especially for the petal-fall application. At this time the liquid must be forced into all the calyx cups. This necessitates the spraying being applied in coarser drops than for the later sprays.

The spray should be applied by a sweeping or stroking motion of the rod beginning at the ends of the limbs and following down toward the trunk with the spray directed in and down. This will insure the trunk and center of the tree being well covered by the time the outside and top are finished. Wormy fruit is the result more often of poor spraying than of an insufficient amount of poison in the spray.

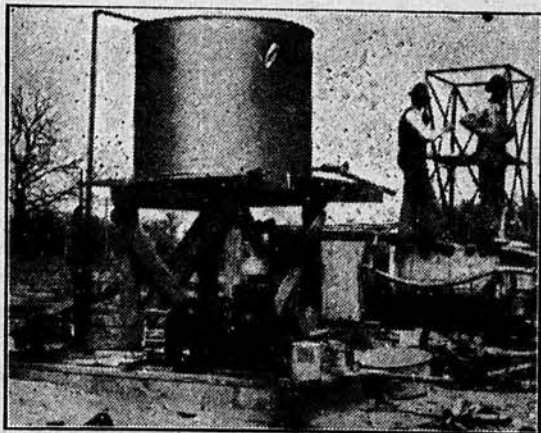
Under ordinary circumstances, Bordeaux causes more spray injury than lime-sulphur, except for the cluster-bud and other sprays late in the season. Bordeaux should never be used during a prolonged period of wet weather or soon after the fruit has set. Lime-sulphur should not be used during a period of excessively hot, dry weather.

The spray for the dormant, the cluster-bud, and the petal-fall applications should be put on as a coarse, driving mist, by using Bordeaux nozzles, and the remaining applications as a fine mist. Coarse sprays under high pressure may cause burning if used after the fruit has set.

Spray mixture should be always strained before being placed in the spray tank to remove any particles which will not readily pass through the nozzles.

Improvement in breed means economy in feed; not less feed but better returns in proportion to the amount of food consumed.

The ripening of cream is known by its turning slightly acid without becoming bitter or in any way ill flavored.



A Mixing Tank for the Sprays.

To Get the Big Profit

The Future of Farming in Western Kansas is very Encouraging

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

WESTERN Kansas is coming into its own. The last two seasons have been very profitable there, and they have awakened a greater belief in the country than the farmers ever had before. More than this, they have added to the prosperity greatly, and have enabled farmers to make improvements which were not possible before. Farming is in a better condition there than ever.

It seems to be quite probable that the hard times which have come in that section during the dry periods will never be so bad again. This is because the principles of farming in that country are better known than ever; the aim now of the larger part of the farmers is to adapt their farming system to the country, and not to try to compel the country to adapt itself to them. If this ideal is always kept in mind the future of farming there is made reasonably certain.

Perhaps the most obvious need of Western Kansas is a proper combination of efficient dry land farming, irrigation, livestock and forage crops. A profitable system of farming can be built on this basis. There is no need for much attention to the grain crops—instead the land should be used for crops which are more efficient and certain, and which will return a greater profit over a series of years than the grain. Of course it is true that the grain crops produced big returns in 1915 on the uplands without irrigation, but this is not the rule. Neither is it safe to believe this old bunc idea that the rainfall in Western Kansas is increasing—there is nothing to indicate that the average is increasing in any part of Kansas. It is just about the same as it was when the Indians and the Buffalo roamed over the plains—at least we know definitely that there has been no increase in the average since records have been kept. E. E. Frizell of Larned, who has lived in Pawnee county 42 years, says that there have been but two seasons in that time when irrigation was not needed, and that 1915 was one of these. The dry weather has been more severe farther west than at Larned, and irrigation has been needed to a greater degree.

All of which brings up the vital part which irrigation must take in developing Western Kansas. It is true that the most development will come in the sections where low lifts are the rule, such as in the bottoms at Garden City and Larned for example, but it also is true that it will pay well to irrigate the garden and the lawn on almost all places, even if the lift is very high. As a rule enough water can be lifted by a windmill to do a great deal in making the living conditions more agreeable. Wind-



This Herd of Cattle is in Thomas County; More Livestock is a Vital Need in all the Western Kansas Counties.

mill irrigation of this kind is needed on hundreds of the dry land farms, and in many cases it will be the beginning of more attention to pumping—this was the case at least with I. L. Diesem of Garden City, who began irrigating in 1887, and with Mr. Frizell.

Irrigation on the high lifts will pay over a much larger section than was formerly thought possible. This is due to several factors, chief among which is greater efficiency with the machinery, and with the use of the water after it is raised. The pumping limit is being constantly increased. A few years ago it was supposed by many men to be at about 40 feet, but the recent development on the high lifts has shattered this quite badly. For example, the lift on the Lough farms at Scott City is 85 feet, and the draw down on the 12 wells owned by the Garden City Sugar and Land company is from 150 to 165 feet. Of course it is true that there are examples of failures in pumping on the uplands, but this also is true on the bottoms.

The point is this: No man can tell what the limit is of the lift on which the pumping may be done. The business is developing so rapidly and in such an encouraging way that it is obvious that men who own land which has an underflow would do well to watch the development along this line carefully. It pays to see what the other men are doing with irrigation, especially in such progressive communities as Garden City, Scott City and Larned.

Dry land farming is developing almost as rapidly as the irrigation, but it is not doing it in so obvious a way as the pumping. Especially is the effort to increase the acreage of the sorghums most encouraging. The drouth resistant crops have a big place in the farming,

which they are demonstrating in an ample way every year.

There is more attention needed to killing the weeds than was formerly thought necessary in dry land work. Indeed, the big things needed in the farming there are to kill the weeds, to grow the drouth resistant crops and to make the soil receptive to rainfall. It is important that in the spring, especially, conditions should be favorable for the forming of plant food, although it is true that the soils in Western Kansas do not have the complicated problems in soil fertility which are the rule in Eastern Kansas, although they probably will have them later.

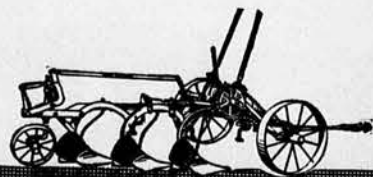
Perhaps the main thing in farming in Western Kansas is to select the drouth resistant crops, and this means the eliminating of corn. A large acreage of this crop in Western Kansas is absolutely out of place—it is being grown too extensively in Northwestern Kansas especially. The crop adaptations of the sorghums have been well determined on the branch experiment stations. They are the feed crops of the West.

Along with the sorghums is coming a pleasing development in the use of silos, although it is true that this could come a great deal faster. However, some Western Kansas counties have increased the number of silos several hundred per cent in the last year—one as much as 600 per cent—which indicates that the movement is headed in the right direction. As silage will keep in a good pit silo almost indefinitely it seems likely that its storage on an extensive scale will prove profitable, for the cost of a pit silo is low. For example, during the favorable seasons, such as 1915, when the silage yields were heavy, there should be a great deal of silage stored on the average farm, which would be sufficient to last during dry times in the future when low silage yields are the rule. That these drouths will come is just as certain as the fact that heavy yields were the rule in 1915. A system of this kind will allow the use of the silage in the summer for the farm animals when the pastures are cut short by drouth. This is especially valuable for the dairy cows, to maintain their milk flow.

A great deal of protein feed is just as necessary for the livestock as the silage, and this usually can be obtained by a greater attention to leguminous crops. Despite the fact that the greatest need in Kansas for legumes is in the western third the acreage has been decreasing in many counties; take the acreage of alfalfa in Norton county for example. It is true that some of this decrease has come on the uplands which were not adapted to alfalfa anyway, but it also is true that not enough attention is being given to alfalfa in most communities on the lowlands where it will grow well. Another crop which deserves more attention from Western Kansas is Sweet clover, not on the soil adapted to alfalfa but on the sandy bottom land where alfalfa will not do well. It is true that Sweet clover will not grow on some upland, but on sandy bottom land it frequently produces some remarkable



A Field of Red Amber Sorghum in Finney County; This Crop is Producing Good Results in That Section.



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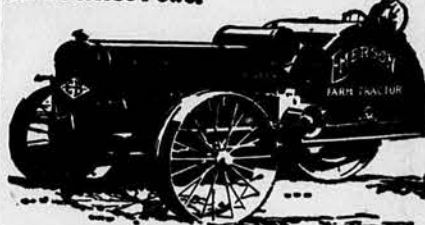
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(Continued on Page 18.)



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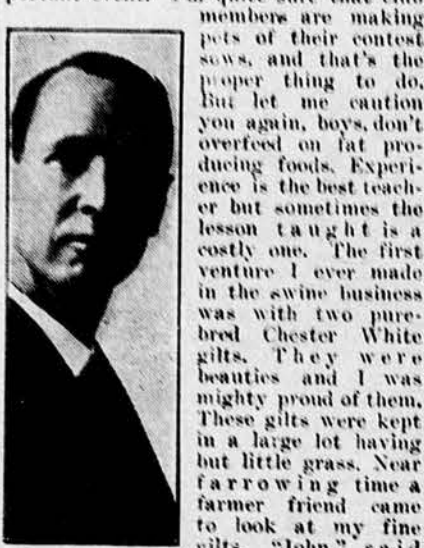
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Get Ready for the Pig Crop

Capper Club Members Should Guard Against Loss of Young Porkers

BY JOHN F. CASE
 Contest Manager

IT WON'T be long until frisky porkers will be scampering around on Kansas farms. Pig crop time is almost here, and every member of the Capper Pig Club should prepare for this very important event. I'm quite sure that club members are making



John F. Case.

pets of their contest sows, and that's the proper thing to do. But let me caution you again, boys, don't overfeed on fat producing foods. Experience is the best teacher but sometimes the lesson taught is a costly one. The first venture I ever made in the swine business was with two pure-bred Chester White gilts. They were beauties and I was mighty proud of them. These gilts were kept in a large lot having but little grass. Near farrowing time a farmer friend came to look at my fine gilts. "John," said he, "those gilts are too fat. Cut off the corn and get 'em out on grass or you will lose both of them." No pasture was available so I hired a small boy and had the gilts herded along a road that ran through town. But it was too late. Both of my fine gilts died in farrowing although we worked valiantly. I had "killed them with kindness." It was a mighty expensive lesson. See that you don't have a like experience.

We Have With Us:

I'm not going to spend much time talking contest to you, for there's a mighty valuable pig talk on the way. But I am mighty glad to introduce club members to Ray Jones representing Reno county in the big contest. Ray gets mail on route 2 out of Sylvia. He is 15 years old and has the real pep that put him first in line over a dozen applicants from good old Reno. Just now the most important personage at the Jones farm is Katie, 360 pounds of Hampshire aristocracy, and "the boss of the ranch" according to her proud owner. "Katie is the finest sow in Kansas," asserts Ray, and while a hundred boys or so will not quite agree with him all will agree that she is "some hog." Success to you, Ray. May Katie's pigs be many and your troubles few. And now let's have more pictures.

The contest manager can't class with Ray or Katie for looks—he'll admit it—but he has had so much friendly correspondence with the club members that he thought you would like to see what sort of a looking chap he is. So "here's looking at you."

Atchison county has a county agent

who knows how to "talk hog." He's C. H. Taylor of Effingham and the talk about sows and pigs is being sent out in circular form from the Kansas Agricultural college.

Farmers admit that the average loss of pigs from farrowing to weaning time is more than 50 per cent, says Mr. Taylor. A farmer's profits in the hog business, therefore, depend very largely upon the care he gives his brood sows for the month before and the month after farrowing. The sow and all other bred females should have much greater care than is ordinarily given them. Improper shelter, insufficient exercise, improper feed, too much corn, too little protein feed, rough handling, are a few of the causes of losses in the spring pig crop. The writer knew of a case where 10 sows farrowed more than 100 pigs and lost all of them, and of another where a farmer had 16 gilts, raised three pigs and lost five gilts.

Losses Before Farrowing.

The losses of pigs are usually due to one of three causes. Some gilts are lacking in vitality and constitution and will not farrow many live pigs. In other cases the owner has not given his bred sows enough of the right kind of food. Sows that follow steers may get too much corn and not enough protein feed. In Kansas every bred sow should have alfalfa, and also a little bran occasionally. Or they may not have had enough of any kind of feed. A bred sow should not be kept fat, but it is important that she be kept growing and in a thrifty condition. Another loss is due to abortion, either contagious abortion or from mechanical injury, such as a kick by a horse.

1. Farmers should keep an accurate breeding record, and thus know when each sow is due to farrow. A sow that farrows in a field may lose many pigs because of a chilly rain or a snow or extreme cold. The sow should be placed in a warm, dry shed by herself. A little care here and a small investment in sheds will pay mighty good profit. The sow that has a laxative feed and takes some exercise and is kept comfortable and free from excitement has the better chances of satisfactory results at farrowing.

2. Sows that were bred too young or are too fat often have trouble in farrowing and lose some of the pigs. If the sow is nervous or cross, so that she will not readily accept help when it is needed, or if the owner fails to be on hand to give help, it may mean the loss of both the pigs and the sow. The pig usually dies within 30 to 60 minutes after reaching the pelvic bones. If not delivered; if it lodges two hours the next pig following will be dead, too; and in a few hours more all of the pigs following will be lost. The chances for the life of the mother decrease according to the number of pigs retained and the length of time before they are de-

livered. The owner or other careful attendant should be on hand at farrowing time to give assistance if it is needed. If assistance is not needed the sow should be left alone. There are few pig forceps on the market that are as good as a piece of No. 9 smooth wire with a half-inch hook turned at one end.

3. Some of the pigs may be overlaid by the sows and crushed. There is a wonderful difference in sows at farrowing as to the kind of bed they make and the care they take to prevent stepping on or lying on any of the pigs. A fender 6 inches above the floor and 8 inches from the wall will save many pigs from being crushed. Sows should be given very little bedding until the pigs are three days old. Gilts that are wide between the eyes and of a quiet, steady disposition should be chosen. If the gilt is rather unfortunate with her first farrowing she may be retained if she is a particularly good animal. If she is careless with the second litter she should be sold.

4. Even strong pigs, in a good place, will sometimes get out of the bed when a few hours old and fail to come back. If the weather is cold they get chilled. If the pig is badly chilled, so it cannot walk, it may be revived by placing it in a pan of warm water; if it is not too weak, it should simply be put back in the bed and placed so as to get some milk.

Losses After Farrowing.

Some pigs are very small and weak at birth, due to improper feeding and improper care of the sows during pregnancy. The common grains that are used for hog feeding (corn, kafir, milo, feterita and wheat) are all lacking in lean meat and bone-forming materials, and sows fed principally on these feeds will farrow small, weak pigs with very small bones. If the sow has all of the alfalfa or other leguminous roughage she will eat, and enough concentrated feed to keep her in good condition, the pigs usually will be large and strong, with plenty of vitality. The following rations in addition to alfalfa are good:

1. Corn, 95 parts; tankage, 5 parts.
2. Corn, 85 parts; linseed-oil meal, 5 parts; bran, 10 parts.
3. Corn, 95 parts, oilmeal, 5 parts; skim-milk, 4 or 5 pounds a head every day.

Losses in the three weeks following farrowing are usually due to some of the following causes:

1. Overfeeding the sow. If the sow is fed too much she gives too much milk for the pigs, and they have digestive disorder and scours, from which many die. Others that fail to die may have chronic indigestion and become runts. Scours can be checked by feeding the sow a small quantity of copers, sulphur or limewater. Overfeeding may cause the sow's udder to cake so badly that she gives only a small amount of milk during the remainder of that period of lactation. If so, the pigs will be runty and may die. The sow should not have any feed at all except lukewarm water for the first 24 hours after farrowing, and only a small amount of grain or slop for another 24 hours. Feed light for three or four days and increase the feed slowly for several days.

2. Lack of sunshine. Sunshine is one of the best disinfectants for many diseases; it is the most economical source of heat; it aids materially in keeping the bedding dry. The man who fails to have the sunshine fall directly into the bed is inviting losses.

3. Dusty beds are the causes of losses by inviting coughs and pneumonia.

4. A damp, cold bed, or a cold wind blowing directly over the litter may cause losses from meningitis.

5. Large tusches in some of the newborn pigs often cause injury to other pigs in the litter. These injuries sometimes become infected and cause death. Pigs should be examined, and the tusches, if too large, should be cut out.

6. Some losses are caused by the mothers overlying the young and by older hogs eating the pigs. The suggestions previously given apply here.

7. Pigs may die of the thumps when kept too fat and not given exercise.

8. Lice and scab parasites suck blood from the pigs, causing severe irritation, or even death. Crude oil or kerosene emulsion should be used as a dip, spray, or wash.

Probably 75 per cent of the losses of young pigs are due to ignorance or neglect on the part of the owner in selecting, feeding and caring for the brood sow, and not more than 25 per cent to bad weather conditions, inexperienced sows and other unavoidable things.



Ray Jones of Reno County, and Katie the Registered Hampshire Contest Sow. A Letter Just Received Says That Katie Has 11 Fine Pigs.

A Disking Helps Corn Land

Care in the Preparation of the Seedbed Pays Well

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

THE NATURE of the preparation of the seedbed for corn varies with the soil, the annual precipitation, the preceding crop, and the seasonal conditions, as well as with the method of planting employed. In most parts of the state thorough and early preparation of the land before planting is a profitable practice.

Since corn can be planted with a lister, without any previous treatment, too little attention is given the preparation of the land where this method of planting is employed. The proper cultivation of the land before listing very rarely fails to produce paying results.

Spring disking is the most popular method of preparing ground for listed corn, and, on the whole, is very satisfactory. This treatment leaves the ground in excellent condition to retain moisture, often puts it into better condition to absorb moisture, cuts up and works into the ground cornstalks, trash and manure, thus hastening the decay of these materials, kills weeds that have already started and hastens the germination of those that have not sprouted.

The time to disk for corn in the spring depends upon a number of conditions. If the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground in the spring leaves the soil loose on top, disking is not necessary or advisable until a crop of weeds has started. If the ground comes out of the winter in a crusted condition, or is crusted by heavy, early spring rains, disking as early as the condition of the ground will permit is advisable. A second disking is often advantageous if heavy rains pack the ground or a crop of weeds starts too far in advance of planting time. Disking puts the ground into better condition for listing and cultivation, and the advantage gained in this way is often sufficient to pay for the extra work of disking, even though no increase in yield is obtained.

Plowing either in the fall or in the early spring, and then planting corn with a lister, form an excellent method of preparing a seedbed for corn, if the ground becomes sufficiently settled to permit of a good job of listing. In this way the soil may be put into the best possible seedbed condition if the right conditions exist.

The disadvantages of this method are several. It is not adapted to seasons with dry springs, especially on light soils. The cost of preparation and planting is larger than with the usual method of preparing ground for corn. If the soil is not firmly settled it will be impossible to do a good job of listing. Weed seeds turned under where the ground is plowed will be likely to germinate with corn in the bottom of the furrow, where they are hard to kill, making it difficult to keep the corn clean. Ground containing considerable trash cannot be handled in this way.

Where the corn is to be surface-



planted, fall or early winter plowing as a rule, gives best results. Land fall-plowed is more thoroughly subjected to weathering agencies during the winter, which puts the soil into better physical condition, and tends to liberate in larger quantities the plant food locked up in the soil particles. Fall plowing also results in the destruction of many insects which are injurious to corn, and the destruction of these pests alone often makes it desirable to plow in the autumn. Heavy clay soils, when plowed early in the fall, often have to be plowed a second time in the spring for best results, because of the tendency of the soil to

run together and become too compact. Sometimes the same condition is obtained in the case of late fall plowing if winter conditions are conducive to the settling of the soil. Unless the land is given proper cultivation before planting time, spring plowing in such cases will sometimes be better than fall plowing.

Very often, because of a lack of time or a crop being on the land, plowing has to be deferred until spring. Spring plowing should be done as soon as the condition of the ground will permit since the longer the period between plowing and planting the greater the accumulation of moisture and plant food in the soil. Sometimes, during an open winter, conditions may be suitable for plowing in mid winter or late winter, and whenever possible advantage should be taken of such opportunities. Especially in the spring, care should be taken that the ground is in proper tilth when the plowing is done.

The depth to plow varies with the nature of the soil and the time the work is done. Deep fall plowing, 7 to 8 inches, is advisable on nearly all good corn land. On thin soils, especially when the top soil has been largely eroded away, deep plowing may not be advisable, and in some cases may be injurious. Where the ground has not been previously plowed more than 4 or 5 inches, it is best to plow deeper gradually until the desired depth is reached, as turning up a considerable amount of unweathered soil may result in decreased yields for the first season.

Results of experiments show conclusively that, so far as yields are concerned, there is very little difference in planting in hills or in drill rows where equivalent stands are obtained. The check-row method of planting permits of an easier control of the weeds, in that the corn may be cultivated both ways. This is often very important, as continued wet periods frequently give weeds an opportunity to obtain sufficient growth to make it difficult to cover or plow them out. The general practice where corn is surface-planted is to check-row rather than to plant in drill rows. The time to plant corn varies with the season and the locality. The

growing season in southern Kansas is from two to three weeks earlier than that in northern Kansas. In the western part of the state the altitude is a factor influencing the time of planting, in that the season is shortened as a result of the greater elevation. Under average conditions there is a period of about three weeks during which corn may be planted with equal chances of success, although sometimes, because of peculiar climatic conditions, very early or very late plantings are best. In the northern portions from May 1 to 20 is, on the average, the best time to plant corn, while in Southern Kansas most of the corn is planted in the last three weeks in April.

When the ground becomes sufficiently warm to start the leaves on the deep-rooted trees, like the oak, the walnut and the Osage orange, it is time to plant corn.

The time required to mature the variety of corn grown is a factor to be considered. Early-maturing varieties may be planted comparatively late with good results, while late-maturing ones must necessarily obtain an early start in order to ripen properly. Since the top soil becomes warm earlier than the subsoil, the surface-planted corn may be seeded earlier than listed corn. A wet soil warms up more slowly than a comparatively dry one; therefore, corn can be planted in the drier soils earlier than in the wet ones. For this reason, early planting is safer in Western than in Eastern Kansas because of the naturally drier condition of the soil in the western part of the state. In Southern Kansas, especially on the thinner uplands, planting as early as conditions will permit is usually advisable in order that the corn may be well along towards maturity before the hot, dry weather of midsummer.

A Good Stand.

It is a difficult matter to obtain always the proper stand of corn, for there are many factors beyond the control of a farmer that reduce the stand. The general tendency is to plant much too thick, with the hope that enough corn will survive to give a satisfactory stand. This practice is not desirable, as too often the stand secured is too thick for the best results. If the soil has been kept free from injurious insects by suitable methods of rotation, if a good seedbed is prepared for the crop, and if seed of strong vitality is planted at the right time and properly

(Continued on Page 21.)

A GOOD CHANGE

A Change of Food Works Wonders.

Wrong food and drink cause a lot of trouble in this world. To change is first aid when a person is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous troubles. As an illustration: A lady in Mo. was brought around to health again by leaving off coffee and some articles of food that did not agree with her.

She says:

"For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse until I was ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began using Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

"Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts in addition to Postum. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until the nervous trouble had disappeared. I feel that I owe my health to Postum and Grape-Nuts.

"Husband was troubled, for a long time, with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. After he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He never went back to coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Strawberries—What to Do

The Dickinson County Correspondent Finds Wheat Uninjured

BY HARRY HUFF

I PLANTED my first strawberries in the spring of 1912. I planted 2,000 Dunlap, 1,000 Aroma and 1,000 Bederwood. These were cheap plants costing me about \$2.50 a thousand. I also planted about 1,500 plants of other varieties to test. I paid a good, big price for most of them. I got about a 75 per cent stand of the cheap plants while all the high priced except about 300 died. I planted them in ground that had been in corn the year before and in alfalfa for several years before that. It sloped to the east and was a good sandy loam. I gave them good cultivation and hoed them whenever they needed it. I planted them in rows 3 feet 6 inches apart and about 20 inches in the row.

The Way to Plant.

In the spring of 1913 I dug up enough plants from between the rows to set out about two acres more. This time I put the rows 4 feet apart and 20 to 24 inches in the rows. If you have plenty of ground and are going to try to raise any amount of berries better put them about 4 feet apart as it will give them more room to cultivate. The ones that I had set the year before gave me a crop in 1913 but it was so dry that it cut my crop short. The Bederwood yielded the best for me that year, and the Dunlap was next. The Aroma did not give more than half as many ber-

ries as the Dunlap, and the Bederwood gave about a half more than the Dunlap. I did not do any thinning in 1912, and part of my berries were too dense. I sold \$115 worth of berries from my field in 1913. The dry weather that year killed nearly every plant in my old beds, and of the ones that I set in 1913 only about 4,000 were left. In the spring of 1914, I dug up all the plants that were alive and set them out, and bought enough more to set out about two acres. I got a fairly good stand but it was not nearly so good as some persons reported from some parts of the country. I had to buy about 7,000 or 8,000 plants in 1914. I bought 1,000 each of Helen Davis, Fendall, and Chesepeak and 1500 each of Early Ozark and Ohio Boy. I also bought 100 plants of each of ten other kinds to try.

Mulching Did Nothing.

I mulched all of this field except a small part of it during the winter, and when the berries came into bearing I could not see any difference between those that had been mulched and those that had not had such treatment. The wet weather in the spring of 1915 caused the leaf spot to thrive and I was also bothered with the leaf roller. My crop in 1915 of about two acres was only about \$150 when it should have been three or four times that much.

I looked around last spring for a location for another field, and found about 2 1/4 acres inside the city limits of Chapman that I could rent for two years for cash. This was sandy land that sloped to the east and had good drainage. It had not raised a crop for two or three years before this, and had a good supply of humus in the soil. I hauled out about 60 loads of manure from town and gave it a good coat all over. Then I plowed it good and deep and started to plant my berries March 29. I put in the last plants April 14. Before planting, I harrowed the ground down smooth and marked it out in rows 4 feet apart. I made the rows run

Spraying the Berries.

During the summer I sprayed the field twice with Bordeaux mixture to which had been added arsenate of lead. I do not know whether it would have been necessary to spray but I did not care to take any chances with it.

I have kept an accurate account of what it has cost me to raise strawberries and for the time I have been at it it has cost me about \$50 an acre. I have not earned anything above the cost of raising them so far but that is the fault of the season and not of the berries. I have as fine a field now as you could ask for and expect to make something this year. I have about 2 1/4 acres that were set last spring and have more than 30 varieties in this field, and then I have about 1 1/2 acres that



will be 2 years old this spring. I intend to plant another 2 or 3 acres this spring if I can do it.

I want to say a word about setting plants. I use a Master's hand planter which can be bought from the seed houses or elsewhere. The machine makes a hole, puts in the plant, puts water on it and puts some dirt around it. Then you can straighten up the plant and firm the dirt around it by hand and you will get 98 per cent of them to grow even if the weather is dry and hot. We have used one of these planters for three years and would not be without it. It can be used for setting other kinds of plants as well. I have used a horse planter for setting sweet potato plants and believe it would do for strawberries also.

I believe that fall bearing strawberries are all right. I bought a few in 1914 and planted them but for some reason they all died. Then in 1915 I bought 300 plants and let another man have 20 of them. That left me 280 plants. Twenty-five were Superb, 25 Americus and 230 of them Progressive. The Superb and Americus made a good plant growth and lots of runners but I do not think that I got more than a quart of berries off them. From the Progressives I picked about 70 quarts of berries and they made a fine lot of plants besides.

I picked off all the blossoms until the last week in July and I got the first ripe berries about August 15. The most that I picked in one picking was about seven quarts. I got the last berries about November 1 and there were berries on the vines when they froze. I did not give them any different treatment from the rest of the field except to pick the blossoms. I believe that fallbearing strawberries will be a success for home gardens, but I doubt whether it will pay any one to raise a big lot of them for market as in the fall they will have to compete with all of the other fruit that comes naturally at that time. There always will be a demand

for them in a limited way at fancy prices but if they are raised in a commercial way they will not sell for very much more than they do in the spring. You cannot afford to buy them to put up for very much more than \$3 a crate.

It is now two weeks since the sleet came and today, February 8, it is thawing. I went yesterday, to look at some of my wheat to see what kind of condition it was in. I found that there were places all over the field where the ground was sticking through and when we cut through the ice to see what condition the wheat was in it seemed to be all right. The ice and sleet was porous so that it had not shut off the air from the roots of the wheat. I do not think that it has hurt the wheat here. The ground is frozen for a depth of a foot or more where I was looking.

A Tile Trap for Rabbits

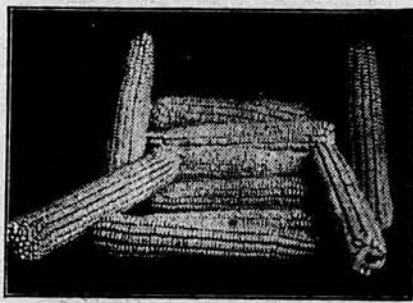
An inexpensive and permanent sewer tile trap for cottontail rabbits, which has been very effective in Kansas, is described by J. M. Walmsley, who has used it successfully on his and other farms. To make the trap, proceed as follows:

Set a 12 by 6-inch "tee" sewer tile with the long end downward, and bury it so the 6-inch opening at the side is below the surface. Connect two lengths of 6-inch sewer pipe horizontally with the side opening. Second grade or even broken tile will do. Cover the joints with soil to exclude light. Provide a tight, removable cover, such as an old harrow disk, for the top of the large tile. The projecting end of the small tile is then surrounded with rocks, brush, or wood, to make the hole look inviting to rabbits and encourage them to frequent the den. Rabbits, of course, are free to go in or out of these dens, which should be constructed in promising spots on the farm and in the orchard. A trained dog will locate inhabited dens. The outlet is closed with a disk of wood on a stake, or the dog guards the opening. The cover is lifted and the rabbits captured by hand.

These traps are especially suitable for open lands and prairies, where rabbits cannot find natural hiding places. They are permanent and cost nothing for repairs from year to year. If it is desired to poison rabbits, the baits may be placed inside these traps, out of the way of domestic animals or birds. This trap also supplies an excellent means of obtaining rabbits for the table, or even for market.

Test Seed Corn Early

While complete testing for germination should take place shortly before the seed is planted, the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture believe that it will be simple forehandness for farmers who have any reason to be doubtful about the viability of their seed to make a preliminary germinating test with a few typical ears taken at random from the rack. If these preliminary tests show that the seed is good, the owner then can continue his precautions to guard it from weather damage. If, however,



Seed Corn Needs Testing.

this test with a few ears indicates that the seed is of low vitality, a farmer should at once make further tests to satisfy himself as to whether his seed corn generally is good or bad.

If a farmer finds his seed is bad, he should take steps at once to meet the difficulty. The purchase of seed should not be delayed till spring, especially when so much corn in various sections has been damaged. The farmer should get his seed from well known sources, buy it upon a germinating guaranty basis, and get his seed or typical samples early enough to make his own germinating tests.

It Pays to Get a Farm Home

Renters Lose Money Every Time They Move

BY HARLEY HATCH

FOR THE last ten days we have been having snug winter weather to the great satisfaction of those who think that a stern winter means a favorable spring. We could use what we all call an "old fashioned" spring with considerable profit. It seems pleasant to think that there have been years in which farming was going at full blast here in Kansas on March 1, and we are hoping that 1916 will bring us that kind of a year.

For ten days the roads have been good for hauling as the snow and sleet filled up the ruts in the road and made a fairly smooth track. Those who have to haul grain and hay and who have wood to get up have made good use of the time. Many tenants who had to move March 1 have taken advantage of the roads and now have quarters in new homes. This can be done where most of the movers are of like mind for where one man moves out he leaves a place for another to move in.

What a man thinks he would do in certain cases and what he really would do are often different things. But it has always seemed to me that rather than move every year I would try to get a place of my own even if there were not more than 10 acres. A man living on a small place never has much trouble in finding land to rent on shares and he can live on his own ground and farm that belonging to others just as well as if he had no home of his own. The tenant who must have a complete set of buildings with the land usually has to pay cash rent while the man who lives on his own place can generally find plenty of land by paying share rent.

I am aware that there is one great reason which prevents most tenants from buying farm homes of their own. That reason is the high price of land. Tenants will tell you that they can rent cheaper than they can buy and there is much to support their statements even with the present good prices paid for farm produce. In the average good farming sections of Eastern Kansas one cannot buy good land with buildings fit for a civilized family to live in for less than \$75 an acre. At 6 per cent the interest charges on such land would be \$4.50 an acre and the taxes would bring the total annual charge up to at least \$5 for every acre. Land valued at the given figure can be

rented for less. The chance that there will be an advance in value of land is much less than it was 10 years ago. There may be such an advance but it will come slowly.

Our 140 hens have just about been paying for their keep during the wintry weather but it has required considerable waiting on them to keep them up to that mark. They have a large, comfortable house which has good ventilation without drafts. On stormy days the hens are kept shut in but on the bright days they are allowed the runs of the yards during the afternoon. They are fed three times a day, kafir night and morning and corn at noon. They are given warm water to drink after each meal. I am convinced that the eggs we get are due to the warm water. If they did not get that they would eat the grain we give them and not even repay us with thanks. The average number of eggs gathered for some time has been 20 a day which at the price paid at this time, 25 cents a dozen, just about pays for the grain they eat. That leaves nothing for our work, of course, but we are expecting pay for that later.

The course of the hog market has been very pleasing of late to those who have hogs to sell. But the price of corn creeps up along with that of hogs and at this time the two are about equal. I am told that corn is selling for 72 cents in Gridley; it is about 70 cents in Hartford while in Madison the selling price is 80 cents. Corn is always higher in Madison than in any other town in Eastern Kansas because around that town thousands of cattle and hogs are always being fed and even the Verdigris valley, rich as it is, cannot produce corn enough to supply the demand. In the localities around here where some corn for sale was produced the price is based on Kansas City less the cost of getting it there. In localities where corn must be shipped in the price is also based on Kansas City plus the cost of bringing it from that market. Hence the great variation in price between towns no great distance apart.

This week a neighbor came and took the last English bluegrass seed we had. It had been sold to him last fall but he did not get it until this week. He is not expecting great things from the future seed market but is going to raise

the grass for the good it will do the land. In this he is on the right track for there is no other grass that will restore the soil quicker than this. Our experience has been that a bluegrass sod, plowed the fall before, will produce as much corn as a good clover sod. This grass makes quite a tough sod and for spring crops it should always be plowed the fall before. We shall not sow any of this grass this spring because we have 18 acres of alfalfa and 40 acres of prairie grass for hay together with 80 acres of prairie grass for pasture. We are not looking for a profitable market for the seed until the European ports are open again.

We now have enough wood on hand to last until next fall. There are still some dead and partly dead trees along the creek but they will have to stand there until they are wanted. We find that most of the dead timber is Red elm. This was not killed by borers but by the dry season of 1913. The trees did not die at once but lingered along for a year or so. Some are even now not entirely dead but might just as well be. The locusts grow quick and attain a good size but do not live long because of the borers. We have not as yet found a single dead Black walnut which proves that they are immune against borers and dry weather. Every year the walnuts spread a little and they have widened the timber belt along the creek considerably since we came here 20 years ago. They are the most valuable tree that grows here and we are glad to give them room to spread, especially along the creek where the land is occasionally overflowed.

Owing to a wreck on the railroad we missed getting our mail one day this week and it seems as if we had a week with two Sundays. In the winter, especially during a stormy period, the only thing that distinguishes Sunday from a weekday is the fact that on Sunday we get no mail. The main round of work is chores and those have to be done the same on Sunday as on a weekday. I do not see how we could exist if we had to go back to the "good old days" when we were lucky to get the mail once a week. Many times during stormy weather we did not get mail oftener than once in two weeks. We did not miss the mail so much then because no one took a daily paper and the combined two weeks' mail of many families would be two copies of the local paper. The good old days would not seem so good to us now if we had to live them over; I think what most of us regret is not the old days; it is our vanished youth, which has a habit of never returning.

I am finding, during these stormy, sleety days that one of the best things on the farm is the wood house which we built last winter out of the relics of the old house which were not suitable to be used on the new one. The main cost of this woodhouse was the work and, as you all know, a farmer's time is worth nothing. When the house was done we filled it up with old shingles, lath and kindling from the stuff too poor to build into the woodhouse. So you can see that of the old house there was nothing really wasted. In this woodhouse we keep a good supply of wood for both the cook stove and the heater and find it nice to have it free from ice and snow. The coal we keep in another house as we do not care to have coal dust over all the wood and other articles which collect in a house so handy to the back door. For the woodhouse is not a woodhouse alone but a "catchall" for the odds and ends used around the house and which are not quite good enough or are too bulky to be stored therein. There is just one change we would make were we building another woodhouse; we should make it larger; I do not think one was ever made quite large enough.

Where Troops are Needed

The only place in the western hemisphere which has been invaded as many times as the United States since the war scare set in, is Bill Smith's watermelon patch, in Doniphan county. Even bulldogs won't keep 'em out, Bill says.

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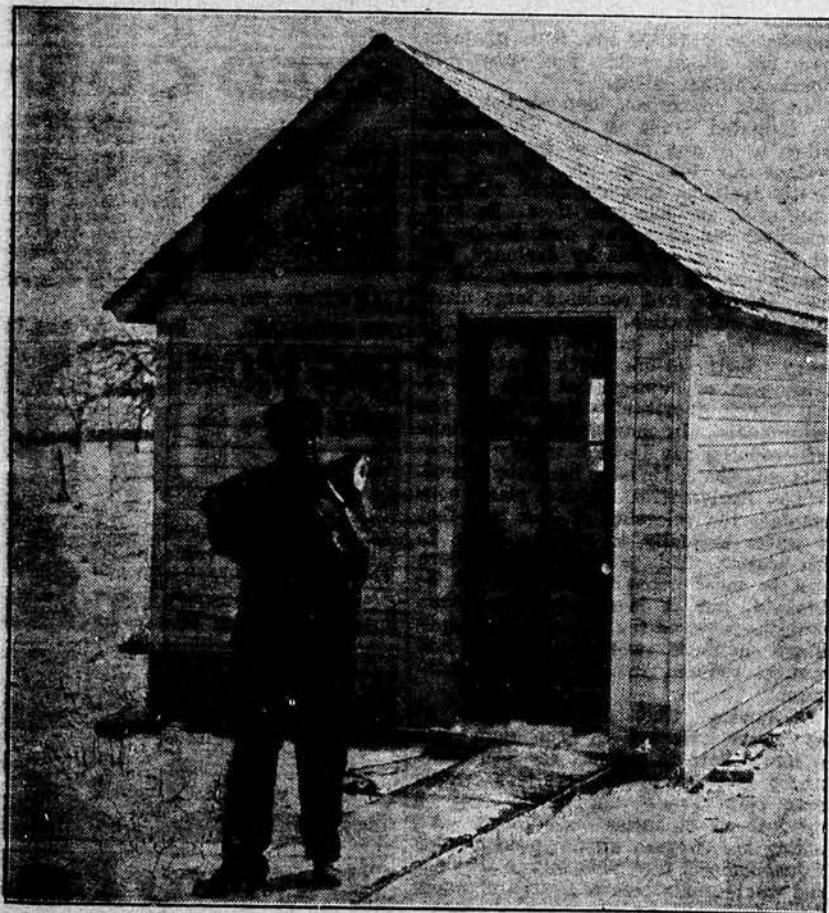
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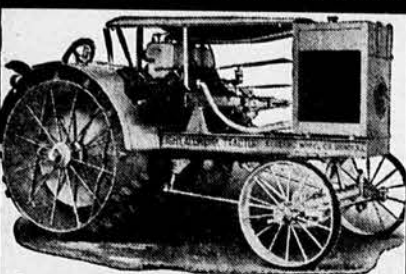
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A Farmer Visits the Border

War Weary Mexico and the Strange Sights of Juarez Described by Chairman Drummond of Oklahoma

IT MAY interest readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze to hear something directly from the Mexican border, written by a man from home. W. I. Drummond, chairman of the board of governors of the International Farm Congress—the Dry Farming Congress—has just established offices at El Paso where the congress is to hold its next annual exposition in November. Chairman Drummond is a farmer. His home and his family are in Enid, Okla. In a letter to the Farmers Mail and Breeze last week, he said:

"The danger zone begins right on the line, and no American can be considered wholly safe when he gets six inches on the other side of it. This is especially true since General Villa and all the other anti-Carranza chiefs are reliably reported to have entered into an agreement to kill every American found in Mexico.

"Before Villa got trimmed down so close, and lost control of Juarez, that race track and gambling town was comparatively safe. Villa had given his word that Americans patronizing the race track and gambling concessions would be protected, it was said, and I believe that is true; indications were that he had passed word down the line to that effect. Many Americans went over daily. I was there twice, and should judge there were 2,000 Americans there each time. Often there were very many more. I went over to see the races and whatever else was to be seen, and to get an earful of genuine Mexican band music.

"Outside the track enclosure a hundred automobiles and a dozen street cars waited to take the El Pasoans and American visitors back home. A hundred yards from the main gate about 75 Villa soldiers lolled on the ground, smoking. Their wives were carrying water in jars weighing more than the water, and washing the soldiers' clothes. Twenty-five or 30 children tumbled about in the dirt. All the soldiers had rifles, evidently Mausers, and many had six-shooters and automatics. I had a camera. I asked an old-timer if he thought it would be safe to go over and snap-shoot the bunch. He thought not, and I did not. Instead, I went over to the line of automobiles, and from there surreptitiously prepared to take a picture of one of the barracks, a short distance away. A Mexican seated in one of the automobiles watched me with interest. I thought he was the driver of the car, waiting for his employer to come from the race track inside. Later I learned he was a Villa secret service man. I got the picture of the barracks. I have pulled many boneheads in my time, but as I see it now, this going into a war-torn, revolution-racked country with a camera was the limit.

"Down town in Juarez every gambling device in the world was running. And when I say running I mean running. Business was rushing. Men and women, white, red, yellow, brown, black and mixed, but mostly white and brown, were there. Also, there were more beggars to the square rod than I ever saw before. Dirty, diseased, crippled, ragged, booze-wrecked and dope-wrecked derelicts implored the passer-by for anything from a cent up. Grimy little Mexican children ran around like rats, all with the monotonous 'give me a neekul.' The unpaved streets, muddy with mud so full of filth and disease germs as to make the dirtiest corn-belt hog pen appear respectable in comparison, were lined with little stands whereon, in the open air and wholly unprotected, reposed piles of candy, fruit, tamales, jars of chili, and the 'makins' of hamburger sandwiches. The narrow stone sidewalks, raised high enough out of the mud to be dry, were covered with dusty, germ-impregnated dirt, which swirled and eddied with the passing breeze, and settled on the uncovered wares of the vendors. When a prospective customer approached, the stand-keepers would lazily drive the flies off their merchandise with a newspaper, and solicit trade in Spanish. A strapping Mexican soldier in ragged half-uniform, his arm shot off midway between elbow and shoulder, displayed the unwashed, half-healed and

partly festered stump and begged. Soldiers were everywhere; short soldiers, tall soldiers, boys and old men, all dirty and most of them hungry. Six officers rode into town from somewhere, covered with the alkali dust of the desert. They were big, fine looking fellows, well dressed and mounted and well armed, and seemed to know just where they were going, and what they would do when they got there. Many of the officers fit this description—men of the better classes, who ought to know enough to quit fighting and get together. But the trouble appears to be that when they do get together there is sure to be a funeral, usually plural.

"But since Villa lost out at Juarez, things have changed somewhat, the gambling having been cut out, with the exception of the races. Some desultory attempt at cleaning up has been started.

"In my judgment, the number of Americans murdered in Mexico in the last five years is several times larger than generally is believed, or has been reported. I base this on information gleaned from conservative, cool-headed men who have lived here many years, most of whom have been in Mexico a large part of the time. In El Paso there are hundreds of Americans, and thousands of Mexicans of the better classes, who have been driven from their former homes in the republic.

"The Elephant Butte dam and irrigation project is one of the noblest works of the Interior Department. And the valley it is designed to irrigate is some valley, too. The dam is in New Mexico, about 120 miles above El Paso—just a little piece, in this country—but it will supply water for every foot of irrigable land in the Rio Grande valley to a point far below the pass, besides delivering 60,000 acre-feet annually to Old Mexico, under an agreement whereby the Mexicans let us build the dam, over a hundred miles this side of the border!

"There is no government or public land open for entry under the Elephant Butte project. There is a little such land remaining, but it has been withdrawn from entry for the present. Most of the land in the valley passed into private hands long ago, and can be acquired only by purchase.

"The Reclamation Service plans to irrigate 155,000 acres in Texas and New Mexico from this reservoir, which will be the largest artificial body of water in the world, it is said. The reservoir now contains about 300,000 acre-feet. Its capacity is 2,642,392 acre-feet, or more than 115 billion cubic feet—nearly a thousand billion gallons!

"In this connection, one cannot view the irrigated lands in the Rio Grande valley, or in any other of our irrigated sections for that matter, without instantly realizing that too much water is being used, and has been used. In fact, excessive use of water, and failure to get rid of the surplus by drainage, has wrought untold damage in every one of these districts, and rendered large areas unfit for cultivation, for the present, at least. This land has been made cold, heavy, inert—drunk with water—and either sour or impregnated with the alkali which inevitably rises with the water table. In many instances tillage and cropping has become wholly impossible, and the fields have been abandoned.

"The Reclamation Service plans to contemplate the releasing of four acre-feet of water annually to all the lands in this project. This is less than has been used in most cases where it could be obtained, but it is clearly more than would be required if anything like proper tillage methods were employed, and wastage reduced to a reasonable minimum.

"Assuming that 25 per cent of the water released at the dam will be lost before it reaches the fields, an annual supply of 4 acre-feet would mean the actual application of 3 acre-feet, or 36 inches over every acre. Adding the average annual precipitation of just under 1 foot, this means that the land would really receive nearly 48 inches of water. Thirty-six inches annual precipitation is a liberal figure in the corn belt.

(Continued on Page 19.)

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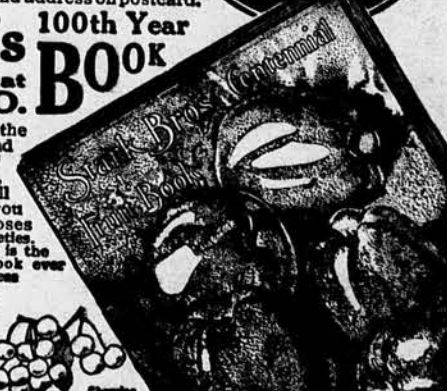
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Give Every Farm a Hotbed

Good Protection from Cold Winds is Required

BY J. R. DUNCAN

A HOTBED is a pit or box-like structure covered with glass wherein manure is placed and covered with soil. The fermenting manure supplies the heat to warm the soil in which the seeds are planted and the plants are to grow. A cold frame is similar in construction but does not have the manure to heat it and the soil is richer and deeper and plants can be matured or held over in it.

Every gardener should have a hotbed and cold frame as part of the equipment. If either one must be dispensed with the cold frame may be left out. In planning for a place to build a hotbed select a site in a protected location either on a south slope, south side of a building or where a board fence can be built to the north of the hotbed. One thing that must be borne in mind is to build the hotbed as near the source of the water supply as possible. A great deal of water is needed for a hotbed and it is an uphill business to carry it by the painful for any considerable distance.

After selecting the site lay out the pit 6 feet wide and the length desired, and dig it to a depth of 3 feet. Wood may be used for the walls if it is coated with tar or some preservative. For a permanent hotbed it is better to make forms and put in concrete walls 6 inches thick. Forms should be made the same as for any other concrete wall. A 2 by 4 inch timber should be laid in cement on top of wall to which the sash and cover are to be fastened.

The rear wall of the bed should be made about 2 feet higher than the front wall. Have the ends slope gradually down to the front wall. The front wall should be above the surface of the ground sufficient to keep the surface water from entering the hotbed. In figuring the length of the hotbed remember that the ordinary hotbed sash are 3 feet in width and the length of the bed should be made accordingly. The best thing to use for covering is glass, but if this is not at hand oiled muslin can be used. Have the muslin sewed lengthwise to cover the frame giving room enough to fasten one edge of the muslin securely on the upper side of the frame and the lower edge on a pole or strip of wood upon which the muslin can be rolled up during the day. The end of the muslin cover should be securely hemmed and loops put on about 2 feet apart to hook over nails driven in the end of the frame. Soak the muslin thoroughly in linseed oil and let it drain well before tacking it on the frame and pole.

The muslin cover will serve as well as the glass in letting in sunshine and will keep plants through the ordinary temperatures of spring time. I have found from personal experiences that ordinary medium weight muslin is an inexpensive cover and serves the same purpose as glass. The hotbed should have been made last fall but if not any time now that the ground can be dug will do. The sooner the bed is made the greater will be the yields of vegetables. In filling the hotbed only manure from the horse barn should be used and it should be piled up and forked over every day until used.

The manure should not be held longer than a week before being placed in the hotbed. In putting the manure in the bed be sure it is placed evenly over the bottom and each layer as put in should be thoroughly tamped down and dampened enough so that fermentation will take place within a

few hours. After the manure is in put a layer over the entire bed of about 6 inches of rich garden loam and thoroughly pulverize and work it down. Before planting seeds in the soil wait until the first fermentation of manure has passed, which usually takes about 48 hours after putting the manure in the bed. Then it will be safe to put in your seeds.

Concerning the Garden Costs

What is the cost of growing potatoes and onions? How much seed an acre should be used?
B. P. H.

Nowata, Okla.
The amount of seed necessary to sow 1 acre to onions is from 4 to 5 pounds, or one ounce to 100 feet. When onion sets are used it takes from 6 to 10 bushels an acre, and they should be set in rows 12 inches apart and 3 inches apart in the row. For average size sets about 7½ bushels an acre will be required.

For potatoes from 10 to 13 bushels of seed an acre is needed, depending upon the size of the seed and the seed pieces. The cost of planting onion seed is usually much less than planting onion sets since seed can be drilled in with a hand planter while the sets are usually planted by hand. With potatoes dropping by hand requires a longer time and is more expensive than using a machine. With a machine from 4 to 5 acres may be planted in a day.
F. S. Merrill.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Vegetables from Hotbeds

Green vegetables in the winter need not be found only on the menu of a millionaire. Anyone can have them if he knows how. The solution is the hotbed, for which the main thing needed is a southern exposure, which isn't a very hard thing to find for the man who loves radishes, lettuce and other green stuff for his winter meal.

The hotbed also is the ideal place in which to start those early tomatoes, beans and cucumbers. Here's the way to make it:

Select a spot preferably exposed to the south and remove the earth to a depth of 18 inches. Fit a wooden frame tightly in the excavation almost even with the ground level. Fill the bed with horse manure and tramp it well to a depth of 10 inches. Cover this with 3 inches of rich loam, one-third sand. Then bank the removed dirt compactly around the frame. Cover with glass and let it heat through for a few days. It then is ready for planting.

Sign Your Letters

Just how a man expects us to write an answer "by next mail" to an inquiry signed only with initials is one of the mysteries we never could solve. Unsigned inquiries are received every day—and are thrown into the waste basket. The Farmers Mail and Breeze maintains a Service Bureau in which competent persons will answer questions by mail or in the columns of the paper if the inquiries are signed.

We will not publish your name unless you desire it published, but we will pay no attention to anonymous letters.

A man with "bad hands" will spoil a colt for a gentleman's fine driver. "Bad hands" make "luggers."



In Making the Hotbed be Sure to Have the Sash so Arranged That They May be Easily Raised or Lowered for Ventilation.

Better Gardens For Kansas

Profits Can Be Increased Materially if More of the Living Is Produced On the Farm Where It Should Originate

A SURVEY of 46 farms in Cloud county, Kansas, where corn, wheat and alfalfa are the principal crops, has recently been completed by the United States department of agriculture, to ascertain how much the average farm contributed to the family's living in the form of products grown and consumed directly on the place. There are two ways of obtaining the necessities of life—by raising them or by raising something else to sell for money to buy them with. Successful farming depends on the proper combination of the two methods.

The investigators found that in the area studied in Kansas the average cost of board and lodging on the farm for each individual was \$192 a year. This sum included food, fuel, oil, house rent and house labor, the items being as follows:

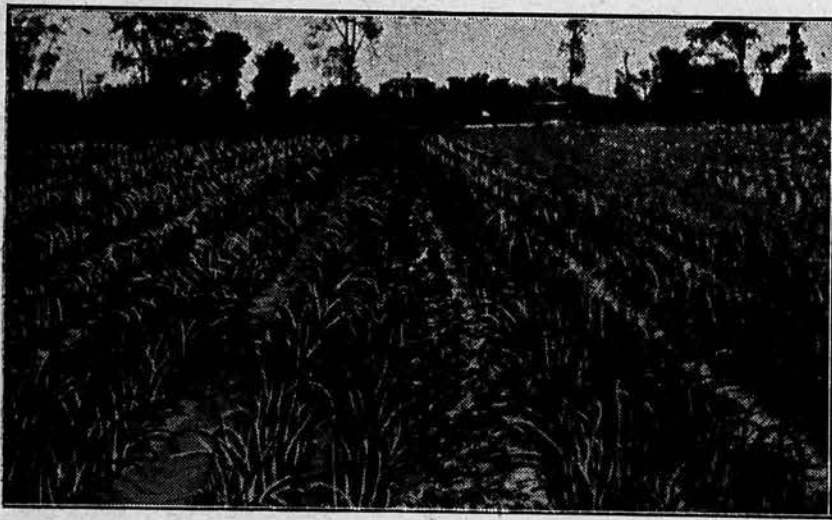
Food	\$ 99.97
Fuel	6.89
Oil	1.60
House rent	26.00
House labor	58.00
	\$192.46

This is somewhat higher than most of the results obtained from similar

bulk of animal products—meat, poultry, eggs and milk—was home-grown. In Kansas practically all the articles classed as groceries were bought.

Kansas gardens made a comparatively poor showing. Only 72.4 per cent of the vegetables consumed by the family were raised on the farm instead of 96 per cent in North Carolina and 99 per cent in Georgia. In both states vegetables formed a much more important part of the family fare than in Kansas.

A little more care in this respect probably would have enabled the farmers in Cloud county to improve their living and lessen their expenses. Where food is produced as well as consumed at home it usually is better and more abundant than when it has to be purchased. "Eating money" takes the edge off one's appetite. Additional evidence of this is offered by the comparatively free consumption in the Kansas area of the animal products raised on the farm. In the course of the year the average person had 43 dozen eggs, in Vermont he had only 17 dozen; in Kansas he had \$7.42 worth of poultry, in Vermont he had only \$2.16 worth. Altogether he consumed \$99.97 in food, an amount



Farm Gardens in Kansas Ought to Produce More of the Food of the Family. Too Many Farmers Get Their Vegetables in Town.

surveys, made in the same investigation, of areas in Vermont, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Georgia, North Carolina and Texas, the average for all these areas being only \$176. Each of the Kansas farms supported an average of 4.5 persons on 152 acres, so that in one way or another a revenue of \$866.08 was required to supply the family with necessities.

Only a small part of this total expenditure took the form of cash outlay. Of the labor, for example, only about 1 per cent was paid for, the rest being done by members of the family. Had they done this work for somebody else, however, they would have been paid for it, and if it had been performed by somebody else they would have had to pay for it. In other words, this labor has a cash value, and since it adds to the comfort of the family it must be included in the revenue from the farm.

The charge for rent must be considered in much the same way. The value of the farm house usually is included in the value of the land, and the whole regarded as the capital which the farmer has invested in his business. If this is done, however, it is only fair to credit the farm with having furnished its occupants with shelter, which, as every city worker knows, has a high cash value. On the Kansas farms included in the investigation the average annual value of this shelter—in other words, the house rent—was estimated at \$116 a year, a figure which included interest, depreciation and repairs.

The great factor in the cost of maintaining life, however, is food. The average family in the Kansas area consumed \$449.89 worth of food products, 65 per cent, or almost exactly two-thirds, being raised on the farm. This percentage is a trifle higher than the general average of 63 per cent for all the areas studied, but considerably lower than in North Carolina, where it was 92.3 per cent. In both areas the great

equaled in no other area except Iowa, where the conditions are quite similar.

Read Before You Sign

Beware of the barbed wire fence fiend, who puts the lightning rod shark in the rear. He proposes to the farmer to put up an 8-wire fence at 8 cents a foot. This seems so cheap the farmer usually signs the contract, and when the bill comes in, which it is sure to do, the deluded farmer finds that he has agreed to pay 8 cents a foot for each wire. When the scheme works he has to surrender his farm in part payment and give his note for the balance. Hence, we say, beware.—Lubbock Advance.

"Caveat emptor," as Henry D. Feldman would say. Let the buyer look into the horse's mouth. It is always hazardous to sign a promise to pay unless the signer knows the party of the second part. Strangers with excuses for getting substantial signatures to complicated contracts should be examined under a microscope and explored with a flashlight before the signature is given. As a rule, when you are asked by an ingratiating person, whom you haven't known long, to "sign on the dotted line," don't do it.

Such persons as are looking for persons who can be induced to sign on the dotted line usually carry first class fountain pens in order that there may be no need of hunting up writing equipment. Therefore when a plausible talker hands you a printed form and a fountain pen, with its milk down, tell him you can write only with a goose quill and that he will have to wait until you can raise a goose and trim a quill. It is a wise idea to deal with men you know, whose integrity is known.

Slick solicitors with cold storage consciences have robbed honest but credulous men out of millions of dollars. All traveling solicitors are not crooks, certainly; many of them are men of character and honorable purpose—but all of that sort are willing for an intending customer to ask advice from the local banker or an attorney before he signs on the dotted line.—Galveston News.

Tested Field Seed 10c 5 Famous Samples

For 10 cents we will gladly mail you one generous package, enough for a good trial each of 5 famous farm seeds, together with our big new 1916 catalog. Catalog is free.

Sweet Clover

Genuine White Blossom. Grows anywhere on soil washed fields. Makes good hay and fine pastures. New crop, cleaned and tested.

Kaw Chief Corn

Grown on our own Kansas pure seed farm. Matures in 95 to 100 days. Yields regularly 75 to 80 bushels to the acre, with good foliage.

Dwarf Milo Maize

Straight neck. Drought resisting. White or yellow. 60 to 100 bushels to the acre. Earlier and more productive than Kafir or Crook-neck Milo. 3 to 5 feet high. Straight neck is a great advantage in gathering seeds and cutting heads.

Sudan Grass

Great drought resister and thrives in any soil, whether rainfall is ample or limited. Yields 400 pounds of seed to the acre, and one to two tons of hay to each cutting. Can be cut three or four times a season.

Feterita

Greatest drought resister. 50 to 50 days earlier than Kafir Corn. Yields 80 to 50 bushels to the acre. Makes fine ensilage.

Each of these five packages contains a liberal quantity of the choicest tested seed. Send 10c today.

Books Free with \$5.00 Orders.

These books of ready reference, Barteldes' Farm Guide or Barteldes' Cook Book, sent free with \$5.00 orders.

BARTELDES SEED CO. 706 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, - Kansas.

Oldest Seed House West of the Mississippi River. Established 49 Years.

100,000 Customers On Our List

30 Years in Business

Trees of All Kinds Best quality only;

low prices. Full assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Tree Seedlings, Small

Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs and Roses.

A Few Prices: Apple 6c; Peach 8c; Plum, Pear and Cherry 15c each, all grafted; Concord Grapes, \$2 per 100. Freight paid on tree and plant orders of \$10 or more.

Field, Garden and Flower Seed

We can supply any kind of seed you need for the field and garden. Full line of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Seed Corn, Oats, Barley, Millet, Sorghum, Alfalfa, Clovers of all kinds, Grass

Seeds, Minnesota-grown Seed Potatoes. Our seeds comply strictly with the state laws in regard to purity and germination.

1916 Garden Book Free Our 1916 Illustrated Garden Book is ready. It lists both trees and seeds. It will help you in planning your Field, Orchard and Garden Planting. Write for your copy.

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BOX 253 BEATRICE, NEB.

IN THE LEAD FOR NEARLY FORTY YEARS

MY EXPERIENCE—YOUR BENEFIT



I want to hear from every farmer or fruit-grower who is going to plant trees this spring. I want you to investigate my way of selling trees. For nearly forty years—almost half a century—Schell's Methods, Schell's Policies, Schell's Trees, Schell's Free Orcharding Directions have helped thousands of successful farmers, orchardists, market-growers, etc., all over the Southwest. I will gladly send you their names and then if you will consult any of these customers of mine, you will say that Schell knows the great plains region, and its tree needs as does no other Nurseryman. What I have done for others I will do for you. Just send for my new Fruit Book and

READ HOW I SAVE YOU FORTY PER CENT

How you can eliminate the Tree Peddler, deal direct with me and save about 40 cents on the dollar for yourself.

Let me help you select the right trees for your locality. I know best what will grow in your soil and your climate. My trees are all clean, hardy, vigorous, selected, pure-strain, guaranteed true-to-name. All fully described in my latest orchard book. Your name on a postal brings it to you at once with my big money-saving offer and Direct-to-You price list.

W. F. SCHELL, PROP. WICHITA NURSERIES, BOX 13-6 WICHITA, KAN.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

The Fortieth Anniversary Edition of Burpee's Annual, the Leading American Seed Catalog for 1916, is brighter and better than ever before. It offers the greatest novelty in Sweet Peas, the unique "Fiery Cross", and other novelties in Rare Flowers and Choice Vegetables, some of which cannot be had elsewhere. This book of 182 pages tells all about proved and tested Seeds. It is mailed free. A post card will do. Write today, mention this publication. **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia**

"Everbearing" Strawberry Plants

The Greatest Wonder of the Horticulture World.

Also fifteen million plants of other varieties of strawberries. We grow all other kinds of small fruit plants. Our Catalog is different from any you ever read and will interest you. It is free. Address

F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kansas.

CANADA SEED OATS

ALBERTA, Canada, OATS: Biggest, heaviest yielding oats in the world. Everywhere tried have revolutionized oat growing. It is as easy to grow 100 bushels per acre, as 30, 40 and 50 bushels of common varieties. Sample sent FREE on request. We grow and handle all the best varieties of American grown Oats. Write today for our big Seed Catalog of all farm, garden and flower seeds, also Nursery stock. We can save you money. Tell us what you want. Mention this paper when writing. Address, **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

TRENT'S SEED CORN

First Prize Seven Consecutive Years, State Show. Winner Corn Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition. Champion Acre Yields of State, 117 Bu. per Acre. Relds' Yellow Dent. Boone County White. Genuine Red Texas Seed Oats, direct from Texas. Catalogue Free. **BROWN COUNTY SEED HOUSE, HIAWATHA, KANSAS**

ALSIKE \$5.00 AND TIMOTHY

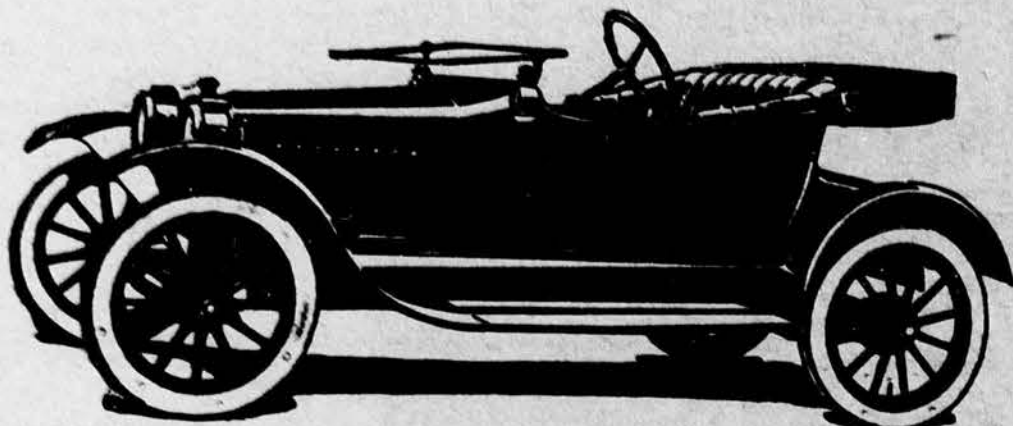
Investigate—Best and Cheapest Seeding Known. Alsike Clover and Timothy mixed. Fully 1-3 alsike, a big bargain. Greatest hay and pasture combination grown. Write for Free Sample and 100 page catalog and circulars describing this wonderful grass mixture. Beats anything you can sow and ridiculously cheap. We handle only best tested seed and seed guaranteed. Write before advance. **A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 555, Clarinda, Iowa**



Free for Testing
A pair of tested EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS FREE if you will report as to your success with them. Will bear loads of big, red berries from June to November. We have counted 400 berries, blossoms and buds on a single plant. A postal will bring the plants. Also enough seed of the new CHERRY STRAWBERRY to plant a red square of ground. A free set of printed directions will be sent. Send 10 cts for mailing charges or not, as you please. Write today. Seed guaranteed. **THE GARDEN NURSERY COMPANY Box 706, Coalinga, Iowa.**

SAXON ROADSTER \$395

Costs less to run than horse and buggy



**This car is conceded
supremacy in its field**

Roadster buyers last year paid \$4,250,000 for Saxon "Fours." You men and women who seek the truth about motor car values should bear this in mind.

For if the verdict of buyers is to be accepted, then the Saxon "Four" must be given top place in the field of high-grade two-passenger cars.

No other roadster—of like price—can measure quality with this Saxon "Four" at \$395. Feature for feature, it clearly outclasses all price-rivals.



"Sixes"
Touring Car \$785
Roadster 785

"Fours"
Roadster \$395
Delivery Car 395

Note these refinements

Three-speed sliding gear transmission—a feature on all high-priced automobiles. Insures marked flexibility. Only Saxon "Four" among

standard roadsters under \$400—has three-speed transmission.

Modern high-speed motor—of noteworthy power, smoothness, quietness, flexibility, operative economy and ability to cool under all conditions.

Timken axles. No better can be had on any car.

Honeycomb radiator—admittedly the best type of radiator made. Assures perfect cooling.

Streamline body. Among low-priced roadsters—no one, we believe, doubts the supremacy of the Saxon "Four" in the matter of distinctive beauty.

Dry-plate clutch—same type as used on \$2000 cars. Vanadium steel cantilever springs—unquestionably the easiest riding type of spring suspension.

Ventilating windshield, Signal lamps at side, Adjustable pedals, and fifteen further improvements. Saxon "Four" costs one-half cent per mile to run. Before you buy any roadster—see this Saxon "Four."

Write for interesting booklet "Saxon Days." Address Dept. 23.

Saxon Motor Car Company, Detroit

(314)

A Big Loss from Disease

Kansas livestock appraised at \$70,051.98 was slaughtered because of the foot and mouth disease outbreak last winter, according to the official report of Joe Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner. The federal government paid \$38,025.99 to the owners of this stock and the state government a like amount. All told, the outbreak cost Kansas \$57,811.39 of the \$64,000 appropriated by the last legislature.

The outbreak in Kansas occurred late last January, and by April 1 stock appraised at \$70,051.98 had been slaughtered. Several thousand dollars' worth of feed also was destroyed, the farmers having to stand this loss themselves. What the loss to the stockmen of the state was as a result of the outbreak through not being able to market cattle and the resultant slumps in the market can only be estimated.

The expenses of fighting the disease in Kansas, as far as the state is concerned, aside from the losses paid farmers, have been \$18,785.40, all but \$8,232.68 of which was expended prior to April 1.

Here are the stockmen whose stock was slaughtered, and the appraised value of each herd:

Owner—	Appraised Value.
N. W. and Cecil Wheeler, Mulvane.	4,027.00
James C. Delaney, Winfield.	2,545.80
Louis White, Mulvane.	2,786.00
J. B. Hunt and J. B. Adams, El Dorado.	23,118.44
J. W. Teter, El Dorado.	32,306.40
John Teter, El Dorado.	6,593.75
J. B. Adams, El Dorado.	340.00
Robert Miller, El Dorado.	40.00
Isaac Essex, El Dorado.	60.00
Total	\$76,051.98

To Get the Big Profit

(Continued from Page 3.)

results. Especially good yields have been obtained by F. J. Guilbert of Wallace and A. L. Stockwell of Larned.

Along with the larger acreage of the forage crops and the legumes a greater attention to livestock is needed—to the line of farming which will produce at least some income every year, no matter if the rains don't come just right. Especially is more dairying needed, for the profit producing ability of cows under Western Kansas conditions has been well demonstrated. This line is developing rapidly in the Arkansas valley, where the conditions are especially favorable for the men who milk cows. Farmers who wish to keep other lines can do so quite properly—and profitably—as has been well shown by the development of the beef cattle business at Ness City, the feeding of lambs by A. L. Stockwell of Larned and the growing of hogs by W. H. Wheeler of Garden City. Livestock of all lines has shown that it has the dominant place in Western Kansas.

And so I say that the western part of Kansas is coming into its own, and the excellent profits which are being produced there indicate a favorable future. It is necessary that a farmer there should take the adaptations of the country into consideration of course, but this is the rule in any section. It is true that the country has some disadvantages which are not found in a humid section, and it also has some advantages not found there. The principles of farming are much plainer in Western Kansas than in the past, which is the most encouraging thing which can be recorded about the agriculture of any section.

More Clover is Needed

(Continued from Page 5.)

lows it to cure better than when a dump rake is used. When an ordinary rake is dumped, it tends to pack the hay, and this makes the curing much slower. After one has raked the hay with a side-delivery rake, it frequently pays to run it along the windrow and roll the hay over, as this will allow it to cure faster.

It is a mistake to continue to stack clover hay out in the weather year after year; for one can make big interest on the money it takes to build barns for the hay. Clover does not turn water well, and there always is considerable loss when it is stacked. When stacks are used, they should always be covered with heavy slough grass, to aid in shedding water.

I can't get along without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I think Tom McNeal one of the best men in Kansas.—D. A. Armstrong, Anness, Kan.

Stumps Out—Quick and Easy

Here at last is the land clearing device you have been looking for—the Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller—a simple, powerful, practical Puller that one can handle and operate with ease. No big, expensive, cumbersome outfit—no horses to drive—no extra work of any kind. With the Kirstin, one man alone clears land quickly, easily, economically. Costs little to begin with—nothing for upkeep—and costs far less to operate than any other hand or horse power puller on the market. Is the

Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

You get every quality needed for land clearing—strength, power, speed. The Kirstin is the only stump puller with variable speeds. This gives you a big advantage—saves much time. To start the tough stumps, you have enormous power; then when the stump breaks loose, a turn of a wrench gives greater speed. Any and all kinds of stumps—big, little, green, dry, tough—also trees and hedges—are pulled quick and easy. The Kirstin holds the record for lowest cost of operation. Prove our claims by

Ten Days Try-Out on Your Farm

With the Improved Double Leverage Kirstin you can clear over an acre from one anchor. Also no time wasted in frequent re-setting of pulley. The Kirstin is designed to save time. When you get a Kirstin you get a complete, practical Stump Pulling Outfit at half cost—and you are protected by the Kirstin Iron-Clad Guarantee.

The Kirstin can be used anywhere—in fields, in swamps and on rough ground or in thick timber where no other puller could be used. The Government uses Kirstins—so do several of the State Experiment Stations—and thousands of land owners from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf are loyal boosters for the Kirstin because it has demonstrated its superiority as a land-clearing device. If you have only a couple of acres of stump land you can't afford to let it lay idle. Get a Kirstin now—clear out those stumps—make your idle land pay you a profit.

Get the Kirstin Catalog—Today!

Any one having stump land should get this valuable free book at once. It tells all about the wonderful Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller, the Kirstin Service Bureau, the Payment Plans and fully explains cost, best, cheapest way to clear your land. Fill out the coupon or mail a postal—today—now!

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Book
Coupon**

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Please send me your free book on Stump pulling.

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To Reduce Tire Wear

There may be times when bad roads cannot be avoided, but side wall injury to the tires under such circumstances should not, in fairness, be considered as an indication of fault in the quality or construction. The sides of a tire are not intended to withstand such abrasion and wear as is to be expected from rubbing against curbstones or driving in deep, stiff mud or over rutty, rough or frozen roads.

Wear of this kind usually occurs on one side of the tires—the side from the car. Small tires that find the lowest road level usually will receive the most damage, however, inflation, weight of car, camber of front wheel, tread widths and other things all have a bearing on the extent of side abrasion.

The side walls of a tire must be flexible in order to properly distribute the strains, give resiliency, minimize heat, prevent sharp bending of fabric, breaking and separation. Therefore, it is desirable that the rubber on the side walls be elastic and not too dense or firm; the same hard, wear-resisting rubber as used on the tread is not suitable for covering the side walls. The difference in materials and adaptability for tires may be compared with automobile and machinery parts—some materials are required to possess great strength and some are selected for other qualities.

It is possible, under very severe conditions, to wear through the side wall rubber in a very short time, but, ordinarily the wear indicates neglect. If it is necessary to drive occasionally over bad roads, reverse the tires, i. e., place the worn side toward the car, vulcanize rubber over the most worn parts, to protect the fabric from moisture and disintegration, and it will be found that the normal service from the tires will not be affected.

Farmers Liked Capper's Talk

Governor Arthur Capper's talk before the Douglas County Farmers' Institute Saturday afternoon, attended by an audience which taxed the capacity of the Merchants' association auditorium, was indicative of the study the governor has made of his subject, "The Problems of the Kansas Farmer," and of his ability to interpret the problems, as well as a demonstration of the insight he has into the everyday matters confronting the people of the state and his clear understanding of the things Kansas needs.

The talk was characteristic of the man, straight forward, plain spoken, and full of real facts; those who heard it afterward complimented the governor on what they said was one of the best talks he has ever made. Every person in the large audience listened attentively to the address, and members of the organization under whose auspices it was given expressed their pleasure in being able to bring before them a man who not only knows his subject, but who also knows how to present it clearly and forcefully. —Lawrence Gazette.

A Farmer Visits the Border

(Continued from Page 14.)

and a very large percentage of this does not enter the soil at all, but runs off, while another large percentage does not fall during the growing season, or when it is of any value.

"Therefore, it would appear that the Elephant Butte reservoir should be able to supply water for nearly twice as much land as is contemplated, in sufficient amount if used properly. However, there will be one condition that scarcely occurs to the lay mind, and that is that the reservoir will gradually fill up with silt, it being estimated that in eighty years 60 per cent of the capacity will be so occupied. Still, this will not affect the run-off from the watershed, and it is this latter, more than the capacity of the reservoir, that determines the water supply. A way may be found to get rid of part of this silt, or the dam might be raised.

"Regardless of these problems and conditions, the Elephant Butte dam and project is one of the biggest things of its kind in the world, and every person who can arrange to see it should do so. The total cost is about 10 million dollars, which will be repaid to the Government by the water users in annual installments."

The church orchestra is a feature in many neighborhoods.



SERIES 17 FOUR 40 horse power 7 passenger \$845

Four Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger	8845
Roadster, 3-passenger	825
Landau-Roadster, 3-passenger	1145

Six Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger	10150
Roadster, 3-passenger	1025
Landau-Roadster, 3-passenger	1350
Coupe, 4-passenger	1600
Sedan, 7-passenger	1675
Limousine, 7-passenger	2500

Half-Ton Commercial Cars

Panel Delivery Car	8875
Express Body	850
Station and Baggage Wagon	875

One-Ton Commercial Trucks

Open Express, complete	1200
Stake Body, complete	1250
Bus, 16-pass., full equipment	1400

F. O. B. Detroit

-POWER

that laughs at the heaviest roads

Never in the history of the industry has there been a 4-cylinder car that offered so much **POWER** at its price as this new **SERIES 17** Studebaker. Never has there been offered to the man living in the country, to the man running a farm, to the man driving over the muddy roads and the trying hills a car with such masterful yet **ECONOMICAL** power as this **SERIES 17** Studebaker possesses.

POWER with economy of gasoline has always been a Studebaker ideal. And this car's big, 3 7/8-inch bore x 5-inch stroke motor develops and delivers **FULL Forty Horse Power** with a surprisingly low consumption of fuel.

It is the ideal car for the man operating a farm—big, light and sturdy and easily operated. It has room for **SEVEN** to ride in **COMFORT**. It is handsome in design and finish. It incorporates many new refinements of design such as the tank in rear with Stewart Vacuum Feed; **DIVIDED** and adjustable front seats; overlapping, storm-proof windshield; self-starting and lighting control and other instruments conveniently located on dash, illuminated by new indirect lighting system. And taken from any angle, it offers the **BIGGEST** value, dollar for dollar of the price, that the industry has ever seen.

See this new **SERIES 17** Studebaker at once—and write for handsome catalog.

STUDEBAKER

Detroit, Mich.

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Address all correspondence to Detroit—Dept. F 27.

More than 214,000 Studebaker
Cars now in use



Rider AGENTS Wanted

1916 Model "Ranger" bicycle. Write for our special offer on a sample to introduce. DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 days' trial. Good for big free catalog and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms. 94 bicycles, sizes and colors in Ranger bicycles. Most complete line in America. Other guaranteed models \$11.95, \$14.75 and \$17.50. A few good second-hand bicycles taken in trade \$5 to \$8 to clear.

Tires, lamps, wheels, sundries, parts, and all bicycle supplies at half usual prices. Do not buy until you get our catalog and offers. Write Now.

HEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. T-177 CHICAGO

FARM WAGONS

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

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

Don't Drink "Stored" Water!

Water kept in a storage tank soon becomes stale, foul and unfit to drink. The Milwaukee Air Power Water System furnishes a constant supply of clean, sweet water—direct from the well—without the use of a storage tank or other unsanitary container. Cannot freeze.

Easy to install. Costs but little. Write for illustrated catalog today.

MILWAUKEE AIR POWER PUMP CO.
829 Third Street Milwaukee, Wis.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing, add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing Advertising Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



**Made For
Bad Roads
As Well As
Good Ones**

THE worst possible treatment a tire can receive is the treatment every Goodyear Tire must be able to stand.

We count on bad roads as well as good ones—on abuse, not on normal use—on carelessness, and not on care.

Take the one subject of fabric alone.

Several years ago we decided that the quality of the best fabric left room for improvement.

So we acquired our own fabric mill, and developed a fabric far above the ordinary in its quality.

This was adopted as the Goodyear standard, and now *all* Goodyear fabric must meet a quality test much more severe than formerly.

Now, stop and think what tire fabric must stand. Air-pressure from within—and, from without, a million hidden enemies lying in wait at every inch of the road.

The farmer who uses Goodyear Tires sees how successfully Goodyear fabric resists these tire enemies.

He has no tire worries, save of the most trivial sort, and his abounding faith in the quality of Goodyear fabric, and the goodness of the tire, has given Goodyear the same sales lead in the country that it holds in the cities and towns.

Perhaps we give greater fabric strength than is actually needed—perhaps, according to ordinary tire standards, we are too particular.

Very well, then—we are too particular.

GOODYEAR
AKRON
TIRES

Flowers For Every Home

Here are Some Suggestions on the Planting of the More Hardy Varieties For Kansas Farms

MANY persons at this season are considering what flowering plants they shall put in their gardens. This includes the average housewife, who has not much time to spare on the matter, the child who is just becoming interested in growing plants, and the teacher who is laying out a school garden for the benefit of her pupils. The United States Department of Agriculture's specialist particularly recommends as satisfactory and easily-grown flowers, the ageratum, the nasturtium, the petunia, the California poppy, and the zinnia.

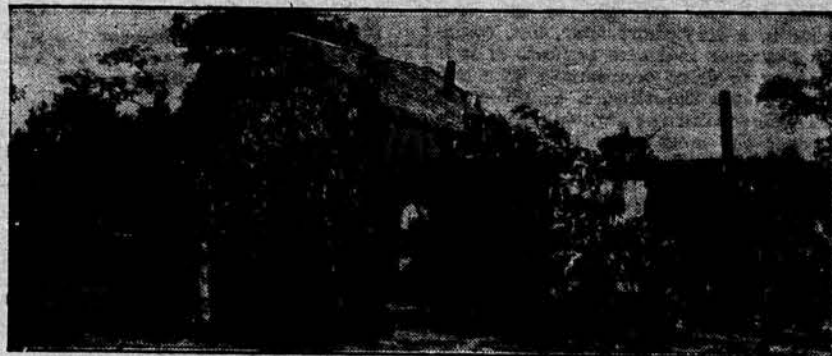
The ageratum is one of the few blue flowers we have. In its form it somewhat resembles the heliotrope, but it has no odor. Ageratums grow well upon almost all soils and through a wide range of climate. For that reason many combinations with them are possible.

The plants are neat, bushy, and erect, and they produce a profusion of brush-like flowers throughout the season. The dwarf blue sorts make fine borders, and they are much used where contrasting color effects are desired. For early bloom the seed should be sown in cold

sown in the open ground. When sown in April the plants will bloom abundantly and continuously through the entire season. During August zinnias are at their best. To secure large flowers and a profusion of bloom the plants must be given ample room for full development, as well as an abundant supply of food. Strong, rich soils suit the zinnia.

Zinnias Are Useful.

If the seeds are sown in a dwelling house or in a hotbed in March and the young plants are pricked out once or twice before being placed in their permanent situations, more satisfactory results will be obtained than from outdoor-sown seeds unless equal care in thinning or transplanting is given. In addition to their use in the school garden, zinnias can be used for groups, beds, borders, garden lines, and summer hedges. Their average height is 1½ feet. The zinnia is a rather large, formal flower whose colors range through the shades of red and yellow. Their season of bloom is through the late summer



A Farm Home Can Be Made Much More Beautiful and the Family More Contented by the Proper Planting of Flowers.

frames or in boxes in the house early in the season, but for summer and fall bloom the seeds may be sown in April or early in May in well-prepared beds in the open. Seeds sown in August will produce good plants for winter flowering.

How to Plant Nasturtiums.

The large seeds of the nasturtium should be planted much deeper than the fine seeds of the petunia. Sow them in rows where the plants are to grow, placing the seeds about 6 inches apart in the row, and cover them 1 inch deep. When all the plants are up, thin so that they stand a foot apart if the soil is rich; if rather thin, it will be as well to allow them to stand at the planting distance.

The plants should be given clean cultivation to induce a rapid growth. If planted in the open at the same time that beans are planted, very satisfactory results will follow. For earlier bloom plant in advance of this date in hotbeds, cold frames or window boxes.

While the petunia grows readily and rapidly from seeds sown in the open about corn-planting time, earlier bloom can be secured by sowing the seed in window boxes or hotbeds and transplanting the plants once before placing them in the open. A satisfactory method of handling these plants is to start the seeds in window boxes, and to transfer the young plants to the open when the weather permits. The seeds are very small and they should not be covered with earth in the ordinary way. They should be sown on the surface and brought in contact with the earth by firming it with a board.

The California poppy is an annual of striking character both as regards the form and color of its flowers, which are bright and rich in their tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about 1 foot in height, have attractive silvery foliage, and produce their large poppy-like flowers quite lavishly from early spring until frost. The seeds may be sown in window boxes or in a hotbed in March, or in the open where the plants are to bloom as soon as the soil is in fit condition. The plants like a rich loam, and should be allowed about 5 or 6 inches of space in the row. When used in beds they may be sown broadcast.

The zinnia is easily grown from seed

and autumn and the individual bloom lasts for a long time both on the plant and as cut flowers.

Test Your Oats This Time

It's a good idea to test your oats this year. Much grain stood in a wet condition in the shock last year, and this you all know, is unfit for seed.

"A general shortage of good seed in the state is expected," says the farm crops department at the Kansas State Agricultural college, "and many growers will have to send elsewhere for their seed."

"The best places to procure the Red Texas variety are Texas and Oklahoma. Texas probably is the better of the two. Great care should be exercised to get good clean seed so as to avoid introducing into the state obnoxious weeds, such as Johnson grass."

"For the northern Kansas growers who use the Kherson or Sixty Day varieties central Nebraska and southern South Dakota probably will be the best sources. Farmers should not purchase late maturing northern varieties."

"The agronomy department of the college tries to assist the farmers over the state by keeping a list of available seed. Those wanting seed may be able to locate some by writing this department. It is desired that those having seed for sale list it."

A Girl's Book

Clara Ewing Epsey is a woman who has studied girls so much that she knows them through and through. For this reason she has written, "Leaders of Girls," a very timely book for girls, because of the steady increase of women's work in the communities, making a demand for a deeper and better understanding of womanhood. It solves the lessons learned through heartbreaks and experience, that works toward leadership.

The book is well written, forceful and especially interesting to leaders of girls, or it may be helpful to teachers of Sunday school classes. "Leaders of Girls," is published by the Abington Press, Publication and Sales Department, 150 Fifth Ave., New York. Price 75 cents.

Goats Die Mysteriously

Please tell me what disease is among my goats—and the remedy. They are Spanish crossbred. I have recently lost several kids and five "nannies." While apparently well and in good condition they were seized with great suffering, were unable to stand, the head was drawn around to left side of body, and they had convulsions at intervals. The goats died within from 24 to 36 hours. These goats have been well cared for, running on good pasture, well watered, fed on cottonseed and hay and sheltered at night.

D. W. McGLATHERY.

Falkville, Ala.

I cannot tell you positively what the trouble is with your goats because the symptoms are not characteristic of any particular malady. Sometimes goats act in this way when parasites in the nature of grubs infest the cavities of the head. In other instances the bladder form of the tape worm affects the brain. Of course a positive diagnosis could only be made by having a competent graduate veterinarian hold a post-mortem.

A few years ago the federal government investigated a disease among goats having symptoms somewhat similar to those described by you and finally came to the conclusion that the disease was a contagious one, naming it takosis. I am under the impression that a bulletin was gotten out about this disease, and I would suggest that you write to the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D. C., asking for more detailed information.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

A Disking Helps Corn Land

(Continued from Page 11.)

covered, the stand secured should be somewhere near that planted.

The rate of planting should vary with the size of the variety, the fertility of the soil, and the average annual rainfall. A small-growing, early-maturing variety may be planted much thicker than a large-growing, late-maturing one. The planting should be thicker on rich, fertile soils than on soils thin and less fertile. On rich soils, however, the corn will often stool excessively, in which case rather thin planting is advisable. In Eastern Kansas, where check-rowed surface-planting is practiced, two to four kernels are planted to the hill, with an average rate of three kernels a hill. Listed and drilled corn in the eastern part of the state is usually planted at the rate of one kernel every 16 to 21 inches. A perfect stand at these rates, however, would ordinarily be much too thick. In Eastern Kansas a stand that will average one stalk every 21 to 24 inches is amply thick to produce maximum yields under normal conditions. On unusually fertile soils thicker planting may be practiced to advantage. As the rainfall diminishes from Eastern to Western Kansas, the stand to the acre should decrease in the same ratio, or the size of the variety grown should decrease accordingly. As a rule, in Central Kansas stands averaging 24 to 30 inches will give the best results, while in extreme Western Kansas 30 to 36 inches is not too great a distance between stalks. Small-growing, early-maturing varieties of corn must necessarily be planted thicker than this to obtain maximum yields.

Higher Yields.

Results of numerous experiments show that the highest yields of stover usually can be obtained by thick planting. If corn is grown only for silage or for stover, planting from 50 to 100 per cent thicker than for grain is advisable.

Corn should be planted sufficiently deep to insure the kernels being placed in moist soil without danger of drying out. The depth is governed largely by the nature of the soil, by its moisture content when the corn is planted, and by the time of planting. As a rule, 2 to 3 inches is about right. On wet, heavy soils 2 inches, or possibly less, may be sufficient, while on light or sandy soils 3, or perhaps 4, inches is necessary for best results. Planting to this depth is often necessary in Western Kansas to prevent the soil around the corn from drying out. Corn need not be covered so deeply early in the season as when planted late, as the ground does not dry out so rapidly.

My husband enjoys Mr. McNeal's comments; in fact he enjoys the whole paper more than any other of the many papers that he takes.—Mrs. E. G. Gilliland, Hiattville, Kan.

Word of Honor

WHEN a man puts his name on a product he gives a pledge to the public which only Quality can make good. The value in a well-established name, therefore, is in the honor and good faith for which it stands.

On every Firestone tire there is stamped the name of the founder of the world's largest exclusive tire company—H. S. Firestone, the president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.

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While the Hog-Joy Oiler does all that others do—it does more. We'll prove it—and it won't cost you a cent. This is the only oiler with which the hog can oil its belly, legs, pits and neck—exactly where lice and disease germs collect. Oiling in these parts is disinfection twice as effective as all back-oiling.

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H. L. Ide, President, Hog-Joy Co.
Dept. 57, Springfield, Ill. (75)

New Edition of Modern Silage Methods

ENTIRELY a new book—new chapters—tells facts about every type of silo—home made, stave, brick, cement, tile, metal, pit, etc. Tells best for your needs—impartial suggestions for making most profits. 264 pages—10 page index—Copyrighted Nov. 1914, covers all silage crops. Send for new book; it beats all previous editions. Write today. Mailed for 10c. Mention this paper. Silver King Co., Salem, O.



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Run it in the shed when idle—No expense—no chores.

Turn the Switch, Stops Expense, No Chores

THINK of all the things Tractor Farming would mean to you and everyone in the family. At noon or night—just turn the switch and you are through. No unhitching, watering, unharnessing, feeding or bedding, as with horses. In the morning it will only take you about as much time to oil up and get started as to care for one horse. And there are no chores when the tractor is idle. But a horse has to be taken care of every day whether idle or working. Caring for surplus horses takes a lot of good time that could be used for more profitable work or in enjoying life better.

And it's not only the chores that keep right on when horses are idle, but the expense of feeding, too. You can't turn a switch and stop a horse eating. But a tractor costs nothing for fuel when not working. Start farming this year with power that stops eating when it stops work. A tractor will also enable you to raise bigger crops by plowing deeper and preparing your seed bed at just the right time and in the right way. The expense you save and the bigger crops you raise with a tractor will mean much to you and your family.

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You can get a size Avery Tractor to exactly fit your size farm. Sold at low prices: 2-plow tractor, \$760 cash; 4-plow, \$1120 cash; 6-plow, \$1680; 8-plow, \$2145; 10-plow, \$2475. Run gasoline or kerosene. Also a size Avery Plow and Grain Thresher to fit each of the above size tractors. We also build a special smaller sized tractor for \$295 cash. All built and backed by an established company owning a large factory and many branch houses, which insure prompt and permanent service. Write for new 1916 Avery Tractor, Plow and Thresher Catalog—get all facts about power farming and thrashing with an Avery Outfit.

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This is the Grandest
Collection of Flower Seeds
ever put up. New and rare
varieties as well as the
leading old favorites. Gor-
geous combinations of all
shades and colors.
1 packet SUPERB AST-
ERS. Choice of 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 pack-
ages 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.

There is a big assortment of Flower Seeds wait-
ing for you and it will be sent Free with any one
of the following bargain clubbing offers. By ac-
cepting one of these real bargain combinations,
you not only continue your subscription to Mail
and Breeze but you receive other good reading
matter at a very low cost and get one of the big
flower seed assortments free.

Select the Combination You Want—Send
Your Order By FEBRUARY 29TH.

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Mail and Breeze.....1 year
Woman's World.....1 year
McCall's Magazine.....1 year
People's Popular Monthly.....1 year
and Flower Seed collection

All for \$1.70 or \$1.45 Cash
and the 25c order coupon, if you send by February 29

BARGAIN OFFER NO. 2
Household.....1 year
Woman's World.....1 year
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Today's Magazine.....1 year
People's Popular Monthly.....1 year
and Flower Seed collection

All for \$1.65 or \$1.40 Cash
and the 25c order coupon, if you send by February 29

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Mail and Breeze.....1 year
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and Flower Seed collection

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Household.....1 year
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Housewife Magazine.....1 year
McCall's Magazine.....1 year
People's Popular Monthly.....1 year
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All for \$1.80 or \$1.55 Cash
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Household.....1 year
American Woman.....1 year
Mail and Breeze.....1 year
Today's Magazine.....1 year
and Flower Seed collection

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and the 25c order coupon, if you send by February 29

FREE McCall PATTERN
To introduce McCall Patterns, The McCall Com-
pany allows each subscriber for McCall's
MAGAZINE to choose from her first copy of
McCall's, any one 15 cent McCall Dress Pat-
tern FREE. Send free pattern request to Mc-
Call's Magazine, New York City, giving Number
and Size, with 2-cent stamp for mailing. Mc-
Call's Pattern given only with clubs containing
McCall's magazine.

Remember the order coupon counts
as 25c and you get Seed
assortment Free if you send your order
by February 29th.

Don't miss this great profit sharing
offer. Use the special gift coupon by
February 29th. Send your order—now—
today. Address all mail to
MAIL AND BREEZE,
Club Dept. Topeka, Kansas

THIS COUPON GOOD FOR 25 CTS.
Mail and Breeze, Arthur Capper, Pub.
Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$.....
cash and this order coupon is to count as 25
cents for which send me Special Offer No.
..... I am to receive Flower
Seed Collection Free.

Name
Street or Route
Town
State

This Coupon must be used by February 29th.
You can send money-order, express order,
check, stamps or silver well wrapped in paper.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Children's dress 7585 is cut in sizes 2,
4 and 6 years. Separate bloomers are
attached to an underwaist.

Ladies' dressing sacque 7628 is cut in
one size. The sacque is cut in one
piece.



Ladies' skirt 7319 is cut in sizes 22
to 32 inches waist measure. The skirt
has three gores.

Boys' suit 7614 is cut in sizes 4, 6
and 8 years. The suit consists of a
jacket and separate straight trousers.

Ladies' dress 7591 has a four gore
skirt with an inverted plait at the back.
It is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust
measure.

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 pat-
terns:

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

Name

Postoffice

State

R. F. D. or St. No.....

**BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND
SIZE.**

Baby Week is Coming

National Baby Week comes March 4
to March 11. Are you planning to ob-
serve it? Cities and towns all over the
United States will hold baby saving
campaigns at that time and while farm
women's clubs may not be able to ob-
serve the entire week, many of them
observe at least one day in honor of
the babies. Infant mortality in Kansas
is inexcusably high. Four thousand
babies died last year in Kansas just be-
cause their mothers did not know how
to care for them. It is all foolishness
to suppose that the act of bearing a
child endows a mother with the knowl-
edge necessary for keeping it well and
sound. It takes study and training to
know how to feed and clothe a baby and
give it all the other care that it re-
quires.

The object of baby week is to give
mothers a chance to learn about their
little ones. Bulletins with suggestions
for programs and exhibits and all the
information necessary for preparing
papers or lectures will be supplied free

of charge by the Children's Bureau of
the United States Department of Labor
at Washington. Ask for "Child-Welfare
Exhibits" and "Baby-Week Campaigns,"
Miscellaneous Series No. 4 and No. 5.
Other valuable bulletins also sent free
by the Children's Bureau are "Prenatal
Care" and "Infant Care," No. 1 and No.
2 in the Care of Children series. Pro-
grams for baby week may be had by
writing to Miss Frances Brown, of the
Kansas State Agricultural college, Man-
hattan, Kan., or to the Child-Welfare
department of the University of Kansas
at Lawrence. Dr. Lydia A. DeVilbiss
of the child hygiene bureau, Topeka,
also has suggestive programs for the
week.

Dried Fruit Tastes Good

[Prize Letter.]

There is a craving for dried fruit in
our family at this time of the year, so
I bought some evaporated peaches.
Pears, apricots, prunes, yes, and dried
apples are equally as good, for a change,
from the canned fruit.

Dried fruits are healthful and palat-
able when properly cooked. To bring
out the rich delicious flavor, soak the
fruit in warm water 15 or 20 minutes
then wash carefully. With the peaches
most of the skin can be removed. Cover
well with cold water and let stand over
night, or all day. Place on the back
of the range in the water in which they
were soaked, adding more as this cooks
away. They require long and slow
cooking. When large and plump, and
thoroughly done, sweeten to suit the
taste and leave on the stove only long
enough for the sugar to dissolve.

Mary Storey Whitsitt.
R. 2, Madison, Kan.

Keep the Home Warm

A good, comfortable home with all
the modern conveniences of heating,
running water, plumbing and labor sav-
ing machinery is the best investment
a farmer can make, for though he may
not realize it, the thing which holds the
family together is the slender thread
of "mother's" strength. When the wife
is overworked, discouraged and discon-
tented, the whole family becomes dis-
satisfied, too, and there is no incentive
to keep the children on the farm as they
grow older. It is the duty of every
farmer to give his family the home com-
forts and conveniences that enable them
to feel they are really living.

A cold, chilly, drafty house remains
unrented in the city—why should it be



lived in in the country by human be-
ings, and thought to be "good enough?"
Building Loan associations are willing to
allow a generous loan for purchasing such
home equipment as radiator heating.
They know that this feature of the build-
ing is never worth less than you pay for
it. They know it saves fuel every year
and soon repays its first cost. They
know that its results are warm, com-
fortable homes where families are more
contented to stay, where ambition is at
a higher pitch, and therefore, bigger
farm profits are made. The slight in-
terest charges on loans made for this
purpose are soon repaid in savings and
comforts. A spell of sickness prevented
by the genial, even warmth of radiator
heating would repay the interest charge
alone. Money put into an up-to-date
radiator heating plant will bring more
happiness and comfort to the whole
family than any other equipment or
feature you can put into a house.

Keep the Wraps Together

[Prize Letter.]

Many steps can be saved by keeping
the children's wraps all together in a
large box or suitcase, along with your
own mittens, hood and veil. Then if
the man of the house invites you for a
drive with him or you have an errand

to a neighbor's you can have everything
by the fire and ready to put on without
having to rush all over the house for
them and need never give the excuse,
"Oh, it's too much trouble to get ready."
Marysville, Kan. Mrs. J. M. N.

When Eggs are Scarce

[Prize Letter.]

Receipts that call for few eggs and
little butter are always popular these
winter days. Muffins enough for the
whole family's breakfast can be made
with only one egg. Sift together 1 quart
of flour, 1 teaspoon of salt and 3 tea-
spoons of sugar, add 1 pint of water and
beat free of lumps. Add 1 egg, not
beaten, and beat the batter well for
5 minutes. Then add 1 tablespoon of
melted butter and 2 heaping teaspoons
of baking powder. Bake as usual. If
milk is plentiful, the muffins will be
better made with milk in place of water.

Pan Cakes—Scald 1 cup of cornmeal,
add 2 cups of cold water and flour to
make a good batter, 1 teaspoon of salt,
2 teaspoons of sugar, and 1 egg. Beat
well for several minutes, then add 2
teaspoons of baking powder, beat again,
and bake on a hot, well-greased griddle.

Molasses Cake—Scald 1 heaping table-
spoon of lard in 1 cup of hot water, add
¾ cup of molasses, mix and let cool.
Sift together 2 cups of flour, 1 level
teaspoon of soda, ½ teaspoon of salt,
1 teaspoon of cinnamon and 1 teaspoon
of allspice. Stir in the liquid mixture
and beat very thoroughly. Pour into
a hot, greased baking pan and bake.
Raisins and nuts may be added if de-
sired.

Cake De Lux—Break 1 egg into a cup,
add 1 tablespoon of lard, 3 tablespoons
of sweet cream and water to fill the
cup. Sift together 1½ cups of flour, 1
cup of sugar, 1 rounding teaspoon of
baking powder and ½ teaspoon of salt.
Add the egg mixture and beat 6 or 8
minutes. Flavor to suit the taste and
bake in a loaf or in layers. A great
variety of cakes may be made using
this same recipe with slight variations.
By using two whites instead of a whole
egg, a delicious white cake will result,
while two yolks and no whites will
make a gold cake. The more you beat
the batter, the better the cake will be.

Tomato Catsup—If the supply of to-
mato catsup made in the summer has
given out, put a can of tomatoes in a
granite or porcelain lined saucepan and
add 2 tablespoons of vinegar, ½ cup of
hot water, 1 tablespoon of sugar, 1 tea-
spoon of salt, half a dozen cloves, a
clove of garlic and pepper to suit taste.
Boil till the garlic is tender, strain and
bottle. This is equal to the best brand
of manufactured catsup.

Patterson, La. S. P. Vetter.

Don'ts for Tall Women

Don't select the smallest chair in
your friends' drawing rooms. It may
suit your fairy-like sister to sit on a
stool with her hands clasping her knees,
but you should cultivate the stately.

Don't choose the shortest person in
the room to talk to, and so call at-
tention to your undue height.

Don't, when choosing a new frock,
select stripes or those with a trimming
from waist to hem. By wearing a well-
cut, wide skirt, trimmed 'round and
'round, you can take at least one inch
off your height.

Don't crown your heads with lofty
hats or a high coiffure. Dress your
hair rather full, and coil it fairly low.
Wear moderate-sized hats that have no
upstanding plumes and tip-tilted brims.

Children Like Stories

[Prize Letter.]

Since Christmas we have spent an
hour or so every evening reading aloud
to the little folks. We invested in some
books of "The Cottontail Series," by
Laura Roundtree Smith, and some of
Francis Trego Montgomery's delightful
animal stories for children, and must
say they have proved a source of delight
to the youngsters.

The "Little Folks Magazine" is a reg-
ular and welcome visitor in our home,
and in a few years we expect to take
the "Youths' Companion." We think it
is the sort of reading you give children
in early years that forms the taste for
good or bad literature.

Mother of Three.

R. 3, Cuba, Kan.

As It Happened at Our House

Farm Life Never Lacks Interest for Wide-Awake Women

BY A RENTER'S WIFE
Reno County

AS A RULE, I never make many New Year's resolutions, but this year I resolved to be more systematic in my housework. I have my schedule all mapped out, but where one has little children it is impossible to keep to any rigid system. Children are the most important thing in any home and first things should come first, regardless of system. If Baby has earache or Little Son cuts his finger, the system is likely to get a bad jolt. My schedule had Monday marked as washday and the very first Monday I didn't wash. When washings become too large one must either hire all or part done, or else buy a machine that will do the work. We decided the machine would be the surest, and in the long run, the most economical. The engine we bought outright, but the washer we have only on trial as yet. I have been deceived too many times by washers that didn't wash to be taken in again.

I looked over all the different washers they were showing in town and finally decided to try this one first. It consists of a stationary round-bottomed galvanized tank with gasoline burners underneath to keep the water hot. On the inside is a perforated cylinder on which the clothes are placed and which revolves through the hot suds. The washer holds from six to seven buckets of water. I didn't wash that week until Saturday for I had to set a day when the Man of the House could be at home to attend the engine as I didn't feel I understood it well enough myself, though I am fast overcoming that idea. An engine is not the safest thing in the world when there are little children around. We play "safety first" and keep our engine in a small room just off the kitchen. When the engine runs, the door is shut and entrance forbidden to the little folks. Some day we are going to have a washhouse and get the engine away from the house.

This washer did the best work of any that I have ever tried, but still I am not entirely satisfied. I want a washer that will wash everything absolutely clean so there will be no need to look for dirty spots after the clothes are taken from the machine. I was really pleased, however, at the way it washed the overalls. It certainly beat my old way of putting them through the hand washer and then scrubbing them with a brush, just as much as the brush beats rubbing them on the board. That was the best way I had ever found before. My brush is about 5 by 2 inches with bristles rather fine and stiff that do not soften too much in hot water. I laid the overalls over the board, soaped them well and then scrubbed them with the brush. If you have no power machine, you'd better try this way. Some folks say this method is hard on the overalls, but I can't see that they give out any sooner this way than when washed on the board in the hard old way of our grandmothers. Many women seem to think that when somebody has an easy way of doing a certain thing it cannot possibly be so good as the more difficult, long used, out-of-date method. Anyway, overalls are cheaper to buy than new backs, should you happen to wear out the one you now have. Better keep it in good repair. I am going to try the machine in a new way next week and believe the results will be good. One must not expect to get the best results from any machine, however simple, the first time it is tried.

Friday of last week saw the celebration of Big Son's birthday. There was a wonderful cake with lots of pink frosting and three candles decorating the top. Then there were the neighbor children, seldom seen this cold weather, and some of the older ones, too. Altogether Big Son had a fine time, and Little Son, too, for that matter. At 2 o'clock Big Son lit his candles and dinner was served. After dinner it was play, of course. I believe in giving the children the best possible time. I am a firm advocate of celebrating on every possible excuse—Christmas, Valentine's

Day, Easter, Fourth of July, and all the rest, including the birthdays of all the family. The Man of the House insists that I enjoy these celebrations as much as the children, and I have never denied it. Why shouldn't I? In youth our time is mostly spent in amusing ourselves and having a good time, but as we grow older and marry and have children, our good times and happiness for the most part consist in making the little ones happy. Some persons never have learned this, and that is one reason there are so many unhappy children as well as grown-ups.

There was nothing remarkable about this birthday dinner except that we ate our first capon. All the grown-ups were unanimous in pronouncing it far superior to chicken uncaponized, being juicier, sweeter and more tender. All determined to have some capons for eating purposes. We caponized about a dozen fowls last year and have six or seven true capons. I expect to try to raise some of the incubator chickens with these, and this season I shall caponize more and try marketing them. We killed two birds, both of the same



Big Son Had a Birthday Last Week.

hatch, but only one a capon. The capon was 2 pounds heavier and in by far the better condition, being as fat a bird as I ever had killed though no especial effort had been made to fatten it. It weighed 8 pounds with the head off and feathers on. This is no great weight for a capon I know and I am going to shut one up and feed it just to see what I can make it weigh.

Christmas is scarcely over till folks begin to think of spring. I already have ordered the new incubator. I had intended to get one heated by hot air with the heat regulated by the check on the flame. Not long ago, however, I visited an aunt who owns a hot air incubator and she told me that unless I had a place of very even temperature for my incubator she thought the ones heated by hot water are better. Just opening and shutting the door seemed to affect hers. I suppose this would not be true of all makes, but as I did not know which would be safer I ordered a hot water machine regulated by the flame. My new incubator will hold 140 eggs while my old one held only 80. I hope to raise 500 chickens but if I succeed I shall surpass all my past records. I intend to get some of them off as early as possible for I know that early chickens thrive best.

Salmon Stew

Empty a can of salmon into an enameled kettle, pour off oil and remove the bones, and pour over it 1 pint of boiling water. Let cook for 5 or 10 minutes, mash well and add 2 quarts of scalded milk, butter, salt and pepper to taste, and let cook slowly for several minutes longer. Serve with crackers.

Mrs. L. W. Brunson.
Larned, Kan.



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Gargoyl Mobiloil "A"
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Gargoyl Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyl Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyl Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyl Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CARS	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Abbott Detroit	A	A	A	A	A
American	A	A	A	A	A
Apperson	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Avery (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
(Model C) 1 Ton	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Case	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	A	A	A	A
Chase (air)	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (water)	B	B	B	B	B
Cole	A	A	A	A	A
Cord	A	A	A	A	A
Detroit	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
E. M. P.	A	A	A	A	A
Essie	A	A	A	A	A
Flanagan	A	A	A	A	A
Ford (6 cyl)	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A
Griffith	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A
(Model 20)	A	A	A	A	A
L. H. C. (air)	A	A	A	A	A
International	B	B	B	B	B
Interstate	A	A	A	A	A
Jackson	A	A	A	A	A
Jeffery	A	A	A	A	A
King (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel (air)	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel (Model 48)	A	A	A	A	A
Krit	A	A	A	A	A
Lozier	A	A	A	A	A
Marion	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A
Marwell	A	A	A	A	A
Metz	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	A	A	A	A

MODEL OF CARS	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Moline	A	A	A	A	A
Moon (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Moon (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
National	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A
Packard	A	A	A	A	A
Paige	A	A	A	A	A
Pathfinder	A	A	A	A	A
Premier	A	A	A	A	A
Rambler	A	A	A	A	A
Regal	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	A	A	A	A
Saxon	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
White	A	A	A	A	A
Winton	A	A	A	A	A

TRACTORS

Model of Tractor	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Aultman-Taylor (4 cyl. horizontal)	A	A	A	A	A
Avery	A	A	A	A	A
Best	A	A	A	A	A
Big Four (20)	A	A	A	A	A
Bull	A	A	A	A	A
Bulley (Model A1)	A	A	A	A	A
Holt Caterpillar	A	A	A	A	A
C. O. D.	A	A	A	A	A
(2 cyl. horizontal)	A	A	A	A	A
Denning	A	A	A	A	A
(Models B & C)	A	A	A	A	A
East	A	A	A	A	A
E. B. Farm	A	A	A	A	A
Emerson-Brantingham (Model L-4-20)	A	A	A	A	A
Fairbanks Morse	A	A	A	A	A
Farquhar	A	A	A	A	A
Flour City	A	A	A	A	A
(Heavy Duty)	A	A	A	A	A
Gray	A	A	A	A	A
Harvey	A	A	A	A	A
Hart Parr	A	A	A	A	A
Heer	A	A	A	A	A
(2 cyl. horizontal)	A	A	A	A	A
L. H. C.	A	A	A	A	A
Imperial (40)	A	A	A	A	A
Lambert (Model X)	A	A	A	A	A
Leader (Heavy Duty)	A	A	A	A	A
Lion	A	A	A	A	A
M. & M.	A	A	A	A	A
Nichols & Shepard	A	A	A	A	A
(2 cyl. horizontal)	A	A	A	A	A
Ohio	A	A	A	A	A
Reeves (40)	A	A	A	A	A
Rumely	A	A	A	A	A
Russell	A	A	A	A	A
Simplex	A	A	A	A	A
(4 cyl. horizontal)	A	A	A	A	A
Strite	A	A	A	A	A
Twin City	A	A	A	A	A
Universal	A	A	A	A	A
(Models A & B)	A	A	A	A	A
Walls (Type D)	A	A	A	A	A

Stationary and Portable Engines

Your oil must meet the heat conditions in your engine. Many oils thin out too much under engine-heat. Three troubles result: (1) Compression escapes and power is lost. (2) The cylinder walls are exposed to friction. (3) Excess carbon is deposited. The oils specified below will prove efficient.

Water-cooled engines—Use Gargoyl Mobiloil "A" in summer; use Gargoyl Mobiloil "Arctic" in winter. **Air-cooled engines**—Use Gargoyl Mobiloil "B" the year 'round.

Tractors

The design of your engine must determine the correct oil. Send for booklet containing Gargoyl Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for tractors.

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Ice Cream in Winter—Oh, My!

Try Frozen Custard and Cherry Cake for Washington's Birthday

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

THE thought of making ice cream when the thermometer is registering near zero might make some persons shiver. We find it easier to get ice from the tank now than it is to haul it from town as we often do in the summer. The frozen cream is almost as much of a treat, too, as it is in warm weather. While the man of the house chops out the ice and pounds it up fine by hammering it in a gunny sack, we cook a custard and mix with the cream in the can.

We have used this custard recipe for years. We find the cooked foundation makes a finer grained ice cream than the uncooked. Then, too, it does not melt so rapidly. This custard is practically the same as a cornstarch pudding. Our "rule" is: For 1 gallon, scald 1 large pint of milk. Beat together 2 eggs 1½ cups sugar and 2 tablespoons of cornstarch or flour. Add this mixture to the milk and stir while cooking. When boiled, add a tablespoon of vanilla. Cool and mix with a quart of cream.

The average ice cream freezer is rather a short lived tool. We wonder if its days might not be prolonged if it were taken from the salted ice and packed in pure crushed ice. We sometimes set the empty can away in the freezer pail. That probably is a bad practice. The pail is likely to be damp and salty enough to rust the freezer.

We have had one peculiar family of chickens that has given us considerable trouble. I call it peculiar for it was composed of one rooster, one capon, one hen and one pullet. This combination has insisted on spending the nights under the south porch. We have caught them and shut them up times without number. Every chance they had the "bunch" went back to the porch. We decided at last to feed them well and often. The rooster, of a rather late hatch, weighed 7½ pounds when he paid the penalty for obstinacy and went to the block. He made a fair roaster. The capon from the same hatch weighed 9 pounds. When cooked, he was fit for any table or any occasion. Capons are merely enlarged broilers. The hen's turn is next.

"And now the women are wanting oil stoves." We hope they will not let the matter rest with merely wanting. We have several of the good household conveniences, but I can think of none of them that we use as often or as much as we do our kerosene stove. We bought a three-burner, wick stove with oven about four years ago. I think we paid \$12 for it at that time. I do not know enough about the wickless stoves to condemn them. The only one I ever tried could not be regulated as the wick order can be.

The longer one has an oil stove, the more uses she will find for it. In the summer we use ours for almost all of our cooking. Even then I think we do not use 5 gallons of oil in a week. In the winter, if we have not kept a fire in the range, we can bake in the oil stove oven at a minute's notice. It would take 20 minutes at least to get the range in baking condition. We can easily move the stove into the dining room if we wish to prepare a light Sunday supper or the like. For cooking pancakes it cannot be beaten. One can more easily turn the wicks higher



or lower than he can shift stove covers on and off under grid-dles. We heat water in the night in case of sickness and do a hundred other things with only half the effort that a range would require. We do not see how we could manage without our oil stove. We hope the women who want them will keep everlastingly at it until they get them.

Regardless of the fact that we use oil, we are getting a pile of wood ready for the buzz saw. Some of the pile will be apple trees. When dry, we like apple wood as well as hickory. Some will be osage or hedge. The only good excuse for a hedge is the excellent fire wood it makes. The rest of the pile will be mostly elm.

We have always thought it economy of time to have this wood pile not far from the house. We are beginning to think, however, that one of our neighbors is wiser. He has his wood sawed out in the field. He says a pile of wood near the chicken house merely makes a harbor for rats and other chicken enemies.

The number of inquiries that have come as to how we start our buckwheat cakes, reminds us that we are likely to take much for granted. We put a yeast cake to soak at noon. When it is softened, we add warm water and a little sugar. In the evening we make the batter of this yeast, warm milk, salt and equal quantities of wheat and buckwheat flour. This, like bread sponge, is best kept through the night in a fairly warm room. In the morning, we dissolve a small teaspoon of soda in warm water and mix it in the batter, stirring vigorously.

We have a few friends to whom we like to send boxes of our own candy as little Washington's Birthday reminders. We usually have enough boxes on hand from the Christmas gifts. If these have too much holly or the like in way of decoration, we paste light weight water color paper over the cover. On this we draw and color, a stem with cherries and leaves. For the candy we make divinity fudge and color part of it with cherry juice. For other kinds we use some of the recipes that are to be found on boxes of gelatin, and candy our own canned cherries. To candy our cherries, we merely boil them in a heavy sugar sirup several times until they have absorbed all their cherry skins can hold—then dry by laying them out separately on a plate.

We like to add these cherries to a boiled frosting as decorations for our cherry cake. In many places where this cake has been tried, it has been pronounced second to none. In one town in Brown county, one of the two kinds of cake served at their church socials is generally this cherry cake. The recipe follows: One cup sugar, ¾ cup butter, 3 eggs, 4 tablespoons sweet milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 cups or a little more of flour, 1 cup cooked cherries and 1 teaspoon each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon.

Why?

Why longer experiment? Corn is a success. Alfalfa is a success. The silo is a success. Livestock farming pays. Why not quit grain gambling and be a success?—Farm, Stock and Home.

Missouri has 23 women preachers of the gospel who receive a yearly salary.

For 10 Times as Much Butter

That is the Difference Between the Average Cow and the Best Cow

BY C. E. TODD
Edgerton, Kan.

WE NEED more cattle to preserve and build up the fertility of our soil, and if we do keep more cattle it is natural for us to wish to keep the most profitable kind. We must consider two classes of cattle, the dairy and the beef types. There are of course several breeds in each of these classes. Some of the beef cows make fair milk cows, but they are the exceptions. I wish to stick to the subject of dairying, and shall discuss only the dairy breeds. I shall mention six breeds as belonging to the dairy class. They are the Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, Dutch Belted and Brown Swiss. The first three are the breeds most common in this state, and they hold the world's records for butterfat production in the order named. The Holstein has produced more than 1,400 pounds of butter, the Guernsey more than 1,300 pounds, and the Jersey more than 1,200 pounds of butter in a year's test. Suppose we compare those figures with the record of the average Kansas cow. She produced 100 pounds of butterfat last year. This is equal to about 120 pounds of butter, because according to the Kansas law butter may contain 14 per cent of water, 3½ per cent salt and 2 per cent of curd. You will see from these figures that the average Kansas cow does not produce one-tenth as much butter as some of the record holding cows. We have plenty of room for improving our milk cows.

Beef or Dairy Cows.

It has been demonstrated that an average dairy cow will produce twice as much butterfat as an average beef cow, if both cows are given the same good care and rations. It also has been demonstrated that a cow will give twice as much butterfat if she is fed a good dairy ration, as she will if fed an indifferent ration. I believe that it is safe to conclude that a good dairy cow on a proper ration will give four times as much butterfat as a beef cow on a hit or miss ration, and I am afraid that we are doing too much of that kind of dairying.

A man told me last winter that he did not believe his cows were paying for the feed he was giving them. He said that he was feeding them well, and he did not understand why they should not be doing well. I found that his cattle were of the beef type, and that he let the calves run with the cows for about four months after they freshened. He was feeding them nice bright Timothy hay that was worth \$15 a ton at that time, and ear corn that was worth 70 cents a bushel, and they had to drink ice cold water. Every condition was wrong. The cows were not to blame for not paying expenses.

It would be just as plausible to take a draft horse and try to make a trotter out of him, as to use beef cows for butterfat production. So let us improve our milk cows by breeding to a purebred dairy sire from a cow having a large milk and butterfat production record. Save the heifer calves from the best producing cows. Eventually we will have better paying milk cows, for it has been demonstrated that the first cross from a purebred dairy sire and an average cow will be 25 per cent better than her mother. We can, of course, get results more quickly by selling our beef cattle and buying dairy stock.

What Feeds to Use.

The next question is, what shall we feed to get the best results? The profitable feeding of dairy cows consists in supplying them with plenty of well balanced, palatable feed, in surroundings that afford them health and comfort. The largest milk production is in June. Why? Because the June pasture provides a well balanced ration, plenty of succulence, an abundance of fresh air and sunshine, pure water and a normal amount of exercise. It is worth while for us to pattern after Nature's June pasture throughout as much of the year as possible. When the pasture is pretty well dried up, we should supplement it with silage. This is a succulent feed and will help to retain the milk flow. It is easier to keep a cow up to a good milk flow than to get her back to it after she fails.

An excellent grain ration for winter may be made from 20 pounds of corn and cob meal, 30 pounds of ground oats, 40 pounds of bran, and 10 pounds of oil meal. Feed according to the amount of milk the cow gives. Oil meal is good to use with any grain ration, because of its high protein proportion.

Daily Feeds in Winter.

In winter time feed cows daily, 1 pound of mixed grain for every 3 or 4 pounds of milk produced, 25 to 40 pounds of silage or roots with what clover or alfalfa hay they will eat. Do not turn cows out in cold, stormy weather, and let them stay until they suffer. Allow them to have water that is not colder than that from a deep well, two or three times a day. Brush the cows daily with a stiff brush, it pays better than currying horses. Keep the cows in clean, well lighted, properly ventilated stables.

Do not try to save feed by turning them on pasture too early in the spring. Provide plenty of good fresh water, shade and protection from flies in hot weather. Supplement poor pasture with corn silage, or green soiling crops such as rye, peas, oats, green corn fodder, cabbage or other available green feeds. Treat cows gently and avoid excitement. Weigh the milk from the different cows, and have the cream buyer test it to enable you to determine the profitable cows and sell those that do not pay you market prices for what they consume. Give cows six to eight weeks rest between lactation periods, but try to keep them from drying up before two months previous to freshening.

Do Not Overfeed the Calves

BY O. E. REED.

The young calf gets its milk from the cow at short intervals, at a uniform temperature, and the milk always is sweet, clean, and wholesome. The success of the calf feeder will depend upon his ability to imitate nature.

The young calf should not remain with its dam longer than three days. A shorter time is better. The calf should receive the first milk drawn from the udder of its dam. This milk is known as colostrum milk. It has a valuable laxative effect. If the cow dies so that the colostrum cannot be obtained, it is advisable to give the calf a dose of castor oil.

The stomach of the calf is small and will not hold a large quantity of milk at one time. This makes it necessary to feed it as often as practicable. Overfeeding will cause indigestion and may result in the death of the calf.

The newly born calf should receive from 8 to 10 pounds of whole milk daily, depending upon the size and strength of the animal. The milk gradually can be displaced by skim-milk until when 4 weeks old the calf is receiving no whole milk. Experiments and farm practice unite in commending the use of skim-milk.

Many successful dairymen are skimming a part of their milk and selling the sweet cream to the factories. This practice leaves the desired amount of skim-milk on the farm to be used for calf feeding, and allows a fair price for the product.

The well-bred calf is made or unmade the first 12 months of its life. Good dairymen often are poor calf raisers, and this has resulted in the stunted calf we see on the average farm. Calves are well cared for in Holland and Denmark, which fact has had much to do with the development of the industry in those countries. The future success of the dairyman depends so largely upon the care of his calves that too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this subject.

Another Wants a Job

I want a good, steady job in the wheat belt. No bad habits, good mechanic; worked on a farm most of my life.
Harry Harpster.
Council Grove, Kan.

Not A Cent For 3 Months

375 lbs.
500 lbs.
750 lbs.
1,000 lbs.

No Money Down

Your Credit Is Good

4058-61 LaSalle Street

And A Year To Pay Without Interest

Here is the most liberal selling plan ever placed back of a Cream Separator. Justify this offer! Don't let it pass you by. The "MAJESTIC" brings then if you are not completely satisfied that it is a wonderful bargain, return it to us at our expense and you will not be out a cent on the free trial of the

MAJESTIC Cream Separator

If you decide to keep it—after you KNOW just what the "MAJESTIC" will do—make your first payment in 3 months and balance in 3, 6 and 9 months thereafter, giving you a whole year to pay, without interest. You plainly see that the "MAJESTIC" must be equal to the best Separator ever made to stand up under this remarkable selling plan—an offer that only HARTMAN'S with their 60 year's business record and \$16,000,000 capital and resources ever made. The "MAJESTIC" is fully described in the HARTMAN Free Cream Separator Book. Send for it! Get the facts and take advantage of this wonderful offer before you buy a Separator. Remember that Hartman's "MAJESTIC" is the only

Cream Separator shipped right out without the payment of a single cent in advance. Ask for Catalog No. S-26.

HARTMAN COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois

Name Address

Provable Papec Points.

Every reason for the "Papec" is proved by thousands of machines in use—giving satisfaction in every state—almost everywhere. Thousands are operated by only 4 H. P. gas engines—with little or no repair cost and saving their owners time and money. The simple, durable "Papec" construction has never been excelled. The semi-steel frame, heavy gear driving mechanism, six fans instead of the usual four, the low speed—only 60 R. P. M.—are a few of the "Papec" features that reduce power cost, mean durability and bring thorough satisfaction. Learn the many other reasons why the "Papec" serves when others fail. Send postal for our new 1916 Catalog, describing the new patented self-feeding device that handles all growths—green or dry.

Convenient Distributing Points throughout the U. S.



PAPEC MACHINE CO., Box 24, Shortsville, N. Y.

New Offer

on the New National Cream Separator

Write for this new offer—new money saving plan.

New way to get a New National—the supremely finest and best cream separator ever designed—the only machine with the marvelous vortex-impeller. No excuse to buy a poor or cheap machine.

No Cost to You

Not a cent out of your pocket on our no cost offer. This is an astounding opportunity.

Write Today! Send your name on a post card or a letter and get all particulars. Strictly limited offer. Write today.

National Dairy Machine Co., Dept. 3616 Goshen, Ind.

15 95 UPWARD ON TRIAL Fully Guaranteed

American CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk making heavy or light cream. Bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from western points. Whether dairy is large or small write for handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 3092, Bainbridge, N. Y.



Raise Calves At Half Cost!

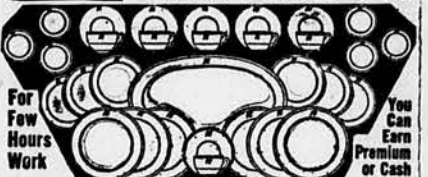
You can raise calves at half cost by using "Brooks' Best" Calf Meal, an abundance of others are doing. This is the guaranteed perfect milk substitute, and costs less than other Calf Meals where freight rates are so high. 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.25; 500 lbs., \$15.00. Free directions.

BROOKS WHOLESALE CO., Fort Scott, Kas.

FREE FINE TONE CORNE... To introduce our wonderful new system of teaching note music by mail. Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Piano, Organ or Cornet. Will give you a dandy instrument absolutely FREE and guarantee to mail you a player or no charge. Complete outfit FREE. Write at once. Special offer to first pupil. No obligation. SUGARMAN'S CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Dept. 90 Chicago, Ill.

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High grade china, blue edge and gold initialed. Richest and most stylish Dinner Set on the market. Guaranteed not to craze. Will add beauty to any table. Get this set. Merely give away FREE 12 Beautiful Art Pictures, 16 x 20 inches (sold for \$1 each in many stores) with 12 boxes of White Cloverine Salve, which you sell at 25 cents each. Millions using it for cuts, eczema, catarrh, colds, piles, burns, etc. Send us the \$3.00 collected and the set is yours. We've been making these offers for 20 years. Our plan is the easiest and absolutely square. No money required. Simply send name and address. Pictures and Salve sent promptly, prepaid.

WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 234 TYRONE, PA.

Comfort Indoor Closet

ODORLESS SANITARY GERM-PROOF

Every home without sewerage needs one. Most convenient, meritorious home necessity in a century. A boon to sick people. Can be placed anywhere in house. Makes Outdoor Privy Unnecessary.

Put a warm Comfort Toilet in your home; a guarantee of healthy, sanitary conditions. Germ-life killed by chemicals in retort. Emptied once a month—no more trouble than throwing out coffee grounds. Needs no other attention. Boards of Health endorse it. Write now for literature, prices, etc. Agents wanted—exclusive territory.

Comfort Chemical Closet Co., 822 Factory Bldg., Toledo, Ohio

Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

Buy the New Butter-Ty Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 1-2 shows here. 30 Days' Free Trial. Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (INC) 2177 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

\$12.00 Sweep Feed Grinder | \$15.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

GURRIE WIND MILL CO., Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

Water Works 37⁸⁰

easy to put in Country Homes

OUR Missouri Air Pressure Water System complete with tank and pump, ready for use costs you only \$37.80. We guarantee you can set it up or refund the money.

Our complete system enables you to have hot and cold running water under pressure at all times in kitchen, cellar and bathroom. Our plan of selling direct from factory to user enables us to quote you extremely low prices. Thousands of our water works systems now in use by satisfied customers.

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If you intend to modernize your home either now or later, send for our big free 196 page book and latest offer. You can with more judgement select a water system after reading it. Write now—a postal will do.

AIR PRESSURE TANK

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Whether you are interested in grains, grasses, vegetables or flowers, this book will be a welcome visitor to your home. It tells how and when to plant to secure the largest yields and it will save you time and money in a great many other ways.

WRITE FOR IT TODAY.

Learn of our new Forage Crops, Sudan Grass, Feterita, New Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Marquis Spring Wheat, John Deer Tomato, Lemon Cucumber, Copenhagen Market Cabbage and other New Vegetable, Field and Grass Seeds.

GRISWOLD'S Seeds are of the very best quality and are especially adapted to your climate and your needs.

Write TODAY for this FREE book.
Griswold Seed & Nursery Co.
141 South 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

High Quality SEED CORN Direct from Farm to You.

High-yielding strains Improved Boone and Reid's—big type. Grow 80 to 100 bushels per acre. Strong germination. Shipped on approval. Write for prices and description. Save your money and give you quality, too.

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THE BEST \$45.00 strictly all oak tanned Western Double Team Harness on earth, with Breeching and collars for



Same type, 1 1/2 in. with three loops and patent buckle. Traces 3/4 in. solid single ply, with cockeyes.

THE FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO.
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\$75 TO \$300 A MONTH!

Demand for capable automobile and tractor men far exceeds the supply. Our graduates secure good paying positions as Salesmen, Demonstrators, Factory Testers, Garage Managers, Drivers and Tractor Experts.

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Only six weeks required to train you in this great school. Most complete instruction. Instructors all experts. Enroll now and receive \$50 bonus in Tractor and Lighting Equipment. Write today for our big Free Book and 500 Free Scholarship Certificates.

SMITH'S AUTOMOBILE TRAINING SCHOOL
Largest Auto Training School in the World.
1905 Canal St., Kansas City, Mo.

Organize a Poultry School

You Can Learn Some Interesting Things at Small Cost

BY ROSS M. SHERWOOD

TWO-DAY extension schools in poultry will be conducted by the Kansas Agricultural college from March to October, in Kansas neighborhoods which desire such schools.

Poultry breeds and breeding, incubation and brooding, housing, egg production, marketing of poultry products and the preparation of poultry products for the table, will be emphasized in this course. The course will consist of four two-hour periods and during each period one lecture and one demonstration will be given. The program for the two days is as follows:

First Day, 10:30 a. m.
Breeds.
Breeding.
Study of Breed.
Types (Demonstration).
1:15 p. m.
Housing.
Care of Poultry Products and Marketing.
Study of Eggs (Demonstration).
Second Day, 10:30 a. m.
Incubation.
Brooding.
Caponizing (Demonstration).
1:15 p. m.
Feeding.
Methods of Preparing Poultry for the Table (Demonstration).

In order to get a school of this kind, the following requirements are necessary:

1. Organization of a class of not less than 12 men and women paying a membership fee of not less than 50 cents apiece.
2. The pledging of \$6 to pay part of the expenses of the instructor.
3. Provision for a room in which to hold the school. This may be a room in a private home, schoolhouse, church, public hall, or meeting place.
4. Supplying the following demonstration material:
 - a. First forenoon—two birds each of the chief breeds and varieties of chickens grown in the community. Only one class of white fowls is wanted.
 - b. First afternoon—one-half dozen fresh eggs raw, and one half dozen fresh eggs to be hard boiled the first day of the school. One laying hen to be killed and picked the noon hour of the first day of the school. One half-dozen small saucers.
 - c. Second forenoon—four or five cockerels, weighing 1 1/2 to 2 pounds each. Cockerels of Leghorn, Minorca and similar breeding are not wanted. These cockerels should not be fed after noon of the first day of the school. A small bowl or cup and a small sponge also are needed.
 - d. Second afternoon—two chickens, one of which should be young, not weighing over 2 or 3 pounds, the other may be either a heavy cockerel or a hen. These will be used for dressing work and may be used for food after the demonstration. Three towels and a pan and a pail for refuse material are needed.
 - e. One small blackboard and 25 yards wrapping paper about two feet wide.

The secretary in charge of the school should arrange to have the material on hand when needed.

How to Prepare for a School.

Any local organization such as a county farm bureau, farm and home institute, farmers' union, grange, or other organization in which the farmers of the community are interested may promote the school. Where no one organization promotes the work, representatives from various organizations or individuals on their own initiative may take the necessary steps for obtaining a school.

The first step is to prepare a petition for the school addressed to the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college and to get the signatures of not less than seven responsible citizens who agree to work for the success of the school and to guarantee the necessary financial assistance and demonstration material.

The signers of this petition become the first members of the school. They should elect an executive committee consisting of a president, secretary and treasurer, and at least two additional members, with full authority to obtain and conduct the school. This committee should look to the necessary local arrangements, do the necessary advertising, get the required registration and collect funds, provide the room in which

the school is to be held and supply the materials necessary for demonstrations. Sometimes subcommittees may be appointed such as finance committee or membership committee.

The petition and a complete list of members and officers of the committees should be mailed to Division of Extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. The date for the school then will be assigned, the wishes of the community being given every consideration possible.

Hens Pay Well for Comfort

The secret of getting eggs in winter is to have a dry, warm, well ventilated chicken house, with a roomy scratching shed in connection, with plenty of windows in the south and a deep litter of dry straw or chaff. Keep the chickens there during the bad weather and feed them shelled corn and wheat and let them have full access to clean water and grit. I have read that beef scraps is a good egg producer. Perhaps it is, but beef scrap out here is as dear as eggs.

If any chicken shows signs of sickness I put a little Venetian red in the drinking water. A good way to detect roup is to go into the chicken house after dark and listen. If you find that any of the chickens are affected the best thing to do is to cut off their heads at once.

Almost anyone can hatch chickens, especially with hens, but it requires a great deal of work and good judgment to raise them. The most important thing is to be prepared, before the chicks are hatched, to make them comfortable. Damp weather or cold wind is as injurious to a chick as lice and mites. A brooder house should have a door in each side and the door on the opposite side from the way the wind is blowing should be the one used.

A chick hatched early in May will require less care and will outgrow a chick hatched in February. I always earn all I get out of early hatched chickens. A chick should not be fed until it is 24 hours old. I find that dry oat meal is good to start the chicks on. After they are a week old they should have a variety of dry feed.

Seibert, Colo. J. C. Love.

Keep the Hen's Feet Dry

When I see chickens sitting in trees cold, stormy winter nights I think there must be something wrong. A hen will not lay in cold weather unless she has comfortable quarters and if allowed to roost in trees in winter she is not likely to lay for a long time after the weather gets warmer. I built a chicken fence on the south side of the henhouse 12 by 22 feet. It is built of 2-inch mesh chicken wire 4 feet high. The posts are 8 feet high so I used two strips of wire to prevent the chickens from flying over. This pen holds 200 chickens and it cost me about \$3.

I give the chickens their supper in the pen in winter and close the door when they are all in. Then after supper I see that they go in the house and sometimes I have to help them the first few nights. I shovel the snow out of this pen and when the sun shines the chickens can eat and scratch in the open air and do not have to walk in the snow.

Hillsboro, Kan. D. H. Dyck.

Sunflower Seed as a Feed

Sunflower seed because of its cost and high fiber content is not so desirable a poultry feed as generally is supposed, according to W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"In the first place it is too expensive," says Professor Lippincott, "and then too, it contains a large amount of crude fiber. It is a good feed, however, for the molting period. The oil seems to aid in giving gloss to the feathers. Protein is essential to feather growth—and the sunflower is rich in protein."

More than 10,000 women are now employed on war work in England.

Get our big new 1916 Combination Offers on **Progressive Incubators and Brooders**. Wonderful bargains—built from best materials with latest improvements. Only machine with hundreds of dead air cells to protect eggs against sudden changes.

155 EGG

TAKES GUESSWORK OUT OF HATCHING

Many users report a chick from every hatchable egg. Easy to run. Built of genuine California Redwood; Copper Hot Water Heater; Double-disc Regulator; Double Doors; Safety Lamp; Tester, etc.

7.85 LOWEST PRICE YET FOR BIG 155 EGG INCUBATOR

No extra. Incubator and Brooder both \$2.50. Freight paid east of Rockford. Money back with 5% interest if machine doesn't make good. Order from this ad or get Special 1916 Combination Offer and Free Poultry Book showing why the Progressives beat them all for results.

Progressive Incubator Co.
Box 238 Racine, Wisconsin

SAVE YOUR INCUBATOR CHICKS

We have a guaranteed remedy for White Diarrhea or bowel trouble, and if you will send us the names of 5 or 10 of your friends who use incubators, we will send you free enough of our remedy to raise 50 to 75 chicks. Also our book, "History of White Diarrhea and How It Can Be Cured in 24 Hours." Will save you \$100.00 a season.

Box 45 **BABY CHICK REMEDY CO.,** Marshall, Mo.

Tells why chicks die

Write today for the poultry expert's valuable free book, "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on White Diarrhea 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. The remedy is in fact, send your name and address for it now.

J. J. KNEFF, 1822 Reefer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

50 Best Paying Varieties

Hardy Northern raised chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Pure-bred heaviest laying strains. Fowls, Eggs, Incubators, all at low prices. Large poultry book and brooder's complete guide free.

W. A. WEBER, Box 928, Manhattan, Mo.

60 BREEDS

Valuable Poultry Book Free—New 100-page 22nd Annual Edition. Fine pure-bred 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.

E. F. NEUBERT CO., Box 816, Manhattan, Mo.

MONEY IN POULTRY AND SQUABS

Start small. Grow big. Get winter camp. Keep healthy fowls. Have your chicks. One Big Book. Yes, shows how to raise poultry in natural colors, how to feed for eggs, select best layers, place for houses, FREE.

Grassland Poultry Farms, Box 7, Des Moines, Iowa

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK CULTURE

Finest illustrated duck book published. Tells how to hatch and care for greatest egg producing fowl on earth. How to get a start. Quotes low prices on stock and eggs of finest strains. Sent for 5 cents postage. Address **BERRY'S FARM, BOX 129, CLARINDA, IOWA**

The Cause of Roup

Roup is a germ disease, thought by some to be caused by the Bacillus Avisepticus, very infectious and usually transmitted by exposure to infected birds or to coops, roosts and yards where roup birds have been. Birds suffering from colds and exposure are more susceptible and to guard against roup, you should use tonics and preventives, which not only tend to prevent this dread disease but help to keep the birds in the pink of condition and working overtime on the egg basket.

How to Prevent Roup

Dear Sir: Last winter I had 150 hens with the Roup and had lost 27 when I saw Walker's Walko Remedy recommended for this disease. I sent 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., L22 Waterloo, Iowa, (formerly located at Lamoni, Iowa) for a box, postpaid, and will say that it cured all that had the Roup and has kept the disease away ever since. I never had hens do better than last winter and everyone knows what an awful hard winter it was on chickens. They have been healthier and have laid better ever since using this medicine. Mrs. Henry Farmer, Jerseyville, Ill.

Don't Wait

Don't wait till Roup gets half or two-thirds your flock. Don't let it get started. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent Roup. Send for a 50c box on our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L22, Waterloo, Iowa. (Advertisement.)

Stay With One Breed

BY FRANK D. TOMSON.

It is surprising to observe how many stock farmers have been inclined, after having bred grade cattle for a considerable number of years, usually of Shorthorn blood, to use upon these females a cross of some other breed. I have known a number of instances of herds having been graded up in Shorthorn blood for 10 to 25 years and then all of these years' efforts abandoned by introducing a sire of another breed. In some cases, the first cross on such a foundation appears entirely satisfactory, but the later crosses are less reliable and in a large percentage of cases prove a disappointment.

It takes years to grade up a herd, and when this is done by the continuous use of registered sires of any breed the results show a steady improvement, assuming the sires used to be of a higher standard than the foundation females. After a few such crosses are made, the herd becomes for all practical purposes as useful as a purebred herd; but when a cross of another breed is introduced, further improvement becomes uncertain. It opposes an established law of heredity and that breeder is doomed to disappointment who runs counter to this law.

It is unfortunate that this practice has been more or less frequent. Yet, experience teaches that the breeder of grade herds who expects to make progress has only one practical course open, and that is the use of sires of one breed and of meritorious ancestry and individuality. Remarkable results have been obtained in the British Isles where many high grade herds of Shorthorns are maintained both for dairy and beef purposes that compare favorably in individual excellence with the standard of the registered herds. This has been accomplished by the careful and continuous selection of Shorthorn sires and the gradual elimination of the undesirable blood.

Profit Made from 75 Hens

I had 75 White Wyandotte hens and pullets at the beginning of the year 1915. I had two incubators and purchased another 250-egg machine in March. I did all my hatching with incubators. I got 600 Single Comb Rhode Island Red eggs and from these and my own variety I hatched 1,200 chicks. I sold them for 9 cents each and had no trouble in disposing of them. My great difficulty was in supplying the demand. I also sold \$40 worth of eggs this year for hatching and \$35 worth on the market, besides those used by the family. My expense account was \$40.45.

I expect to keep about 100 hens and pullets this year. Last year I had no special place for my incubator but now I have an incubator cellar and I expect to hatch still more chickens. I have had no disease in my flock, my only loss being the chicks hatched after the middle of May. Cleanliness is very essential in the poultry business. My hens have laid well, missing only one day during the moulting season.

Mrs. R. E. Corey.

Benedict, Neb.

Implement Dealers Object

These resolutions were adopted a few days ago in Kansas City by the convention of the Western Retail Implement, Vehicle and Hardware association:

Whereas, American farmers, under existing conditions, are forced to depend upon the sisal fiber output of the state of Yucatan, Mexico, for the bulk of their binder twine supply, and

Whereas, it has come to the notice of this association from an authoritative source that a fiber commission created by Yucatan law has obtained a complete monopoly of the Yucatan fiber industry by making it impossible for fiber dealers to continue in business, and impossible for sisal growers to market their crops through any agency other than the commission, and

Whereas, the commission, having a complete monopoly of the business is compelling the binder twine manufacturers of the United States to pay an excessive price for the fiber, a price not warranted by the law of supply and demand, thus insuring an advance in the price of binder twine that will add millions of dollars to the cost of grain harvesting, and

Whereas, the Yucatan commission has entered into a contract with certain bankers of the United States, located in New Orleans, under the terms of which the said bankers and others and a company they have organized and incorporated are to lend the commission sufficient money to finance its operations; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Western Retail Implement, Vehicle and Hardware association, in behalf of the thousands of farmers served by our members, hereby emphatically protest against the action of

the Yucatan fiber commission in destroying competition in the sale of sisal fiber, and in advancing the price without regard to the relation of supply and demand, and be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly request Congress, the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to take such steps as may be taken lawfully to prevent the financing of the sisal monopoly with United States capital and to prevent the monopoly from pursuing its plan to collect tribute from the American farmer, and be it further

Resolved, That we urge upon the United States government the importance of promoting an increase of the output of manila fiber in our own possession, the Philippine Islands, and of sisal fiber in the Hawaiian Islands, to the end that our farmers may no longer be compelled to depend upon the Yucatan fiber for their supply of binder twine.

A Hereford Sale at Manhattan

For many years the problem of the small breeder of cattle who does not have a sufficient number in his herd to attract buyers from long distances has confronted the cattlemen of Kansas. In order to encourage the small breeders the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college has inaugurated the first annual sale of Kansas Hereford breeders, to be held at Manhattan, Friday, March 3.

All of the cattle that have been consigned were inspected by some member of the animal husbandry force before being accepted. This precaution has been taken in order that the sale may not be handicapped by cattle that are either inferior in type or have not had an opportunity to develop as they should. Nearly one-half of all those consigned have come from the Blue Valley herds which have gained a local reputation for breeding cattle of superior merit. They are William Acker, Vermillion; Fred R. Cottrell, Irving; Drennan Brothers, Blue Rapids; Howell Brothers, Herkimer; J. F. Sedlack, Blue Rapids; C. G. Steele, Barnes; and S. W. Tilley, Irving. Rooks county is represented by C. G. Cochran & Sons of Plainville; Wabausee county by Henderson Brothers of Alma and J. B. Shields of Lost Springs; Lyon county by C. F. Peterson of Parker; and Greenwood county by W. J. Brown and T. I. Woodall of Fall River.

In this sale will be found the blood of such bulls as Beau Beauty, Beau Mischief, Beau President, Beau Donald, Perfection, March On, Beau Paragon, Parcifal, Bonnie Brae 8th, Laredo Boy, Prince Rupert, Princeps, Dandy Andrew, and other Hereford bulls that are known throughout the entire Hereford cattle country.

There will be several lots of cows with calves at foot, two-year-old heifers, both bred and open, and herd bulls suitable for immediate service, as well as a few younger ones that will be capable of development. Included in the lot are a dozen high class bulls suitable for immediate service on the range. All are in excellent condition to give a good account of themselves. There will be a few individuals that will be suitable to go into any herd in the United States without detracting from its value. In other words this sale has been arranged to meet the needs not only of the breeders who have consigned to the sale but also to supply farmers, breeders, and range men.

The sale will be held in the steam heated sale pavilion on the college grounds and ample opportunity will be given to everyone who is interested in the college and the station livestock to look over the herds which are being developed by the college and the work being done by the experiment station. The date selected follows immediately after the sale at Kansas City and immediately precedes the sale at St. Joseph.

W. A. Cochel.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

In a Barrel of Flour

The amount of wheat of average quality required to make a barrel of flour is approximately 270 pounds, or four and one-half bushels. This is practically what every mill figures on using for an average crop. Sometimes, with a rather shriveled type of wheat, it may require 5 bushels of wheat to make 196 pounds of flour. With good milling and a good type of wheat, a miller sometimes is able to produce a barrel of flour with 4 bushels and 25 pounds of wheat, or even lower at times. Usually he will get from 26 to 28 per cent of the weight of the wheat in bran and shorts.

L. A. Fitz.

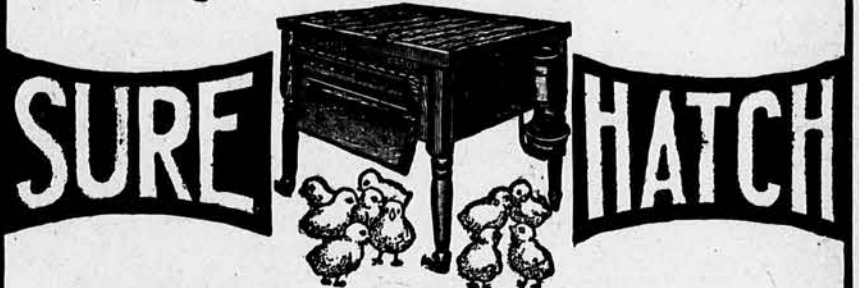
Kansas State Agricultural College, Milling Dept., Manhattan, Kan.

Extra Money for Farmers and for Farmers' Wives too

1000% Profit Yearly

Every shrewd man or woman on the farm is going to answer this ad or lose many dollars this year. Send no stamps nor money. Simply mail a postal card with your name and address. We will send you free the evidence to prove the **Sure Hatch Incubator** is the biggest money-maker on the farm.

Thousands of others are getting this big money—you, too, can do it. It's easy. We show you how with this wonderful money-making



\$2,000,000 and 18 Years Experience

have gone into this 1916 **Sure Hatch**. It is superbly built. Requires only a small space. Just a little corner somewhere around the house. Takes but little attention and time. First thing you know you've got a big hatch of strong, sturdy chicks.

Pays For Itself

The money you pay for the Incubator comes back to you in a few weeks with a nice profit besides. The safe way is the **Sure Hatch** way. For this sturdy Incubator will go on year after year making money for you. Investigate our generous offer.

Freight Paid; Fixtures Free

We pay the freight anywhere on both the Incubator and Free Fixtures. Besides this we give you absolutely **Free** these fixtures: Thermometer, Spirit Level, Funnel, Egg Tester and the great teacher of Poultry Raising, the Uncle Sam Poultry Book. So write today for our illustrated

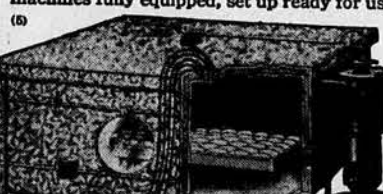
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But the Turks Need Care

Hit and Miss Methods Won't Provide Christmas Dinners

BY MRS. A. E. THURBER
Greensburg, Missouri

WHITE Holland turkeys are the preferred breed at Plain View Poultry Farm. I like them best because of their beauty and docility, and because in summer it is not difficult to

see their snowy plumage when hen and poults are ranging through the meadows. One should not wait until late in the evening to drive the flock home, though, or the mother hen will hide so closely in tall grass that it will be impossible to find them. And then the brood will be at the mercy of the Missouri houn'-dog. Several years ago I decided to adopt the advocated plan of allowing my turkeys to roost out nights. One night dogs destroyed all but 31 out of a flock of 85 half-grown turkeys and crippled the hens. Having been "shown" I decided that if any turkeys are to be reared to maturity they must be penned at night.

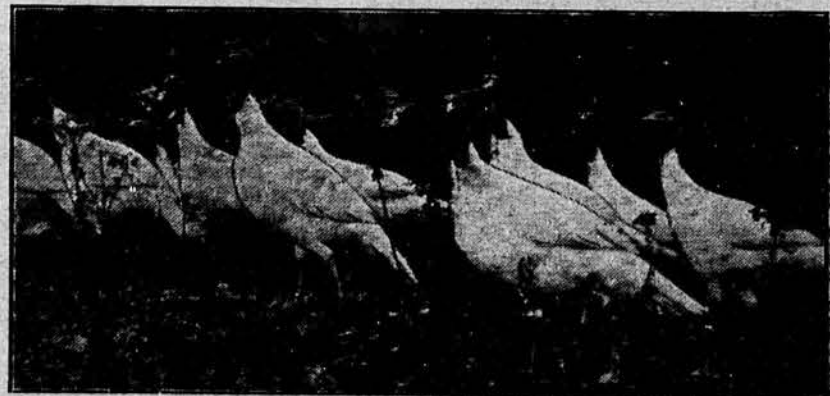
While the White Holland hens are tame I do not run any risk of nest stealing. Not that they would go far, but turkey eggs are of too much value to let the hens lay at the barns in the haymows. A surer and more systematic method is to have a large woven wire yard, with plenty of old barrels turned down on the side or large boxes placed in the same position as the barrels and filled with straw or other good nesting material. The latter part of February it is a good idea to drive the turkeys into the yard, scattering some feed inside and keep them penned a few hours each day, feeding them and providing plenty of water, shell and lime. Of course a grassy yard is preferable. By the middle of March they will have become accustomed to the yard. Then drive them in about 9 o'clock in the morning and leave until 2 in the afternoon. After the hens once choose a nest they will not change. If one slips out and steals a nest after they are turned out of the pen, watch until you find which is the culprit, tie a colored string on her leg or place a leg band, and keep her penned each day until she selects a nest.

Place the eggs in a wool lined basket after writing date laid on each egg. This serves a double purpose; when turning the eggs (which should be done every day) you can turn the pencil written side uppermost every other day and in this way be certain the eggs are resting on a different side. When three or four settings are saved, have ready enough gentle broody chicken hens and place the eggs under them. I have best results from eggs not kept over 2 weeks, and I prefer to set them by the time they are 10 days old. I always break the turkey hens from setting and try to get another setting of early eggs from each hen, if I can do this and still have turkey hens to raise the little poults. In order to do this, if the eggs are placed under the chicken hens, the first night the old turkey hen sits on the nest, place the turkey hen in a pen where there is no nesting material and feed her heavily on corn, steamed oats, and a warm mash of shorts and bran mixed with warm water, plenty of lime, shell and sharp grit. She will stop wanting to sit inside of four days and

nights. Then turn her out with other turkeys and in a day or two drive her into the laying pen. She will begin to lay at once and will be wanting to sit again by time the turkeys hatch out.

Place a few pipped eggs under the turkey hen and let her hatch them. In the morning early before you intend to give the turkey hen the little poults, dip the hen in a solution of sheep dip made of 1 part dip to 80 parts of water warm enough to take off the chill, or use Lee's lice exterminator following directions on can. Either of these methods will free the hen from lice and if the turkeys have any lice on them, the smell of either of the mixtures on the turkey hen will drive them away. Of course after having treated the hens with either methods they should be placed in the air until perfectly dry before placing with the little turkeys. I always keep the chicken hens that sit on turkey eggs well dusted with good insect powder. But don't use any insect powder on hens after the twenty-second day of incubation for if the powder is as strong as it should be to kill the lice, it might spoil your hatch.

When the little turkeys are 36 hours old I place with turkey hen in a large roomy coop with a pen in front made of boards and feed light bread sprinkled lightly with black pepper, and scalding milk poured over it. I always use a clean plate or pan and wash it every time I place fresh bread and milk in it. Feed five times a day and give plenty of water, sand and chick grit in the pen. When the turkeys are three or four days old I turn into a large grassy yard each day (after the dew is off the grass) and leave in the yard until about 3 o'clock, then place in pen again. I teach the old hen to go into the coop and to keep "varmint" out place a door made of screen wire in front and also have another screen on opposite side of coop. After turks are strong enough to follow hen I let them go out in pasture or meadow but I bring them up at 4 o'clock each evening and place in their pen. Until four weeks old I give a little feed three times a day. I don't stop feeding five times daily until they are a week old and have been turned into pasture or meadow. I gradually add a little clabber cheese until noonday meal is entirely of cheese and one meal of well-baked corn bread made exactly as if I was going to eat it myself is given. After the turkeys are four weeks old, I gradually decrease the food to one meal a day. By the time they are 6 or 8 weeks old I introduce a change of food as gradually as I've diminished the amount given. This is one-fifth part shorts and bran mixed with the corn bread and clabber, four parts. To this I add 1 level teaspoonful of epsom salts twice a week, and gradually increase the amount of bran and shorts until I am feeding half of cheese and half shorts and bran once a day, leaving out the corn bread entirely if the turkeys show signs of bowel trouble. I feed the salts every day for two days then alternate until they show decided improvement, when I just give once or twice a week. If they get droopy I add a little turpentine to the feed, about 10 drops to every 20 turkeys every other day for several days, unless they have lice. This droopiness in young poults is often caused by worms. Watch the young turkeys closely for lice, examin-



White Holland Turkeys are Classed Among the Beauty Breeds. And They are Fine Ornaments at the Christmas Dinner.

ing the wings at root of the quill feathers. A little sweet cream, fish, or olive oil rubbed in the wing and just a trace rubbed on the head when turkeys are two or three weeks old will help. If lice seem impossible to keep down, give the turkey hen another treatment, choosing a warm sunny day so she will dry. Don't let her hover her turkeys while wet or they will die. After the turkeys are 8 weeks old if they still have lice I wash their wings in the sheep dip, using 85 per cent water to 1 part of dip.

If the weather is cool when I first place little turkeys with the hen in the coop, I place a thick carpet of straw or hay in the coop bottom. If weather is not cold just place coop on the grass, changing to a clean place daily. I prefer to have them hatch out from May 10 to 12. After the little turkeys are 10 weeks old I feed just a little, about 1/4 of a meal, of the bran and shorts and clabber cheese at night when I get them home. This will "toll" them so they will come themselves. When the weather gets too warm for them to roost in coops and they still are too small to fly up in the tree, I drive them into a pen of woven wire. While still small, in rainy weather, I put them in coops at night, or if a big cloud comes up in day time, I try to bring the turkeys up. Sometimes in a dashing rain the water will run under the hen and drown the little ones. If the weather is fine you can almost see these little white Hollanders grow.

When the poults get large enough to find food they are no expense. Turkeys are a benefit to any farm because they live on grasshoppers and bugs that if left to multiply would cause a great deal of damage. When they get to the age that they want to go into the neighbor's corn fields and live, I bring them home and feed them, for I don't think it right to ask anyone else to raise grain to feed my poultry. I forgot to mention that I give turkeys, from the time they are two weeks old, all the sour milk they want, butter milk preferred. Some people have said to me, "You have such good luck with turkeys. How do you raise them?" When I tell them, many have said, "Well, if I have to do all that work and go to all that bother, I won't raise them." I invariably answer, "It takes time, patience and work to be a successful turkey culturist." Many times, especially seasons like last year, turkey raising is almost a failure.

Here are a few don'ts that must be observed if you are to have success: Don't use weak or unhealthy breeding stock. Don't breed from a mixed flock. Don't neglect your breeding stock in winter, keep them thrifty and healthy. Don't fatten the turkeys unless they are to be sold on the market. If you are selling for breeders, feed bone and muscle forming, rather than flesh producing foods. Don't place your eggs under the hens and leave home and stay all night. The last thing at night see that each hen is on her own nest; that is if you want a good hatch.

When you first put the little turkeys out, don't go away from home even for a half day unless there is someone there to watch after the little turkeys. Don't neglect them on Sunday. As one successful turkey raiser wrote not long ago, "Be on the job every day in the week." That old copy, "There is no excellence without great labor," was never more appropriately applied than when used to express the price of being a successful turkey culturist. But, in the end, it is a paying proposition.

Power on the Farms

BY F. K. BULL.

I firmly believe that the period of prosperity in this country, into which we have been launched during the past several months, is permanent. To be sure we have gained by the unfortunate conditions in Europe but the continuance of our prosperity is going to be due to a deeper cause.

During the last year there has developed in the agricultural communities a great interest in the use of power. Many people seem to regard this development and the interest of the farmer in the tractor as something of recent happening. As a matter of fact the J. I. Case Company has been solving the farm power problem for a great many years. Of course, in the earlier times the tractors were used only on the larger acre-

ages but with the splitting up of the large farms and the consequent tremendous increase of the small farms, the use of the larger machine has given way to the smaller. With the introduction of this method of plowing, the American farmer who has been accustomed, in most cases to skim the top of his land, can now plow from 6 to 10 inches more cheaply than he could previously plow with horses, 3 to 4 inches. Applying as this not only does to the ranches but even to the smallest of farms, 80 acres for instance, the productivity of the American soil will be increased enormously, and hence, our prosperity is bound to be permanent, because of the increased production of this wealth at a lower cost a unit of product.

This increased productivity finds a very ready market in the European situation, and consequently, there is a lot of money coming into this country, but as a matter of fact, I believe that when history chronicles the events of this decade, the increased production of the American farm will be the important item, and the wealth accruing thereto from the European wars, will be an incident.

With this situation I look for an increase in the automobile business and a continuance of the present policies, which enable manufacturers constantly to reduce the price and maintain or increase the value.

To Get Better Livestock Prices

BY ARTHUR CAPPER.

It is evident that the livestock industry of Kansas can never grow to capacity until the marketing system is improved. I think if the federal officials will enforce the laws we already have, the sale of livestock through ordinary channels will be much more steady and profitable to the producers. In addition to this, an effort must be made to provide competition in other ways. Why, for example, should there not be a considerable development in this country of co-operative packing plants? We are making rapid progress in Kansas in co-operative efforts; the grain elevators, the Farmers Union, the Grange and many other forms of co-operative effort are showing a surprisingly successful growth. The people of the state are getting used to co-operation—they are seeing that it is profitable and right, that it is doing a great deal to develop our greatest industry and that, as we all know, is farming. I believe we have learned to work together well enough in Kansas and the West so we can take up other forms of co-operative efforts, and especially co-operative packing plants.

If, after a careful study this is not considered feasible, perhaps municipal owned packing plants, enabling the producers to market their stuff dressed instead of on the hoof, might afford the necessary competition to insure right prices.

This has been the way that the movement has gone forward in other nations, where the co-operative idea has been developed farther than in this country. In Denmark, which is leading the world in co-operative effort, 60, or about two-thirds of the packing plants of the country, are owned in co-operation, mostly by farmers, and they have 95,000 shareholders. This system eliminates six of the eleven profits that are made under our present plan after the stock leaves the producer and before it reaches the consumer. These profits are the shipper's profit, freight to market, terminal or switching charge, yardage, feed, commission, a packer's profit, a salesman's salary and expenses, freight to the retail market, drayage and a butcher's profit. The meat from these plants in Denmark has set the standard in the markets of Europe, and the producers are getting all that the product brings from the consumer, less the actual cost of manufacturing, selling and transportation.

All that Kansas farmers are asking, as I understand it, is a square deal; that the market shall be controlled by the old law of supply and demand. No men have a better right to a square deal and I am with them body and soul in that demand. It is the basis of all business life. If the market conditions can be placed on a satisfactory basis the livestock business will make a big growth in the next five years.

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WEREN'T you anxious to know who were the winners in the contest? There were so many good letters that it was difficult to tell just which were the best. It is surprising to know that girls and boys can make so many playthings at home. Would you believe it? One boy sent us a letter telling how to make a railroad train. A number of the girls told how they have made doll houses and have had so much good fun playing with them. Then there were directions for making many different kinds of sleds, doll tables, jumping jacks and games. The letters of those who won the three prizes, with several others, will appear in this issue, but you must watch the next issues, for your letters will be printed just as soon as possible. The Children's Editor wants to thank the little folks for writing so many interesting letters.

Toy Willow Basket

[Prize Letter.]

A year or so ago I learned to make toy baskets out of willows. This is how we did it: First we gathered the willows and peeled the bark from them, then put them in hot water so we could bend them. For the bottom take several willows and fasten them together and bend for the sides of the basket. For weaving use 2, 4 or 6 willows and weave in and out through the upright willows; continue this until the basket is the height wanted. Finish around the edge with willows braided together. The handle is made of either a single willow or three willows braided together. I hope other girls will try to make a basket. I am 10 years old.

Frances Hoyt Wilson.

R. 2, Wamego, Kan.

Motor Boat

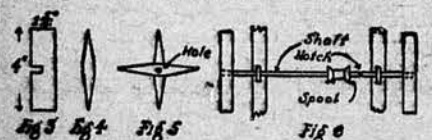
[Prize Letter.]

I have made a motor boat and I will try to tell my friends how I did it.

Use a board 20 inches long by 8 inches wide and 2 inches thick. Cut the corners off the angle of the outer dotted lines. Use a draw knife and slope the under edge as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. To hollow out the boat bore holes about 2 inches apart and 1 inch from edge of the boat with a brace and bit, just inside the dotted line. Be sure not to bore holes so deep that they will go through the bottom. Next use a chisel to scoop out the wood between the holes bored and leave enough wood for the bottom of the boat.

To make paddles, use lath 4 inches long. In the center cut a slit half way through the lath, as wide as the lath is thick as in Fig. 3. Make four paddles the same way. Whittle the ends down thin beginning about 1/2 inch from the slit that is cut in them, Fig. 4. Fit the one paddle in the other as in Fig. 5. Drill a hole 1/4 inch in diameter in the center of both Fig. 5. The other two paddles are put together in the same way. Now take a stick 10 inches long, whittle both ends until they will fit tightly into the hole in the paddles. Whittle the one end down

enough for a spool to fit over it and put it as shown in Fig. 6. The spool is to connect the motor to the paddles. Fasten the spools by drawing a small brad through the spool and shaft. At the end that is not whittled down, cut a notch all around the shaft and drive a staple over it and into the boat to



hold the shaft in place and a staple at the other end, Fig. 7. Put the paddles about the center of the boat. For a motor I use either a clock or an old phonograph motor. Put a belt on the spool, and on the pulley on the motor. Fasten the motor to bottom of the boat and it is ready to go. To finish it, it needs a coat of paint. A rudder may be added if wanted.

Allen Hotchkiss.

R. 1, Council Grove, Kan.

Bobsleds are Easily Made

For my bob sled I used a board 5 feet long and bored a hole in the front end. Make 4 runners just alike, covering the bottom with tin. Fasten the hind runners together with a board running from one runner top to the other runner top. Do the same for the front runners except use a thinner board. Run a bolt through the center in a hole in the board across the front runners. Put a small block of wood between the top of the bob and the board, then put the cap on the bolt. Your sled is ready.

Spearville, Kan. John Shireman.

Make a Blackboard

I live in town, but I want to tell the boys and girls how to make a blackboard.

I used 2, 12 by 24 inch boards. I smoothed them, laid them down and fitted close together. On the back I nailed two boards across each end, using small nails, except at the top and bottom to hold it firm, I used the No. 6 nail. Then I took the center from an old picture frame and cut the frame to fit around the boards and made legs by cutting two boards, 4 inches wide and 18 inches long. I nailed them up and down the back so as to make it high enough. Another board, 2 inches wide and 4 feet long, was used to hold the frame up. I put a strap 4 inches long over one end and nailed it to the back of the frame, in the center at the top. Then I put a nail at the other end of the board, filed off the head flat so it would stand up any place and not slip. The nail stands out 1/4 inch.

The crayon trough I made from a 4-inch board put across the bottom of the frame. I used putty to fill all the cracks in the center, smoothed it with sandpaper when dry and painted the board. I didn't have black paint so I used dark varnish, applying two coats.

I have no brothers or sisters, so mamma plays with me when she can. She can make a great many playthings.

Thomas A. Stite.

Kingfisher, Okla.

A Chair for Your Doll

I am very much interested in the Children's Page and I will tell them how to make a doll's chair. Use a cork about 4 inches in circumference and pad the top with cotton and cover with kid or velvet; this forms the seat of the chair. Stick three or four pins straight up at the edge of the cork, 1/4 inch apart. Weave in and out through the pins with pretty colored silk thread, until the top is reached. Tie this thread securely; this is the back of the chair. Then use four pins, glass headed pins are the best, for the legs of the chair.

I also make picture puzzles by cutting pictures into various forms and then try to put them together correctly.

Arlone Violet Richardson.

R. 1, Wilsey, Kan.

A Paper Doll House

A very pretty doll house can be made from a shoe box, a pot of paste, and an old furniture catalogue, with a pair of scissors. Cut windows and doors in the sides of the shoe box. Then divide the box into rooms by cutting another piece of pasteboard into strips the height of the box and so they will fit in snugly across the box. Next cut the things you want in your rooms from the catalogue. I have a stove, cabinet and some chairs in the kitchen, and you can find sample linoleum for the floors, or you can use water colors. For the living room there

is a piano, table, rocking chairs and a rug on the floor. The window curtains are made of small scraps of lace pasted over the windows.

The bedroom has a rug on the floor, a dressing table, bed, looking glass and rocking chairs. The walls of the house may be painted with water colors also. Use a candy box for the porch; put a hammock and some chairs here. If you want an upstairs, use another shoe box the same size and place it on top of the first box.

When this house is completed the paper doll family will have a very pretty and nice home.

Lucas, Kan.

Eunice Fowler.

A Pretty Hammock

[Prize Letter.]

How many of you girls and boys have made a hammock in your home? The materials needed for the hammock are stiff cardboard, 5 by 10 1/2 inches, 2 brass rings, 14 yards of twine in two colors and 2 steel knitting needles.

In making the loom for the hammock I measured 1 1/4 inches from the top and bottom of loom as in Fig. 7, and drew a slightly curved line to give the hammock the proper shape. Then I drew lines, 1/4 inch apart along the curved line, until I had 19 in all. On the back of the loom I sewed 2 small brass rings as in Fig. 8. Next I strung the loom by fastening the string to one ring, leaving an end about 6 inches long; then I brought the string on to the back of the loom to the first hole on the opposite end, and put it under second ring and repeated back and forth until the loom was strung. I began weaving over one and under the next until the hammock was woven. Then I tied the fringes and bound the ends by overcasting them. I did this to keep the strings in place. As I wove I brought my threads around

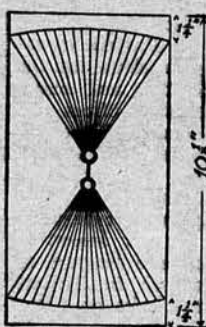


Fig. 8.

the back, and when I had finished I let these through the center, having the fringe threads of equal length. Before weaving the hammock proper I weave around the rings about a dozen times, in order to hold the threads close together. You will find this very interesting work.

R. 2, Hiawatha, Kan.

Alice Morgan.

Willie's Sled

I made a sled by cutting two bows from an old worn out buggy top. I sawed one end off of each and whittled them down to the width of wagon box strap iron and used these for my runners. For upright braces I used pieces of board and nailed them to the runners. I drove the nails up from the bottom of the runners. Then I used a board 13 inches wide and as long as the runners and nailed it to the upright braces. For runner braces I took more pieces of board and fastened in V-shape in the center of the back of the runners. Then I took two pieces of wagon box strap iron as long as the runners and nailed them to the runners. This makes a good sled.

Willie Carrigan.

R. 1, Nortonville, Kan.

What a City Offers Boys

Country boys are much given to thinking of the pleasures and delights of city life. When one is on a strawpile stacking mowed wheat, or is working at similar hard farm work, one's thoughts are likely to turn to the pleasures of the great white way. You think then you should like to try office work in a city where you could wear a clean collar, don't you?

Paved streets do have a charm. The

opportunity for what looks like easy, profitable work there in connection with the pleasures offered has led most young men who have made the change from plowed fields to paved streets. They could not resist the attraction.

There are many cases where there is no occasion to resist the call of the city. There is too much bunc being written to encourage all country young men to stay with farming. A country boy should go to the city if he has no belief in country life, and no wish to become a good farmer. And unless a young man can see that there is just as good a chance in the country to get all the essential comforts and pleasures of life he should not stay. The country must offer proper rewards if it is to hold the best of the country young men.

Decide whether you will take the country or city life in a logical way, just as you would any other problem. Take the one that offers you the most real satisfaction. This decision ought not to be made, however, until one has carefully considered the proposition, and has found out just what each life has to offer.

The most important thing is for a country boy to have a clear conception of city life, and just how success there has been gained by the leaders. You should understand the equipment which the men who now have the leading parts really had. Here is a proved axiom along this line: City life offers great opportunities for a well-trained specialist with great ability, but the rewards are small for others. That is fundamental. If you have the taste to take up a specialty, and the ambition and money to spend years in preparing for this line, it is probable the city will give you a good future. You would do well to consider the problem very carefully if you cannot get this special equipment.

Two great mistakes are made by the average country young man when he goes to a city: He takes up average work and he fails to consider the cost of a normal standard of living. The chance in taking up average work—such as work in the streets—and ever getting to a place of power and profit is small indeed. Of course, it might be done, but the rule is that the specialists, who have had much training along a certain line, are the ones who get the rewards. The cost of living is amazingly high, too, to a rural young man. The average worker doesn't have a smooth, easy road.

Many country young men have made up their minds to leave, special training or no special training. They are going to "quit farming," and that ends it. It perhaps is well, with a high proportion of this class, that they are to go, for they would make poor farmers, when they have ideas of this kind. In the city, under a boss, their work will be efficiently directed, at least. But they ought to try to get into some specialty.

Farming is offering better financial rewards all the time. There has been a great rise in the price of food products since the country recovered from the depression caused by the settling up of the West, when farm crops and animals were sold below the cost of production. The necessary living expenses now take all the income of the average workers in a city. As the price of food increases their standards of living will have to be lowered.

Any country young man who likes the life of the open fields is making a mistake if he leaves, in almost all cases, if he is strong enough physically to do farm work. But he must not measure country life on city standards; he must be contented with different amusements and a much different life. The most distressful thing is to know a country man who measures country life on city standards. Go to the city if a vaudeville show or a cabaret cafe mean more to you than dealing with the mighty forces of nature.

Stay with the farm if you like the life in the open fields. If you study the methods of successful farmers and thus become an intelligent producer you probably can gain a greater financial reward than in the city. If this money is spent wisely the home and life can be made attractive enough for any man.

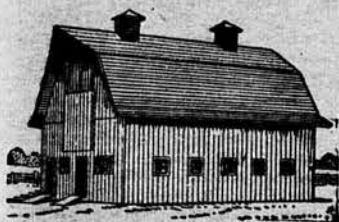
I have taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze for about four years and I think it is the best farm paper I ever have taken. I like T. A. McNeal's comments. —I. D. Williams, Newkirk, Okla.

Of the 33 bureau officials in the federal bureau of education, eleven are women.

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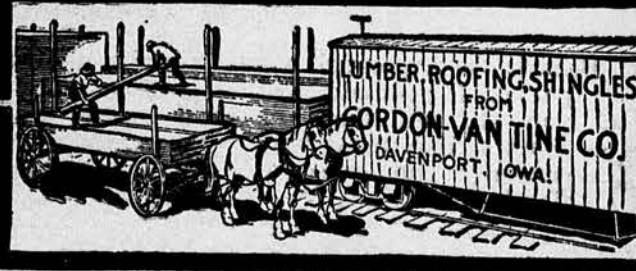
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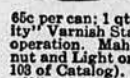
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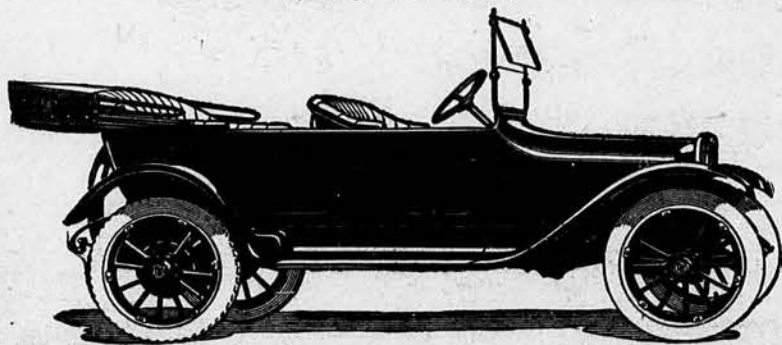
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THE BROWN MOUSE BY HERBERT QUICK

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HOW THE STORY BEGAN

Jim Irwin is Colonel Woodruff's farm hand—the hired man. He believes that farming is the finest business in which any man might engage. But for fifteen years he had never been anything except a "hand," and Colonel Woodruff's daughter, Jennie, lets him know what she thinks of that sort of a man. Her contempt acts as a spur. Jim has ideas about rural schools, ideas worth while, ideas about keeping children close to the farms in educating them. Quite unexpectedly, during a deadlock in the school board Jim is elected teacher of the district school.

Jim's election might nearly caused a social upheaval. And when he began putting "fool notions" into the school work the countryside did growl. But perseverance won. Jim's sweetheart is going to run for the office of county superintendent of education. The new kind of rural school attracts all sorts of attention.

The arithmetic Jim puts into his school so interests the pupils, and the experiments they undertake are so novel that they work overtime, whereupon some of the village women pests visit the school and file a protest. Mrs. Peterson rises in Jim's defense.

JENNIE ARRANGES A CHRISTMAS PARTY.

The great party magnates who made up the tickets from governor down to the lowest county office, doubtless regarded the little political plum shaken off into the apron of Miss Jennie Woodruff of the Woodruff District, as the very smallest and least bloomy of all the plums on the tree; but there is something which tends to puff one up in the mere fact of having received the votes of the people for any office, especially in a region of high average civilization, covering six hundred or seven hundred square miles of good American domain. Jennie was a sensible country girl. Being sensible, she tried to avoid uppishness. But she did feel some little sense of increased importance as she drove her father's little one-cylinder runabout over the smooth earth roads, in the crisp December weather, just before Christmas.

The weather itself was stimulating, and she was making rapid progress in the management of the little car which her father had offered to lend her for use in visiting the one hundred or more rural schools soon to come under her supervision. She rather fancied the picture of herself, clothed in more or less authority and queening it over her little army of teachers.

Mr. Haakon Peterson was phlegmatically conscious that she made rather an agreeable picture, as she stopped her car alongside his top buggy to talk with him. She had bright blue eyes, fluffy brown hair, a complexion whipped pink by the breeze, and she smiled at him ingratiatingly.

"Don't you think father is lovely?" said she. "He is going to let me use the runabout when I visit the schools."

"That will be good," said Haakon. "It will save you lots of time. I hope you make the county pay for the gasoline."

"I haven't thought about that," said Jennie. "Everybody's been so nice to me—I want to give as well as receive."

"Why," said Haakon, "you will just begin to receive when your salary begins in January."

"Oh, no!" said Jennie. "I've received much more than that now! You don't know how proud I feel. So many nice men I never knew before, and all my old friends like you working for me in the convention and at the polls, just as if I amounted to something."

"And you don't know how proud I feel," said Haakon, "to have in county office a little girl I used to hold on my lap."

In early times, when Haakon was a flat-capped immigrant boy, he had earned the initial payment on his first eighty acres of prairie land as a hired man on Colonel Woodruff's farm. Now he was a rather richer man than the colonel, and not a little proud of his ascent to affluence. He was a mild-spoken, soft-voiced Scandinavian, quite completely Americanized, and possessed of that aptitude for local politics which makes so good a citizen of the Norwegian and Swede. His influence was always worth fifty to sixty Scandinavian votes in any county election. He was a good party man and conscious of being entitled to his voice in party matters. This seemed to him an opportunity for exerting a bit of political influence.

"Yennie," said he, "this man, Yim Irwin needs to be lined up."

"Lined up! What do you mean?" "The way he is doing in the school," said Haakon, "is all wrong. If you can't line him up, he will make you trouble. We must look ahead. Everybody has his friends, and Yim Irwin has his friends. If you have trouble

with him, his friends will be against you when we want to nominate you for a second term. The county is getting close. If we go to convention without your home delegation it would weaken you, and if we nominate you, every piece of trouble like this cuts down your vote. You ought to line him up and have him do right."

"But he is so funny," said Jennie. "He likes you," said Haakon. "You can line him up."

Jennie blushed, and to conceal her slight embarrassment, got out for the purpose of cranking her machine.

"But if I can not line him up?" said she.

"I tank," said Haakon, "if you can't line him up, you will have a chance to rework his certificate when you take office."

So Jim Irwin was to be crushed like an insect. The little local gearing of the big party machine was to crush him. Jennie dimly sensed the tragedy of it, but very dimly. Mainly she thought of Mr. Peterson's suggestion as to "lining up" Jim Irwin as so thoroughly sensible that she gave it a good deal of thought that day. She could not help feeling a little resentment at Jim for following his own fads and fancies so far. We always resent the necessity of crushing any weak creature which must needs be wiped out. The idea that there could be anything fundamentally sane in his over-turning of the old and tried school methods, under which both he and she had been educated, was absurd to Jennie. To be sure, everybody had always favored "more practical education," and Jim's farm arithmetic, farm physiology, farm reading and writing, cow-testing exercises, seed analysis, corn clubs and the tomato, poultry and pig clubs he proposed to have in operation the next summer, seemed highly practical; but to Jennie's mind, the fact that they introduced dissension in the neighborhood and promised to make her official life vexatious, seemed ample proof that Jim's work was visionary and impractical. Poor Jennie was not aware of the fact that new truth always comes bringing, not peace to mankind, but a sword.

"Father," said she that night, "let's have a little Christmas party."

"All right," said the colonel. "Whom shall we invite?"

"Don't laugh," said she. "I want to invite Jim Irwin and his mother, and nobody else."

"All right," reiterated the colonel. "But why?"

"Oh," said Jennie, "I want to see whether I can talk Jim out of some of his foolishness."

"You want to line him up, do you?" said the colonel. "Well, that's good politics, and incidentally, you may get some good ideas out of Jim."

"Rather unlikely," said Jennie.

"I don't know about that," said the colonel, smiling. "I begin to think that Jim's a 'Brown Mouse.' I've told you about the Brown Mouse, haven't I?"

"Yes," said Jennie. "You've told me. But Professor Darbishire's brown mice were simply wild and incorrigible creatures. Just because it happens to emerge suddenly from the forests of heredity, it doesn't prove that the Brown Mouse is any good."

"Justin Morgan was a Brown Mouse," said the colonel. "And he founded the greatest breed of horses in the world."

"You say that," said Jennie, "because you're a lover of the Morgan horse."

"Napoleon Bonaparte was a Brown Mouse," said the colonel. "So was George Washington, and so was Peter the Great. Whenever a Brown Mouse appears he changes things in a little way or a big way."

"For the better, always?" asked Jennie.

"No," said the colonel. "The Brown Mouse may throw back to slant-headed savagery. But Jim . . . sometimes I think Jim is the kind of Mendelian segregation out of which we get Franklins and Edisons and their sort. You may get some good ideas out of Jim. Let us have them here for Christmas, by all means."

In due time Jennie's invitation reached Jim and his mother, like an explosive shell fired from a distance into their humble dwelling—quite upsetting things. Twenty-five years constitute rather a long wait for social recognition, and Mrs. Irwin had long since regarded herself as quite outside society. To be sure, for something like half of this period, she had been of society if not in it. She had done the

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family washings, scrubbing and cleanings, had made the family clothes and been a woman of all work, passing from household to household, in an orbit determined by the exigencies of threshing, harvesting, illness and child-bearing. At such times she sat at the family table and participated in the neighborhood gossip, in quite the manner of a visiting aunt or other female relative; but in spite of the democracy of rural life, there is and always has been a social difference between a hired woman and an invited guest. And when Jim, having absorbed everything which the Woodruff school could give him in the way of education, found his first job at "making a hand," Mrs. Irwin, at her son's urgent request, ceased going out to work for a while, until she could get back her strength. This she had never succeeded in doing, and for a dozen years or more had never entered a single one of the houses in which she had formerly served.

"I can't go, James," said she; "I can't possibly go."

"Oh, yes, you can! Why not?" said Jim. "Why not?"

"You know I don't go anywhere," urged Mrs. Irwin.

"That's no reason," said her son.

"I haven't a thing to wear," said Mrs. Irwin.

"Nothing to wear!"

I wonder if any ordinary person can understand the shock with which Jim Irwin heard those words from his mother's lips. He was approaching thirty, and the association of the ideas of Mother and Costume was foreign to his mind. Other women had surfaces different from hers, to be sure—but his mother was not as other women. She was just Mother, always at work in the house or in the garden, always doing for him those inevitable things which made up her part in life, always clothed in the browns, grays, gray-blues, neutral stripes and checks which were cheap and common and easily made. Clothes! They were in the Irwin family no more than things by which the rules of decency were compelled with, and the cold of winter turned back—but as for their appearance! Jim had never given the thing a thought further than to wear out his Sunday best in the schoolroom, to wonder where the next suit of Sunday best was to come from, and to buy for his mother the cheap and common fabrics which she fashioned into the garments in which alone, it seemed to him, she would seem like Mother. A boy who lives until he is nearly thirty in intimate companionship with Carlyle, Thoreau, Wordsworth, Shakespeare, Emerson, Professor Henry, Liberty H. Bailey, Cyril Hopkins, Dean Davenport and the great obscurities of the experiment stations, may be excused if his views regarding clothes are derived in a transcendental manner from Sartor Resartus and the agricultural college tests as to the relation between Shelter and Feeding.

"Why, mother," said he, "I think it would be pretty hard to explain to the Woodruffs that you stayed away because of clothes. They have seen you in the clothes you wear pretty often for the last thirty years!"

Was a woman ever quite without a costume?

Mrs. Irwin gazed at vacancy for a while, and went to the old bureau. From the bottom drawer she took an old, old black alpaca dress—a dress which Jim had never seen. She spread it out on her bed in the alcove off the combined kitchen, parlor and dining-room in which they lived, and smoothed out the wrinkles. It was almost whole, save for the places where her body, once so much fuller than now, had drawn the threads apart—under the arms, and at some of the seams—and she handled it as one deals with something very precious.

"I never thought I'd wear it again," said she, "but once. I've been saving it for my last dress. But I guess it won't hurt to wear it once for the benefit of the living."

Jim kissed his mother—a rare thing, save as the caress was called for by the established custom between them. "Don't think of that, mother," said he, "for years and years yet!"

HOW JIM WAS LINED UP.

There is no doubt that Jennie Woodruff was justified in thinking that they were a queer couple. They weren't like the Woodruffs, at all. They were of a different pattern. To be sure, Jim's clothes were not especially noteworthy, being just shiny, and frayed at cuff and instep, and short of sleeve and leg, and ill-fitting and cheap. They betrayed poverty, and the inability of a New York sweat-shop to anticipate the prodigality of Nature in the matter of length of leg and arm, and wealth of bones and joints which she had lavished upon Jim Irwin. But the Woodruff table had often enjoyed Jim's presence, and the standards prevailing there as to clothes were only

those of plain people who eat with their hired men, buy their clothes at a county seat town, and live simply and sensibly on the fat of the land. Jim's queerness lay not so much in his clothes as in his personality.

On the other hand, Jennie could not help thinking that Mrs. Irwin's queerness was to be found almost solely in her clothes. The black alpaca looked undeniably respectable, especially when it was helped out by a curious old brooch of goldstone, bordered with flowers in blue and white and red and green—tiny blossoms of little stones which looked like the flowers which grow at the snow line on Pike's Peak. Jennie felt that it must be a cheap affair, but it was decorative, and she wondered where Mrs. Irwin got it. She guessed it must have a story—a story in which the stooped, rusty, somber old lady looked like a character drawn to harmonize with the period just after the war. For the black alpaca dress looked more like a costume for a masquerade than a present-day garment, and Mrs. Irwin was so oppressed with doubt as to whether she was presentable, with knowledge that her dress didn't fit, and with the difficulty of behaving naturally—like a convict just discharged from prison after a ten years' term—that she took on a stiffness of deportment quite in keeping with the idea that she was a female Rip Van Winkle not yet quite awake. But Jennie had the keenness to see that if Mrs. Irwin could have had an up-to-date costume she would have become a rather ordinary and not bad-looking old lady. What Jennie failed to divine was that if Jim could have invested a hundred dollars in the services of tailors, haberdashers, barbers and other specialists in personal appearance, and could for this hour or so have blotted out his record as her father's field-hand, he would have seemed to her a distinguished-looking young man. Not handsome, of course, but the sort people look after—and follow.

"Come to dinner," said Mrs. Woodruff, who at this juncture had a hired girl, but was yoked to the oar nevertheless when it came to turkey and the other fixings of a Christmas dinner. "It's good enough, what there is of it, and there's enough of it such as it is—but the dressing in the turkey would be better for a little more sage!"

The bountiful meal piled mountain high for guest and hired help and family melted away in a manner to delight the hearts of Mrs. Woodruff and Jennie. The colonel, in stiff starched shirt, black tie and frock coat, carved with much empressment, and Jim felt almost for the first time a sense of the value of manner.

"I had bigger turkeys," said Mrs. Woodruff to Mrs. Irwin, "but I thought it would be better to cook two turkeys instead of one great big gobbler with meat as tough as tripe and stuffed full of fat."

"One of the hens would 'a' been plenty," replied Mrs. Irwin. "How much did they weigh?"

"About fifteen pounds apiece," was the answer. "The gobbler would 'a' weighed thirty, I guess. He's pure Mammoth Bronze."

"I wish," said Jim, "that we could get a few breeding birds of the wild bronze turkeys from Mexico."

"Why?" asked the colonel.

"They're the original blood of the domestic bronze turkeys," said Jim, "and they're bigger and handsomer than the pure-bred bronzes, even. They're better stock than the northern wild turkeys from which our common birds originated."

"Where do you learn all these things, Jim?" asked Mrs. Woodruff. "I declare, I often tell Woodruff that it's as good as a lecture to have Jim Irwin at table. My intelligence has fallen since you quit working here, Jim."

There came into Jim's eyes the gleam of the man devoted to a Cause—and the dinner tended to develop into a lecture. Jennie saw a little more plainly wherein his queerness lay.

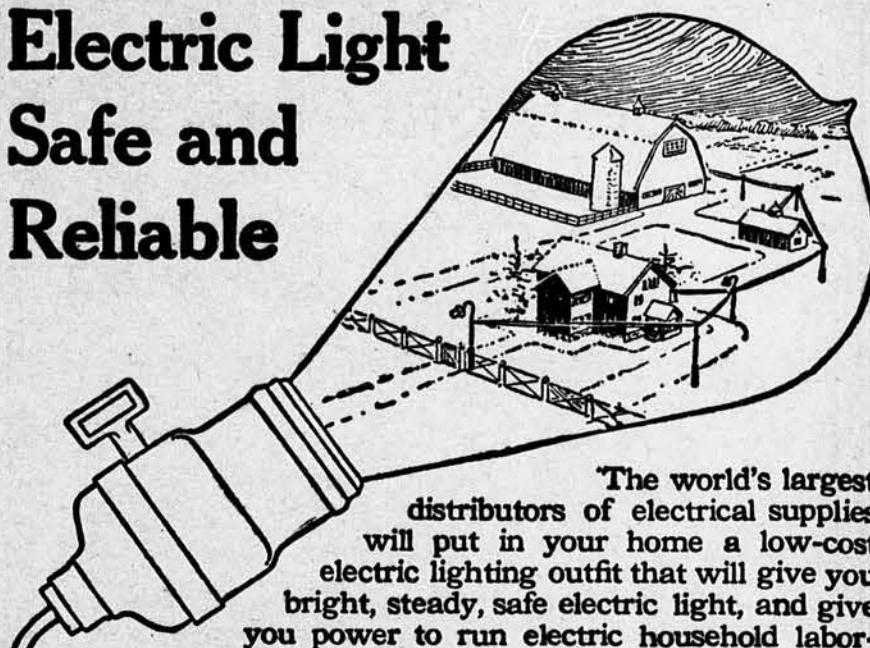
"There's an education in any meal, if we would just use the things on the table as materials for study, and follow their trails back to their starting-points. This turkey takes us back to the chaparral of Mexico."

"What's chaparral?" asked Jennie, as a diversion. "It's one of the words I have seen so often and know perfectly to speak it and read it—but after all it's just a word, and nothing more."

"Ain't that the trouble with our education, Jim?" queried the colonel, cleverly steering Jim back into the track of his discourse.

"They are not even living words," answered Jim, "unless we have clothed them in flesh and blood through some sort of concrete notion. 'Chaparral' to Jennie is just the ghost of a word. Our civilization is full of inefficiency because we are satisfied to give our children these ghosts and shucks and husks of words, instead of the things themselves, that can be seen and hefted and handled and teased and heard."

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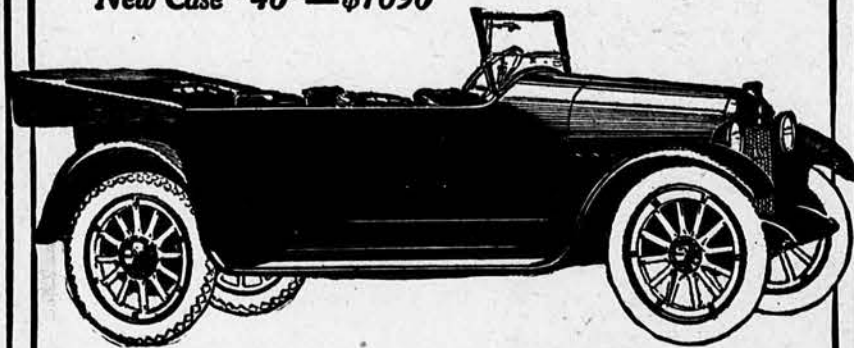
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Jennie looked Jim over carefully. His queerness was taking on a new phase—and she felt a sense of surprise such as one experiences when the conjurer causes a rose to grow into a tree before your very eyes. Jim's development was not so rapid, but Jennie's perception of it was. She began to feel proud of the fact that a man who could make his impractical notions seem so plausible—and who was clearly fired with some sort of evangelistic fervor—had kissed her, once or twice, on bringing her home from the spelling school.

"I think we lose so much time in school," Jim went on, "while the children are eating their dinners."

"Well, Jim," said Mrs. Woodruff, "every one but you is down on the human level. The poor kids have to eat!"

"But think how much good education there is wrapped up in the school dinner—if we could only get it out."

Jennie grew grave. Here was this "Brown Mouse" actually introducing the subject of the school—and he ought to suspect that she was planning to line him up on this very thing—if he wasn't a perfect donkey as well as a dreamer. And he was calmly wading into the subject as if she were the ex-farm-hand country teacher, and he was the county superintendent-elect!

"Eating a dinner like this, mother," said the colonel gallantly, "is an education in itself—and eating some others requires one; but just how 'larnin' is wrapped up in the school lunch is a new one on me, Jim."

"Well," said Jim, "in the first place the children ought to cook their meals as a part of the school work. Prior to that they ought to buy the materials. And prior to that they ought to keep the accounts of the school kitchen. They'd like to do these things, and it would help prepare them for life on an intelligent plane, while they prepared the meals."

"Isn't that looking rather far ahead?" asked the county superintendent-elect.

"It's like a lot of other things we think far ahead," urged Jim. "The only reason why they're far off is because we think them so. It's a thought—and a thought is as near the moment we think it as it will ever be."

"I guess that's so—to a wild-eyed reformer," said the colonel. "But go on. Develop your thought a little. Have some more dressing."

"Thanks, I believe I will," said Jim. "And a little more of the cranberry sauce. No more turkey, please."

"I'd like to see the school class that could prepare this dinner," said Mrs. Woodruff.

"Why," said Jim, "you'd be there showing them how! They'd get credits in their domestic-economy course for getting the school dinner—and they'd bring their mothers into it to help them stand at the head of their classes. And one detail of girls would cook one week, and another serve. The setting of the table would come in as a study—flowers, linen and all that. And when we get a civilized teacher, table manners!"

"I'd take on that class," said the hired man, winking at Selma Carlson, the maid, from somewhere below the salt. "The way I make my knife feed my face would be a great help to the children."

"And when the food came on the table," Jim went on, with a smile at his former fellow-laborer, who had heard most of this before as a part of the field conversation, "just think of the things we could study while eating it. The literary term for eating a meal is discussing it—well, the discussion of a meal under proper guidance is much more educative than a lecture. This breast-bone, now," said he, referring to the remains on his plate. "That's physiology. The cranberry-sauce—that's botany, and commerce, and soil management—do you know, Colonel, that the cranberry must have an acid soil—which would kill alfalfa or clover?"

"Read something of it," said the colonel, "but it didn't interest me much."

"And the difference between the types of fowl on the table—that's breeding. And the nutmeg, pepper and coconut—that's geography. And everything on the table runs back to geography, and comes to us linked to our lives by dollars and cents—and they're mathematics."

"We must have something more than dollars and cents in life," said Jennie.

"We must have culture."

"Culture," cried Jim, "is the ability to think in terms of life—isn't it?"

"Like Jesse James," suggested the hired man, who was a careful student of the life of that eminent bandit.

There was a storm of laughter at this sally amidst which Jennie wished she had thought of something. Like that, Jim joined in the laughter at his own expense, but was clearly suffering from argumentative shock.

"That's the best answer I've had on that point, Pete," he said, after the

disturbance had subsided. "But if the James boys and the Youngers had had the sort of culture I'm for they would have been successful stock men and farmers, instead of train-robbers. Take Raymond Slims, for instance. He had all the qualifications of a member of the James gang when he came here. All he needed was a few exasperated associates of his own sort, and a convenient railway with undefended trains running over it. But after a few weeks of real 'culture' under a mighty poor teacher, he's developing into the most enthusiastic farmer I know. That's real culture."

"It's snowing like everything," said Jennie, who faced the window.

"Don't cut your dinner short," said the colonel to Pete, "but I think you'll find the cattle ready to come in out of the storm when you get good and through."

"I think I'll let 'em in now," said Pete, by way of excusing himself. "I expect to put in most of the day from now on getting ready to quit eating. Save some of everything for me, Selma—I'll be right back!"

"All right, Pete," said Selma.

TO BE CONTINUED.

To Protect Hogs From Lice

BY J. G. FULLER.

If the pigs that are being developed for market are fed on clean cement floors and are housed in sanitary quarters they should have little trouble with lice or intestinal worms. But if lice are present, the pigs should be dipped soon after weaning in a solution of crude petroleum oil and warm water. Where only a few animals are to be treated, a mixture of one-third crude oil and two-thirds warm water can be applied with a brush or swab or while the hogs are feeding it can be sprinkled over their backs with an old sprinkling can. To insure the best results a second application should be given in about three weeks.

The liberal use of a convenient disinfectant is always of great importance in handling swine. Occasionally the runways, feeding floors, and troughs should be disinfected. Breeding animals to be sent away by express or which are intended for exhibition should be thoroughly washed with a 2 per cent solution of some good coal tar dip. Show hogs should be treated with crude oil several weeks prior to showing. Before arriving at the show they should be thoroughly washed with soap and water, and just before entering the show ring brushed and sprinkled with the coal tar solution. If red or white hogs are to be treated for lice shortly before showing, an application of one-third kerosene and two-thirds cottonseed oil may be used instead of crude oil, which will leave them black and dirty.

Hogs should always have access to grit or gravel. It is a good practice to keep before them a corrective mixture of 25 pounds of charcoal or soft coal, 10 pounds of salt and 2 pounds of iron sulphate. Hogs will eat considerable quantities of this, and it will do much toward keeping them in good condition.

A cement dipping tank provided at each end with chutes and a return drain apron is best. The tank should contain enough lukewarm water, according to the size of animals to be treated, to thoroughly immerse them. From 12 to 15 gallons of the crude oil may be added to each tank of water.

In passing through the tank the animals will become covered with the oil which floats on the water and is more or less mixed with it. Care should be taken not to hurry the animals into the dip too rapidly and plunge their heads under water. They should work their way along through the dip by their rear legs with their noses just out of the water and on coming out kept on the incline a short time in order to allow the dip to drain back into the tank.

Keep a crochet hook in the sewing machine drawer, and you will find it wonderfully convenient for cleaning the dust and lint from the under part of the machine usually so hard to get at.

In washing dishes it will be found a help to place scraps of soap in a little bag and use the bag as a dish cloth. Empty sugar bags or a small sack will be found suitable for the purpose.

When cooking onions, place a pan on the stove with vinegar in it. The hot vinegar will kill all odors from cooking vegetables.

Lime at a Much Lower Price

A Pulver Has Been Purchased by Co-operation at High Hill

BY JOHN F. CASE

A VAST amount of lime is needed on Kansas soils, especially on those in the Southeastern section. One of the best and cheapest ways to get this lime is to buy a portable pulver which may be moved from farm to farm. There is considerable interest in these machines in several communities in the shale formed section of Eastern Kansas, but so far no machines have been purchased. The movement has been started in Missouri, however, of which one of the best examples is at High Hill.

It happened this way: Down at High Hill lives W. W. Lewelling, a hustling young graduate of the Missouri Agricultural college. Like every other good farmer Lewelling knows that the foundation for success in agriculture must be livestock and legumes. He had been taught that at Columbia, but also he knew it is sound farm sense. The soil around High Hill, though, wouldn't grow legumes satisfactorily. It is so sour that even Sweet clover will not thrive and apparently growing alfalfa was out of the question. Young Lewelling operates the farm owned by his father, H. G. Lewelling, and upon this farm the Missouri experiment station established a soil testing field in 1907. The experiment continued for five years and during that time the wonderful effects of lime were much in evidence. Especially was this true where 2 tons to the acre was applied instead of one. The heavier application was made in 1910.

Red Clover "Showed" Them.

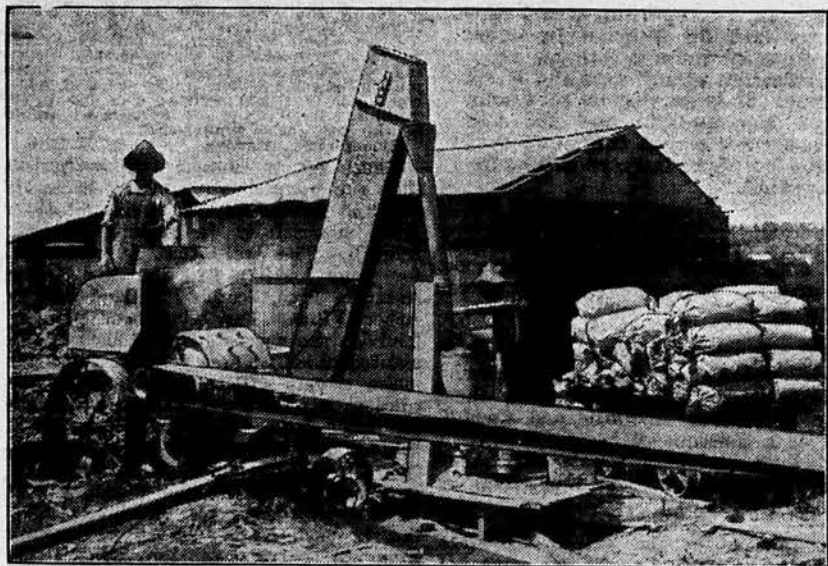
For some reason the experimental field was abandoned in 1912. Lewelling had been talking to his neighbors about the

After agitating the matter for months Lewelling thought it would not be so difficult to organize a company of farmers for the purchase of a pulver.

Three Men Came.

When the meeting was announced last November, though, only three men responded. The promoters were discouraged, but they didn't quit. They kept hammering away and when a later meeting was arranged for at the town hall 50 men or more were there. And so the High Hill Ground Limestone company was organized with a charter membership of 50 limited to 1 share at \$20. In a few days the money was paid in and the company was ready to buy. Lewelling had investigated the pulver proposition thoroughly and acting upon his advice a pulver, known as the Jeffrey No. 3, manufactured at Columbus, O., was ordered. This machine cost about \$750 laid down at High Hill, so the company had ample funds left to erect a shed, and to hire an engine and crew when work began.

Better soil conditions mean better crops and more money to deposit at the bank and spend at the store, but this wasn't the principal motive that actuated the half dozen who spent \$20 each to help start things. It was because they simply were a group of neighbors doing the big things that true neighborliness should inspire. Lime rock in the ledges around High Hill can be purchased for less than a ton. Members of the company figure that the lime ready to put on the ground can be produced at less than \$1 a ton, even where all the help and the en-



A Portable Pulver Will Produce Ground Limestone for Acid Land Cheaply and Effectively, and Make Much Larger Crops Possible.

beneficial effects of lime, but it was difficult to convince them that an investment would be profitable. The old field proved to be the clincher for his argument. Two years after its abandonment Red clover showed a thrifty growth where lime had been scattered, but just a foot away it was stunted and poor. Convinced that the residual effect would be beneficial for years, ten farmers got together in 1914 and ordered a carload of lime from Elsberry. It cost them \$1 a ton for the lime and an equal amount for freight. Even at \$2 a ton the investment was a good one, but right then some of these men decided that cheaper lime could be obtained. And they began to talk about it.

Young Lewelling, of course, was the principal lime crank. He talked sour soil and the benefits from liming at every opportunity. William Field, an enterprising editor at New Florence, saw the value of Lewelling's teachings and gave publicity to numerous articles. When the portable pulver began to be advertised and was placed in operation at the state fair Lewelling and his allies saw what looked to them like an opportunity. All around High Hill there are ledges of lime rock. "Why not get a pulver and have our lime right here at home?" argued the lime cranks. Everybody agreed that it would be a fine thing to do. But agreeing didn't raise the thousand necessary dollars.

gine is hired. Later an engine will be purchased and part of the output sold. There is little doubt that enough of the ground lime can be sold at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a ton to pay expenses of operating the pulver for members once the business is firmly established.

Alfalfa Some Day.

Ultimately these farmers expect to make theirs an alfalfa growing community, but to begin with they will be content to sow clovers. That fine Red clover on the old experimental field at the Lewelling farm has been a mighty valuable object lesson. There's going to be a revolution in farming methods in that particular community. And instead of worn-out land we are going to see soil strengthened and improved. At first the pulver will remain at a quarry near High Hill, but it is portable and can be moved from farm to farm. It is almost incredible that such a machine weighing only 4,800 pounds will pulverize rocks up to 4 inches thick and 12 inches wide, grinding out 2 tons an hour or more, but it does. Farmers who have seen it in operation at Sedalia the last two state fairs were abundantly "shown."

The portable pulver has an elevator and the pulverized rock may be elevated into a wagon. Probably most of the lime produced by the High Hill company will go direct to the wagons of the members and then to the farms.

Note two trees in this row missing. Compare size and appearance of trees with those at the right, planted in blasted holes.

Row at left planted in spade-dug holes—at right in blasted holes.

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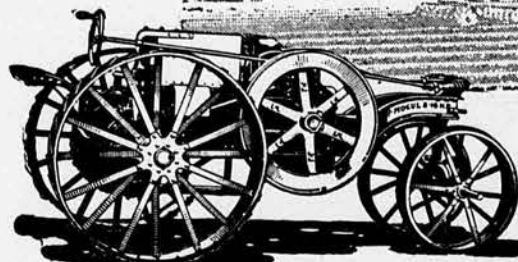
But such is the dependability of Champion Spark Plugs and such is the thoroughness of our inspections, that our guarantee is scarcely ever brought to mind, except as we see it printed on the cartons in which we pack our product.

Champion Spark Plug Co., 505 Avondale Ave., Toledo, Ohio

X Spl. 1/2 in., 75c
All Ford Cars since 1913 are equipped at the factory with this plug.

Mogul 8-16 The Tractor to Buy

Mogul 8-16
Kerosene
Tractor



\$675
Cash,
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AT the price, the Mogul 8-16 tractor deserves the careful attention of all progressive farmers.

It won a Grand Prize at both San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. That proves its class.

It can be used with profit on small farms, doing all the hardest work of the horses, and much that horses cannot do. That proves its usefulness.

It betters the plowing and other work of seed bed preparation, while reducing its cost, and—

It burns kerosene under all conditions. This one reason is enough to sell a Mogul 8-16, because, on the average, gasoline costs about 65 per cent more than kerosene. That proves its economy.

It costs about half its equivalent in horse flesh.

The price is \$675 cash, f. o. b. Chicago.

A tractor so good, so useful on farms of all sizes, so economical, and at such a price, deserves a thorough investigation. Your local dealer should be able to show you a Mogul 8-16. If he can't, write to us. We'll see that you get a look at it, and we will also send you our new book, "Tractor Power vs. Horse Power."

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Prices
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SILOS**

You will have to do so if you delay. The sky is the limit. Buying is tremendously heavy. Every week finds raw materials harder to get.

Last month we advertised that we would protect our trade against advancing prices so long as our supplies of raw materials purchased under old contracts should hold out. Since then we have practically sold out all our stock of one kind of silo timber. Prices on this material have already been advanced to meet the increased cost.

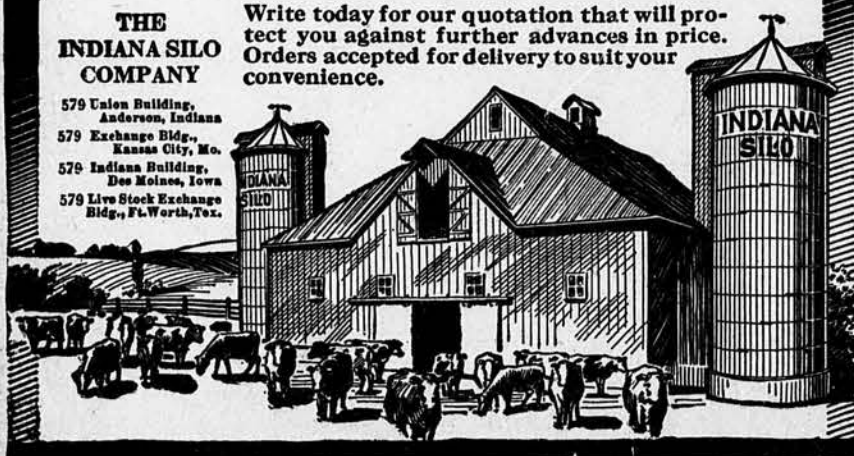
But we still have several million feet of another kind of silo timber,—the finest that can be found in the United States today,—clear and sound and thoroughly seasoned. We bought this at before-the-war prices. It is going fast, but so long as it lasts we will sell Indiana Silos of this material at no advance over last year's prices.

This stock will very quickly be sold. Then the problem will be to get satisfactory silo material at any price. We therefore very seriously advise our customers to take advantage of this opportunity by placing their orders for Indiana Silos immediately.

Write today for our quotation that will protect you against further advances in price. Orders accepted for delivery to suit your convenience.

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Goats Will Clear the Way

BY ROBERT McGRATH

We spent last week clearing an 8-acre brush patch. It was in timber two years ago and the prospects were such that it would have continued so had not someone suggested leasing the wood on the plot. Being busy clearing another piece of wood land at the time, we thought the idea good. A bargain was soon made whereby the choppers agreed to burn all the brush and pile the wood along the sides of the patch. When spring arrived, everything was ready for the brush plow. Wet weather set in and we found enough work between showers to tend the ground formerly tilled. Brush and weeds grew luxuriantly all over the patch. That is what we have been bothering our heads about now.

If we had to do it over again the goats would have full possession of the patch. One or two years' grazing would convert it into a wilderness. The tender sprouts are excellent for the animals. In this way the land is cleared cheaply and affords pasture for goats.

Ice houses are quite numerous throughout the country. In many instances farmers have pooled together in erecting a community house. On certain days when the ice on the creeks and ponds, preferably on the creeks, is thick enough, the farmers unite in filling them. Four or five, working diligently can store away enough ice in a week to last all summer. Sawdust usually is plentiful at this time of the year.

The roads froze over February 6 and became so smooth that automobiles could use them. Likewise heavy loads. We seized the opportunity and sent in our wheat. The quality of all the wheat in

"The Metropolitan street railway had 56 lawyers in court yesterday helping on its reorganization plan," says the K. C. Star. It is getting so that soon the Metropolitan and the Gas case can't go on the same day. The supply of lawyers will be exhausted.

Eastern Kansas, last year, was not good and ours was no exception to the rule. We received 95 cents for it at the local elevator.

Dehorning the herd has a tendency to check fighting. Since our animals' fighting-sticks were taken from them they seem less fractious and fretful, and as a consequence became fatter. I find them easier to handle since they can better accommodate themselves to the stanchions.

A rancher in the extreme western part of the state has rented some big barns in Olathe as a stop-over for his stock before sending them to the yards in Kansas City. The cattle will be reloaded there and allowed to rest with plenty to eat and drink.

The idea while novel seems good. Cattle shipped long distances become feverish and fatigued in transit and lose weight. Some say time is not given them to fill up in the yards before being weighed.

This is moving time. Those who are comfortably stationed on their farms are apt to belittle the renters who have to move from place to place. It need not be thus for the renter is often more scientific in farming than the landowner. He has a comfortable house in which to live and if a conscientious, hard worker he can have a place as long as he wants it.

Neighbor George lost one of his hives during the cold spell. He thought the blizzard too much for them and so transported an exposed hive to the cellar. He placed an old quilt over it and left it there over night. When the sun became hot enough the next week to wake up the bees in the other hives, he discovered no signs of life in the one he protected. Further investigation proved the bees were dead. They had evidently been smothered.

I saw a string of blackbirds extending in their flight, the length of a 40-acre field. They were not the bold chirping fellows one sees in the summer

time. Wonder how they manage to get enough to eat?

Our friend Bill has been busy shelling 1,600 bushels of corn this week. He cribbed it last October and had intended to sell it at the elevator in the ear. But the scarcity of the article throughout the country led him rightly to believe he could dispose of every bushel at the crib. So he shelled it all. He is having no trouble whatever getting rid of it at 75 cents.

The reports of bumper crops in the West during the last two years have resulted in an exodus of population from the eastern part of the state to that country. A good many old settlers who have been forces in building their own communities have heard the siren call of the West. Some who are well fixed for life have bought up land there and will emigrate in the spring.

I have in mind a man who purchased 1,700 acres in Scott county. His land formerly was a part of a great western range over which cattle grazed. There is no fencing whatever on the farm and to supply this drawback the owner is busy this winter cutting hedge and caltapa posts to take out with him. He will use four tractors with which to do his plowing.

Whether this skillful farmer of the eastern section of the state can adopt the agricultural ways of the western farmer in so short a time is a matter of conjecture, for we believe different localities demand different methods of farming, the various kinds of soils, climates and amounts of rainfall having to be reckoned with.

Trees to Use for Wind Break

I have been thinking of planting some evergreens this spring, but do not know just what kind to plant. What would be most likely to succeed in this locality? Our soil is a rather sandy upland, and the top soil is about 12 inches deep. There is a yellow sand for about 12 or 18 inches below this, and then there is a blue clay. I am afraid this kind of soil would not be very conducive to the successful growing of evergreen trees. However, there may be species which would do well here; consequently I am writing you for information. What kind of evergreens would be the best for a windbreak?

Rice County, Kansas.

F. C. S.

There are a number of evergreens that are adapted to growing in sandy soil and fortunately a number of these grow successfully in regions of light rainfall. The trees that I recommend for your locality are the Red Cedar, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine and Chinese Arbor Vitae. For windbreak planting I advise the use of 18 to 24 inch, transplanted stock. Three rows of trees will make a very efficient windbreak. The rows should be about 12 feet apart and the trees from 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. The trees of one row should fall directly opposite the spaces between the trees of the adjacent row. In this way the trees ultimately dovetail in such a manner as to make a complete barrier to the wind. The ground on which they are planted should be under a thorough state of cultivation for at least a year before the trees are set. The trees should be planted late in March or early in April, and should be set in holes that are dug deep enough and wide enough to receive the roots in natural position. Tramp the soil firmly over the roots and give the trees sufficient cultivation throughout the summer to keep down all weeds and grass and to maintain a soil mulch. In handling evergreens, be especially careful to protect the roots from exposure to the air. Lack of care in this regard is the principal reason for evergreen trees not growing.

During the last three years the reports received from people throughout the state, who have planted evergreen trees sent out from the state nursery, show that during the seasons of 1913 and 1914, in spite of the adverse conditions more than 60 per cent of the trees survived transplanting and were growing in October. Ninety-one per cent of the evergreens sent out in 1915 were reported growing in October of last fall. With every shipment we send a sheet of instructions regarding handling the trees so as to protect their roots from exposure.

C. A. Scott.

Kansas State Forester.

I have taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze for about nine years and I prize it above all of my literature as it contains so much good reading.—John H. Rensh, Lindsey, Ohio.



Pears Will Produce Profit

Get the Varieties That Resist the Blight

BY J. MONCRIEF

MORE attention to pears is needed in the Middle West. New York leads in producing this crop, with about 2 million trees, while Kansas drops to fifteenth place with less than a seventh of the New York production, and Oklahoma follows in the twenty-first place. Yet these two states are far better adapted to growing Keiffer pears commercially than New York.

Investigation further shows that little interest has been taken in these states in pears in the past six years, and the next census will perhaps show a further decline in the number of pear trees.

The disease known as pear blight is largely responsible for this condition in Kansas and Oklahoma. People coming from eastern states planted their favorite pear without thought of investigation of varieties best suited to this climate, and such varieties as Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, and Bonne de Jersey died shortly from blight. Here and there where a Keiffer or Garber was planted years ago it is now a wonderful example of the possibilities of making money by planting these varieties in a commercial way. While the Keiffer variety is often affected by blight in very wet years, it seldom kills the tree as shown by the old age of many hardy trees. The Garber is a pear of the same nature, but smaller in size and is used principally as a pollinizer for the Keiffer variety.

Henry Stunkle, a rich farmer of Peck, Kan., planted a carload of pear trees more than 20 years ago of many varieties which included some Keiffer. While the other varieties all died, the Keiffer are still living and making money, and for years he found a ready market at Wichita for all he grew at from \$1 to \$1.50 a bushel. Yet he could raise from 300 to 500 bushels an acre on ground that did not average one-tenth of that yield in corn.

J. D. Patten of Hennessey, Okla., says, "Seventeen years ago I planted 15 pear trees, 11 of which were Keiffer. I now have 10 Keiffer trees from the planting. One was destroyed by a storm. These trees came into bearing the second year after planting and have borne fruit every year since. I have picked an average of 20 bushels to the tree in a single year. I now have 125 pear trees on my farm. One hundred of these trees were 1 year old at planting time. The Keiffer bore fruit the second year from planting. They are now 4 years old from planting and I estimate that the Keiffer trees will produce this year from 4 to

6 bushels to the tree. I have packed the Keiffer pears in boxes and kept them in my cellar until late the next spring. I expect to plant 3 acres more of this pear this fall."

A. Paul writes from Dover, Okla.: "I have a Keiffer pear tree on my farm north of Dover that is 19 years old and is 15 inches in diameter at the base. A pear from this tree took second prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis. I have not cultivated this tree since it was 2 years old."

M. C. Brown of Winfield, Kan., says: "Twenty-six years ago I set 60 Keiffer pears for which I paid \$1 apiece. These trees have borne fruit since they were 3 years old annually with the exception of 1907, the only year the fruit was killed by frost. I never sold the fruit for less than \$1 a bushel. There are now 49 trees living which are hardy and solid, and I gathered this year and sold 400 bushels of picked pears ranging in price from \$1 to \$1.50 a bushel. Had I gone in debt and borrowed money to plant 20 acres when I planted this orchard, it would be worth \$20,000 to me today. I planted a young orchard last spring of this variety and if others will co-operate with me, I will be glad to put out a large acreage to secure enough for a fruit association."

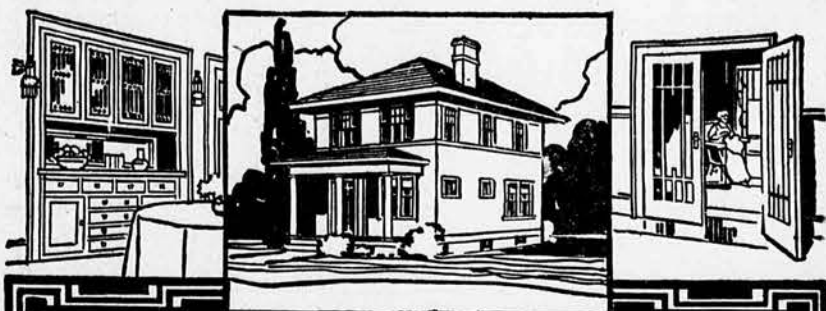
I. T. Lundy of Winfield, Kan., says of his 36-year-old Keiffer pear tree: "During the 30 years we have owned this place, it has never missed a crop. The smallest crop I have gathered was 3 bushels. One year I hand-picked 21½ bushels and gathered 10 bushels more from the ground. This tree now is 36 years old and has produced 350 bushels of pears worth \$500. It is still sturdy and vigorous and gives promise of many years of fruitfulness."

Keiffer pear picking is not understood by many people. The pear is a fruit that must be picked while apparently green, then properly packed and stored until it ripens in the package. When handled in this way, the Keiffer is a very large pear, often weighing 1 pound. It has a rich, yellow color with a delicate blush, tender and sweet clear to the seed. If allowed to hang on the tree, it does not mature properly and is coarse and hard at the core.

The tree seems to be one of the hardiest fruit trees in the upland clay soil that is grown in Kansas and Oklahoma, and will succeed in the central and western counties of these two states where the apple is a failure.



A Part of the 2,500 Two-Year-Old Keiffer Pear Trees Owned by M. C. Ober, Jefferson, Okla. They are Making a Good Growth.



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Capitol oils are as close to your command as your nearest dealer—they are as "independent" as the Spirit of Kansas! If your dealer doesn't handle them, ask him why. While you are sentimentally interested in the expansion of this practical independent company and the principles for which it stands, we ask you to buy our products only because they are better.

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The Capitol Brands are capturing a continent. They are now sold, on their merits, in open competition in several hundred towns in many states of the great Middle West. The Capitol Brands consist of Automobile Oils, Black Oils, Castor Oils, Chain and Curve Grease, Coach and Axle Grease, Creamery Oils, Cylinder Oils, Hard Oils, Harvester Oils, Burning Oils and Gasoline, Motor Cycle Oils, Compressor Oils, Sewing Machine Oils, Windmill Oils, Ice Machine Oils, Roller Oils, Transmission Lubricants and Crude Oil.

Refineries: Cherryvale, Kansas; West Tulsa, Oklahoma; Kansas City, Kansas.

Capitol Brands Are Made and Sold "At Home" Merit in Every Article, Service in Every Drop!

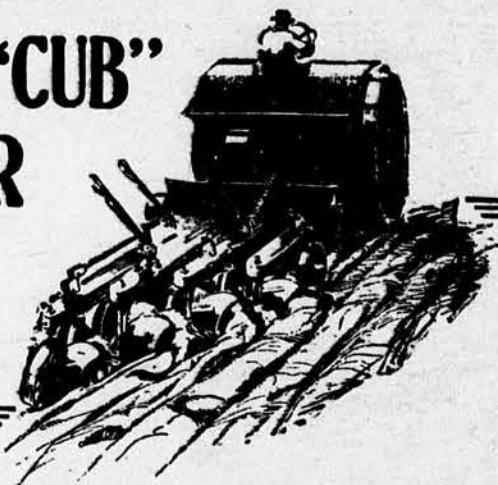
Next time you go oil-buying say to your dealer, "The Capitol Brands are good enough for me." By buying these independent oils, you are getting the maximum in oil value.

THE UNCLE SAM OIL COMPANY
Kansas City, Kansas

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PULLING 4-14" PLOWS
AT THE 1915
FREMONT DEMON-
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Pen drawing from photograph



PLOWED 3 ACRES IN 77 MINUTES

Not content with successfully completing its 1000 mile durability run from Cleveland, Ohio, to Fremont, Nebraska, the "Cub" became the sensation of the last National Power Farming Demonstration when it plowed 3 acres in 77 minutes, pulling a 4-bottom J. I. Case plow.

At the same show the year previous the Wallis "Cub" demonstrated its power, speed and dependability by leading the field and establishing a New World's Record—time 87 minutes. The "Cub's" most recent performance reduces its former time 10 minutes.

Only Tractor
to complete
1000 mile
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Plowed 3 acres
in 77 minutes
at the
Fremont Show

What It Will Do Pull 4-14" plows under average conditions; 6 under easy average conditions.

Operates a 32" separator or will fill your silo with plenty of power to spare.

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Hauls 26 tons on an ordinary dirt road. Turns within a radius of its wheel base which is 100 inches.

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High grade steels, drop forgings and steel castings used—not a cast iron, cold rolled steel tractor. 8 Hyatt heavy duty roller bearings in transmission, differential, etc.

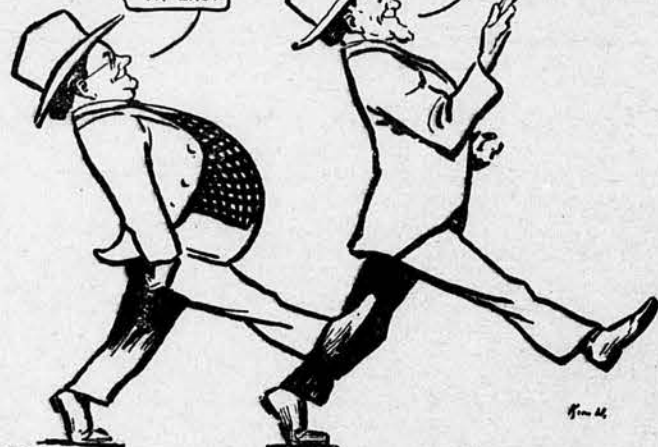
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THINK IT JUDGE, I KNOW IT AND THE BOYS IN THE MINE WILL KNOW IT TOO



TOBACCO satisfied—from a clean, small chew of W-B CUT Chewing—the Real Tobacco Chew, new cut, long shred. Men are glad to hear about it, and to tell the glad news to their friends in turn. Get a pouch and when you take your first chew remember that W-B CUT Chewing is rich tobacco. A small chew satisfies.

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Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

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Livestock Men to Meet

Here's the program for the Southeast Kansas Livestock Conference to be held at Parsons February 23 and 24. This conference has been arranged through the co-operation of the livestock men of Southeast Kansas; the Parsons Chamber of Commerce and the Kansas State Agricultural college.

A large tent will be provided by the Parsons Chamber of Commerce in which exhibits of livestock owned by breeders in Southeast Kansas will be made and in which the judging and demonstration work will be conducted. The Kansas State Agricultural college will provide a carload of demonstration stock, horses, beef cattle, hogs and sheep, for the class work. Demonstration dairy cattle and additional demonstration beef cattle, horses, and hogs will be provided locally. The livestock men of Southeast Kansas, the Parsons Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural college are co-operating in providing funds to meet the expenses of the conference. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will help in the transportation of some of the stock. The program:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Morning. Harry Wilson, Parsons, Kan., presiding.

9:00. How to Judge Horses. Lecture and demonstration. Carl G. Elling, District Agricultural Agent K. S. A. C. and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

10:15. Feeding Work Horses. W. A. Cochel, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural college.

11:00. Discussion.

11:15. Principles of Breeding and Their Application to Horse Breeding. E. N. Wentworth, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, K. S. A. C.

11:55. Discussion.

12:10. Dinner.

Afternoon. C. S. Perkins, Oswego, Kan., presiding.

1:00. How to Select and Judge Beef Cattle. Lecture and demonstration. Prof. Cochel, H. M. Hill, Lafontaine.

2:15. The Breeding of Beef Cattle. Prof. Wentworth.

3:00. Discussion.

3:10. The Economic Utilization of Rough Feeds. Prof. Cochel.

3:50. Discussion.

4:00. Tenantry and Livestock Farming. Edward C. Johnson, Dean, Division of Extension, K. S. A. C.

4:40. Discussion.

Evening. E. S. Meyers, Chanute, Kan., presiding.

7:30. The Pasture Situation in Kansas. W. M. Jardine, Dean, Division of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station, K. S. A. C.

8:15. Discussion.

8:30. What's the Matter with the Market Situation? Charles Dillon, Managing Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

9:15. Discussion.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Morning. H. I. Gaddis, McCune, Kan., presiding.

9:00. Selecting and Judging Hogs. Mr. Elling.

10:00. Breeding and Feeding Purebred Hogs. E. F. Lant, Parsons, Kan.

10:30. Sheep Production on the General Farm. G. C. Wheeler, Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

11:00. Discussion.

11:15. The Development of Dairying in Kansas. O. E. Reed, Professor of Animal Husbandry, K. S. A. C.

12:00. Discussion.

Afternoon. J. H. Keith, Coffeyville, Kan., presiding.

1:00. A Comparison of Beef and Dairy Cattle. Lecture and demonstration. Professor Reed, Mr. Elling.

2:20. Possibilities in Community Breeding. Mr. Wheeler.

3:00. Discussion.

3:15. Feeding for Milk Production. Professor Reed.

4:00. Discussion.

4:20. Business session. L. S. Edwards, Oswego, presiding.

5:10. Adjournment.

Livestock men of Southeast Kansas will provide beef and dairy cattle, horses and swine for demonstration purposes, and in addition a carload of demonstration livestock consisting of horses, beef cattle, sheep and hogs will be provided by the agricultural college. A large tent has been provided by the business men of Parsons for housing the stock and conducting the demonstration classes.

Ring Worm Causes Bald Spots

I have a herd of yearling heifers and some of them have white scurfy places about their heads and eyes. The hair comes off and the spots gradually grow larger. I do not know the cause of this as the animals are well fed and cared for.

Savannah, Mo. J. A. NUCKOLS.

Your calves are affected with the condition commonly spoken of as "ring worm." It is so-called because the disease spreads in the form of a circle or ring. It is due to a mould which grows around the root of the hair and in the hair itself resulting in complete destruction of the hair. It also causes dry powdery material to gather on the affected area of the skin, and sometimes a distinct scab is formed. The condition is contagious, spreading readily from animal to animal and will also spread to man. Prevention consists in separating the healthy and affected animals.

Attendants should be careful to avoid frequent and intimate contact with such diseased places.

Curative treatment consists in washing the affected parts thoroughly with soap and water, preferably with the so-called green soap of drug stores, and a stiff bristled brush. After this the part is to be painted two or three times at intervals of a few days with tincture of iodine.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Caring for Lumpy Shoulders

I have a young mule which I have just been breaking that has developed a lump on his shoulder larger than an egg. It has been there about a month and doesn't get any smaller and isn't sore. Sometimes it feels as if water was in the lump and then again it is hard. I am afraid that when I go to work the animal again the place will break into a raw sore. What would you advise me to do with it? Also advise me if there is some preparation to put on the mule's shoulders to toughen them up.

Chanute, Kan. CHESTER L. CAMPBELL.

If the growth is far enough away from the joint I believe the best thing you can do is to have it cut out completely. On the other hand if you think it is filled with fluid simply cutting it open, permitting the fluid to escape and then scraping the inside of the cavity so as to destroy the lining membrane is in many cases sufficient to effect a cure. The after treatment consists in washing out the wound once daily with some reliable antiseptic solution.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Beef and Milk Records

At the world's three leading beef cattle shows held in 1915, where all breeds, grades and cross-breeds competed, Smithfield, London, Palermo, Buenos Aires and Portland, Oregon, the grand championships were won by Shorthorn steers. At the Western Live Stock Show held at Denver, in 1916, the grand champion carload of fat steers were 2-year-old Shorthorns.

A most interesting fact in connection with this record of beef winnings is the Shorthorn dairy record as revealed by the British Dairy Shorthorn Society which placed 28 Shorthorn cows on the honor roll as a result of the tests in 1915. The yields ranged from 10,000 pounds of milk produced in 256 days to 13,000 pounds produced in 365 days.

These remarkable records are the more impressive because they represent the dual sources of productiveness, a combination long recognized as reaching its highest value in the Shorthorn.

When Spring Work Begins

With the approach of spring work the careful farmer will look well to the condition of his horses. Like himself, they probably have not worked very hard for several months, and they are likely to be soft. A day's hard work to the man not accustomed to it means aching bones and muscles, and the same thing applies to the horse. When a man who is not accustomed to it uses his body very much he is likely to be stiff and sore the next day, and if he has to go to the same task again nearly every step he takes will be painful for a while.

When the spring work begins on the farm the horses will be fat, and while they may feel good for a day or two, heavy work will reduce them to a condition of stiffness that really will decrease their working power. Especially is this likely to be the case around the shoulders and the neck. The hard collar used last fall may not fit at all this spring, because the horse has gained additional flesh. The first day's work will bruise the tender shoulders and neck, and may even cause a sore.

It is therefore essential that the farmer look well to the way the collar hangs, see that there are no rough spots on it and that it fits well. After a few days' work the surplus flesh will be gone, the shoulders harden and the horse will not suffer.

Many farmers find it very beneficial to pad the collars for spring work. There are a number of such devices on the market at a low price and very often the use of them will save a valuable team not only from suffering, but from collar sores that will actually prevent their working for several days.

Put plenty of quilts or a stove in the hired man's or girl's room. Such thoughtfulness will be appreciated.

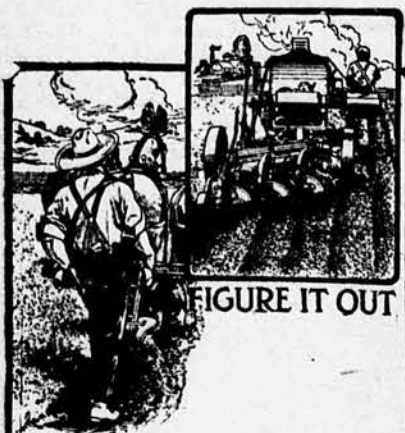


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FIGURE IT OUT:

The man with the pair of horses requires four days to do what the Little Devil will do in one. To do the work in the same time would require four men with eight horses, and farm hands are usually at a premium when they are needed most, while horses are often "blowed" at the emergency.

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Growing Corn in Kansas

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Kansas ranks sixth among the states in the production of corn, having produced annually in the ten years, 1905 to 1914, an average of 138 million bushels, valued at \$64,500,000. The average acre yield of corn for the state for this period was but 19.6 bushels.

Under average conditions, a yield of from 20 to 25 bushels an acre will be required to pay the actual cost of production when the producer is allowed a fair wage for his labor, proper compensation for the depreciation of his machinery, and a reasonable rate of interest for his investment. Because of the low yield, many farmers are growing corn at a loss or else are working for less than their time is worth.

The low acre yield is due mainly to the attempt that has been made to grow corn under conditions of climate and soil to which it is not adapted, to a lack of proper rotation of crops, and to the depletion of the fertility and humus contents of the soil.

When corn is grown continuously upon the same land the yields tend to decrease. This is due to several causes. There are many insects which pass most of their lives on the corn crop, living on



It is Important That the Corn Yields of Kansas Should be Increased, and This Can be Obtained by Better Preparation and Cultivation.

the corn during the growing season and hibernating in the corn stubble or on the near-by grass lands during the rest of the year. Since the available food supply is plentiful, the insects tend to increase in number year after year.

Moreover, many weeds are especially difficult to control in cornfields. If other crops, such as alfalfa, clover, and small grains, are occasionally grown, the weeds are more easily controlled, and many of the insects which feed on the corn but not on these crops die of starvation.

One of the most expensive plant foods present in Kansas soils is nitrogen. Corn uses this element in greater amounts than do most other crops. On the other hand, leguminous crops, such as alfalfa, clover and cowpeas, have the peculiar property of obtaining nitrogen from the air. Therefore, when these crops are grown in rotation with corn and utilized on the farm it is possible to maintain the nitrogen content of the soil indefinitely.

The cultivation of the soil which is necessary in growing corn destroys the humus and other organic matter. As a result, when corn is grown continuously, the soil becomes lighter in color, puddles more easily, absorbs less of the rain fall, and has a smaller water-holding capacity. The crops grown upon it are consequently less able to withstand drouth.

Grass crops restore a part of the humus that is destroyed in growing corn. It is easier and more economical to restore the organic matter by the addition of barnyard manure and by plowing under green manure crops when a rotation is practiced than when only one crop is grown.

Corn requires a better soil for its best growth than do other cereal crops. It is also more likely to be injured by unfavorable climatic conditions. It grows best on deep, fertile soils in warm, moist climates, with frequent showers and plenty of sunshine. It is especially liable to injury by drouth and hot winds when it is silking and tasseling and when the ears are forming. It is usually an unprofitable crop on poor soils. In those sections of the state where midsummer drouths, hot winds and poor soils are found, other crops, such as the grain sorghums—kafir, milo and feterita—can frequently be substituted to advantage.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has been made honorary vice president of the women's section of the Navy League.

For More Mail Sales

BY LEWIS B. FLOHR.

An advantage to the producer in parcel post marketing is that his mail box or local postoffice becomes his shipping station. This relieves him from any extra trip in order to make a shipment, as the rural mail carrier takes the shipment from the mail box or some member of the farmer's family deposits it at the postoffice when going to call for the mail.

Many farmers often have a small surplus of produce, not needed for home consumption, which could be marketed if some ready means of getting it to a consumer were available. The parcel post supplies this medium. There also are many supplemental or side lines of production which could be developed for the same purpose.

Mutual confidence and helpfulness are needed in order to succeed; co-operation is necessary. Consumers are interested in buying by parcel post only when they can secure more satisfactory produce, some advantage in price, or both. The producer will not be interested in marketing by parcel post unless it means some additional net return to him. A high quality of produce, well prepared, carefully and attractively packed, and

forwarded to reach its destination at the time desired will go a long way toward the establishment and continuance of business. Ordinary or inferior produce will not only lose a customer but hinder the gaining of others. The producer must aim to give satisfaction by supplying his customers, as nearly as possible, with produce which meets their individual desires. The consumer also must aim to give satisfaction by properly caring for and returning containers, making prompt remittances as agreed upon, and by doing his part in all phases of the transaction. In other words, a square deal is needed.

It is probable that the point which will make the strongest appeal to the average consumer is that he can secure by parcel post a fresher, brighter, more attractive, and thus possibly a better product than he can obtain otherwise. Producers should remember always that

Unfortunately the President can give us no guarantee that pork patriotism, American Kruppism and the great plunderbund won't run clear away with his program the moment he leaves the White House.

the appearance of fruit and produce is one of the strongest factors in making a sale; it will not pay to market anything but standard and fancy produce by parcel post; and the surest way to establish a dependable, continuing and increasing business is to forward nothing but strictly reliable and satisfactory produce.

The average producer, as a rule, does not realize the importance of appearance as a factor in selling goods and frequently is careless and indifferent in preparing produce for market. The consumer, on the other hand, relies very largely upon appearance in selecting food supplies, and unattractive articles are passed by promptly. Produce should be of high quality, clean and attractive, carefully and neatly prepared and packed, of one variety, and, as far as practicable, uniform in size, shape, color, and quality; and last, but not least, carefully packed to insure its arrival in a satisfactory condition.

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for February 27: The Seven Helpers. Acts 6.

Golden Text: Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ. Gal. 6:2.

In the time between the death of Ananias and his wife and the choosing of the seven helpers, we find some of the Apostles in prison for teaching and healing, in the name of Jesus. They were released by an angel and immediately went back to Solomon's court and began to preach. Again they were arrested and taken before the Sanhedrin, but without violence, for the captain of the temple guard feared the followers of the Apostles.

This may have been sent from Heaven. Still, considering the easy access of modern Eastern prisons, it is more probable that the Lord sent some human person, with knowledge about the prison, as his messenger.

Peter for a second time preached to the Sanhedrin, and the entire council, with the exception of one, were so angry with the Apostles for pricking their souls, that they wanted to slay them. Gamaliel was a rabbi of wisdom and learning, famous in Jerusalem, and one who was opposed to the Sadducean part of the Sanhedrin. He told the council to let the disciples depart, his argument being that if their doctrine really came from man it would soon perish, but if it was from God, they would not be able to overthrow it, and they would be found fighting God. Gamaliel was known to the Christians as Paul's teacher.

What did the disciples find on getting back to the church? Dissatisfaction in the congregation among the Grecian Jews and the Hebrews.

We are apt to think a Jew meant a Jew and that was all, but we find a vast amount of difference existing between the Hebrew and the Jew. A Hebrew was a Jew born in Palestine speaking the Hebrew tongue or the Aramaic dialect, and reading the scripture in its original Hebrew. The Hellenist Jew was a Grecian Jew of the Dispersion, or a converted foreigner, who had some points of Greek sentiment and habits.

Thus the Grecian Jews were from other countries, with very few friends in Jerusalem, and they had no means of support during their unexpected stay there learning about the new Gospel.

It was between these two classes of Jews that we find the murmuring. The foreign Jews declaring that their widows did not receive an equal portion with the Hebrew widows, and in a way they needed it more than did the home people.

A widow in the Orient is in a destitute position if she is left without a legal adviser, as there are almost no remunerative occupations open to her and the secluded habits of their lives prevents her from presenting any claims that she might have.

It is not to be thought that the Apostles were showing partiality to the home Jew, but it is possible that the Hebrews having the distribution of the funds and knowing the needs of their own people, did give more abundantly to them than to the foreign Jews. They were merely thoughtless about the others and did not mean to be unfair.

Now the twelve Apostles had too much work to attend to the duties of collecting and distributing the funds among the people, and they told the church to select seven men, whose duty it should be to see that all were treated fairly. The seven were chosen and consecrated by the Apostles. Stephen seems to have been given a great amount of spiritual power, for from this time, date the records of the wonders he worked among the people.

Co-operation Wins in Woodson

A feature in farming in Woodson county has been the rapid growth of co-operation in the last two years. The movement is due largely to the work of the Grange, which is quite strong in that section. A Pomona Grange has been organized there with Robert Ray of Batesville as master. It is believed that this will do much to bring the Granges together in both social and business ways.

Most of the Granges were very successful last fall in buying produce by co-operation at prices considerably lower than what dealers were charging. For

example, the West Buffalo Grange, of which H. A. Nichols of Buffalo is master, in co-operation with other Granges purchased early Ohio potatoes for 68 cents a bushel—and they were sacked, too. Apples were bought for 58, 63 and 68 cents a bushel.

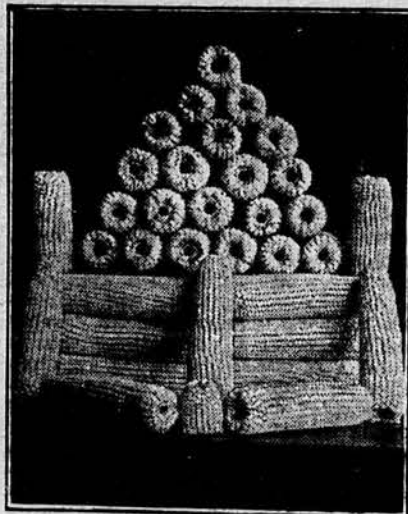
The work of the Grange in that section is doing far more than to merely increase the profits in farming. It is helping greatly in adding to the social features of country life. Its most important influence is in leading the young folks to see that the country offers a life that is satisfactory, with just as much pleasure as that offered by the city.

Get Home Grown Seed

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Experiments at the agricultural college and co-operative tests conducted with farmers in various parts of the state show that home-grown seed of an acclimated variety and of good quality will outyield seed introduced from other localities. This is especially evident when corn is moved to a less congenial environment; that is, from a favorable to an unfavorable corn-growing locality. For instance, corn grown on the rich glacial soils of Northeastern Kansas, or on similar soils in Iowa or any other eastern state, does not, as a rule, do well on the less fertile residual soils of Southeastern Kansas. Varieties of corn moved west in the state a considerable distance do not usually produce so well as the acclimated varieties. Results obtained in co-operative tests demonstrate that where a variety of corn has been grown in a given locality for many years, and the seed properly selected each season, that variety is, as a rule, a superior one for growing in that locality.

This goes to prove that the general opinion among farmers that it is advisable to obtain new seed every few years is an erroneous one. The only time when it is desirable to change



Home Grown Seed is Best.

seed is when an inferior variety of corn has been grown or where the farmer has made no effort to select the seed properly year after year. In these cases it will pay to secure good seed from a near-by farmer who properly selects his seed, provided the soil conditions on the two farms are similar. If, for some reason, home-grown seed is not good in vitality or quality, better results can be obtained by securing first-class seed grown as near home and under conditions as nearly like those under which it will be planted as possible.

Every farmer should select and save his own seed, as the corn which was grown on his farm is likely to be better suited for planting thereon than that grown elsewhere. Many farmers, however, would rather buy seed than go to the trouble of properly selecting and saving it. For this reason there will always be an opportunity in every locality for one or more farmers who are capable of producing good seed corn to build up a local trade, and thus dispose of a part of their crop at seed-corn prices. The community seed-corn grower or breeder not only would be engaged in a profitable business for himself, but would supply an opportunity for others in his locality to obtain seed suitable for growing on their farms.

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Sows Need Proper Attention

BY J. G. FULLER.

During pregnancy, sows should have abundant exercise and a variety of feed. In the winter months unless due care is taken, brood sows are particularly likely to lie in their quarters and become inactive. An effort should be made to induce them to exercise. This may be accomplished by having them travel around the barn yards for feed, by housing them some distance from their feeding place, or by making them root for grain scattered under litter on a barn or shed floor. They should not be given too much of any one feed. If excessively fed, corn is particularly objectionable.

Where many kinds of grain are grown, there should be little difficulty in providing a suitable ration. For several years our mature brood sows have been fed rations composed of one-third corn, one-third wheat middlings, and one-third wheat bran or alfalfa. Such feeds are satisfying and bulky, and at the same time sufficiently nutritious to cause the sows to gain from 50 to 75 pounds in live weight during pregnancy. A mixture of equal parts, by weight, of the feeds mentioned, fed in the form of a thick slop, is always satisfactory. This insures an

riety to the ration and are valuable for milk production. If this grain mixture is too expensive it may be varied by using 45 pounds each of corn meal and wheat middlings and 10 pounds of oil meal for each 100 pounds of the combined feeds. If plenty of skim milk is available, oil meal need not be fed.

When the pigs are from 4 to 6 weeks old they will begin to eat with the sows. They should be fed separately by penning off a small space on the feeding floor or hog lot where the young pigs have access to the feed. The feed should be given in a small trough which can be cleaned easily before each feeding.

The fact that hogs may be castrated at any age with little risk is the reason offered by many farmers for not performing the operation when the pigs are suckling. However, the loss due to putting off the operation too long is greater than is commonly supposed. The older the animal, the more difficult it is to handle, and the greater the loss of blood and vitality. When the operation is deferred until weaning time or later, the pigs lie around in a stiffened condition, lose their appetite, shrink in weight and it often takes two weeks before they are all back again in normal condition and ready to make profit-



Healthy Sows that Have Been Cared for Properly During Pregnancy Will Have Little Difficulty at Farrowing Time.

equal proportion and distribution of the various feeds and is relished by the animals. The corn may be fed on the ear and the alfalfa need not be cut, and the rest of the ration should be given as a thick slop. Brood sows weighing from 300 to 350 pounds usually can be kept on one of these rations for about \$1 to \$1.50 a month.

Healthy sows that have been properly cared for during pregnancy will have little difficulty at farrowing time. They should be housed in proper quarters and up to farrowing time have their usual feed. Knowing the date the sow was bred, the date she is due to farrow can be determined easily. The period of gestation for swine ranges from 112 to 116 days.

As farrowing time approaches, the sow should be put into a clean, roomy pen in a hog house or into a separate portable pen. When the udder of the sow becomes distended and milk can be drawn from the teats, she may be expected to farrow in about 24 hours.

A sow should be kept quiet and fed very little during the first 24 hours after farrowing. She should be allowed drinking water, and when she shows signs of hunger a limited amount of thick slop ration, largely of bran, may be given her. This will satisfy her appetite, and keep her digestive tract open and in the proper condition. However, it is much better to keep her hungry than to overfeed her. In fact, the only way to keep early spring pigs from growing too rapidly and becoming too fat when the sows are confined on account of bad weather is to feed the sows very sparingly.

Little Pigs Need Exercise

Under ordinary conditions when sows and pigs are given plenty of exercise, the feed may be increased gradually until from 10 days to two weeks after farrowing a liberal feeding of a heavy ration is being given. From the time the pigs get a good start until weaning, the sow should receive about all she will eat of a ration made up of equal amounts, by weight, of corn or cornmeal, wheat middlings, and finely ground oats. To every 100 pounds of this mixture should be added from 6 to 8 pounds of oil meal. The oats add va-

able gains. On the other hand the pig that is castrated when from 4 to 6 weeks' old loses but little blood and continues to nurse, scarcely noticing the operation.

Castration is a simple operation, but it should be done under favorable conditions. A cool day should be chosen for it and the operation should be performed in a clean, disinfected quarter of the hog house. Jamming the animals into too close quarters and all chasing should be avoided. Oftentimes this is the cause of excessive bleeding, ruptures and other complications. The animal to be castrated should be caught by hind leg and turned on his left side or held erect for the operation. In order that the wound may drain properly the incision should be made as low as possi-

ble. Before releasing the pig, the wound should be thoroughly disinfected with a 3 per cent solution of some good coal tar preparation. Cool, secluded and sanitary quarters should be provided into which the animals may go after the operation. They should not be allowed to get into old manure piles or stagnant pools.



Good Gains Will be Made by the Pigs if They are Handled Properly and are Encouraged to Eat a Well Balanced Ration.

The length of time pigs should be allowed to suckle their dams depends largely on whether one or two litters a year are to be reared. If but one litter is to be raised, the pigs may run with their dams 12 or 13 weeks; but where two litters are produced, the pigs cannot nurse longer than eight weeks. The sows should be separated from the pigs, only returning them two or three times and then only long enough for

the Middle and Western part of Kansas was a part of the Great American Desert. There was one small store at Paola owned by the chief of several small tribes of Indians.

As I look back almost 60 years and recall the privations and hardships we underwent, the crop failures, grasshoppers, hot winds, cyclones, chills and fever, and numberless other calamities that beset us, I feel that I am lucky to be alive. However, I think a lot of Kansas and if we had fewer and better laws and the few we have were properly enforced, regardless of wealth or ancestry, I should like to linger on Kansas soil several hundred years longer and help in my feeble way to make Kansas one of the best states in the Union.

Sycamore, Kan.

J. F. Mayo.

Teeth Tell the Age

The age of a sheep is best estimated by the order of the appearance of the front teeth, called "nippers" or incisors. Sheep have eight permanent incisors in the lower jaw, having none in the upper. By permanent teeth we mean those that replace the baby, temporary or milk teeth. The milk teeth can be distinguished easily from the permanent ones in that they are narrow, while the permanent incisors are broad and wide, widening out considerably toward the top. The permanent teeth take the place of the temporary in regular order by pairs as the sheep grows older. The first pair, consisting of the two front teeth, one on either side of the medium line of the jaw, supplants the milk teeth when the sheep is slightly more than 1 year old. The next pair, that is, one on each side of the central or first pair, appears one year later or when the sheep is 2 years old; the third appears when the sheep is a little more than 3 years or between the ages of 2 and 3; and the fourth pair when the sheep is between 4 and 5 years old. Every judge should familiarize himself with the age of an animal as determined by its teeth, so that he will be better able to pass on other parts more or less dependent on age.

To estimate the age, observe the teeth by holding the sheep with the hand under the jaw and pressing down the lower lip with the thumb and forefinger.

The People Are Happy

The Republicans of Kansas have a fine outlook for the coming year. No one has thought of making a suggestion opposing Governor Capper; it just goes without saying that he has a clear field and an easy run, while the Democrats cannot get a man who will even consent to have his name used in connection with the governorship against Capper. They will draft some one, no doubt, just for appearances, but they admit defeat beforehand, and the man who enters will do so as a sacrifice for his party. It would be better for the Democrats frankly to admit that Capper has made as good a governor as the state needs and leave the head of their ticket blank, with the advice to their voters to vote for Capper. They probably will not do that, but it would be a wise and a magnanimous thing if they did.—Lawrence Gazette.

Recalls Pioneer Days

I have had many ups and downs since I first put foot on Kansas soil. I helped my father lay the foundations on his claim 3½ miles north of Paola in Miami county, in October, 1856. At that time, although there were a few settlers, all

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\$5,000 IN CASH TO OUR READERS

For Playing Capper's Home Picturegame FREE TO ALL

Men, Women, Boys and Girls Can Play this Great Free Game. It is Open to Everybody. No Soliciting. No Canvassing. No Work of Any Kind. It's a Game to Play in Your Evening or Leisure Hours.

What Capper's Home Picturegame Is The Picturegame simply consists of a few easy pictures for which you are to find titles. Each picture will be drawn to represent a book title as all the book titles you can use are to be found in the Official List of Book Titles. You just get the pictures, look them over, and then go through the list of titles, and pick out the titles you think best fit the pictures. Any child can play this game, yet it is a fascinating pastime for the grown-ups too. Look at the big list of prizes, all in cash, published on this page. One of them should be yours.

Object Lesson, Picture No. 1



HERE IS THE BIG CASH PRIZE LIST

What Would You Do With \$1500 Cash?

\$1,500 in cash 1st prize	\$100 in cash 6th prize
750 in cash 2nd prize	75 in cash 7th prize
500 in cash 3rd prize	50 in cash 8th prize
250 in cash 4th prize	25 in cash next 10 prizes
125 in cash 5th prize	10 in cash next 25 prizes
\$2.50 in cash next 460 prizes	
503 prizes in all, totaling \$5,000 cash	

In case of final ties, each tying contestant will receive the full reward tied for.

Object Lesson, Picture No. 2



HOW TO PLAY THE PICTUREGAME

Here are two object lesson pictures. Both of these pictures were drawn to represent a book title. Doesn't the title "Jack the Giant Killer" fit Picture No. 1? You see a Giant lying on the ground with a boy named "Jack" on top of him. So that title is evidently the best title for that picture. Now what book title does Picture No. 2 represent? Look the picture over carefully, and then go through the list of titles below and see if you can find the title this picture represents. This list of titles is taken from the Official List of Titles, so you see how easy it is to find the titles to the pictures.

Find a Title Here to Fit Picture No. 2.

Army Wife, An
Deerslayer, The

Jack the Giant Killer
Ninety-Three

Brewster's Millions
Express Messenger, The

Lady or the Tiger
Whispering Smith

Capper's Home Picturegame is open to all, without obligation or expense; everyone can compete free of charge, and the rules, with fullest particulars of how to play your way toward a prize, date you must have your answer submitted, etc., will be sent at once when you drop the information coupon into the mail box. And regarding the prizes—there may be more than 503 given, for in case of ultimate ties for any prize full rewards will be paid the tying contestants.

Now you know how to play this great FREE game. Isn't it simple and easy? You should start in this great free game today. Just send in the coupon herewith and full information, telling you all about the game, the rules, object lesson pictures and date for sending your answers, etc., will come to you absolutely free. The game need not cost you one cent—it's free. Now don't delay but send in the inquiry coupon herewith, get all free information, then start to play this great \$5,000 cash game. Think of having \$1,500 in cash handed to you, not by working for it, but just for playing a game. SEND IN THE COUPON TODAY SURE.

Picturegame Editor, Topeka, Kansas

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Fill It Out and Send in Today Sure
It May Mean \$1500 Cash to You**

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Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me free full information regarding your \$5,000 cash Home Picturegame.

Name.....

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Thaw Envelops Entire State

Start of Incubators this Week is Announcement of Spring—Chores Still are Chief Routine Duty

SNOW and sleet blankets disappeared over the state generally during the last week. There has been a decided thaw and the ground is soft and mushy on the surface. Winter weather has prevented farmers from doing any spring work yet.

Many incubators were started this week while choring yet remains the chief duty on the farm. Oklahoma is enjoying much the same weather as Kansas with a more extensive thaw.

KANSAS.

Linn County—Two weeks of real winter weather but snow and sleet are nearly all gone now and roads are very rough. Plenty of feed and stock doing well.—A. M. Markley, Feb. 12.

Elwa County—Damp, cloudy weather. Wheat needs more moisture. Corn shelled out unusually well this winter. Cattle and horses wintering well. Wheat \$1.08; corn 88c.—H. E. Stewart, Feb. 12.

Franklin County—Roads almost impassable. Cloudy and foggy weather and colder today. Feed plentiful and cheap. Cottonseed meal \$1.61; bran \$1; corn 70c; eggs 32c; butterfat 23c.—C. E. Kelsey, Feb. 12.

Elk County—Everything thawing and ice is about all gone. Farmers busy getting up wood for summer. Some sales with horses and milk cows selling high. Hogs scarce and selling at \$7 cwt.; eggs 24c.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, Feb. 11.

Washington County—Farmers choring and getting up wood. A few have just finished shucking corn. Some threshing to be done. Quite a few sales. Weather warmer than in January but the snow stays on the ground.—Mrs. Birdsey, Feb. 14.

Pottawatomie County—Some farmers believe wheat is ruined by being smothered by sleet. A few sales and all stock selling at high prices. Old cows \$75 to \$82; yearling calves \$30 to \$38; grade bulls as high as \$80.—S. L. Knapp, Feb. 11.

Harvey County—Weather foggy and the melting sleet is making the streams rise. Farmers are guessing on the outcome of the wheat crop. Stock doing well. Eggs 20c; wheat \$1.12; corn 65c; potatoes \$1.40; apples \$1.35 to \$1.50.—H. W. Prouty, Feb. 12.

Reno County—Weather warmer and snow and ice melting. Farmers unable to tell yet how badly wheat was damaged. Not many sales. Not as much wheat sowed as in other years. Wheat \$1.14; corn 62c; eggs 25c; potatoes \$1.50.—D. Englehart, Feb. 11.

Lincoln County—Weather warmer, melting sleet and most of the moisture is running off the wheat fields. Ground still frozen. Wheat damaged some by fly. Feed plentiful but pasture scarce. Wheat \$1.08; corn 66c to 68c; potatoes \$1.60; butterfat 27c.—E. J. G. Wacker, Feb. 12.

Morton County—Weather is moderate this week. No threshing has been done for four weeks on account of bad weather. Grain is in good condition. Stock doing well for this kind of weather. Broomcorn is about all seeded and baled but not on the market. Cane seed 90c; milo 70c.—E. E. Newlin, Feb. 11.

Leavenworth County—The recent ice storm did considerable damage to wheat before it melted. Farmers hurrying their hogs along on account of the recent increase in prices. A great many farm sales. Stock sells well, specially cows which are bringing about \$100. Eggs 30c.—George S. Marshall, Feb. 12.

Sumner County—The long freeze has finally thawed and the ground is full of moisture. Wheat looks fine. Stock doing well. Most of the farmers have plenty of feed. Wheat \$1.14; oats 40c; corn 66c; eggs 18c; butterfat 29c; hogs \$7.50; prairie hay \$7; alfalfa hay \$8; hens 11c; potatoes \$1.30.—E. L. Stocking, Feb. 11.

Clark County—No moisture since October and the cold weather has been hard on the wheat. Spring crops about all threshed. Stock in fair condition with plenty of feed. Larger number of stock than usual being wintered. Best corn crop ever known in this county. Wheat \$1.14; kafir 45c; maize 55c; corn 55c.—H. C. Jacobs, Feb. 10.

Rice County—Several days of foggy weather. Ground is covered with ice and sleet but it looks as if it would go off with a rain. A good many farmers cutting wood. Plenty of feed and stock doing well. Many farmers marketing hogs. A number of sales and everything brings good prices considering the quality. Wheat \$1.15; corn 63c; hens 11c; eggs 24c.—Lester N. Six, Feb. 11.

Edwards County—Three days of fog and thaw. Snow nearly all gone and ground very soft on top. Wheat is none the worse for the snow and sleet. There is still a little corn husking and shelling in progress. Foreign cattle cleaning up the feed. Incubators being set. Eighty-four per cent of the lambs saved the last two weeks but pigs not doing so well.—O. D. Clark, Feb. 11.

Barton County—Winter weather the last few weeks but a couple of days of thawing weather have melted the snow, leaving the ground bare. Weather colder today and ground frozen. Wheat does not show up much but the roots seem to be in a healthy condition. Some moisture in the ground. Roads bad for travel the last two weeks. Stock doing well. No shortage of feed. Wheat \$1.10; corn 61c.—J. A. Johnson, Feb. 12.

Douglas County—Weather cloudy and threatening and the snow and ice is melting fast. A few persons are afraid the wheat is damaged by sleet and ice. Farmers busy getting up wood, hauling manure and attending sales. Wheat is being sold on the local markets. Some corn being shipped in for home use. Stock doing well with no disease. Wheat is higher than other markets about the same.—O. L. Cox, Feb. 12.

Wallace County—Weather fair and warm the last few days and there has been no moisture to speak of for three months. Wheat is getting yellow in spots. Corn husking is over and the moderate yield is going to market. Some loss of cattle from pasturing stalks but stock doing well aside

from that. Plenty of feed and not many sales. Stock selling high. Much road work will be done as soon as frost is gone. Wheat 90c to \$1.10; corn 60c; barley 45c; eggs 35c.—Charles McKinley, Feb. 10.

OKLAHOMA.

Cotton County—Plenty of rain and snow and cold weather. Wheat in good condition. Stock doing well. Plenty of feed. A few sales and cattle sell high. Roads improving. Hens 12c; turkeys 13c.—R. H. Simmons, Feb. 11.

Oklahoma County—Not much farm work has been done the last month. Nearly all the oat ground was fall plowed. Some snow on the ground yet. Livestock in good condition. Corn 60c; oats 40c; kafir \$1; cream 36c.—Lake Rainbow, Feb. 10.

Caddo County—Cold weather the last two weeks with snow and rain which is fine for wheat. Stock selling high at sales. Some persons predict a good crop the coming season. Corn 65c; wheat \$1.20; potatoes \$1.50.—H. Reddington, Feb. 6.

McIntosh County—The last two weeks have been wet and all low places are full of water. This is a rather dull time for us farmers. If it doesn't rain we will try to sow oats on well drained fields about February 14.—H. S. Waters, Feb. 12.

Payne County—Cold weather last month and ground has been covered with sleet and ice. Fat cattle very scarce but fat hogs plentiful. Wheat looking well. Not many public sales. Feed plentiful. Wheat \$1.03; oats 35c; corn 55c; kafir 45c.—F. F. Leith, Feb. 12.

Canadian County—Wet, cold weather the last two weeks. Stock eating a good deal of feed and there is no pasture. No sales. A large number of hogs being fed. Stock doing well. Not many cattle being fed. Hogs \$8.10; cattle \$7.60; eggs 25c; wheat \$1.05; corn 70c; oats 45c.—H. J. Earl, Feb. 12.

Delaware County—Weather some warmer but cloudy. No travel on account of roads being in such bad condition. No field work done. Wheat which was sowed early looks fine but the late wheat is frozen out somewhat. There will be no oats sown in February this year. Corn 65c.—Frank Rock, Feb. 12.

Garfield County—Weather cloudy and foggy. No farming being done but farmers have prepared to rush spring work when they do begin. It is thought that a large per cent of the insects have perished during the recent cold spells. Markets mostly the same with some a little higher.—Jac. A. Voth, Feb. 11.

Pawnee County—Ground has been snowed under the last month and we are having plenty of moisture. It will be some time before we can farm and it is time to begin sowing oats now. Plenty of feed in the county. Hay sold at a sale for \$2.70 a ton. Corn 63c; kafir 45c; oats 40c.—V. Funkhouser, Feb. 10.

Kingfisher County—Six weeks of winter and the ground has been covered with 2 or 3 inches of ice and sleet but it is melted now and the country is a sea of mud. All stock sells well at sales. Wheat looks all right. No talk of sowing oats yet. Plenty of feed for stock. No hog sickness reported lately. Most of the fat hogs sold. Kafir and corn 50c and 60c.—H. A. Reynolds, Feb. 12.

Beaver County—Quite a steady cold spell the last three or four weeks with a light snow which has been good for the wheat. Farmers were hindered in threshing the wheat and milo but the weather is growing warmer and they have now started in with renewed vigor. Stock in good condition and there is plenty of feed. Not many public sales. Wheat \$1.10; fat hogs 7c.—E. J. Walters, Feb. 8.

How to Grow Walnuts

In order to succeed well, walnut requires a rather good grade of soil, hence no attempt should be made to plant it on poor, thin soil or on hot, dry exposures. Favorable situations for rapid development are on strong limestone soils, deep alluvial soils, and stony loam soils along the margins of highlands. Since the walnut tree requires a large amount of light, it may successfully be planted on open tracts recently cleared of old growth and on recently abandoned fields.

In this respect it resembles Black locust, which, however, grows faster, but in many localities is more or less subject to serious attack by a wood-boring beetle.

The walnut crop was particularly heavy this year, affording a splendid opportunity to gather or buy seed for planting. Nuts should be stored over winter and planted the following spring. They are best stored in pits dug in the ground, the bottom of the pit being covered with leaf litter or straw, on which a 3-inch layer of nuts is placed, then a layer of litter, and so on, covering the hole with soil to leave the surface a few inches higher than the general level. Planting should be done about the time germination begins. Squirrels, chipmunks, and hogs are serious pests if present in numbers and would more than likely succeed in making away with a majority of the nuts if they are planted in the fall. Small tracts, however, surrounded by cultivated fields and other places where these animals are known to be scarce might safely be planted in the early or late winter when labor is more accessible than in the spring.

To plant the nuts, make a small hole with a mattock or hoe, drop one or two

Preparedness

The water was boiling in the old iron kettle that hung over the fire; little Johnny was piling on more wood to make it hotter; and Farmer Jones was leaning over the grindstone putting an edge on the last of his four or five butcher knives when his neighbor drove up. "Hello, Jones. Goin' to butcher, are ye?"

"No! no! Oh, my goodness, no! Just getting ready so I won't have to butcher."

If you can't see the point, sit down on it. A. U. Johnson. Carson, La.

nuts in each hole and cover them with about 2 inches of fresh, firmly packed soil. For the larger areas, a good spacing in forest plantations is to dig the holes 8 feet apart each way or 8 by 10 feet, which amounts to 680 and 545 holes an acre for the two spacings. For small areas, or along fence rows and highways, the spacing should be about 8 feet in the row, unless permanent shade is desired, in which case the distance should be 20 feet during the early period of growth and subsequently increased to 40 feet by removing the alternate trees. For purposes of nut production the trees should be spaced at distances of from 40 to 60 feet apart, and should be given a due amount of cultivation. Requests for information along this line should be addressed to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The number of nuts required can easily be found by knowing approximately their quality, the area of ground to be treated, and the spacing. Care should be taken not to plant under shade. Where the trees in the old wood lot are to be cut during the next year or two and are moderately open, planting might begin now, to get a start in advance of the removal later of the overhead protection against early frosts and excessive drying of the soil in midsummer.

While the best results usually are obtained by completely preparing the soil and cultivating it for a few years after planting, farm owners should be aware of the possibility of starting hundreds of young walnuts in their wood lots and elsewhere at the expense of only a little labor. This will be a good step in the process of securing useful and money-making trees on parts of the farm which would perhaps otherwise be waste land, making no return at all to its owner for its cost in care and taxes. Further information in regard to methods of storing and planting the nuts and caring for the woodlot can be obtained from C. A. Scott, state forester, Manhattan, or from the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Fun and \$5,000

"What can you suggest as a fine home game, some sort of pleasurable entertainment for our readers?" was the question asked the staff of the Capper Publications at a recent conference.

In this issue is the answer to that question—an unusual home pastime, ready for our readers to play. We hope that all of you will play it, and play it hard. Of course you can't all win prizes at it, but you can all have oceans and worlds of fun, and each of 503 of you will be presented a cash award, starting with \$1,500. The prizes aggregate \$5,000 in cash!

It's called Capper's Home Picturegame. It consists of a series of simple, easy, plain and clear pictures. You are simply to fit titles to them. The persons fitting the best titles to the pictures—the titles that form the best names for the pictures—will get the \$5,000 in cash.

That's all there is to it. The money is in the bank, awaiting distribution, and 503 jolly readers are going to be pleasantly surprised some day in the near future by having the express messenger deliver it right to their doors. The game is one any person can play—daddy and mother and all the children will gather around the sitting room table after supper and have a great time fitting titles to the pictures—and look out, you grownups, the children with their bright minds will be likely to prove quicker than you at finding a fitting title, if you don't watch out! We invite you heartily to play the Picturegame. May you enjoy every minute of the sport. It is sport. There is no work about it. The money is going to be awarded promptly, and someone is going to receive the first gift of \$1,500. That someone might as well be you.

If you will turn to page 43 of this magazine you will find an announcement which gives further details of this Picturegame. When you have read this announcement on page 43 you will thoroughly understand how easily you can enter this competition and receive one of our cash rewards. Do it now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

To prevent fruit pies from boiling over when baking, add 1 tablespoon of cornstarch to the fruit. Sweeten the fruit to taste, add the cornstarch and heat before adding the crust.

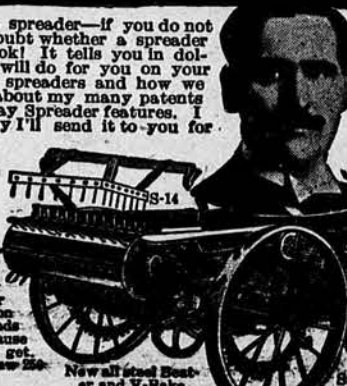
Norton, Kan. Alice Montague.

We are all pleased with the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Lots of useful and good things in it as well as the good stories.—Miss Pearl Bullock, Osawatomie, Kan.

MY NEW BOOK WILL SETTLE THE SPREADER QUESTION FOR YOU NOW!

If you are undecided about buying a spreader—if you do not know what machine to buy—if you doubt whether a spreader will pay—then read this great new book! It tells you in dollars and cents just what a spreader will do for you on your farm. It tells why I began building spreaders and how we have steadily improved them. It tells about my many patents which fully protect the special Galloway Spreader features. I want you to have this book—that's why I'll send it to you for a post card request.

SPECIAL 90 DAY PROPOSITION I have a special proposition for you from now until seeding time which should sell 25,000 machines in the next few weeks. I want you to take a Galloway spreader right onto your farm and test it out. I want you to see how it will lighten the work of getting the manure on the fields. You know that nothing will pay you bigger profits than getting the winter's accumulation of manure out onto the land. A hundred loads or so will pay for the Galloway spreader because of the extra profit you would not otherwise get. Let me send you this new proposition and new 256-page book that tells the whole story.



LOW 1916 PRICES AND LIBERAL SELLING PLANS. Galloway was first to lower high spreader prices. I have kept spreader prices down and led in spreader improvements. Buying material in great quantities, manufacturing in my own chain of factories by the thousands, and selling direct at one profit to the customer, has been the reason for the great growth of this business! That's why they say "Galloway divides the melon with his customers." Spreader prices now lower than ever, and you can buy on one of six selling plans, including no money down, a year to pay and five other buying plans.

1916 SPREADER FEATURES Light draft, two horses handle it; low down, double chain drive, apt under front wheels, channel steel frame, trussed like a steel bridge, steel tongue, end-less apron, force feed, top of box only 42 inches high, with our improved Model V-rake and all steel beater which makes a finer and wider spreading machine than ever. Shipped from Waterloo, Kansas City, St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Chicago. My new 1916 easy selling plan, cash or time, are fully described in my book, which is mailed for the asking. Write today. Don't forget to drop in and see us when in Kansas City. Offices and show-rooms across street from Stockyards Exchange.

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SEVEN-PASSENGER STUDEBAKER

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To the Readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze

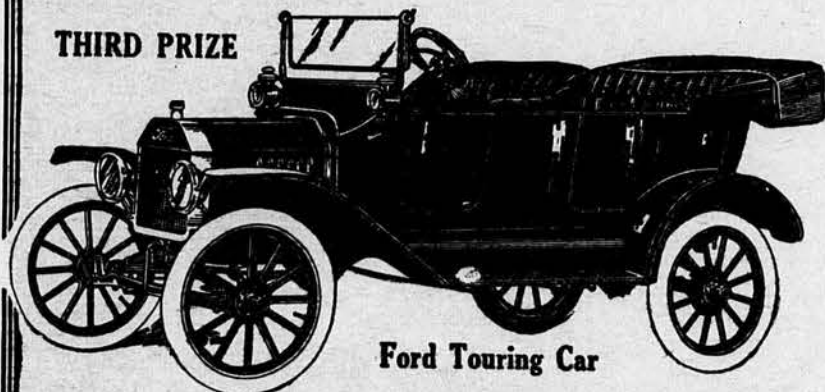
THIS WILL announce one of the greatest subscription contests ever conducted. Farmers Mail and Breeze will give away on April 22nd — just nine weeks from the date of this announcement — the four dandy automobiles illustrated on this page. We have selected the best known and most popular cars on the market today, and every one of them is worth many times the effort that will be required to win it. Read carefully the rest of this announcement, and send your name on the coupon below for further information.

YOU—as a reader of this magazine—are eligible for entry in this Great Subscription Contest. No past experience is necessary. This contest is conducted solely for the benefit of our readers, and no one in the employ of Farmers Mail and Breeze or any of the other Capper Publications will be allowed to participate. This includes our regular subscription solicitors. What we want you to do is to simply represent Farmers Mail and Breeze by taking subscriptions. All it requires is a little of your time and effort. Make the most of your spare hours and secure one of these splendid automobiles almost before you know it, without it costing a cent of your own money. You have here four opportunities to become the owner of a dandy automobile—don't pass them by—you'll regret it if you do.



SECOND PRIZE
Overland Touring Car

THIRD PRIZE



Ford Touring Car

HOW THE SUBSCRIPTIONS COUNT

The four big automobiles will be awarded to the contestants having the highest number of points. The subscription price of Farmers Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 per year; \$2.00 for three years, and \$4.00 for six years. No subscriptions will be accepted for a longer period than six years. The regular scale of points which will be allowed for subscriptions is as follows: Each one-year subscription, 500 points; each three-year subscription, 2,000 points; and each six-year subscription, 5,000 points. If you have the highest number of points on April 22nd as the result of the subscriptions you have sent in, you will receive the big seven-passenger Studebaker Touring Car offered as first grand prize, if you have the second highest number of points, you get the Overland, and so on until the four automobiles have been awarded. Every prize winner gets an automobile. Should there be a tie, each tying contestant will receive the full reward tied for. As a special inducement for you to get started working for one of the prizes at once we are making a **special offer** whereby you will receive double the number of points given above on all subscriptions sent in up to March 25th. This is absolutely the best point offer that will be made during the contest, so the sooner you get started the better.

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TURKEYS.

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PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. J. N. Cochran, Plainville, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Mrs. Ada Polndexter, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

WHITE HOLLANDS. CHOICE TOMS \$5.00. Hens \$4.00. Mrs. H. F. Elder, Washington, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS \$4.00. Hens \$3.00. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS \$4.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. Geo. Koontz, Haven, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS \$4. Hens \$3. Mrs. Ed Dorr, Mahaska, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. TOMS \$3.50. Hens \$2.50. Mrs. H. Passmore, Wayne, Kan.

CHOICE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, large and gentle. J. P. Hertzog, Blue Springs, Mo.

CHOICE BOURBON REDS. TRIO \$10. TOMS \$4. Hens \$3. Florence E. Hopkins, Sedan, Kan.

50 WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR sale. TOMS \$4. Hens \$3. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. TOMS \$5. Hens \$3.50. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. TOMS \$5. Hens \$3. Mrs. J. R. Wear, Barnard, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. TOMS \$5.00. Hens \$3.00. D. C. Lamb, Richland, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TOMS. \$5. PRIZE strain. Registered Duroc boars \$20. Ed. Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. REGAL COCKERELS cheap. Write. Eggs in season. Dr. J. H. Brown, Centralia, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00. SHIPPING points, Alma, Wamego, Wabaussee. Mrs. A. J. Moseley, Alma, Kan.

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, big bone, splendid markings. Order early. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BRONZE TURKEYS. TOMS \$5 to \$7. Hens \$2.50 to \$4. Mrs. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS \$5. Hens \$4. White guineas \$1.50 each either sex. F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY HENS, large and healthy, \$2.75. Just a few left. Grandview Farm, Delphos, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS. 25 POUNDS at eight months. Correct markings. \$5 each. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON REDS. HENS \$3. TOMS \$4. Unrelated trilos \$10. Choice markings. Mrs. Oliver Butcher, Sedan, Kan.

FOR SALE—M. B. TURKEYS, EXTRA well bred, heavy bone, good markings. TOMS \$5, Hens \$3. Mrs. J. F. Rhodes, Tampa, Kansas.

LARGE BOURBON REDS, WHITE WINGS, half to seven-eighths white tails. TOMS \$4.00, Hens \$3.00. Amos Powers, New Albany, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Twenty-five pound TOMS, Hens fifteen. TOMS five dollars. Hens three fifty. F. L. Petterson, Asherville, Kan.

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.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. KELLER STRAIN. E. Wilson, Nickerson, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Mrs. Ed. Grimm, Wamego, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Mrs. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.

40 WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS AND PULLETS. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE STOCK \$1.00 EACH. Mrs. Lucy Lowe, Pierceville, Kan.

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

FINE GOLDEN WYANDOTTES AND EGGS for sale. Dr. Douglas, Mound City, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITES, BEST LAYING show strains. Cockerels \$2.33. Eggs 15-\$1.50, 50-\$4.00, 100 \$8.00. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.25. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE PULLETS FOR sale 75 cents each. Simon Stauffer, Holton, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES. CHEAP if taken this month. F. C. Ramsey, Luray, 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.

WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from prize winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

DODD'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. WINNERS and layers. Dodd's White Wyandotte Farm, Girard, Kansas.

PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTES FOR sale. Prize winning stock. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS AND stock, choice matings. Guaranteed. James Dickson, Anthony, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR sale. Farm range, prices right. A. H. Thompson, Liberal, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, farm raised. \$1.25 each or 3 for \$3.50. Geo. Effland, Victor, Kan.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$2.00, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Sherman Robinson, Beloit, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. I HAVE SOME good ones for sale at prices that suit. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

PUREBRED SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Four for \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. F. Schulz, Creston, Neb., Rt. No. 1.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE PULLETS TO spare. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$2.75 for 30. D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Rt. No. 3.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. BRED from pure bred prize winners, \$2.00 up. Mrs. Charles Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, WINNERS KANSAS State Fair, Missouri Laying Contest. Fifteen eggs \$1.50. Geo. Kittell, Newton, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE WYANDOTTES WON 5 places at State Federation Show, Topeka. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. W. R. Slayton, Elmont, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.50 per 15. J. T. Shortridge, Oak Mills, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKS AND COCKERELS. \$2.00 to \$8.00. Rudy Perfection strain direct. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES AND fox terrier ratters. Some choice ckls. 5 fine pens mated now. Mating list free. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

GUINEAS—WHITE AFRICAN \$5 TRIO. Pearls \$2. The Copes, Topeka.

WHITE ROCKS, BUFF DUCKS, BOURBON Red turkeys. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

COCKERELS OF QUALITY—RHODE ISLAND Whites \$1.25. S. C. White Leghorns \$1.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$1.00 to \$2. Bronze turkeys. TOMS \$5. Hens \$3. George Roggenhoff, Carlton, Kan.

EGGS \$1 TO \$2.50 SETTING. BARRED Rock, R. C. Reds, White Chinese geese. Angora cats \$5.00. Grace Graham, Plains, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. White Pekin ducks and drakes. Priced right. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

STOCK, EGGS, BABY CHICKS. 25 LEADING varieties. Eggs, \$1.50 15, \$5.00, 100. Chicks 15c each. Breeding stock \$2.00 each. Miller Poultry Farm, Route 10, Lancaster, Mo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM THE BEST laying strain Anconas, also thoroughbred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and young strain White Leghorns \$1.00 per setting. A. F. Dyck, Radium, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY.

POULTRY FOR MONEY MAKING. WRITE for free 1916 booklet giving valuable information about leading breeds. F. M. Larkin, Box 21, Clay Center, Neb.

I WILL GUARANTEE YOU NO LICE OR mites on your chicks if you will use "Sky-do" lice and mite powder. Pkge. post paid 50 cts. F. Fetter, Bucklin, Kan.

EGGS WANTED.

LET US BUY YOUR EGGS. WE PAY A premium above Kansas City quotations, for fresh eggs. An extra premium for fertile eggs from yearling hens. What breed have you? How many eggs? Cases free. Reeds Creamery, 7720 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING 13 FAT HENS. TURKEYS 17. Guineas dozen \$4. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

BABY CHICK FEED.

FINE QUALITY BABY CHICK FEED \$1.75 cwt. f. o. b. Ft. Scott, Kan. Brooks Wholesale Co.

LIVE STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

GOOD JACK, SALE OR TRADE. CHAS. W. Foster, Lyons, Kan.

HACKNEY STALLION SIX YEARS OLD. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

HEREFORDS—BULL YEARLINGS FOR sale. Swastika Ranch, Bliss, Okla.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. CHOICE individuals. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN BRED SADDLE stallions. Jno. O. Evans, Asherville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calves. W. H. Surber, Peabody, Kan.

I HAVE TWO GOOD JACKS, WISH TO sell one. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, Kan.

SPOTTED STALLION TO TRADE FOR cattle or team young mares. Earl Macy, Longford, Kan.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS. Prices right. Peterson Bros., R. No. 2, Lipsborg, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old, \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE, JERSEY BULL, RELATED TO Jacoba Irene. Pedigree and photo furnished. C. S. Walker, Macksville, Kan.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—HIGHLY BRED registered Guernsey bull. For pedigree copy, address S. C. Willey, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PERCHERON horse and mammoth black jack; extra good ones. D. H. Zabel, Wetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION coming 4 years old, registered black or will trade for cattle. C. E. Olson, Solomon Rapids, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—TWO MAMMOTH jacks, black, white points, extra good ones, at about half price. J. A. Dickey, Melvern, Kan.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, 6 years, weight 1915. Phone Hobart R-W-2. Call or write G. H. Goldtrap, Hobart, Okla., Box 81, R. F. D. 5.

2 YR. OLD REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull, \$75. 3 and 4 yr. old jacks, \$200 each or will trade for livestock. C. F. Thompson, Williamstown, Kan.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED HEREfords for sale. One fine herd bull, also several younger bulls. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

FOR SALE—TWO JACKS, COMING THREE and four years old. Ten Jennets. One white Arabian stallion, five years old. Robert Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BLACK JACK with mealy points. Handles nice as a horse, sire of fine herd of young mules. Roberts & Bauman, Holington, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED black Percheron stallion, six years old. Also black Mammoth Ky. Jack, 7 years old. Good ones. W. H. Smith, Raymond, Kan.

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—1 IMPORTED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, 1 registered jack. Has administrator of my deceased brother's estate will sell cheap. G. Weeks, Belvue, 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.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN GRADE COWS AND heifers. Mostly springers. The best obtainable. Save time, money and long shipments. Car loads a specialty. State requirements. Paul E. Johnson, Olathe, Kan.

75 HORNLESS SHORTHORNS. ROAN ORANGE. 1900 in herd. 15 bulls. Reds and roans. \$75.00 and up. Registered. Will meet trains. Write, phone 1802. Banbury's Hornless Shorthorn Farm, Pratt, Kansas.

PET STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

BELGIAN HARES. LUTE CARR, Garden City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

SABLE AND WHITE SCOTCH COLLIES from registered heelers. Seth Sylvester, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR RUSSIAN WOLF hounds. Guaranteed. Paul C. Fechner, Box 36, Alta Vista, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT. Watch, pet, stay home little dog. 5c for price list. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FOR SALE—THREE YOUNG WOLF hounds, stag and Russian cross, have caught five coyotes. Jesse Hamlin, Bazina, Kan.

FERRETS, DRIVE MINK, RABBITS, RATS, gophers, prairie dogs, squirrels from holes. Booklet for stamp. Augustine's, Whitehall, Wis.

CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 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.

LUMBER

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LUMBER. FROM THE MILL DIRECT TO you. Send us your itemized lumber bill for estimate. All kinds of posts, piling and telephone poles. Shingles in car lots at a great saving. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, 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. LAPAD STOCK FARM. Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BRED SEED CORN. J. J. McCray. Manhattan, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER. LARGE, WHITE. R. Purdy. Falmouth, Ky.

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.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants cheap. J. N. Wright, Emporia, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 10¢ PER POUND. No Johnson grass. Fred Atherton, Waukeema, Okla.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER \$8.50 bu. Sow now for best stand. John Lewis, Hamilton, Kan.

KANSAS GOLD MINE AND SILVER MINE seed corn. Priced right. Ideal Seed Farm, Concordia, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed. Hulled \$10 per bu. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kan.

SUDAN SEED AT 6 CTS. IN 100 LB. LOTS. Larger quantities cheaper. W. J. Duncan, Lubbock, Texas.

PURE UNHULLED WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet clover seed 10¢ per lb. Frank Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT \$1.25 per bu. Manhattan test 95%. C. J. Cordts, Carbondale, Kan.

PURE "KANSAS ORANGE" CANE SEED: 1,000 bushels: 75¢ per bu. for all or part. M. Greenleaf, Murdock, Kan.

SEEDED RIBBON AND SUMAC CANE seed, hand picked and cleaned. \$1.50 per bu. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

HULLED WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED \$10 per bu. 60 lbs. Sacks free. Sample on request. Clawson States, McLouth, Kan.

ST. CHARLES WHITE SEED CORN FOR sale, tipped and sacked free, \$1.40 per bu. Peter Rukes, Carbondale, Kan., R. R. No. 2.

SEED CORN. FIRST PRIZE AT STATE exhibit. \$1.50 per bu. White Wyandotte eggs. A. Manger, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

SUDAN \$8.00-100 LBS. LESS AMOUNTS 10¢ lb. Both prepaid in Okla., Kan., Neb., Iowa and Mo. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyman, Okla.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. TRUE to name. Packed with care. Fruit-book free. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wellington, Kansas.

HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Oage City, Kansas.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN—A SURE and heavy yielder. Seed carefully selected, tipped, shelled and graded. \$1.50 per bushel. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

RED TEXAS SEED OATS. DIRECT FROM Texas. Re-cleaned, sacked, seventy cents per bushel. F. O. B. Hiawatha. Brown County Seed House, Hiawatha, 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.

TESTED SEED CORN FOR SALE. IOWA Yellow Dent and White Mushruk. This corn was grown on upland and is well matured. W. F. George, Silver Lake, Kan., R. R. No. 1.

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.

PURE BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED corn. Hand picked, shelled and sacked. Delivered depot \$1.50 bushel. 10 bushels or more, \$1.25. Average yield 65 bushels. Dougan & Son, Belvue, Kansas.

FRUIT TREES GROWN IN THE KAW Valley are known everywhere as superior stock. Buy direct and save middleman's profit. Send for catalogue and price list. Kaw Valley Nurseries, Box 133, Topeka, Kan.

PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED. NORTHERN grown, fancy quality, and free from Johnson grass at \$8.00 per hundred. Southern grown Sudan seed at \$6.00 per hundred. The Gould Grain Company, Dodge City, Kansas. Drawer 718.

ALFALFA SEED \$10 TO \$12 PER BUSHEL. Carefully selected Bloody Butcher seed corn \$1.75 a bushel. White Elephant, \$2 a bushel; Iowa Silvermine \$2.00 a bushel. Shelled and sacked f. o. b. cars. George Bass, Yukon, Oklahoma.

SEED CORN, HOME GROWN, GOLDEN Bagle, a yellow dent. Direct from the grower to you, shelled and carefully graded. Guaranteed, strictly first class or money refunded. Price \$1.50 per bushel, sample free on request. W. N. Courtney, Anadarko, Okla.

BETTER GARDEN SEEDS—WE SELL AT lowest direct-to-you honestly-graded, true-to-name, flower seeds, Sudan grass, Sweet clover, grass mixtures for special locations and all other seeds. All described in new 1915 catalog—It's free. Gunn Seed Co., 272 E. 19th St., Lincoln, Neb.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN. Bred for high yield under supervision of Agronomy Department, Kansas State Agricultural College. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked \$1.00 per bu. H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6, Topeka, Kan.

BIGGEST AND BEST EARLY CORN IN country. Old original white corn with red cob. Has made 50 bu. to acre with two rains. Guaranteed to make from 1 to 4 ears a stalk. Height 8 ft. Selected and graded \$1.50 per bu. Sacks free. F. O. B. Wakeeney. H. C. Bryant, Rt. No. 2, Wakeeney, Kan.

MONCRIEF ORCHARD BOOK—SHOWS how to get real profit producers in your orchard—make every tree pay. Full of surprising facts and testimonials that pave the way to quicker, bigger, better (every year) crops of fruit. Free copy mailed to you on request. Winfield Nurseries, Box 54, Winfield, Kansas.

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.

HOW MUCH DO YOU WANT FOR YOUR farm or unimproved land? C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

WANTED FARM—ABOUT \$1500 DOWN. Give full description, price and terms. Box 143, Beverly, Kan.

WANTED—FARMS; HAVE 3,357 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 647 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE property, write us. Black's Business Agency, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED—HALF SECTION OR SECTION prairie to break in Western Kan. and rent for 3 years. L. K. Landrus, Hackberry, Kan.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm or unimproved land for sale. H. L. Downing, 111 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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 SALE-able farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

SEND DESCRIPTION OF YOUR FARM OR ranch. We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Owners only. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Peru, Illinois.

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROVE FOR sale. Lineker, Palermo, Calif.

160 BARGAIN. \$4,000. 7 MILES OUT. Owner, Box 235, Fowler, Kan.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES KAW BOTTOM, 2 1/2 mi. east of Topeka. Easy terms. J. O. Butler, Walter, Okla.

BY OWNER—160 ACRES NICE SMOOTH Colo. land; good bargain. John Gallagher, Arapahoe, Colo.

12 1/2 ACRES, IMPROVED, SEVEN MILES Topeka. Immediate possession. Ing. A. G. Shaffer, Leocompton, Kan.

120 A. WELL IMPROVED FARM 1/2 MILE from Le Roy, Kan. Write owner, Frank D. Hartwell, Haxtun, Colo.

INTERESTED SHALLOW WATER DRY lands in Northeastern Colo. Write King & Thompson, Greeley, Colo.

FOR SALE—FINELY IMPROVED 80. 1 1/2 miles Sylvia, Kan. Living stream crosses end. W. Bookless, owner, Tyrone, Okla.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-THREE ACRES. IDEAL poultry and alfalfa; four miles of Lawrence. Write for terms. T. S. Curd, Perry, Kan.

13 A. TEXAS GULF COAST LAND TO trade for land or merchandise, state price and terms in first letter. Box 35, Lorraine, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND OPEN FOR settlement in Colorado. 17,000,000 acres. Send stamp for particulars. Box 539, Sterling, Colo.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES LOTS, HUGOTON, Kan. Half section 12 mi. east of above. 680 Guyton, Okla., vicinity. Box 71, Havensville, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, ALL UNDER cult. except ten acres, 8 in alfalfa. 6 mi. Wilmore. \$6,000. Clarence Eaton, Wilmore, Kan.

WILL TRADE FOR STOCK OF IMPLE-ments or automobile. Good sq. sec. land in Ellis Co., Okla. Address W. W. Webb, Fargo, Okla.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

ONE BIG SECTION, ALL FENCED. WA-ter and timber. 400 good farm land, good location. \$11,000. T. M. Sullivan, Logan, Phillips Co., Kan.

BY OWNER—160 A. EXCELLENT UNIM-proved land in Finney Co., Kan. Two good towns. \$400 mtg. Good terms. Box 312, Augusta, Kan.

\$2,000.00 CASH, BALANCE AT 6%, BUYS a well improved 400 acre farm with 210 acres wheat and 80 acres alfalfa on it now. Good rich soil. Possession at once. Poor health; must sell. Price put down to \$50.00 per acre. I own it and live on it. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan., Route 3.

COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA. LAND bargains. Write us your land wants. Farms for homes or investment. Geo. H. Kelm & Co., Walters, Okla.

FOR SALE—800 ACRE RANCH ON Grouse creek, eastern Cowley county. 320 acre farm in Logan county, Kansas. W. E. Brooks, Burden, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—320 ACRES Stevens Co., well improved. Want 20 to 80 acres near good town or town properties. P. Percy, Lafayette, Kansas.

FREE 320 ACRE COLORADO HOME-steads almost gone. Last chance for free farms. Fine water. Rich loam soil. Write for full particulars. Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWN-ers send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

ACRES—FINE 160, NEAR LAWRENCE, 130 acres bottom, 80 acres alfalfa; want Western Kansas land or income; price \$16,000; carry \$7,500. Owner, J. C. McCaules, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 A. WELL IMPROVED farm, city water, 1/2 mile main st. Best located farm in southeast Kan. Price \$80 per a. Terms to suit. Chas. Bohn, owner, Chetopa, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR WESTERN Kansas land, 160 acres well improved in west part of Douglas Co. 1/2 mile to school, 7 miles to Richland. W. Atchison, Overbrook, Kan., R. R. No. 4.

600 ACRES FOUR MILES MACKSVILLE, Stafford county, Kansas. 60 cultivated. 540 grass. Plenty water. For a quick deal only \$20.00 per acre. J. F. Harris, owner, Spearville, Kansas, Route 3.

FOR SALE—LAST UNION PACIFIC LANDS in Western Kansas. \$8.50 to \$20 per acre—1-10 cash, balance 10 yrs. Do not reply unless you mean business. J. A. Nye, Gr'l Agt., Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

20 ACRE CHICKEN AND FRUIT FARM, nicely located, adjoining town; plenty of fruit and berries; good house; large barn, new; well fenced and watered. Priced to sell. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

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.

FARMS AND RANCHES \$4.50 UP. STOCK, dairying and farming. Corn, maize, kafir, sorghum, wheat, etc., raised. Good climate. Schools and churches. Write for particulars. Amistad Realty Co., Amistad, Union Co., N. Mexico.

GOOD 40 A. FARM IN JEFFERSON CO. \$2,500. Bank barn 24x40. Chicken house 14x40. Tool house 14x40. 3 room house, good arch cave. 20 a. blue grass and clover. Hog tight. All in grass but 6 a. plow land and orchard. For particulars write F. D. Whitaker, Ozawie, Kan., R. R. No. 1.

HALF SECTION LOCATED 3 1/2 MILES from two good towns on Rock Island. Been in small grain for 3 years. Two sets of improvements. In a high state of cultivation. 80 acres in wheat, 100 in grass. Price \$30 per acre. Will carry back 60% at 6% interest. A. J. Jones, Mayetta, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE, FEB. 23, 10 A. M. 160 acres. Well improved. 50 a. wheat, 20 pasture, 18 alfalfa, bal. springs crop, fenced, good water, Marion Co. 5 miles to Ramona. 1 to school, possession April 1. \$5,000 cash. Bal. time. Implements, live stock sell. J. C. Pospisil, Lost Springs, Kan.

160 ACRES, 105 ACRES UNDER CULTI-vation. 30 a. pasture, 20 a. meadow, 5 a. orchard and lots. New 5 room house, good barn and other buildings. A never-failing spring flows out near barn. 1/2 mile to school, 2 mi. to town, on rural route and telephone line. Price \$56 an acre. Further particulars, address J. A. Kuhlman, Ozawie, 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.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE IN CAR LOTS. Wm. Glenn, Route 3, Cushing, Okla.

FOR SALE—RUMELY TWENTY-FIVE horsepower engine, forty inch separator, Reeves ten bottom plow. F. L. Mowbray, Conway, Kan.

BARGAIN—FINE RESIDENCE. OSAGE City, Kan. Located same block high school. Would take automobile part payment. Further information, Lars Peterson, Osage City, Kan.

HARNESS SHOP AND STOCK FOR SALE, only one in town and no other dealer handling harness supplies. Or sell stock and rent shop. Ernest Peters, Lorraine, 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 6 1/2 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 8 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

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.

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.

WANT TO BUY 4 H. P. CUSHMAN EN-gine. W. L. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE—7 H. P. WITTE PORTABLE gasoline engine good as new. Make and break ignition. Price \$140. R. R. Johnson, Vermillion, Kan.

WELL DRILLING AND BORING MA-chinery for sale or trade for small gas engine or live stock. Ed Feyh, 1140 Lawrence St., Topeka, Kan.

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.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—20,000 CAPACITY sawmill, good condition, plenty available timber, price \$2,000. Write F. A. Barger, Jefferson, Ark.

GOOD BRICK BANK AND STORE BUILD-ing 90-25 feet in Maize, Okla. for exchange for stock of mds. Value \$2500. Cost \$3000. Renting \$20 per month. Will pay difference in cash if any. Address R. J. Conneway, Guthrie, Okla.

SHEPHERD PONIES

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.

SHEPHERD PONIES \$50 UP. PRICE LIST 5c. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

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., 885 F, Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500 C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. IT MAY be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "Inventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 532 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity 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.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., 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.

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.

WOULD \$150 MONTHLY AS GENERAL agent for \$100,000 corporation, and a Ford auto of your own free, introducing stock and poultry remedies, dips, disinfectants, etc., interest you? Then address Royoleum Co-operative Mfg. Co., J. G., Monticello, Ind.

HELP 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.

CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAM-inations. Can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 38R, St. Louis.

THOUSANDS—MEN—WOMEN WANTED for U. S. government jobs \$75.00 month. Steady work. List of positions now obtainable free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. G 48, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, 500 MEN, 20-40 for electric railway motormen and conductors. All parts United States. \$60 to \$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. No strike. Write for application blank. National Railway, Dept. R, Kansas City, Mo.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G 51, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION 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, JOB ON FARM OR RANCH AS manager or boss. Experienced. Married, for March 1, 1916. H. J. Campbell, Willow Springs, Mo.

CLAS SITUATION WANTED. YOUNG MAN WITH GENERAL FARM EXPERIENCE, desires position with a progressive farmer; good hand with stock, dependable and good habits. \$40 per month. Can furnish references. Address W. M. Callum, 27 Butternut St., Detroit, Mich.

MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 4 cents a word. Four or more insertions 1/4 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON dairy farm. Good milker. Wife to board men. R. C. Obrecht, Rt. No. 28, Topeka, Kan.

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.

MOTORMEN—CONDUCTORS: \$80 MONTHLY. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now, state age; booklet free. Electric Dept., 812 Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT A tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 277, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR HAIL AND farm insurance. Good old line company, over \$7,000,000 assets. None but good, reliable men willing to work need apply. Reference and bond required. Address A 161, care Mail and Breeze.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 4 cents a word. Four or more insertions 1/4 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED—PEAFOWL HEN. W. Bookless, Tyrone, Okla.

RAW FURS WANTED. WRITE FOR prices. Sam Wilkinson, Hewins, Kan.

LONG GREEN LEAF TOBACCO: SIX pounds \$1.00. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

CHOICE SELECTED PECANS 12 1/2 CTS. prepaid, securely packed. E. J. Dickerson, Tecumseh, Okla.

"FALLACY OF SINGLE TAX." ITS IN- justice (Hoffman). Other information. Ten cents. Postage 2 cents. Davis Printing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

STEEL CLOTHES LINES 50 FEET WITH 36 pins attached, permanent, satisfaction guaranteed. Sent prepaid on receipt 40 cts. Ingersoll Company, 401 Midland Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

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.

Money to Loan on Cattle

We make a specialty of buying stockers and feeders on the market. Write for information. This paper or any market paper sent Free to Customers.
Lee Live Stock Commission Co.
Kansas City and all Markets.

**Ship Us Your Stock That You Want to Market**

Our twenty years' experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent free upon request. See that your stock is billed to us.

Ryan-Robinson Commission Co.
421-5 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

TANNING Don't fail to Get Our Special Offer

and Free Catalog before shipping your hides to anyone to be made into coats and robes. Work guaranteed. Write today. **ATLAS TANNING CO., BOX 200, DES MOINES, IOWA**

SHIP US FURS YOUR HIDES

WE don't quote the biggest prices, but we pay what we quote, and our liberal and intelligent grade nets you the most money. Classified price list mailed regularly FREE. Write us for it today. Our way is Different. Try us.
M. LYON & CO.
226 Delaware Street,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Established 1870.

RELY ON LYON

Chicago Yards Opened Feb. 14

Closed Since Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak in October, 1914—Last Week's Market Review

THE Chicago stock yards were open February 14 to the stocker and feeder business for the first time since October 30, 1914, when they were closed since that date shipments out of Chicago, except for immediate slaughter, have been prohibited.

Hog prices continued their upward movement last week, until Saturday and reached the highest point of the season when prime heavy hogs sold at \$8.30 and the bulk of the hogs brought \$7.75 to \$8.15. Saturday's setback locally left prices the same as a week ago.

The five western markets received about 560,000 hogs last week, or nearly 100,000 more than week before last and 55,000 more than a year ago. Except St. Joseph, Kansas City received fewer hogs than any other market. The movement in Omaha and northern districts remains large.

Receipts of cattle last week were unusually large for this season of the year, being especially heavy in Chicago. There all offerings were for slaughter and dressed beef men found the supply above requirements. The Chicago decline depressed prices in the West where supplies were nearer normal. Here prime grades were in small supply and brought steady prices and fair to good fat steers were quoted 15 to 25 cents lower than a week before. The best steers offered brought \$8.65 and the bulk of the steers sold at \$7.25 to \$8.

Prices for cows and heifers remained steady, with small supplies. Offerings were limited to plain native and dairy cows. Veal calves were quoted steady.

About 14,000 stockers and feeders were shipped back to the country, 45 per cent of the total receipts. Prices showed no material change.

Packer buyers refused to buy the 2,000 hogs received at the Kansas City stock yards Saturday, except at prices 15 to 25 cents lower than Friday, though in Chicago, 25,000, a big run for Saturday, brought firm prices. There was no explanation of the weakness here, except that packers said they "didn't want them." Shippers here had no orders, though they were buying elsewhere. The Omaha market was firm, with 11,500. St. Louis reported a decline of 5 to 10 cents. The top price here was \$8; in St. Louis, \$8.40; in Chicago, \$8.45. Most of the hogs here sold at \$7.50 to \$7.95. Other receipts were 200 cattle. No sheep arrived and none sold.

Sheep prices reached new high levels Tuesday. Fed lambs sold up to \$11.15, the highest price on record by 25 cents, and 25 to 35 cents above prices in the previous week. Practically all the advance was lost later, because increased supplies of hay fed lambs from the Northwest were anticipated. In Omaha Saturday more than 14,000 sheep were reported. They came from hay feeding districts in Wyoming. Fat lambs are quoted at \$10 to \$10.75, yearlings \$9 to \$9.50, ewes \$6.50 to \$7.50 and wethers \$7.25 to \$8.

Receipts of livestock last week, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City.....	31,400	28,250	20,650
Chicago.....	55,700	40,200	38,900
Five markets.....	141,875	109,950	103,875
Hogs—			
Kansas City.....	75,600	62,800	81,350
Chicago.....	249,650	211,000	196,000
Five markets.....	559,850	466,300	504,850
Sheep—			
Kansas City.....	31,600	41,450	35,200
Chicago.....	68,500	60,000	61,000
Five markets.....	191,600	188,700	188,625

Last week primary markets in five days received about 1 1/2 million bushels less wheat than was shipped and seaboard points moved out about 3/4 million bushels more than received. Duluth stocks increased about 1/2 million bushels, the only increase of importance.

Receipts of wheat at primary markets in five days totaled 5,862,000 bushels, compared with 6,470,000 bushels in the previous week and 4,412,000 bushels a year ago. Weather conditions and scarcity of cars have restricted the movement from the country, but last week's information indicated that receipts will soon increase. It is generally concluded that farm reserves and country elevator stocks are liberal enough to insure receipts considerably greater than last year in the next four months.

Scarcity of ships continues to restrict the movement of wheat from Southern countries. Argentina and Australia exported less than 2 million bushels last week. As long as the movement from those countries continues so small, importing countries are certain to be large buyers in America.

In the corn market prices were sustained by prospects that foreign demand will soon assume liberal proportions and quotations at the close Friday were practically the same as a week ago in Chicago, and down fractionally in Kansas City, after recovering declines of about 2 cents, that were due to the weakness in wheat.

English buyers displayed considerable anxiety over the outlook for supplies. Prices for spot corn in Liverpool advanced about 4 1/2 cents a bushel. American mixed corn is worth \$1.46 a bushel in Liverpool, 68 cents above the Chicago May price.

Foreign purchases in America so far as made public were moderate, but it is

believed that considerable business was done that did not come to light. Exports of corn from the United States last week were 1,661,000 bushels, somewhat larger than recently.

Prices for oats declined about a cent, weakness in wheat being offset by firmness in corn and reports that demand abroad was becoming urgent. Exports of oats last week from the United States were 2,133,000 bushels, the largest for some time past. Primary receipts were 4,406,000 bushels, 1 1/4 million bushels less than in the preceding week, though 1/2 million bushels more than a year ago. Carlot prices in Kansas City declined 2 to 4 cents.

Hard wheat was in good demand early at unchanged to a cent higher prices, but closing quotations were unchanged to a cent lower, and buying had dwindled materially. Sales were: No. 2, nominally \$1.20@1.28; No. 3, nominally \$1.16@1.26.

Corn prices were unchanged to a cent higher, with the advance early. Demand was good, excepting for poor samples. Sales were: No. 2 white, nominally 70¢@70 1/4¢; No. 3, nominally 69¢@69 1/4¢; No. 2 yellow, nominally 71¢@71 1/4¢; No. 3, nominally 70 1/4¢@71¢.

Oats quotations were unchanged to a cent lower. Sales were: No. 2 white, nominally 48¢@50¢; No. 3, nominally 46¢@47¢; No. 2 mixed, nominally 46¢@47¢; No. 3, nominally 42¢@45¢.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 92¢@93¢. Shorts—Nominally \$1.03@1.10. Seed—Per cwt., alfalfa, \$15@20; clover, \$14@18; timothy, \$5.50@6.50; cane seed, 95¢@1.10; millet, German, \$1.70@2.10; common, \$1.45@1.70; Siberian, \$1.40@1.55.

Total receipts of hay last week were 829 cars, compared with 751 cars the preceding week, and 950 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$10@10.50; No. 1, \$9@9.50; No. 2, \$7@8.50; No. 3,

As usual Old John Barleycorn led the devilment at Youngstown. Before the drunken mob of strike sympathizers looted stores and burned buildings it pillaged saloons. The liquor was passed around freely. Those who had no cups scooped it up with their hands. "By this time," says the press accounts, "the mob was in a frenzy. Men and women danced and sang. Hundreds of drink-crazed men and women roamed the streets. The mob lost all semblance of leadership and then went madly about the work of destruction." Among the 100 wounded, many had knife wounds indicating that in their crazed condition they had fought among themselves and stabbed one another. The saloon and its works and influence is always the best argument for prohibition.

\$5.50@6.50. Lowland prairie, \$4@6. Timothy, No. 1, \$13@14; No. 2, \$10@12.50; No. 3, \$7@9.50. Light clover mixed, \$11@12; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7@9.50. Clover, No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$9@10. Alfalfa, choice, \$16.50@17.50; No. 1, \$15@16; standard, \$11.50@14.50; No. 2, \$9@11; No. 3, \$6@8.50. Straw, \$6.50@7. Packing hay, \$4.50@5.50.

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 26c a dozen; firsts, 24c; storage, 18¢@19¢; current receipts, 7¢ a case.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 30c a pound; firsts, 28c; seconds, 26c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 19¢@19 1/2¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 pounds, 19c; springs, 18c; young roosters, 12¢@13¢; old, 8¢@c; hens, 13¢@c; turkey hens and young toms, 19c; old toms, 16c; ducks, 15c; geese, 12c.

A Tractor Show at Wichita

The 14th Annual Threshermen's convention of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas will be held in Wichita, February 24, 25 and 26. The Threshers' Club of Wichita expects all threshing machine, steam engine and good roads machinery and accessory companies to exhibit their 1916 models of machinery and attachments. Convenient exhibition grounds will be arranged for the companies not represented at Wichita. There will be the largest exhibit of gas and oil tractors that ever has been shown or exhibited at any one time in the Southwest.

As usual, entertainment for the threshermen and visitors has been planned. Arrangements have been made for the use of the Forum, and Thursday evening, February 24, an entertainment will be given to all threshermen and visitors. The Interstate Association of Southwest Threshermen will have the use of the Forum for its work and meetings.

**THE TIME, NOW!**

All the winter long, the troubled owner of a lame horse reads our advertisements. Then, day after day slips away while he talks, laments, listens, takes advice and hesitating—FAILS TO ACT—till the Springtime is on him and his horse is not yet able to work. Meantime the thrifty, prosperous, resolute man reads, considers the evidence carefully—Decides Promptly—and his horse is quickly cured, worked, too, if needed. That's exactly what happens every winter.

"I Want the Whole World to Know What It Has Done For Me."—Frank Stevens, of Greenwood, Ind., and adds: "Save-The-Horse has cured bone spavin, thoroughpin, and one with a sprained stifle."

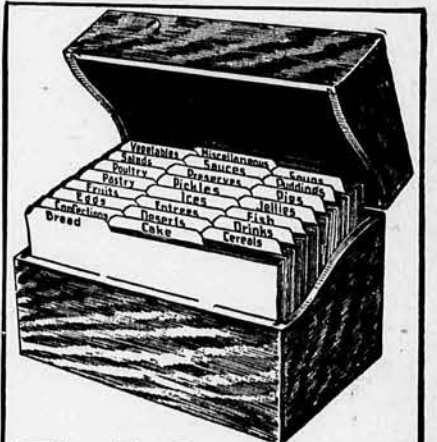
Our Charges for Treatment ARE MODERATE. But write for our 96 page "SAVE-THE-HORSE BOOK"—it is the last word on the UP-TO-DATE treatment of 58 kinds of Lameness—Ringbone—Thoroughpin—SPAVIN—and ALL Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof, and Tendon Disease.—Fully ILLUSTRATED.

WE ORIGINATED the plan of giving a Signed Contract Bond to return money if remedy fails.

But write, BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address TROY CHEMICAL CO., 15 Commerce Ave., Binghamton, N.Y. Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.



—that's what they cost you per year figured on the basis of service. Empire Steel Wheels last 20 to 25 years. Average cost \$13. Besides lasting longer they save labor—time—horses—roads. Put a set on your wagon at our risk. Write TODAY for catalog and prices. EMPIRE MFG. CO. Box 875, Quincy, Ill.

**The Indexall Recipe Cabinet**

The Indexall Recipe Cabinet has been received with instant favor by the intelligent, up-to-date housewife, who realizes its many advantages over the old fashioned cumbersome cook book. The advent of this new method means the elimination of the cook book, which is unhandy, soon wears out with constant usage and does not possess any of the advantages of the Indexall Recipe Cabinet. The Indexall Recipe Cabinet is made of good American oak, highly polished, with finely finished brass hinges securing cover. The cover is closely fitted to keep out all dust when the cabinet is closed and not in use. There are 25 index guide cards with headings, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Each cabinet contains

100 Printed Recipes on Cards

compiled by a famous Chef. All the recipes are delicious, tempting and easily and inexpensively prepared. Space is provided on the bottom of the printed recipe cards for any notations you may wish to add. In addition to the printed recipes there are 100 blank cards for the housekeeper's own "pet recipes." This is very handy, as one often finds a recipe in a paper or magazine worth saving, and by copying or pasting it on these cards you always have it for ready reference. In the back of the cabinet is a set of twenty-six guides, each guide containing a letter in the alphabet, arranged for telephone numbers, addresses or any other matter for ready reference. All the recipe cards can be filled under the proper heading so that you can instantly refer to any recipe or name, replacing it with practically no effort. The Indexall Recipe Cabinet will last a lifetime and prove to be both a time and labor saver in the kitchen. It makes a useful present for weddings, anniversaries, birthdays, etc., and the recipient cannot help but appreciate it as a gift. We know you will be satisfied when you receive this Recipe Cabinet; in fact, we are so sure it will more than meet your expectations that we will return your money upon request if the cabinet is not satisfactory in every way. The illustration does not do justice to the original which must be seen and used to be appreciated.

THE COMPLETE OUTFIT CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING
One Indexall Recipe Cabinet
One set Recipe Guide Cards
One set A to Z Guide Cards
One hundred Cards with printed Recipes
One hundred Blank Cards

SPECIAL OFFER
We will send an Indexall Cabinet by Parcel Post to all who send \$1.25 to pay for a 1-year subscription to Mail and Breeze. Address

MAIL AND BREEZE,
Dept. I. C.
Topeka, Kansas

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.

160 A. fine wheat land; well located. \$10 acre. Box 874, Garden City, Kan.

1280 A. good pasture; springs; ranch imps. \$35.00. Fred Ressel, Colony, Kan.

WESTERN KANSAS land. Ford, Haskell, Grant counties. H. J. Spore, Bucklin, Kan.

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. 30 acres; some fine alfalfa, nicely impr. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Ks.

320 A. FARM, buildings worth \$6000, 3 1/2 mi. to station, Saline Co. Price \$35 an acre. Fred A. Reed, Salina, 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.

MORRIS COUNTY FARMS. Send for list. Best all purpose county in State. S. L. Karr Real Estate Co., Council Grove, 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.

1/2 SEC., 200 cult., 20 alfalfa, bal. pasture, well improved, spring and well. \$18,000. Terms. Hill & Murphy, Holsington, Kan.

HOME FARM 320, well impr. All good land. Fine growing wheat; possession any time. Big snap at \$6500, no trade; other farms. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

FOR SALE. 160 acres, 70 a. good tillable land, good improvements, close to school and R. R. \$5700; a snap. No trade; good terms. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

RUSH COUNTY, KAN.; one of the best wheat counties of its size in State. Unimproved farms \$25 to \$35 an acre. Improved farms \$35 to \$50 an acre. Write me what you want. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

SUMNER CO. LAND. 80 a. 6 mi. of Wellington, 1/2 mi. to R.R. town; all alfalfa land, black rich soil; fence only impts. 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 impr. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR LAND BARGAINS write or call on Towanda Realty Co., Towanda, Kan.

1180 A. RANCH near city; alfalfa land. New meadow. \$30. 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. 1/4 walnut; loam soil. \$60 a. M. T. Spang, Fredonia, Kansas.

960 ACRE block fine level land, east Stanton Co., shallow water, \$7.00 acre. Bargain. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, 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. Chenault Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

FOR SALE. The best farm and buildings in Lyon County. Consisting of 250 a. either as a whole or in 40 acre tracts. 1 1/2 miles west of city limits of Emporia. Address H. D. Nutting, Emporia, Kan.

WELL IMP. 320 A. farm in good location; 180 a. cult., bal grass, about 150 a. of wheat, share with farm; nice smooth farm, good soil. Price \$7500; \$2500 cash, bal. time. V. E. West, Ransom, Kan.

EXTRA BARGAIN in 320 acre farm, one mile town. High school, etc. 9 room house, large barn, improvements nearly new. Everything in tip top shade. Owner not able to handle same, says sell. Your chance to buy a dandy stock and grain farm. Terms if wanted. Price right. Come at once if interested. We have any size farm you want. Write for full description. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.

FARMS FOR SALE in 2 best agricultural counties of Kan., Sedgwick and Sumner. 584 miles of railroad trackage. Market in Wichita with six R. R. trunk lines. Every farm we offer will double in value in 10 years. Are improved sections, half sections, quarter sections and 80 a. tracts. \$40 per a. up. Tens and twenties acre tracts close to Wichita. Land is sure to advance. If you delay you will regret. Call on or write for land list. Geo. E. Faltz, 103 West Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE. Fine orchard in Eastern Kansas; 218 acres; 5000 trees 15 years old; 80 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.

TWENTY-FIVE 160 ACRE FARMS in alfalfa, well impr., under water. Water guaranteed; also cheap wheat land. Possession given at once. Booklet and photos free. Land Commissioner, Garden City Sugar Co., Garden City, Kansas.

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.

160 ACRE BARGAIN. Modern 8 r. house, bath, gas, hot water heat; new modern barn, imp., 3 years old. 80 a. cult., 80 a. alfalfa, 50 a. alfalfa, 6 mi. Topeka. 3 mi. R. R. All tillable. One of Shawnee Co. best farms. \$125. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, Kan.

ROOKS COUNTY FARM \$25. 320 acres, good improvements, plenty of good water, 150 acres in cultivation. Some alfalfa land. Easy terms. An all round stock and grain farm. C. H. Dewey, Stockton, Kan.

Graham County 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.

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, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, 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. Beacock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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 mdse 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.

159 A. for mdse, \$75 a. 50 a. wheat, Enc. \$3000; 6 yrs. to run. Box 13, Garnett, Kan.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratsberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

BEST exchange book in U. S. 1,000 honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

160 A. impr. E. Kansas farm for Western land or mdse. Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 200 acre farm. Red River Valley, Minnesota. \$40 per acre. Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

\$16,000 CLEAR FARM. Want western Kansas land. Other farms for western land. T. M. Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

STOCKS OF MDSE., \$4500 to \$15,000 for land. Several good income business properties for land. \$3,000 vacant, clear. Illinois town of 8,000. 90 mi. of Chicago for Western land. Give full description in the first letter. A. Edminster, Bittling Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NICE five room house modern except heat in Lamar, Colorado, in good repair. Clear; rents for \$15 month and always rented. Price \$2500. Want Western Land. Trades a specialty. I will trade for anything. Try me. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

WE OWN 100 FARMS IN FERTILE Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water; will sell 30 acres or more. Frizell & Ely, Larned, Kan.

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.

LOOK THIS OVER

\$27.50 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.

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.

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.

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. E. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

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.

MISSOURI

STOP! LISTEN! 40 a. impr. farm \$550. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, 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.

122 ACRES, well improved farm in Morgan County north of Versailles, Mo. This is a fine little farm and is a bargain at the price, \$6500. Terms. O. P. Kroh, Searritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

I OWN AND MUST SELL. 960 acres of good blue grass land just west of Argyle, Osage Co., Mo., right on R. I. R. R. 125 miles from St. Louis, 175 miles from K. C. Lays well, 1/2 could be put in cultivation, all fenced, should sell for \$20 an acre, for quick sale \$10 per a. O. P. Kroh, Searritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN AND STOCK FARM

Must Sell To Close An Estate. 240 a. 85 mi. south K. C. Mo. 4 mi. two R. R. towns; 140 a. cult.; bal. pasture and meadow. All tillable and located in most fertile section of S. E. Missouri. Grows alfalfa, corn and grasses. Fine cattle and hog farm. Fine, smooth road on two sides. R. F. D. and phone. Churches and schools close. Good small dwelling; two large barns. Fenced and cross fenced, part hog tight. Price \$55 acre. Part cash, bal. easy terms. Dr. John B. Paul, Aultman Bldg., K. C., Mo.

Farm For Sale

As I am interested in the manufacturing business, I will offer my farm of 610 acres for sale till March 1. The farm is located in the north part of Morgan county, Missouri, between Versailles and Gleneden, at Bartle Switch on the Missouri Pacific railroad. This is one of the finest Grain and Stock farms in Missouri. Soil is a dark, rich loam and will grow all kinds of grain. 140 acres are in clover, also good bluegrass pastures and the place will grow alfalfa. There has been more stock handled and fed on this farm than on any other farm in Morgan county. I now have 180 cattle on the farm. This farm will divide into two or four good farms if desired. The place is all under cultivation except fifty acres in timber. Pasture with creek and artesian well. This farm is all fenced with woven wire and hedge posts. Three wind-mills with concrete water tanks, improved Fairbanks scales, telephone and light plant. Good schools and churches and a splendid neighborhood. Come and look it over. Terms reasonable. J. H. Hahn, Route 3, Versailles, Mo.

ARKANSAS

FREE literature about S.W. Arkansas farms. Write today. L. E. Smith, Lockesburg, Ark.

BEST INDUCEMENT and land for home building is at Sheridan, Ark. Free particulars. E. T. Teter & Co., Sheridan, 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.

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 homesteaders. 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.

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.

FOR SALE. 1350 acres in lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, in a country developing rapidly. Soil light sandy loam, unexcelled for cotton, corn, truck and citrus fruit. Winters mild and summers pleasant. Alex. Wheelers, Mercedes, Texas.

FLORIDA

I OWN A SOLID SECTION in Hamilton County, Fla., suitable for long staple cotton, corn, general farming and cattle, will sell for \$10 an a. or might trade for small central West farm. O. P. Kroh, Searritt Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

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.

400 ACRES, good land; 8 houses. \$35 per a. Good terms. Other lands. Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.

GET MY LIST of farm bargains in Dewey County, Oklahoma, and be surprised. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

100 ACRES, imp. valley land; near school. 2 mi. town. \$5500. Never failing water. Newcomer & Co., Adair, Okla.

WHY PAY \$150 an acre for Missouri, Iowa and Kansas land, when you can buy just as good farm lands for 1/4 or less? Big oil and gas field. J. W. Davis, Ada, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA land as good as the best; limestone soil; corn, oats, wheat, timothy, blue grass and alfalfa land. Selling cheap. Ira Stout, Cushing, Okla.

20 A. 1 mile from McAlester, city 15,000, all bottom; all cultivated. 4 room house, barn and well. \$45 per a. Don't delay. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, 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.

PRYOR, MAYES CO., OKLA.
No oil, no negroes. Agriculture strictly. Write T. C. Bowling.

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.

Oklahoma Farm Bargains
I have some good Oklahoma farms for sale at BARGAIN PRICES; \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Will accept from one-fifth to one-third cash, balance small annual payments, 6% interest. BUY ONE NOW and watch it double in value while you are paying for it. Reference Trademans State Bank, Oklahoma City. E. B. Cockrell, 418 American National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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 of Oklahoma State and School Lands Beginning March 20, 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, approximately 237,065 acres of its public lands in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, according to the Government survey thereof. Said lands are situated in Dewey, Roger Mills, Beckham, Greer, Jackson, Harmon, and Tillman counties, and will be offered for sale in the respective county seats of said counties at the door of the county court house thereof where county court is held as follows:

Taloga, (Dewey Co.) March 20, at 9 A.M. Cheyenne (Roger Mills Co.) March 22 to 25, inclusive, at 9 A.M. Sayre (Beckham Co.) March 27 to 31 inclusive, at 9 A.M. Mangum (Greer Co.) April 1, 3, 4 and 5, at 9 A.M. Altus (Jackson Co.) April 6 to 8 inclusive, at 9 A.M. Hollis (Harmon Co.) April 10 to 13 inclusive, at 9 A.M. Fredrick (Tillman Co.) April 14 and 15, at 9 A.M.

For further information address

G. A. SMITH, Sec'y
Oklahoma City, Okla.

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 1/4 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.

WISCONSIN

80,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WANT few more members to assist in defraying expenses to secure half to a million acre FREE LAND GRANT in Bolivia; fine rich soil; ideal climate; highest references. Map 250. J. B. S. Box Q, Sawtelle, Calif.

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. 829 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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. 22—G. W. Overley, McCune, Kan.
March 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.
March 7 and 8—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 9—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.
March 15—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
Mar. 20—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Jacks and Percherons.

Feb. 28—I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kan.
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.

Saddle Horses and Jacks.

April 11—Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 22—Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.
Mar. 23—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

March 3—Kansas Hereford Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Mgr.
March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 24—D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan.
Guernsey Cattle.

Mar. 2—Newlin Dairy, Hutchinson, Kan.

Big Stock Sales.

March 2—Jas. B. Healey, Hope, Kan.
Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 25—O. B. Clemetson, 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. Wayde, 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—J. W. Crow, Webb, Ia.
Mar. 8—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Abilene, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 25—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 28—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Mar. 10—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill., recently sold to R. G. Leeds, Richmond, Ind., a half interest in the great sire and grand champion

STOP! WAIT! LISTEN!!

Does Money, Good Reading or 640 ACRE FREE HOMESTEAD
Interest you? Then read this advertisement. I will send 2 of the best papers in the Midwest, one full year, and a copy of the new 640 acre homestead bill as passed by the house for only 50c. I send the Missouri Valley Farmer, a paper with over 500,000 subscribers to prove its worth, also the American Home Weekly, a newspaper with nearly a quarter million subscribers and a copy of the big homestead bill now pending. Send 50 cents today. Save money on a year's good reading and get a copy of the most liberal homestead bill ever inaugurated. Don't delay, send now.
O. G. DUBOIS, Dept. 21, FORGAN, OKLA.

FARM LOANS

FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow.
Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WYOMING

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS. Will locate for \$100. A. P. K'ght, Jireh, Wyoming.

NEW YORK

ORANGE county, New York, farm must go; near trolley and state road. 115 acres. Some fine timber; about 80 acres tillable; large barns, granary, 11-room house, fine cellar, fine piazza with a lovely view of the Hudson river. School and church near; plenty of fruit. Only \$5,500, part cash. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga County, New York.

plion Percheron stallion Carnot for \$20,000. His show record and the long string of prizes won by his get has convinced not only Mr. Leeds but many of the Percheron breeders of America that Carnot is the greatest living Percheron. Carnot fame is spreading. Some of his blood in your herd might be the key to your success. Now is the time to get in before the big rush is on. See Mr. Corsa's sale announcement in this issue and write today for illustrated catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Big Registered Galloway Herd.

There are a number of large collections of Galloway cattle in Kansas. One of these is owned by C. S. Hulbert of Meade, Kan. His herd contains 81 head, consisting of 36 cows, 20 yearling heifers, eight yearling bulls, 16 calves and the herd bull, Standard Favorite. His cattle are well bred, representing the same line of breeding as many of the show cattle in the leading western shows. Mr. Hulbert will soon have some choice things to sell and will be glad to hear from readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze who are interested in the big, black beef cattle. If you write him for further information about his herd, kindly mention this notice in Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Royal Selon Farm Duroc Dispersion.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., on account of failing health is compelled to lighten his work and therefore will disperse his well known Royal Selon Farm herd of Durocs, on Friday, February 25. This is one of the leading Duroc herds of the entire Southwest. In the offering will be included 10 half sisters to the three times grand champion, Grand Master Col. II. Few herds, if any in the state of Kansas, contain as many richly bred herd sows as does Royal Selon Farm. The choice gilts chosen as herd sows to mate with his good herd boars which also go in this sale will also sell. If you want good Durocs do not fail to read display advertising of this issue and arrange to be present sale day.—Advertisement.

Baldwin's Duroc-Jerseys.

R. W. Baldwin, the big Duroc-Jersey breeder of Conway, Kan., is changing his ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. At present his offering consists of bred gilts, young sows with litters, fall boars and service boars. The bred gilts are sired by Bell The Boy and bred to Model Top Again. Both of these boars are prize winners at no less than three state fairs. All hogs are vaccinated by the double treatment and the prices Mr. Baldwin is making are very reasonable when the high quality of the offering is considered. Note the new ad in this issue and write for further information or enclose your check for the hogs you want. Mr. Baldwin will give you a square deal. When writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Kentucky Mammoth Jacks.

It has been the custom for years for Saunders & Maggard of Poplar Plains, Ky., to send a carload or so of Jacks to Kansas to sell at private treaty. This year their Jacks are at Newton, Kan., in Welch's Transfer Barn. The offering this year consists of 20 head, including one imported Jack. They range in age from 3 years to mature animals and in height from 14 to 16 hands. It is their desire to sell these Jacks in the next 30 days and they are making special prices to move them. This firm is known to many Farmers Mail and Breeze readers. A good many of our readers have bought Jack stock from this firm and as far as we know there has never been a complaint concerning the stock nor the treatment received at the hands of Saunders & Maggard. If interested in these Jacks write at once or call at Newton and look the offering over. Kindly refer to Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Guernsey Cattle Sale.

Newlin Dairy Farm, Hutchinson, Kan., will sell at auction, Thursday, March 2, 65 Guernsey cattle, consisting mostly of heifer calves, yearlings and 2-year-old heifers. Twenty head of these heifers are bred to purebred Guernsey bulls. A number of high grade bulls and one 8-months-old registered Guernsey bull also sells. Mr. Newlin purchased, at a long price from good herds of Iowa and Wisconsin, perhaps one of the best herds of Guernsey dairy cattle ever brought to the West. They are the dams of this offering. Fifty head of these high grade Guernsey cows produced in 1914, \$10,000 in milk and almost a like amount in 1915. These are the dairy type and those who want dairy producers should not fail to read display ad in this issue and write for particulars. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A. C. Jones's Dispersion Sale.

On Wednesday, March 1, A. C. Jones of Olpe, Lyon county, Kansas, will sell at auction his 80 acre dairy and stock farm, all alfalfa and corn land, never failing spring water and fully equipped buildings, also his entire herd of Holstein cattle, consisting of 45 head: 18 registered cows, his herd bull, two bull calves and three registered heifers and 21 head of high grades. At the same sale G. P. Jones, of the Elco Hereford Farm, will sell 25 head of Hereford cattle: 10 head of registered yearling heifers, three young cows, one with large bull calf at side, his 3-year-old herd bull, and one 2-year-old bull, also 10 head of non-registered heifers. These heifers are granddaughters of the imported cow, Dew Drop 3d and strong in the blood of Anxiety 4th. The Jones' have 300 head of Herefords at Elco Hereford farm, some for sale at private treaty.—Advertisement.

Erhart's Big Poland Sale.

A. J. Erhart & Sons of Ness City, Kan., will make a draft sale from their big type Poland China herd at the Hutchinson State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., Saturday, February 26. The Erhart herd has been the sensation of the leading western shows for the past few years on account of the ex-

treme size of the hogs shown. Not only have the Erharts been able to develop an extremely large hog but they have developed hogs with unusual quality. The size and quality of their hogs have brought many blue and purple ribbons to their collection. This is the kind of hogs you may expect to see in the offering at Hutchinson. The offering will include 55 head, 10 tried sows, 20 fall and winter yearling gilts, 20 choice spring gilts and five summer boars. For breeding and other information look up the half page ad in this issue. When writing for catalog please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Jacks and Percherons

I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kan., will hold his big regular annual sale of livestock at the Star Barn, right in town, Kiowa, Kan., Monday, February 28. The sale will consist of 90 head of Jacks, Percheron stallions and mares, brood mares, work geldings and mules. There will be offered in the sale 12 Jacks ranging from coming 3 years old to 11 years; included will be some exceptionally good Jacks. They run from 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 hands and should interest those who are looking for good Jack stock. The Percherons include two registered stallions, one 6, the other 4 years old, five registered Percheron Mares and fillies, two showing in foal to a registered Percheron stallion; 25 brood mares, most all showing in foal to good stallions; 15 work geldings from 1200 to 1400 pounds, 30 young broke work mules, mostly mares, the good kind. Write today for full particulars, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Percherons Sell at Hutchinson.

C. B. Warkentin, Newton, Kan., with Charles Molzen and A. C. Tangeman, all prominent Percheron breeders, will sell at Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, February 24, 37 Percherons, 14 stallions and 23 mares, ranging from herd header stallions and big brood mare in foal, down to weanlings of both sexes. This is an offering of strictly high class Percherons and runs strong in the blood of the World's Fair prize winner Casino. One son and two daughters together with numerous grandsons and granddaughters of this noted sire sell in this sale. Nine of these stallions are of breeding age and 15 of the mares are safe in foal to both imported and home bred stallions. You will find almost anything you want in good Percherons in this offering. Remember that hourly interurban cars now connect both Newton and Wichita, Kan., with Hutchinson and that the sale will be held in pavilion at the Hutchinson State Fair ground. If you have not yet received a catalog send your name today.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan., are advertising their big clean up sale at the D. S. Engle farm, about 8 miles south of Abilene, Thursday, February 24. They are selling in this sale a choice lot of Holstein cows and heifers that are fresh now or will freshen by that date. They are the Holsteins they have kept in their Dickinson county dairy herd and are sold because they are closing out everything. They are selling some Angus steers and other stock consisting of work horses and other farm animals. Write them for further information and look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Howell Brothers' annual Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at the farm near Herkimer last Monday was well attended and a satisfactory sale. The average on 50 head was \$36.75. The top was \$49, paid by Glen Keeseecker of Washington, Kan., for Kansas Belle, a 2-year-old sow bred to Elk Colonel. Mr. Keeseecker topped the sale for Howell Brothers last winter. The prices were very even. The sale was conducted by Col. H. S. Allen of Russell, Ia., and Col. H. H. Dalley of Fairmount, Okla. The offering was good and presented in fine form. Col. Jesse Howell, who has personal charge of the herd, received many flattering compliments on the offering and the excellent arrangements for holding the sale.—Advertisement.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows.

A. C. Hill of Hope, Kan., is one of the extensive Duroc-Jersey breeders of that part of the state. He carries a regular card ad in the Duroc-Jersey section of Farmers Mail and Breeze. At this time he is offering tried sows, gilts bred or open and some extra good boars. Mr. Hill will be glad to hear from any of our readers who are in the market for any of the hogs he is offering. He will give you a complete description of his hogs and guarantee every description. If interested write Mr. Hill, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Healey's Big Stock Sale.

Thursday, March 2, is the date of James B. Healey's big dispersion sale of registered stock at his farm joining Hope, Kan. In this sale he is selling a splendid black registered Percheron stallion, a French Draft stallion, some registered mares and fillies, two Jacks, Holstein cattle, cows and heifers, registered and high grade, 50 registered Duroc-Jersey bred sows and gilts, a lot of Hampshire, bred sows and gilts, also three herd boars. There will be 100 stock hogs, a lot of mules and horses and other stock. Look up the advertisement in this issue. Write for further information.—Advertisement.

Poland Bred Sow Sale.

This is the last call for O. B. Clemetson's Poland China bred sow sale, which will be held in Holton, Kan., Friday, February 25. Forty-seven head go in the sale. In this sale Mr. Clemetson has included his two herd boars because he does not plan to engage in the business as extensively as in the past, at least for a year or so. He will make some needed improvements on his farm and this is the reason he is selling so closely. Everything in the herd was immunized last summer and is in fine condition. Everything is bred to the herd boars for spring farrow. Write at once for the catalog. If you can't come send bids to J. W. Johnson, in care of Mr. Clemetson, at Holton, Kan.—Advertisement.

Willson's Big Stock Sale.

T. M. Willson's big reduction sale of Polled Durham cattle and Poland China hogs at his farm near Lebanon, Kan., last Fri-

day, was attended by a record breaking crowd of farmers and a nice attendance of breeders. The Poland China sows and gilts made an average of nearly \$30. The herd bull, Goodenough, sold for \$145 to R. E. Bucknell of Hardy, Neb. Sir Rupert, a yearling bull, sold for \$30. to G. H. Hoover, Gretna, Kan. The other yearling bull brought only \$32.50 and went to C. H. Vardetstros of Gilead, Neb. The cows and heifers sold for prices ranging from \$70 to \$90. E. H. Halladay of Wymore, Neb., who is moving to his farm near Eabon, Kan., was a good buyer of both cattle and hogs. The stallion, Sammosette, sold for \$185, to W. H. Herndon of Lebanon. The work horses and other stock sold well. It was a big reduction sale and the fact is Mr. Willson expects to devote considerable time and money to building up as good herds of Poland Chinas and Polled Durhams as will be found anywhere. He will go to Iowa soon to look for a herd bull and is in the market for a good one. The sale was conducted by Col. John Breunnen.—Advertisement.

Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.

The Kansas Hereford breeders are offering a selected group of 57 well bred Hereford cattle for sale at Manhattan, Kan., on March 3, 1916. Twenty-five bulls, all old enough for service, and 32 cows, some with calf at foot and rebred, heifers bred to good bulls, and open heifers, are consigned to this sale from 20 of the best Hereford herds in the state. The following well known breeders consign to this sale: William Acker, of Vermillion; W. J. Brown, of Fall River; C. Cochran & Sons, Plainville; Drennan Brothers, of Blue Rapids; Henderson Brothers, of Alma; Howell Brothers, of Herkimer; the Agricultural college; Carl Miller, of Belvue; W. H. Rhodes, of Manhattan; J. B. Shields, of Lost Springs; C. G. Steele, of Barnes. In this sale will be found bulls suitable to head purebred herds, bulls of the strong, vigorous type necessary for heavy range service, and a limited number of bulls capable of profitable development. The owner of a herd of grade cows will find bulls of the type, form, and condition that produce market-topping calves. These bulls will be presented in good, thrifty condition. This is the first consignment sale from the herds represented and the individuals have been carefully selected in order to justify a good attendance and establish a reputation which will attract buyers to future sales. Write today for catalog. Address Prof. W. A. Cochran, Manhattan, Kan.—Advertisement.

Fesenmeyer's Poland Sow Sale.

Henry Fesenmeyer's annual Poland China bred sow sale at Clarinda, Ia., February 9, was attended by a representative lot of history making Poland China men from all over the corn belt. It was a notable gathering from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, with a few from other states and mail bids from Georgia, Oklahoma, Minnesota and other states. In opening the sale Col. Duncan announced that the sale catalog stood approved, there being no corrections or explanations to make. The 40 sows and gilts listed in the catalog were sold in a little over two hours, at an average of \$109 a head. The top of the sale was \$390, paid by W. W. Head of St. Joseph, Mo., for number two in the catalog. Number one sold for \$287.50 to J. H. Anderson of Manilla, Ia. For a dozen years or more Henry Fesenmeyer has been holding two sales a season, a boar sale in the fall and a bred sow sale in February, and he has yet to make an average below \$100. Considering the quality this average was not considered as good as it should have been, although Mr. Fesenmeyer expressed himself as being well pleased with the result. The get of Big Joe was much sought after, but sows by old A Wonder and granddaughters of him were in good demand. Fessy's Timm was a strong favorite and sows and gilts bred to him sold readily. It was one of the best offerings ever sold in the corn belt and was so considered by prominent breeders from all over the country.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Wiebe's Polands in Demand.

G. A. Wiebe is sold out on spring boars, having sold about 30 for the fall trade. He now offers bred gilts, tried sows and 40 choice fall pigs, both sexes. Mr. Wiebe says he never has had a better demand for bred sows and suggests that readers of this paper wanting good selection should write him early. His Polands are immune and he ships them out on approval.—Advertisement.

Buyers From Eight States.

The W. E. Willey Poland China bred sow sale, held at Steele City, Neb., February 11, was well attended. The 49 head sold for \$3,757.50. The crowd was large and many sold on mail bids. The offering went to eight different states including Colorado and Alabama. The average was \$76.69 on the entire 49 head. The top price paid was \$257 for a gilt that will make 500 sows Kemp of Kenney, Ill. Col. E. S. Duncan made the sale assisted by Coia. Price and Deem.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns Sold Worth the Money.

The Frank Uhlig and L. J. Hitchcock Shorthorn sale, held at Falls City, Neb., February 5, was fairly well attended although the size of the offering tended to discourage buyers from a distance. The cattle were nicely conditioned and taken as a whole was one of the best bunches selling at auction this winter. J. F. Libel & Son of Leona, Kan., topped the sale, buying the great cow, Carrie, with calf at foot, for \$300. The 22 head brought \$3,096, an average of \$140.72.—Advertisement.

Hereford and Bred Sow Auction.

C. F. Behrent of Oronoque, Kan., has an announcement in this issue calling attention to his big type Poland China bred sow and Hereford cattle auction to be held in the sale pavilion at Norton, Kan., Saturday, March 4. Mr. Behrent will sell a select draft of 35 Poland Chinas, consisting of five tried sows, four fall yearlings and 22 spring gilts. Everything is cholera immune and sired by the big boars Blue Valley Look, King Hercules and Panama Giant. J. F. Foley's great breeding boar. They are bred to the same boars. The offering will include gilts that will make 500 sows at maturity. With this great size they have lots of quality, strong backs and are of the good motherly type. The cattle offering will consist of choice young regis-

tered bulls and some high grade heifers, all sired by Mr. Behrent's great breeding bull, Principal 17th. On dam's side, the bulls and heifers are strongly bred in Anxiety 4th blood. The bull offering includes some real herd headers. Although this is Mr. Behrent's first sale he has been a good buyer at some of the very best cattle and hog sales and this offering will be one that a much older breeder might be proud of. Write at once for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Sealed bids may be sent to Jesse R. or J. W. Johnson, in Mr. Behrent's care, at Norton, Kan.—Advertisement.

Paulsen's Hampshire Sow Sale.

C. P. Paulsen of Nora, Neb., will make a draft sale from his good herd of Hampshire at Council Bluffs, Ia., Wednesday, March 8. The sows will include the first prize winner in 1914, also a winner in 1915 at Nebraska State Fair and the first prize and grand champion sow under 1 year at the same show. A lot of these sows are bred to Buy Me, first prize winner at Nebraska State Fair; others will be bred to Cherokee Pattern, the 630 pound yearling sired by Cherokee Lad, that sold for \$1,025. The offering will include 55 head. Catalogs are ready. Write for one today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Big Grand Island Horse Sale.

The big combination purebred horse sale to be held at Grand Island, Neb., February 24 and 25 will be the biggest sale of the kind held in Nebraska this year. The offering is made up by consignments from the largest and best known breeders in the state. A big per cent of the horses selling are young. The mare division is especially strong and any farmer or breeder looking for stock can certainly find what he wants in this sale. Belgians, Percherons and Shires are selling. A big banquet will be served the evening of the 24th and the night before the Nebraska Horse Breeders' association will hold their annual meeting. Both meetings will be held at the Palmer hotel and should be attended by readers of this paper that are interested in good horses. Write at once for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

In other columns we are running a display ad announcing the Poland China sale of E. M. Wayde to be held February 29 at his farm near Burlington. He will sell 23 tried sows, seven fall yearlings, 10 spring gilts and a number of fall boars. This is an offering of good, useful, money making hogs and should appeal to anyone in the market for good sows.—Advertisement.

Shetland Ponies Sell Well.

The Shetland dispersion sale of N. E. Stocker of Ottawa, Kan., was a decided success. Buyers came from Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Kansas, taking the entire offering at good round figures. Rule Brothers of Ottawa, the coming auctioneers of that section, conducted the sale in a very creditable manner. Dr. Gentry of Ottawa topped the sale, paying \$130 for Harry's Favorite 8608.—Advertisement.

Last Call Park's Jack Sale.

If interested in jack stock don't overlook the big combination jack and jennet sale to be held at Cameron Tuesday, February 22. J. E. Park will sell in this sale 40 head of Mammoth jacks and jennets, including 30 tried jacks, some jennets in foal and a lot of good young stock, both sexes. Note the display ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and arrange to attend the sale if interested in the offering. Col. P. M. Gross of Macon, Mo., one of the best known horse and jack auctioneers in the country, will have charge of the sale. He will be assisted by Coia, D. D. Deem and Thomas E. Deem.—Advertisement.

Big Aristocrat Jack Sale.

One of the big jack offerings of Missouri this spring will be the 50 head included on Bradley Brothers' sale at Warrensburg, Mo., March 15. Twenty-five of these jacks are from 1 to 4 years old and every one black with mealy points. They are the big, heavy-bodied, weighty kind, measuring from 15 to 16 hands standard. Included in the jack offering will be the great Aristocrat, a Missouri State Fair winner and one of the good ones to be sold this year. The jennet offering will include 25 head all bred and showing. Everything offered will be registered. Col. Bob Harriman, the well known jack salesman, will have charge of this auction. Note the big display ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and write at once for an illustrated catalog. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Finley's Eighth Sale.

Monday, March 6, is the date set for the eighth annual jack and jennet sale at Lafayette County Jack Farm. Mr. Finley thinks this is decidedly the best offering he has ever made. Every jack and jennet is registered and the majority of the jennets are in foal to Dr. McCord 3d, the second prize jack at Sedalia, 1915. Twenty of the jacks are native. They are mostly sons and grandsons of the famous Dr. McCord. No. 1 in catalog, Allen McCord, is a 15% hand 3-year-old, with style like a stallion, the winner of the blue at Nashville, Tenn., 1915. No. 2, called Eastern Star, is a jack of the same height and a second prize jack at Tennessee State Fair. No. 3, Dr. Guthrie, is same height and 3 years old by the note Dr. Wood, by Dr. McCord. There are many others of like breeding and individuality. In the jennet offering are the first and second state prize winners. Others by Dr. Wood, Dr. Long and Great Eastern. Get one of Mr. Finley's big catalogs and plan to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Monsees & Sons' Jack Sale.

The thirty-seventh annual jack sale will be held at the Limestone Valley farm March 7 and 8. In this sale will be 100 head of the best jacks and jennets that were ever produced. You are quite familiar with the winners of this herd at the St. Louis World's Fair. Well it was just about the same old story at Frisco last fall. The Limestone Valley herd carried off four reserve grand champions, two grand champions, six reserve champions, 10 champions, 20 firsts, 10 seconds, six thirds, four fourths and four fifths. Another point of interest: The herd which won so successfully at

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

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.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Please find enclosed check for my ad. You will please stop ad when first quarter is up as I am about sold out of breeding stock. Thanking Farmers Mail and Breeze for good results I obtained and if I sell through mail next fall I will carry card in Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Yours very truly, Mike Selwald, Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, Eudora, Kan., Feb. 5, 1916.

BERKSHIRES.

BERKSHIRE GILTS
Spring gilts safe in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS.

Wiebe's Immune Polands
Bred gilts, tried sows and 40 choice fall pigs. We ship on approval. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

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**

Poland China Bred Sows

(Private Sale). Very choice fall yearling gilts and tried sows of Big Orange and A Wonder breeding and bred to A Son of Big Wonder's Jumbo. Attractive prices. **JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KAN.**

ENOS' IMMUNED POLANDS

Spring and Summer boars ready for service and spring gilts by Orphan Chief and Mastodon King bred for spring litters to such boars as Kansas Giant. You will like them. **A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KAN.**

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 Polands!!

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 McWonder and Long A Wonder. A few big boars and a lot of big fall pigs. Boar and gilts not related. **ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.**

Capital View Herd

Big Type Poland Chinas
September Pigs—Pairs and trios not related. I guarantee everything I sell. **John Coleman, Denison, Ks. (Jackson County.)**

Big Type Polands

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.**

Big Type Polands

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.

Immune Durocs
Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. **E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.**

WOODDELL DUROCS

We will sell 30 bred sows and gilts at Wichita, Kan., Feb. 14, 1916. A few boars left to close out at a reduction. **G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS**

20 DUROC GILTS

bred for March and April farrow. Will sell Van's Crimson Wonder 18191. Fall pigs, both sex, pairs no kin. **R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.**

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

A few bred sows, also choice fall gilts \$15 each, by such sires as Illustrator II and Crimson Mc Wonder. All immune. Good color, size and quality. **W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS**

50 Immune Duroc-Jersey Boars

Ready for service, \$25 to \$30 each. Yearlings at \$40. Females all ages, both bred and open. Red Polled bull calves up to serviceable age, also cows and heifers. Ton Percheron stallions. Everything guaranteed. **Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.**

DUROCS \$25

Bred Gilts \$25. Registered. Sired by "Bell The Boy" and bred to Model Top Again, both prize winners at big state fairs in Kan., Mo. and Tenn. These gilts are showing with pig. Hogs vaccinated by double method. Fall boars or sows \$10. Gilts with litter \$50. A few service boars left at \$20.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Immuned O. I. C's. 3 herd boars priced and bred gilts. Also fall pigs. A. G. OOK, Lacey, 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

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**

SMOOTH HEAVY BONED O. I. C's

All ages for sale at all times that carry prize winning blood. They are the large, heavy boned, early maturing and easy feeding type. Write for circular and prices. **F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.**

SILVER LEAF HERD O. I. C's.

Tried sows bred for February farrow. April and June gilts. Fall pigs both sex. Price \$10-\$14. Satisfaction guaranteed. Everything double immune. **C. A. CARY, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Ks.**

15 White Boars

15 bred gilts. 20 Fall pigs both sex. Reasonable prices always. **AMOS TURNER, Wilber, Neb.**

Two O.I.C. Hogs

Originators of the Famous O. I. C. Swine 1863. **THE L. B. SILVER CO. 568 Vickers Bldg., Cleveland, O.**

Weigh 2806 lbs.

Why lose profits breeding and feeding scrub hogs? Two of our O. I. C. Hogs weigh 2806 lbs. Will ship you sample pair of these famous hogs on time and give agency to first applicant. We are originators, most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. All foreign shipments.

U. S. Govt. Inspected

We have bred the O. I. C. Hogs for 32 years and have never lost a hog with cholera or any other contagious disease.

Write-to-day—for Free Book, "The Hog from Birth to Sale"

THE L. B. SILVER CO. 568 Vickers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs, Tried Sows Gilts, bred or open, 10 extra fine boars. **A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.**

Boars, Boars and Bred Gilts

18 big, husky boars, 30 bred gilts, a few tried sows, Crimson Wonder, Illustrator 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.**

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.**

Immuned Durocs!

5 June boars, big, long, rangy kind. As good as ever looked through a pen. **F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS**

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, Fawcett, 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. **SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS**

DUROC HERD BOARS IMMUNED

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.**

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Everything properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale bred gilts, September boars and gilts. Reasonable prices on first class stock.

D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Ks.

Shipping point Downs, Kan.

Bred Gilts \$25.

Registered. Sired by "Bell The Boy" and bred to Model Top Again, both prize winners at big state fairs in Kan., Mo. and Tenn. These gilts are showing with pig. Hogs vaccinated by double method. Fall boars or sows \$10. Gilts with litter \$50. A few service boars left at \$20.

R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.
Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. The breeder I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

A. Harris, Madison, Kan. Live Stock, Real Estate and Merchandise AUCTIONEER. Write for 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.

Col. E. Walters Skedee Oklahoma
W.B. Carpenter 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.
Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in
Missouri Auction School

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls and females for sale. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Kan. offers 10 Shorthorn bulls, 6 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 (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address **R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, 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.**

Shorthorns 20 bulls and heifers sired by Duchess Searchlight 348529, a 2500 pound bull, and from cows weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds. Good milkers. Come or write. **A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kansas**

Stephenson's SHORTHORNS
Yearling bulls and early spring bull calves, reds and roans, by Cherry Knight 343761, by Barmton Knight and out of Cherry Bud. Every one a good individual. All vaccinated. Priced very reasonable. Shipment main line of the Santa Fe.
H. 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 18 months old. Sired by **Secret's Sultan**
Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection invited. Farm near Clay Center.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.

Dispersal Sale
Purebred Shorthorns

At Locust Grove Farm
Beloit, Kansas, February 23

20—Head—20
Mostly Scotch breeding. The great herd bull Sultan's Model, by Baron Sultan, by Imp. White Hall Sultan, included in this sale.

E. C. Creitz, Beloit, Kansas

PEARL HERD
Shorthorns

Valiant 346162, Marengo's Pearl 391962 and Orange Lover in service. 20 choice bulls 10 months old, reds and roans, for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kans.

Frisco was simply the offspring of the former herd which trimmed them at St. Louis. In this coming sale will be practically all of the Panama-Pacific show herd, including champion and grand champion herd headers and prize winning jennets, bred to the World's Fair grand champion, Orphan Boy 696, and the Missouri champion and Panama-Pacific Exposition reserve champion, Limestone Monarch 3254. When it comes to breeding, bone, foot, size, ear, shoulders, chest, heavy bodies and all the other points required to make a good jack, the Limestone Valley herd have it. If you are interested in jacks you should have one of Monsee's fine illustrated catalogs. Write at once.—Advertisement.

The Best Bull He Raised.

A. M. Markley of Mound City, Kan., owns a good collection of Shorthorn cattle. His foundation was carefully selected a number of years ago and on this foundation he has been using strictly high class Scotch bulls. The present herd bull is Dutchess Searchlight, by Nevius's champion Searchlight. A bull which was used to excellent advantage on this herd was the pure Cruickshank, Orange Major. A number of the best cows in the herd now are by this great breeding bull. Mr. Markley is carrying a regular card in the Shorthorn section of Farmers Mail and Breeze. He reports that he has had a good trade all fall and winter. He says the best bull he raised last year he still has on hand. This bull is now 14 months old and will weigh close to 1,000 pounds. He is of the low-down, wide-out kind with plenty of bone and an extra fine coat. In color he is a red with white markings. He is by Dutchess Searchlight and out of Orange Ruth, by Orange Major. This is a great herd bull prospect and should be looked after by someone in need of such a bull. Mr. Markley also has a few heifers and some younger bulls by Dutchess Searchlight and out of Orange Lad cows. These cows will weigh from 1500 to 1600 pounds and these calves will develop into ton bulls. Write Mr. Markley if interested in this offering and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Dean's Mastodon Sow Sale.

On Wednesday, March 1, Clarence Dean, of Weston, Mo., will sell 50 head of Poland China sows and gilts which are truly big type. There will be 25 spring gilts and 25 tried sows and yearlings. These yearlings are A Wonder bred on both sides, that is they are sired by a son of Pritchett's A Wonder and their dams are by Pessenmyers A Wonder. Lady Wonder 6th, a 4-year-old, by Mastodon Price, by A Wonder, dam Miss Wonder by Surprise Wonder, has farrowed 63 pigs in four litters, raising nine to 11 in each litter. She will have four big yearlings in the sale. Four of her younger sisters just as good as she will sell. Lady Mastodon 67th, by Columbia Wonder, the great Wheeler show sow, has farrowed 34 pigs in three litters and has raised every one of them. There are several of her yearlings and spring gilts in sale. Another great sow is Mollie Mastodon, a half sister to old A Wonder, by Mastodon Price, dam Mollie G., a daughter of Mollie Fair, the dam of A Wonder. For the convenience of the buyers this sale will be held at Dearborn, where there is hourly interurban service. You cannot fully appreciate this offering until you see it, but the catalog will help you if in the market for good sows. Please remember these sows are extraordinary size, extraordinary breeding and are immune. Those who cannot attend this sale may send bids to C. H. Hay, fieldman for this paper.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

A Metal Nest.

Surely a good, sanitary, convenient nest is a boon to the poultry raiser. The best nest the writer knows of is the Knudson nest. It is made of metal. It is therefore durable. It doesn't harbor lice and mites. It is easily cleaned—and its cost is low. It lessens labor. It is easily moved. See the illustration of it on page 29. The poultry-raiser will get more eggs with the Knudson nest. The Knudson illustrated folder is very instructive. It tells all about the Knudson nests and much besides. It is free. Address Knudson Mfg. Co., Box 401, St. Joseph, Mo.—Advertisement.

The Roderick Lean Company.

In Mansfield, Ohio, is found one of the most substantial manufacturing establishments devoted to the making of agricultural implements. We refer to the Roderick Lean Company. The company makes quite a complete line of agricultural implements, including cultivators of different kinds, corn and cotton planters, land rollers, harrows, drills, garden plows. All of these implements are attractively illustrated in the latest catalog and are fully described. The catalog is very interesting. It will be sent free to any subscriber of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Address the Roderick Lean Company, 143 Park Avenue, East, Mansfield, Ohio.—Advertisement.

Polands Interest Buyers

The C. A. Lewis annual sale of registered Poland China bred sows was held at Beatrice, Neb., February 9. A good sized crowd was present. A big part of the offering was young and lacked size. This resulted in low prices on a large number. Col. B. E. Ridgley was in excellent working condition and did his best to make the sale a success. A list of buyers follows:

- 1—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb. \$39
- 2—Amel Johnson, Beatrice, Neb. 34
- 3—J. T. Harney, Beatrice, Neb. 37
- 4—Jake Ruprecht, Beatrice, Neb. 35
- 5—Martin Broschert, Beatrice, Neb. 37
- 6—P. Machoch, Dewitt, Neb. 32
- 7—O. S. Dalton, Liberty, Neb. 40
- 8—C. H. Beetly, Elk Creek, Neb. 30
- 10—F. A. Grell, Beatrice, Neb. 37
- 15—Elmer Walker, Blue Springs, Neb. 40
- 14—C. P. Jones, Cortland, Neb. 35
- 16—Earnest Miller, Clatonia, Neb. 45
- 17—Art Goring, Wymore, Neb. 34
- 19—Carl Lindenmeyer, Blue Springs, Neb. 39
- 20—B. E. Ridgley, Pickering, Neb. 30

The Queen of Siam owns the most costly thimble in the world.

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

Hampshire Boars Gilts, bred or open. Collie dogs. German Millet and pure Sudan Grass Seed. **C. W. WEINBAUM, Altamont, Kansas.**

Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Special prices on bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WALTER SHAW, H. F., Wichita, Kan.

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.**

HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale Also a few horned heifers. **JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.**

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**

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, Ks.

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. **HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas**

Aberdeen Angus Bulls

For sale: Ten registered yearling Angus bulls of the Black Bird and Erica families. Low down, heavy boned, growthy fellows.
W. L. Maddox, Hazleton, Kansas



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 Maple Lad 34th 397607 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 serviceable bulls at present. Will have some for spring shipment. **B. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

Wallace Herefords Inspection invited. Write for descriptions. **THOS. WALLACE, BARNES, KAN.**

Wm. Acker's Herefords! 1 bull, 11 months old. 6 others, 5 to 7 months old. 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, Ks.**

DAIRY CATTLE.

Mills' Jerseys One 16 month bull. Bull calves from Aquosa's Lost Time 194813. R. C. R. L. Red cockerels, 75c each. **C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KANSAS**

WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 233463 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. **Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Ks.**

Jerseys and Duroc Jerseys Nothing for sale at this time. **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, addresses above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED CATTLE Choice young bulls, best of breeding.
Prices reasonable. **I. 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.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of View-point 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.
R. L. Knisely & 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.**

ANGUS BULLS

25, from yearlings to 3-year-olds. Bred from best strains. Call or address **J. W. McREYNOLDS & SON, Montezuma, Kans., or Dodge City, Kans.**

ANGUS BULLS

For Sale
M. H. Arnold, Toronto, Kans.

Cherryvale Angus Farm

10 yearling bulls and 10 yearling heifers for sale. Write for descriptions and prices.
J. W. TAYLOR, R. 8, Clay Center, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Lad of Nightingale by the great Signal's Successor. 3 yr. old. Gentle. Keeping his heifers. Write for price. L. P. CLARK, Russell, Kan.

Quivera Place Jerseys
For Sale; good two year old bull of *Eminent and Oxford* Lad breeding. Write quick. E. G. Mansell, Herington, Kan.

LINSKOTT 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. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KAN.

More Butter and Better Butter

YOUR HERD should average at least 500 lbs. of butter per year. A good Jersey herd will do even better—600 lbs. per year, and the butter will be of the finest flavor, texture, and color. There are many individuals of this breed producing 1100 lbs. They make good use of every ounce of feed, do not require fancy feeding, mature early, thrive in any climate, are steady producers, are beautiful and gentle. They pay big dividends on the highest priced land.

Our latest freebook, "About Jersey Cattle," tells all about the development of this hardy breed. Send for it now. You'll be glad you did.

American Jersey Cattle Club
355 West 23rd St., New York City

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. 2 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 29059. Look up his breeding. W. H. Bechtel, Pawnee City, Neb.

BRAEBURN BUTTER BOY 15 months old, pretty as a picture, with great records all around him. Only \$250. **H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.**

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**

FOR QUICK SALE
A large number of highly bred, registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers; good ages, and good producers. Also several bulls from calves a few weeks old up to yearlings. Ready for service. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.**

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

90 HEAD. I have an especially nice lot of young cattle to offer at this time, consisting of high grade heifers from 1½ to 3 years, to freshen this fall and winter; young cows from 3 to 5 years old; a few registered females from 2 to 5 years of age, also registered bulls from 6 months to 1 year old. Why not buy the kind that makes good? I sold the three highest record grade cows for both milk and butterfat in the State of Kansas. Will sell any number. **IRA ROMIG, Station "B", TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

Tredico Farm Holsteins

You can save money and make money with a son of

Iowana De Cola Walker

He has 22 tested half sisters, one full sister, one half brother with 8 tested daughters, and another half brother with 1 tested daughter, and more coming.

Nine of his ½ sisters made at the average age of 2 yrs. 5 mos. 498.0 lbs. butter from 12,150.0 lbs. of milk each in 365 days. His full sister made at 2 yrs. 1 mo. old 427.6 lbs. of butter from 9,216.6 lbs. of milk at the same time carried a calf for 8½ mos.

His dam made 812.2 lbs. of butter from 18,047.0 lbs. of milk in 365 days, in an unforced record, (not put on to advertise with). THESE SONS are of tested and tried blood on the dam's side. Also for sale a few sons of

Sir Johanna Fayne
TREDICO FARM, Route 3, Kingman, Kan.

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING

Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices. **MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

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**

Big Price Polands Appreciated

Selling in ideal breeding condition, T. W. Cavett's annual offering of Big Price Poland China bred sows went to new homes February 12. No offering of the winter was in a more useful breeding condition from the standpoint of the purchaser. More fat would have raised the average several dollars but would have lowered the breeding value correspondingly. Of the 49 head sold, 38 head were bred by Mr. Cavett and represented his great lines of breeding that produced the \$1,000 grand champion, Big Price. The 49 head averaged \$56.70, which is mighty good when it is remembered that only two animals reached the \$100 mark with only a \$105 top. That price was paid by W. J. Graham of Howard Lake, Minn., for a tried sow, bred to Big Price's Equal, a son of Big Price. A list of buyers follows. Col. J. C. Price did the selling, assisted by Col. Charles Scott.

No.	Name	Price
1	S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.	\$100.00
2	W. J. Graham, Howard Lake, Minn.	105.00
3	John Barnard, Angus, Neb.	90.00
4	Otto Gloe, Martell, Neb.	55.00
5	A. E. Ritch, Creighton, Neb.	60.00
6	George H. Kleen, Franklin, Neb.	60.00
7	William Husing, Phillips, Neb.	47.50
8	Edward Moore, Murphy, Neb.	42.50
9	N. W. Craft, Aurora, Neb.	51.00
10	R. H. Killian, Phillips, Neb.	35.00
11	F. D. Beltner	50.00
12	Henry Wisel, Baird, Neb.	77.50
13	Earl Henthorn, Baird, Neb.	51.00
14	Carl Dietrich & Son, Orleans, Neb.	60.00
15	J. C. Morford, Beaver Crossing, Neb.	40.00
16	Von Farrel Brothers, Chester, Neb.	72.50
17	A. B. Ash, Broken Bow, Neb.	47.50
18	Extra—Dave Blewett, Phillips	75.00
19	William McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.	60.00
20	L. G. Howe, Aurora, Neb.	39.00
21	O. H. Feldman, Stockham, Neb.	43.00
22	C. H. Wisner, Hastings, Neb.	45.00
23	C. E. Shepherd, Gillette, Neb.	38.00
24	Chris Bowles, Broken Bow, Neb.	38.00
25	E. F. Kemp, Hiawatha, Kan.	75.00

Maple Grove Polands Sell Well

William McCurdy's annual sale of registered Poland China bred sows was held at Maple Grove farm near Tobias, Neb., February 10. The offering was an unusually strong one and while there were many real snags the prices received as a whole were very satisfactory. There were no high prices recorded and nothing sold very low, which fact indicates the uniformity of the offering. The highest price paid was \$82.50 for a March gift, sired by Maple Grove Orange and bred to Maple Grove's Timm. She went to Henry Wissel of Roca, Neb. 48 head averaged \$49. Col. J. C. Price was the auctioneer. A list of representative sales follows:

No.	Name	Price
1	A. F. Bilde, Johnson, Neb.	\$70.00
2	L. Epler, Ohlawa, Neb.	60.00
3	John Mort, Tobias, Neb.	64.00
4	Theo Shultz, Arcadia, Neb.	65.00
5	George Kohout, Dorchester, Neb.	46.00
6	E. F. Shaw, Friend, Neb.	62.50
7	John Nippert, Bruning, Neb.	52.00
8	W. H. Groner, Alexandria, Neb.	54.00
9	Joe Jirka, Western, Neb.	55.00
10	Henry Wissel, Roca, Neb.	82.50
11	Frank Rist, Humboldt, Neb.	47.50
12	W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.	70.00
13	Joe Rolsler, Tobias	42.50
14	Elmendale Farm, Fairbury, Neb.	49.00
15	Arthur Smith, Western	35.00
16	Roy Schrole, Tobias	45.00
17	S. R. Gipper, Western	57.50
18	H. Nave, Milford, Neb.	41.00
19	E. B. Thompson, Friend, Neb.	60.00
20	J. M. Webber & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.	50.00
21	F. M. Wood, Ohlawa	40.00
22	Joe Rolsler, Tobias	41.00
23	Ed Welter, Flush, Kan.	40.00
24	B. T. Yates, Geneva, Neb.	43.00
25	Leonard Woodman, Dakin, Neb.	37.50
26	T. F. Melsner, Sabetha, Kan.	40.00
27	H. C. Mullin, Lincoln	40.00
28	T. B. Tipton, Seward, Neb.	44.00
29	E. A. Brenn, Dakin	37.00
30	J. V. Slepicka & Son, Wilber, Neb.	50.00
31	William Webber, Tobias	46.00
32	J. V. Slepicka & Son	54.00
33	A. Rolsler, Ohlawa	46.00

Bankrupt Farmer? Never

Recently a firm doing business, for a few months in our town, surprised us by taking refuge in the bankruptcy law, for the protection of their creditors. One member of the firm was able financially, to set up in business in another line. Later it was said the business paid 20 per cent.

If a man in business in town can do that, why not one in business on a farm? The unfavorable crop conditions the last six years have involved many farmers of even 25 or 30 years' experience, hopelessly in debt. Not one of them would be able to go into other business. Why not a bankruptcy law for the relief of farmers? Some other states have it. **M. M. Davidson, Neodesha, Kan.**

The National Dairy show will be held this year October 12 to 21 at Springfield, Mass.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE Two jacks, black, white points, registered. Ragged, heavy boned, kind, 5 and 7 years old, good performers. One 3-year-old black jack, white points; not registered. **A. E. HUBBARD, Minneapolis, Kansas.**

Missouri Bred Jacks and Jennets

Four to five years old. Fifteen to sixteen hands high. Will show males with anyone in the State. Must sell. **W. H. Wheeler, Garden City, Kansas.**

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers

Always a good lot of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Saddle stallions, 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.**

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. King, Robinson, (Brown Co.) Kan.**

JACKS FOR SALE

3 Mammoth black jacks with meaty points; good performers; tracing to the best strains for quality. Age, from three to five years old. Address **A. B. HAGUE, KIOWA, KAN.**

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.
30 MILES N. E. of K. C. on C. M. & St. P.
40 MILES S. E. of ST. JOE, on SANTA FE.

KANSAS CHIEF

World's Champion Jack

More registered jacks and jennets than any farm in the West. Jacks up to 1,240 pounds. Choice young jennets bred to Kansas Chief 9194. Written guarantee with every jack sold. Reasonable prices and terms. Car fare refunded if stock is not as represented. Reference, any bank in Dighton. **H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANSAS.**

Jacks and Jennets

27 Jacks and 25 Jennets. These jacks range from 3 to 6 years old; a fine assortment from which to select and at prices you will say are reasonable. Write today.

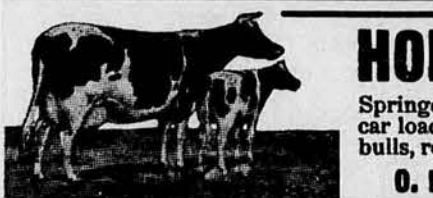
Philip Walker
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

JACK SALE

Thursday, March 9

At Savannah, Mo., in the O. K. Sale Barn. 25 big, black registered Mammoth jacks; all serviceable age. The smallest is 14½ hands, the balance up to 15½ hands. 2 Percheron stallions, one imported. Catalogs on request. Sale rain or shine.

G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Mo.



CLYDE GIRD, At the Farm.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM

Pure-bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. We offer a number of grand young bulls, serviceable age, all registered, from A. R. O. dams and sires. Choice pure-bred heifers, some with official records under three years of age. 200 excellent, high grade, heavy springing cows and heifers, well marked, in calf to purchased bulls, to freshen before April 1. Fresh cows on hand, heavy milkers. Heifer calves six to ten weeks old, 25¢-Bargains. Send draft for number wanted and we will express to you. Wire, write or phone us. We can please you. **GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.**



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 Feb. 25. 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. We marked better and bull calves, crates ready to ship, \$20 each. **LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jacks and Jennets

35 big Black Jacks and Jennets for sale. 36 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, 15 to 16 hands, standard. Young black ton Percheron stallions and mares. Extra quality. Also Jennets in foal. Mares in foal to 2400 pound horse. Reference, banks of Lawrence. 40 miles west of Kansas City.

Al E. Smith, R. 1, Lawrence, Kansas

HORSES.

Clydesdale Dispersion Herd Stallion; 3 reg. mares, bred; 3 stallion colts, one 2-year-old filly. **C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan.**

Imp. Percheron Stallion for sale: 9-yr-old, sound; coming 2-yr-old stallion, reg. in P.S.A. Avery 13-25 Gas Tractor for sale or trade for young stock. **Maya Bros., Wellsville, Kan.**

Imported and Home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa**

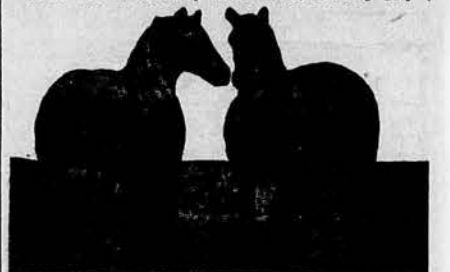
REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION TWO YRS. OLD; WT 1800; black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write **W. E. GIDEON, KENNETT, KAN.**

REGISTERED Percheron Stallions and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. **L. E. PIPE, 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. Bards in town. **M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.**

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, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, 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 tappy yearlings and several aged horses of extra weights and quality. **Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Manager.**

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

F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM

Pure-bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. We offer a number of grand young bulls, serviceable age, all registered, from A. R. O. dams and sires. Choice pure-bred heifers, some with official records under three years of age. 200 excellent, high grade, heavy springing cows and heifers, well marked, in calf to purchased bulls, to freshen before April 1. Fresh cows on hand, heavy milkers. Heifer calves six to ten weeks old, 25¢-Bargains. Send draft for number wanted and we will express to you. Wire, write or phone us. We can please you. **GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.**



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**

**58 Head of Registered 58
Stallions and Mares**

Percheron, Belgians and French Drafts from yearlings to 7 years old. I have rented my farm and am quitting farming. Must sell all my horses by March 1. Nothing reserved. All priced reasonably—the first buyer to come will get the bargain. I mean business and must sell my entire herd. Come and see me.

J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kansas.

YOUR 1250 LB. MARES

May win a prize of \$50 in gold. Send us no money but a picture (Kodak will do) of your 1250 lb. mare, or from 1100 to 1400 lbs. Give weight and height. You will either get the prize or a picture of the winners.

WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION

W. B. Carpenter, Sec'y.
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS**

29 black ton and 2200 pound 4 and 5 year olds, 44 black coming 3's, 41 black coming 2's. 28 registered mares for sale. 19 Belgian stallions. Just above Kansas City. 47 trains daily.

FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, N. 7, CHARITON, IOWA

Bishop Brothers Percheron Stallions

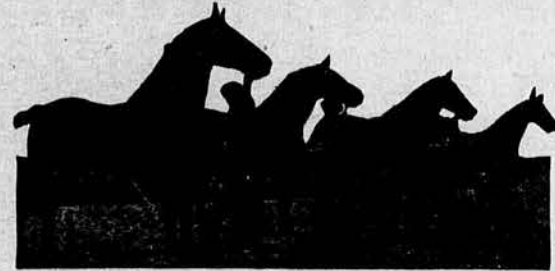
Our stallions are two and three year olds. Very large, drafty type, with conformation and QUALITY. Pasture grown, fed in outdoor lots with outdoor exercise; the kind that make good in the Stud. If you want a stallion see ours. Prices are right; barn in town.

Bishop Brothers, Box A, Towanda, Kansas

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.

**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. Milton, 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

**Healy's Big Dispersion
of Registered Stock**

At his farm joining

Hope, Kansas, Thursday, March 2

Percherons—Registered Black stallion, six years old. One team registered black mares, seven years old, weight 1700 each. One registered two-year-old black filly and one yearling filly. Bay registered mare, wt. 1700. 1 four-year-old black French Draft stallion.

Jacks—Two splendid jacks, one six-year-old and the other three years old. Heavy bone, 15 hands, wt. 1180 and 1000. Not dead heads but good performers and sure breeders. Bred by Mr. Healy and in service in his barns last season.

Holsteins—A choice lot of registered and high grade Holstein cows and heifers. **Duroc-Jerseys**—50 registered bred sows and gilts. Also three herd boars. The tried sows are my best herd sows and the gilts are of spring farrow and the tops and of good breeding.

Hampshires—Seven sows with litters at side sale day and 13 yearling gilts bred. All registered.

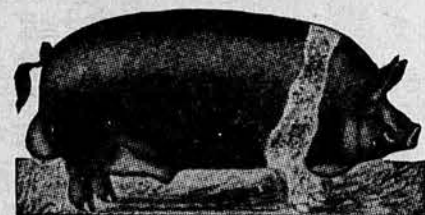
Standard Bred Horses—1 reg. five-year-old bay stallion. One span of mares, three and four years old, full sisters, well mated, registered, wt. 1100 each. Both in foal.

Mules, horses, 100 head of stock hogs, and other stock will be sold. Write for further information.

Address **JAS. B. HEALY, HOPE, KANSAS**

Auctioneers—Col. J. N. Burton, Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Col. W. C. Curphey.

Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

**PAULSEN'S
HAMPSHIRE SOW SALE**

Council Bluffs, Iowa

**WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 8**

55 Choice Sows and Gilts—55

A large number of our gilts are sired by Paulsen's Model, the \$800.00 Boar.

Sows and Gilts are bred to Buy Me, 1st prize at Nebraska State Fair and Cherokee Pattern, the 680-lb. yearling boar from the Sharp herd. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer.

C. P. Paulsen, Nora, Nebraska

Jack and Jennet Sale

Cameron, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 22



On the above date we will sell 40 head of Mammoth jacks and jennets, consisting of 30 tried jacks, some jennets in foal and some good young stock of both sexes that will double in value in one year. The jacks and jennets that are consigned to this sale represent as good blood as can be procured in Missouri and Kentucky, and will be sold under positive guarantee to be as represented. The offering represents such noted sires as Limestone Mammoth, Dr. McCord and Dr. Mudd. This sale affords unusual opportunity to buy the BEST. The catalogue will describe every animal listed and will be mailed to those who write for it.

Auctioneers: Col. P. M. Gross,
D. D. Deem and Thos. E. Deem.

J. E. PARK, CAMERON, MO.

**FARM AND
STOCK SALE**

I will sell at auction, Wednesday,
March 1, 1916, my 80 acre valley

Rosedale Dairy Farm

fully equipped for either Dairy or Beef cattle.

Also my entire herd of

Holstein Cattle

12 Registered Cows. My Herd Bull. 2 Registered Yearling Bulls and 2 Registered Calves. Also 25 head of high grades.

At the same sale G. P. Jones of Elco Hereford Farm will sell 10 head of registered yearling heifers, 10 head of high grade heifers, 3 young cows and herd bull 3 years old. All fine Hereford stock.

A. C. Jones, Olpe, Kan., Lyon Co.

Auctioneer—Col. Brady.

Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Poland China Bred Sows

At Auction in Sale Pavilion

Holton, Kans., Friday, Feb. 25

47 HEAD consisting of 10 tried sows, eight fall yearlings, seven March gilts, 20 May gilts and two herd boars.

The fall yearlings are by Blue Valley Buster by Blue Valley Gold Dust. The spring gilts are by Blue Valley Buster and A Kansas Wonder. The May gilts are bred for May farrow and the early gilts and other sows for March farrow. Everything is bred to the herd boars to the best advantage. Everything is immune with the double treatment and in fine condition. The tried sows are all coming two year old sows that have raised one litter each and will prove as attractive a lot of sows as go in a sale ring this winter. The herd boars are in their prime and sold only because Mr. Clemetson is laying out for a year to make improvements in his hog farm. Get the catalog at once. Address,

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kansas

Aucts.—Col. C. M. Scott; Col. Lum Pool. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Free hotel accommodations for breeders at the Bennett hotel in Holton (Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.)

EIGHTH ANNUAL JACK SALE

Higginsville, Mo., Monday, Mar. 6

25
Great
Jennets

Majority
in foal to
Dr. McCord

25

25 Highclass Regis-
tered Jacks 25



Every animal registered and guaranteed as represented. Catalogues will be ready February 15. If interested write for catalogue and come to the sale. You will not be disappointed, but highly pleased, as I am offering the best lot of jacks and jennets that I have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. They are the famous Dr. McCord strains and have been picked from the best strains of blood in Missouri and Kentucky. Every one is black with size and quality combined. You are urgently invited to come and inspect this stock and I know you will agree with me when I say it is the best lot I have ever offered for sale.

W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Missouri

C. H. HAY, Fieldman.

Kansas Herefords

to be sold at

Manhattan, Kansas

March 3, 1916

25 Bulls—22 Heifers—10 Cows

Consigned by

Wm. Acker, Vermillion
W. J. Brown, Fall River
C. G. Cochran & Sons, Plainville
Fred R. Cottrell, Irving
Drennan Bros., Blue Rapids
Henderson Bros., Alma
Howell Bros., Herkimer
Kansas State Agricultural Col.

Carl Miller, Belvue
C. F. Peterson, Parker
W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan
Jos. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids
J. B. Shields, Lost Springs
Albert E. Smith, Potwin
C. G. Steele, Barnes
S. W. Tilley, Irving

The animals in this sale have been carefully selected and are in good, thrifty condition. So many good herds have contributed that practically all the popular blood lines are represented.

**Prof. W. A. Cochel, Sale Mgr.
Manhattan, Kansas**

Auctioneers—Col. Fred Reppert, Col. L. R. Brady.

Kentucky Jacks at Private Sale

The firm of Saunders & Maggard, Poplar Plains, Ky., has shipped twenty head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they will be for sale privately at Welsh's Transfer Barn. This is a well bred load of jacks, including one imported jack, and they range in age from coming three to matured aged jacks; height from 14 to 16 hands. We will make prices reasonable, as we want to close them out in the next thirty days. Any one wanting a good jack will do well to call and see them. Barn two blocks from Santa Fe Depot, one block from Interurban. Come and see us.



Saunders & Maggard, Newton, Ks.

D. S. Engle & Sons Big Clean Up Stock Sale

At the farm of D. S. Engle, eight miles south of
Abilene, Kans., Thursday, February 24

HOLSTEINS: 16 cows and six heifers, all fresh now or to freshen by sale day. All of them bred to a registered male that is included in the sale. Also a few calves will be sold. This sale is a dispersion and everything goes without reserve.

Angus High Grade Steers: 25 choice high grade yearling steers, by a registered sire.

Also about 10 head of good high grade draft horses. Farm machinery, household goods, etc. Free lunch at noon. Free transportation for parties coming in on trains at Abilene to the farm and back. For further information address,

D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kansas

Aucts.—Jas. T. McCulloch, J. G. Engle. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

GUERNSEY CATTLE SALE

NEWLIN DAIRY FARM

Hutchinson, Kans., Thursday, March 2

Hourly Interurban Car—Wichita and Newton.

65 HEAD, consisting of 20 bred two-year-old heifers, a splendid lot of yearling heifers and heifer calves, a few high grade bull calves and one purebred Guernsey bull eight months old.

This offering has been raised here on farm near Hutchinson. They are from extra milking Iowa and Wisconsin cows; one carload costing \$200 each, and by our purebred sires, one purchased of Kansas State Agricultural College, the other of Wm. H. Jones, Waukesha, Wis. This is the choicest offering of Guernsey dairy cattle ever offered west of the Missouri River.

Ask the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Manhattan, Kan., or Secretary of Agriculture of Kansas about our Guernseys.

We are keeping the dams of this offering, 50 head, that produced in 1914 \$10,000 in milk and almost as much in 1915.

Here is the Place to Buy Richly Bred Grade Guernseys—the real dairy type and kind. Come and see their mothers and sires. Sale at farm 1 1/4 miles from end of Monroe Street car line. Parties from a distance met at car line. Phone 839. Write today for further particulars. Address

NEWLIN DAIRY, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Auctioneer—Jesse Langford.

Royal Scion Farm Duroc Dispersion Sale

Winfield, Kansas, Friday, February 25

**20 High Class Tried Herd Sows,
10 Choice Spring Gilts, 5 Spring Boars,
2 Herd Boars—**

Cherry Scion, by Cherry Chief,
Gano's Pride, by Col. Gano.

These sows and gilts are richly bred, 10 head are half sisters to Grand Master Col. II, three times grand champion of Oklahoma. The spring gilts are by Gano's Pride by Col. Gano, and out of a daughter of Freed's Col. and bred to Cherry Scion by Cherry Chief and out of a Proud Col. dam. A number are either by or bred to a good son of Graduate Col. I regret to part with many of these good sows and gilts which I had selected for herd sows and mated with these good herd boars which also go in the sale but failing health compels me to lighten my work, hence this dispersion. Help make a good home for these hogs. For catalog, address

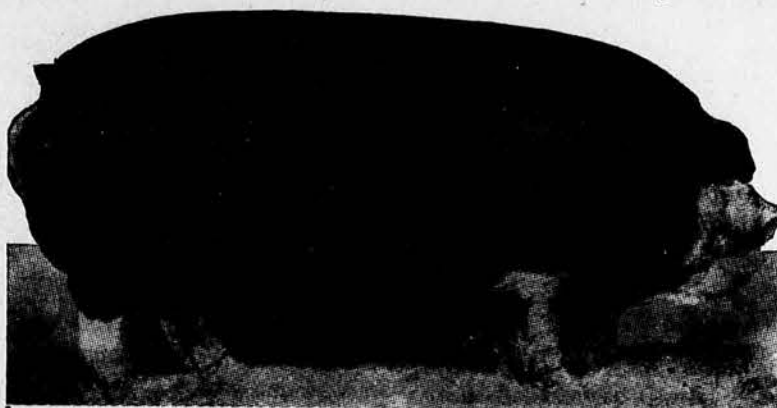
G. C. NORMAN, Winfield, Kan.

Erhart's Big Type Poland China Sale

Hutchinson State Fair Grounds
Hutchinson, Kansas, Saturday, February 26

55 Head

Consisting of
10 TRIED SOWS
20 FALL AND WINTER
YEARLING GILTS
20 CHOICE SPRING
GILTS
5 SUMMER BOARS



TYPICAL BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA SOW.

Prize Winners

And the Kind that
Produce Prize Winners

Sows and gilts sired by champions, out of champions and now safe in pig to a grand champion. More attractions than you are likely to see in any other sale this season.

The ten tried sows are by such sires as Blaine's Wonder, Major B. Hadley, Blaine's Last Hadley, Long John, Expansion Over and Giant Wonder by A Wonder. The gilts are by such sires as Missouri King, by Long King, the 1,200-pound Robidoux, Jumbo Hadley, Orphan Big Gun and the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. This great lot of sows and gilts are now safe in pig to The Grand Champion, Big Hadley Jr., and Columbus Defender, a grandson of the undefeated Columbus and himself second in class and second in futurity at Nebraska State Fair and first in class at Topeka State Fair, 1915.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS INCLUDE WHITE FACE QUEEN

The dam of our 1911 show herd, Miss Mayflower and Miss Mayflower 3rd, two 800-pound yearlings that won first and second in class at Oklahoma State Fair last year, an under year show gilt, also sell and many others too numerous to mention here. We are holding this sale at Hutchinson for the convenience of our patrons. Remember that hourly interurban car service is now on between Hutchinson and Wichita, Kan. Let us send you a catalog of this great offering. Send your name today. Address

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Jas. W. Sparks, John D. Snyder, Lafe Burger, Fred Groff and A. E. Kramer. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.
Notice—Attend Warkentin Percheron sale Feb. 24 and Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Feb. 25: both at Hutchinson.

Poland China Sow Sale

Burlington, Kansas
February 29, 1916



TRIED SOWS AND FALL YEARLINGS.

40 Selected Sows and Gilts

23 tried sows; 7 fall yearlings; 10 spring gilts.

The tried sows are by Master Hadley 2nd, Orange Wonder, Major Look and others of popular breeding. They are safe in pig to Big Tecumseh, Orange Wonder and Master Hadley 2nd. The fall gilts and spring gilts are by Master Hadley 2nd, Big Tecumseh and Orange Wonder.

Sale in new pavilion on the farm. Free conveyance to and from sale. Write for catalog.

E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kas.

Fieldman—C. H. Hay.

Dean's POLAND CHINA SALE

Dearborn, Mo.

Wednesday, March 1

50 Head 50

25 Spring Gilts 25

25 Tried Sows 25

An offering surpassing many and second to none in both size and breeding. A few samples, Lady Wonder 6th a 4-year-old by Mastodon Price, dam by Surprise Wonder 5th, farrowed in four litters 63 pigs, raising 9 to 11 in each litter. There will be several of her litter sisters just as good as she, only younger. All yearling sows carry the blood of both the noted A Wonders. The offering is bred to Smooth Black Bone, by Smooth Big Bone, Fred Sever's 1914 champion, dam by Chief Price Again 2nd and Big Bone Model, by Long Big Bone, litter mate to Sever's 1915 champion Black Big Bone, dam by Big Bob. Herd immune. Write for catalog.

C. H. HAY, Fieldman. Cols. P. M. GROSS & W. W. CARSON, Auct's.

Clarence Dean

Weston, Mo.

Remember sale at Dearborn on Interurban. Hour service.

Who Said Jacks? **VALLEY FARM**
 Two Days Big **LIMESTONE**
 Auction Sale at **LIMESTONE** March 7-8-1916



"Limestone Monarch 3254"
Monsees Up

100 Head of High Class Jacks and Jennets, Including Most of Our Panama-Pacific Exposition Show Herd
 Prize winning Champions, Grand Champions and herd headers. Jennets bred to World's Fair Grand Champion Orphan Boy 696 and Limestone Monarch 3254, Missouri State fair Grand Champion and Panama Pacific Exposition Reserve Champion. We guarantee this to be the best offering of the year. Nothing priced or sold privately after January 1. Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return each day. Write for fine illustrated catalog. Respectfully **L. M. MONSEES & SONS, Smithton, Pettis Co., Missouri**

Green's Big Annual LIVESTOCK SALE

— at STAR BARN in Town —

Kiowa, Kas., Monday, February 28

90 Head Including 12 jacks from coming 3 to mature age, ranging from 14½ to 15½ hands. One extra Kentucky bred herd jack, unusually good, weighing close to 1200 pounds.

7 Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares

One 6-year-old stallion, one 4-year-old and one high grade; three registered Percheron mares, two showing in foal to registered Percheron stallion; two long yearling Percheron fillies.

25 brood mares, most all showing in foal to good stallions.

15 work geldings 4 to 6 years old, 1200 to 1400 pounds.

30 young broke mules, mostly mares—the good kind.

TERMS—5 months time, 8% interest, 3% off for cash. For further particulars, write,

I. N. GREEN, Kiowa, Kansas.

Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, Pete Powelson, W. W. Campbell.
 Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Hereford and Poland China Sale

In Pavilion at

Norton, Kan., Saturday, March 4

35 Head of Big Type Poland China bred sows and gilts. The blood of Blue Valley Look, Panama Giant, and other noted big boars.

All Immune



6 Extra Choice Registered Hereford Bulls, and 5 high grade heifers. The bulls are sons of the great Principal 17th, bred by Mousel Bros.

All Choice



I am including some 800 pound sows. All stock selling in everyday clothes. Write for catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send bids to fieldmen in my care.

C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kansas

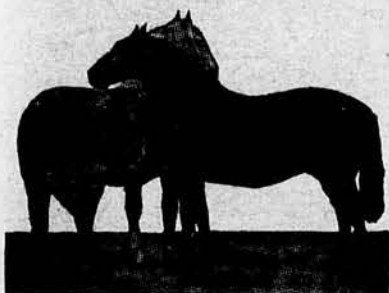
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct. Fieldmen: Jesse Johnson, J. W. Johnson.

PERCHERON STALLION AND MARE SALE

State Fair Grounds Pavilion

Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, February 24

Hourly Interurban Car—Wichita and Newton to Hutchinson and return.



Rich in the Blood of Casino.

THREE EXCELLENT HERD STALLIONS of unusual merit are included and to which the above mares are in foal. One, the imported Jacquemont 80287 (83797); Rex by Bosquet II 47268, a 2175 pound, 6 year old stallion, out of a daughter of Casino, and Klondike, a show type, ton son of the great Casino. **STRONG IN THE BLOOD OF CASINO.** Not only do these two herd stallions, one a son, the other a grandson of Casino, sell, but two daughters and several grandsons and granddaughters of this noted World's Fair winner also go in the sale. Included will be show prospects, big, handsome broad mares, including matched mare teams and a fine assortment of stallions from which to select.

THE WAR HAS STOPPED IMPORTATION

War ridden Belgium and France will need horses instead of having them to import. It will be up to America to do the importing. With no further importation to this country for at least a long time, the demands for good Percherons cannot help but grow. This offering is made up from the Percheron herds of C. B. Warkentin, Chas. Molzen and A. C. Tangeman, Newton, Harvey County, Kansas. Hourly interurban car from Wichita and Newton to Hutchinson and return. Write today for catalog. Address

C. B. WARKENTIN, Newton, Kansas

Auctioneers—J. D. Snyder, Lafe Burger, Boyd Newcom, Floyd Yocum, Jos. Wear. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Notice—Attend Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Feb. 25 and Erhart & Sons' Poland China Sale Feb. 26; both at Hutchinson.



37 Head of Strictly High Class Fashionable Bred Percherons—37 Head

14 Stallions, 23 Mares and Fillies,
9 Stallions of Serviceable Age,
15 Mares of Breeding Age and Most
All Showing Safe in Foal.
Included will be choice yearlings
and weanlings, both sex.

Carnot Percherons

AT GREGORY FARM

White Hall, Illinois

Tuesday, February 29

**40 Home Bred and Imported
Percherons Sell**

15 Stallions, two to five years old.

25 Mares all showing in foal. Included will be prize winners and show prospects, sons and daughters of and mares bred to the Grand Champion CARNOT.

A Splendid Assortment from Which to Select

Send your name today for illustrated catalog which gives a list of what Carnot has won and the winners he has sired. Address

W. S. Corsa,
White Hall, Illinois

Auctioneers—Carey M. Jones, John D. Snyder and Lloyd L. Seely. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

White Hall is only 60 miles north of St. Louis, one night's run from Kansas City.



BIG JACK SALE



Wednesday, March 15th

Warrensburg,
Missouri

**50
HEAD
50**



**25 Jacks
from one
to four
years old.**

**Every one
a black with
mealy points.**

Aristocrat, A Missouri State Fair Winner, and One of the Good Ones that go in this Sale.

They are the big heavy bodied, weighty kind with unexcelled bone and foot and stand from 15 to 16 hands standard. Not a matured jack in the offering under 15 hands standard. 25 fine big jennets, every one bred and showing. Every thing registered. Write for big illustrated catalog. Address

Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.

Col. R. L. Harriman, Auct. C. H. Hay, Fieldman

**Winners of more prizes at
Sedalia in 1915
than all others combined.**



Double Your Dollars Now!

Greatest Values In Our Eventful Career

Wire and Fencing Priced Low!

Barbed Wire Less Than 3c

New Galvanized heavy weight barbed wire put up on reels of about 100 lbs. 2 point barbs. Strong and well made for long service. Price per 100 lbs., \$3.10. Order by lot No. A-1-35.

Galvanized Barbed Wire, light weight, first grade and best made, put up in exactly 50 rods to the reel, 2 point barbs. Price per reel, \$1.75. Order by lot No. A-1-36. Best quality, painted barbed wire, per 100 lbs., \$2.50. Order by lot No. A-1-37.

Galvanized Fence Wire \$1.55

Smooth galvanized wire. Suitable for fences, also wire, grape vines and all purposes for which wire is generally used. Put up in rolls of 100 lbs. lengths ranging from 50 to 250 feet. This low price is for 100 pounds of our No. 12 gauge, the standard size mostly in demand. We have several sizes in stock. Order by lot No. A-1-37.

Galvanized Staples, 2 1/2c per lb.

Strong Fencing 15c

Here again our extensive operations and big deals enable us to quote heretofore unheard of low prices. Strong, heavy Fencing fortunately secured recently at our own price.

A splendid fencing for hogs and all general farm purposes. 36-inch, 7 line wires out on square mesh, stays 15 inches apart. High. Square mesh, stays 15 inches apart. Put up in rolls of 50, 100 and 200 rods. Order by lot No. A-1-38. Same as above, except stay spaced 6 inches, per rod, \$1.5c. Order by lot No. A-1-39. Staples for erection, 100 lbs., \$2.50. Order by lot No. A-1-34. Our wire catalog tells more.

4 1/2c Buys Harris Lawn Fence

Snap up this unusual bargain while the supply lasts. Beautify your home now at a big saving. Made of best galvanized wire, coated with metallic paint. Uprights No. 2, 3 and 4. Cable spaced 6 inches apart. Other heights proportionately low.



Down Go All Roofing Prices!

97c Buys Metal Roofing

Per Square Never before have been so splendidly equipped to supply best metal roofing, siding and ceilings at lowest prices. We have made better arrangements for this season than ever before to supply positively the best roofing bargains.

We can furnish Corrugated, V-Crimped, Standing Seam, Beaded Ceiling, all kinds of ornamental ceiling plates at lowest prices ever made. Painted sheets from 67c per square up.

40c Buys Ready Roofing

We recognize no competition on roofing! Our 40-acre plant contains gigantic stocks of dependable roofing of every kind at prices absolutely slaughtered. Our famous AJAX Brand Rubber Surface New Ready Roofing, put up two and three pieces to the roll, complete with nails and cement; 14 ply 40c; 1 ply 75c; 3 ply 85c; 5 ply 95c.

96c Buys Red or Gray Slate Roofing

Per Square Red or Gray Slate Roofing—2 and 3 pieces to square, \$1.10. Red or Gray Slate Coated Shingles, \$2.50 per square. We have other grades at proportionately low prices. Samples of every kind of roofing—free! Send for our Big Book of Roofing—free! All prices are F. O. B. Chicago; not freight prepaid. Write for

The Books Below Tell More

\$229 Buys a Car of New Lumber!

We are the undisputed Leaders in Lumber. In quality, quantity and low, "direct-to-you" prices, no one compares with us.

A whole car brand new lumber for only \$229.00! Every stick guaranteed up to grade. Immediate shipments. If you can't use a whole car, have your friends join you and save on freight. Send right now for our Lowest Wholesale DIRECT-TO-YOU Lumber Bargain Price List and get our freight prepaid price on every item of Lumber and Building Material before you buy!

To quickly introduce our mammoth new DIRECT-TO-YOU Lumber Manufacturing Plant at Jackson, Mississippi, we make this exceptional offer.

We do not require "cash with order," but give you privilege of inspection before you pay. Who expects to build a house, barn or any structure, send at once for our DIRECT-TO-YOU Lumber Price List, and take immediate advantage of these wonderfully low bargain prices. We have good lumber as low as 12.00 per thousand feet. Clear Yellow Pine Sash Mouldings, Casings, base Quarter Round, etc., can be shipped with above.

Send Us Your Lumber Bills For Our Low Freight Prepaid Prices

else will do this? We are not afraid of our material. So if you expect to build a house, barn or any structure, send at once for our DIRECT-TO-YOU Lumber Price List, and take immediate advantage of these wonderfully low bargain prices. We have good lumber as low as 12.00 per thousand feet. Clear Yellow Pine Sash Mouldings, Casings, base Quarter Round, etc., can be shipped with above.

Money Savings Multiplied By Our "Different Methods"

Never before, in our eventful career, have we been able to offer you such tremendous money saving opportunities. The countless thousands, of shrewd posted buyers, who are familiar with our original and different methods of purchasing, know the reason for this—but do YOU know why?

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