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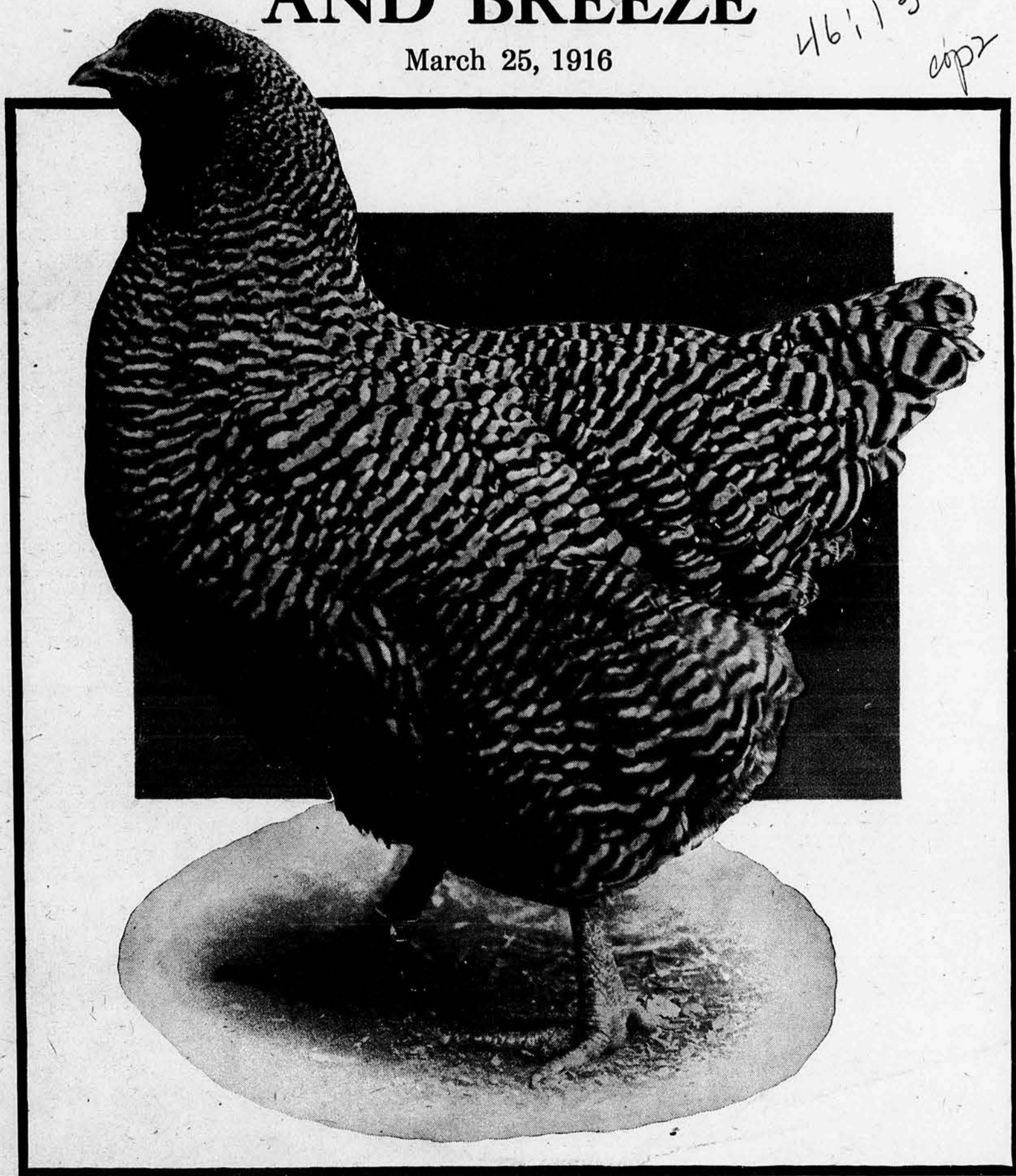
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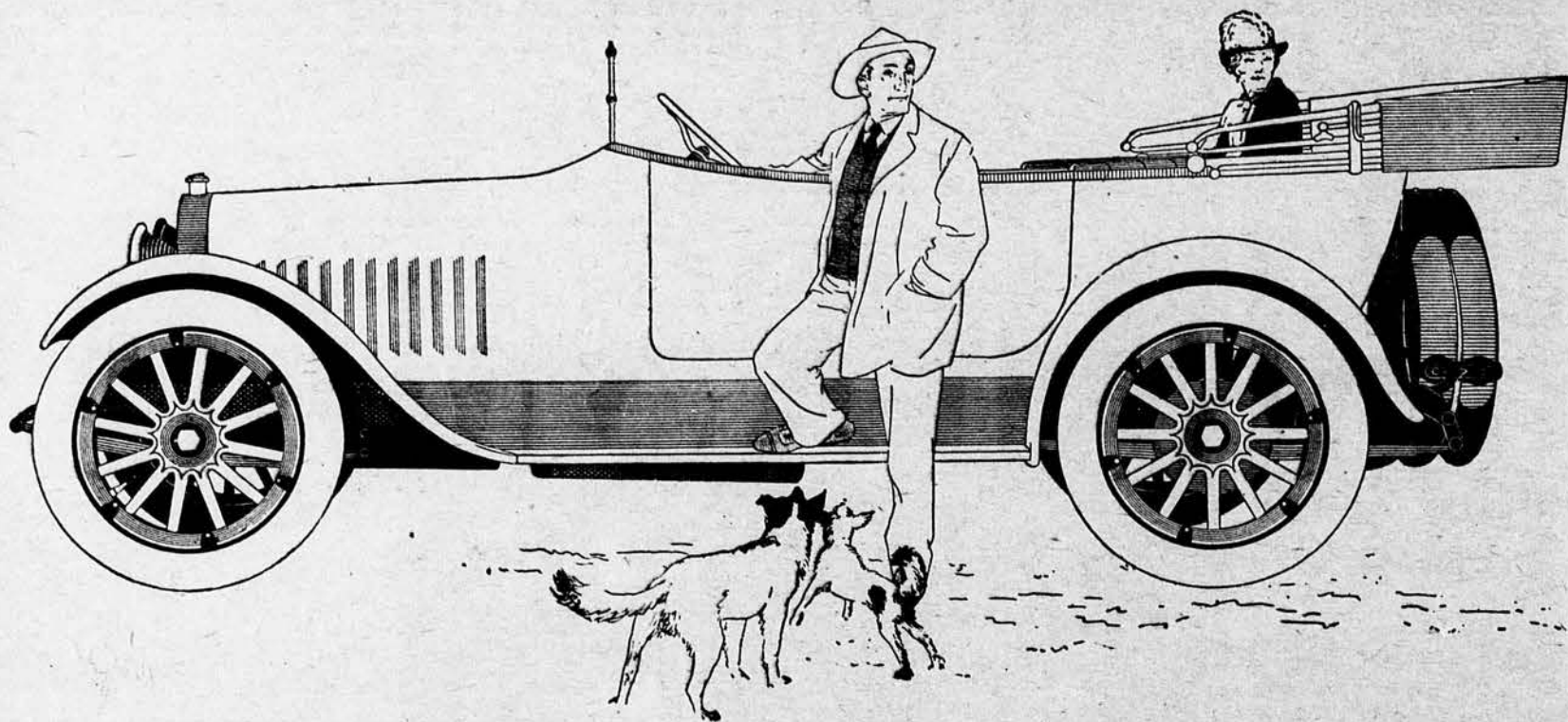
# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

March 25, 1916

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### A SENSIBLE CAR THAT ECONOMIZES AND ENDURES — THE 3400 R. P. M. CHALMERS — \$1050

The back-bone and mettle of a motor car, after all, can only be shown upon country roads.

The new 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers, by facing all kinds of conditions on all kinds of roads without whimper, apology, or flinching, has proved that she's got the stuff in her.

She has proved that she is no mere citified, boulevard performer; for no car on earth of her price or size has ever gone about its business everywhere with her energy, endurance, strength and spirit.

Her conquest of hills and rut-riven roads is the talk of every county-seat. She has climbed hills on high gear and pulled through country roads on "high," where conditions were so bad that the running boards dragged.

These are two of the reasons why the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers is such a sensible car for the farmer to buy. She does not boast of fantastic records of performance made by a tuned-up, doctored-up professional-driven car on the race-track. Her achievements have all been recorded with ordinary drivers at the wheel and ordinary roads beneath her tires.

Owners throughout the country have driven her over roads on which they admitted it was a shame to drive any car, and she has made amazingly good.

The 3400 revolutions per minute of her engine, recorded without skipping and with absolute safety, prove tremendous engine-strength and precision.

Long engine-life and high engine-speed have always been twin features of the most successful engines of all kinds. 3400 r. p. m. means long life because it reduces side-thrust of the crankshaft to the minimum. And side-thrust means wear and tear.

The 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers is a sturdy long-lived piece of machinery built not only to endure, but to economize.

You get 18 miles of light-footed going out of every gallon of gas. You add 1000 miles to the life of your tires because of the smooth velocity with which her engine delivers might.

The same throbless, fretless engine-action, whether you travel at the rate of 3 or 60 miles an hour, whether one or five are aboard, means riding comfort that springs, good leather and 9-inch cushions only partially explain—riding comfort that has never been dreamed of before in a \$1050 car.

Her pick-up responds with the same velvety obedience in the Dakotas as on Michigan Boulevard. She economizes with fuel over Kansas gumbo, just as on Fifth Avenue.

From every angle, you'll find the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers a sensible, practical, value-delivering car to own and drive.

Drop in and see her at your Chalmers dealer's the next time you go to town.

One look—one ride—and you'll realize why she's cast her spell over 100,000,000 Americans.



**Quality First**





# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 46  
Number 13

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 25, 1916

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## To the Acre—\$80

Walter Hays Grew Corn to that Tune Last Year,  
and Also Won \$15 to \$20 Prize Money

BY V. V. DETWILER

ONE ACRE produced \$79.71 worth of corn last year for Walter Hays. Walter is a 15-year-old Miami county boy, living near Osawatimie, Kan. He was entered in several corn contests last year, and won a number of honors. He took first prize in the county corn growing club of which he was a member. He entered a 10-ear sample of corn at the Hutchinson State Fair, and won first and sweepstakes; and he won second place in the Capper Boys' Acre Yield of Corn contest, conducted by the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

It cost Walter Hays \$17 to grow his acre of corn. He itemized it in this way: Plowing, harrowing, manuring, and other work of self and team, \$5.20; hoeing corn, \$2; planting acre of corn, 30 cents; cultivating acre of corn, self and team, \$2; work in gathering corn, \$4; rent of land, \$3; seed, 50 cents.

After all expenses were paid Walter had more than \$62 profit from his acre. This does not include prizes he won on corn exhibits, which amounted to between \$15 and \$20. If Walter Hays can show profits such as these, it will pay other boys to take up the same sort of work. Any farm boy who lives in a section of Kansas where corn is a profitable crop, should be able to make a start on a bank account by growing an acre of purebred corn, and selling the best of it for seed. The right sort of father will be glad to encourage an energetic son who has an ambition of this kind. The right sort of father always is delighted when his son begins to show a keen interest in the opportunities of the farm.

The yield on Walter Hays's acre was 58 bushels. About 20 bushels of seed was selected from this. At the time of gathering he valued the market corn at 50 cents a bushel, and the seed corn at \$3 a bushel. When it came to selling it he received a little more than that. Some of the seed sold for \$5 a bushel, and the market price of corn went up about 15 cents a bushel.

He plowed his plat of ground 7 inches deep, March 16, 1915. Then he double disked and harrowed it to conserve the moisture. Before planting time it was double harrowed again. The corn was planted April 19.

"We had Boone County White corn on our farm," says Walter, "but I wanted Reid's Yellow Dent because it matures earlier. I bought my corn from a Mr. Woods who lives 15 miles from my home, paying him \$2.50 a bushel for extra good, select seed."

"I tested my seed corn with a rag doll tester,

early in the spring. I took a piece of muslin and marked it off into 2-inch squares, which I numbered. The ears of corn to be tested were numbered to correspond with the squares. Six kernels were taken from every ear, and placed in the squares corresponding with the numbers on the ears. The kernels were taken from different parts of the ears, for one side of the ear may be injured and the other side uninjured. I folded the muslin carefully so as not to disturb the kernels, and rolled it up and tied a string at each end so that the kernels would be held in their proper places.

After getting my doll ready I placed it in a bucket of lukewarm water for 1 hour. After removing it from the water I wrapped a heavy cloth around it and left it for three days in a room with a temperature of about 70 degrees. On the third day I removed the heavy cloth, dipped the doll, and wrapped it up again. On the seventh day I unwrapped it and found that I had two bad ears. One was dead, and the other was weak."

A plat of upland alfalfa ground that had been in alfalfa for four years was chosen for the acre of corn grown by Walter Hays. This location was decided on because there would be no danger that the acre of corn would mix with the other corn grown on the farm. This alfalfa field had been used for a hog pasture for a number of years before it was seeded to alfalfa.

"The stand was perfect at first, but the cutworms cut off about 10 to 15 per cent of the stalks," said Walter in telling about the care of his little field. "I did not do anything to stop the work of the cutworms, and I do not know what became of them. It was only for a short time that they bothered my corn. I noticed a great number of old chinch bugs on the corn at one time, and they also disappeared."

"I harrowed the plat just before the corn came thru the ground. My deepest cultivation was the first one, and I cultivated as close as I could to the corn. I cultivated it three more times. After it was silked and tasseled I went through it twice with a 14-tooth garden harrow, and hoed it once."

"I selected my corn for the Hutchinson State Fair, September 10. Winning first in Miami county entitled me to the trip with all expenses paid. It was impossible for me to go, so my older brother, Clyde, went in my place. I won first and sweepstakes at the Hutchinson State Fair. This was \$15."

The ear-to-the-row test was used on 15 rows of Walter's corn. Each of these rows was planted from a separate ear of corn, and the product of each row was kept separate.

"I am a believer in the ear to the row test," says Walter, "because the ears run more to type. Some of my rows were entirely dry two weeks before the other rows. The early maturing rows made the heaviest yield. The best row made a yield of three times as much as the lowest row."

After seed corn is harvested it should be stored in the ear, and should receive special attention. It never should be stored in the corn crib with the bulk of the corn used for feeding. At the time of harvesting, an ear of corn contains a considerable amount of moisture. In this condition it is very susceptible to injury, and if precautions are not taken to lower the amount of moisture its germinating power will be reduced. It may mold, ferment, or sprout from overheating, and in cold weather there is danger that it may freeze. Seed ears should be stored in

a dry place of moderate temperature, which is well ventilated. The ears should be placed on some sort of rack, to insure the free circulation of air around every ear. Where small quantities of ears are to be stored a convenient arrangement can be made by sticking the ears on nails driven through a board.

The 20 bushels of seed corn selected by Walter Hays was placed immediately over the driveway of the granary on No. 10 finishing nails. This insured thorough drying, and his seed should test out well.

The average production of corn to the acre in Kansas lacks a great deal of being as much as it is possible to make it. Improvement of the quality of seed is the least expensive method of increasing the yield. Every spring there is a scarcity of first class seed corn. Comparatively few persons realize the great loss to themselves and to the country due to planting inferior seed. A full stand of plants may be obtained from inferior seed, but the yield will not be the best possible.

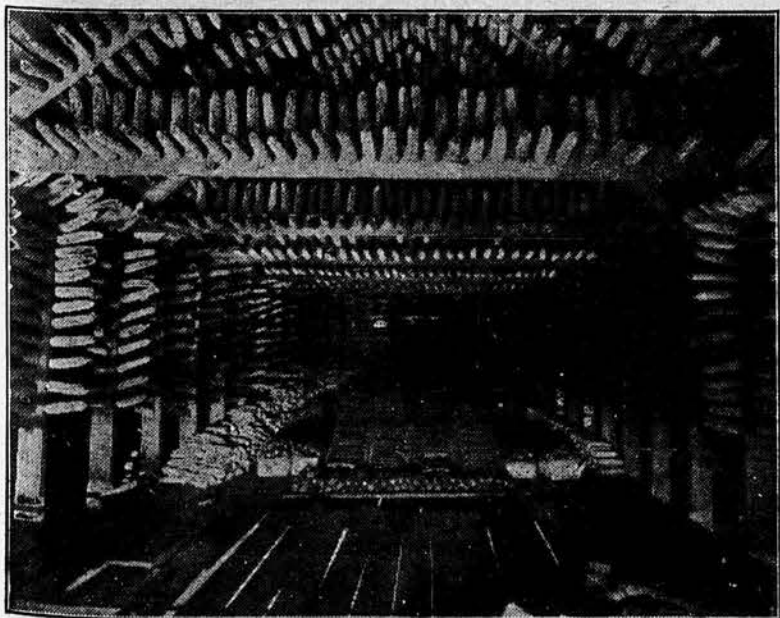
Seed corn should be bought in the ear. In this way the purchaser has a better opportunity to give the corn a close examination. The germinating power of every ear should be tested, so that the ears having low vitality may be discarded. The person who purchases seed corn on the ear for the first time, may be disappointed with its appearance. He is inclined to expect corn of show type and quality. He should remember that it takes better corn to make a good appearance on the cob, than it does shelled.

It is a good plan to do as Walter Hays did, buy the seed from a reliable local man. There should be a great deal more to seed corn selection than simply selecting the nice looking ears. It is worth while to pay more, and buy from a man who takes the trouble to do the work properly. The best time to gather seed corn is just after the crop is mature, and before the general harvest begins. Good seed ears should come from strong, well developed plants of moderate height. The stalk should be strong and thick at the base, and taper gradually toward the top. There should be an abundant supply of leaf surface, and the ear should be at a convenient height.

Each ear should closely approach perfect development, and yet meet the other qualifications of your ideal. Accordingly it should be cylindrical, or nearly so. The length should be from 8 to 10½ inches, depending upon the variety, and the circumference just below the middle should be three-quarters of the length. The rows should be straight, and number not less than 16. The kernels should be wedge shaped and uniform in size, shape and depth. The sides of the kernels should touch well up toward the crown.

To be first class, seed corn must meet three requirements, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. It must be well adapted to the seasonal and soil conditions where it is to be planted. It should be grown on productive plants of a productive variety. The corn should be well matured, and preserved from ripening time until planting time in a manner that will retain its full vigor.

The growing of seed corn is mighty interesting work. There are many "fine points" to learn about it, and every boy who takes up the work should get acquainted with the best corn growers in his part of the country. Every one of them will be glad to explain things that he has learned by years of experience. Walter Hays admits that he is proud of his results last year, and that he hopes to do even better this year. Follow Walter's example and get into the game with lots of "pep."



As Soon as Walter Hays Gathered His Seed Corn He Put It Above the Granary Driveway on Finishing Nails.



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.

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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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T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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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

## It Sounds Like a Bluff

The "Lokal Anzeizer," is supposed to be the official paper of Germany. In a recent issue it is quoted as saying, after commenting on the terms Germany is willing to offer the allies which offer they have shown no disposition to accept, that "everyone has concluded that the leaders in the enemy camp lack all vision of the attainable, all understanding of the hard, immutable facts which already had developed and have since that time only accumulated in greater extent. The Chancellor left no doubt that if his honorable wish to avoid senseless blood letting should prove futile we were determined to double our energies in order to open the blindest of our enemies' eyes."

That seems to be such a transparent bluff that it is surprising that the editor of the "Anzeizer" should expect any of the allies to take it seriously. Does he expect that any person will believe that Germany has just been fooling up to this time and now she is about to begin this thing in earnest?

That is not Germany's way. It was her policy and a correct policy from her standpoint, to strike quick and with all the power she possessed. That was exactly what she did and apparently it almost won at the beginning. It is simply vaporing foolishness for this editor to talk about Germany doubling her efforts. She has had a wonderful fighting machine and her armies have done wonders. They have fought with a desperate bravery never exceeded, but they have already done the best that was in them to do. Perhaps the estimate of the losses in the month of desperate fighting around Verdun has been exaggerated, but they certainly have been fearful, perhaps beyond precedent. The French say the Germans have lost in killed and wounded since the battles about Verdun commenced, 1/4 million men. Possibly the actual losses have not been more than half that amount, but at that the loss of 125,000 of her bravest and best seasoned troops must weaken Germany.

Up to now the Germans have done very little bluffing but it seems to me that one can read between the lines that this editor does not believe what he says. His editorial is principally for home consumption to bolster up the courage of the German soldiers who must be somewhat disheartened by what they have accomplished. They have poured out their blood like water about Verdun but after all they have only succeeded in taking a few miles of trenches and the real objective is apparently less likely to be attained than it was a month ago. Then while the French kept up a brave front it was easy to see that they almost expected, at least feared that Verdun and all the fortresses surrounding it would fall before the furious assaults of the army of the Crown Prince. They were then saying that the loss of Verdun would not be such a serious matter after all; that behind it were rows and rows of well constructed trenches which would have to be taken before Paris was in any serious danger. That meant that they rather anticipated the fall of Verdun. At present they do not believe that Verdun will be taken. They confidently believe that the German attack has spent its force. Maybe they are mistaken. Maybe the Germans are just resting up for another desperate attack but it is hardly possible that the next attack can be made with greater force and fury or be more effective than the attacks which have been made during the past month.

The editorial reads like the utterance of a man who in his heart believes that victory for his nation is impossible but who hopes to gain something by putting up a bold front and threatening the enemy with what he and his fellows will do to him if he doesn't quit.

## War With Mexico

The trouble with the Mexican bandits, which has resulted in sending a considerable part of our regular army into Mexico, revives interest in the war with Mexico which started 70 years ago May 13. That was the date of the formal declaration of war, but the fighting had really begun several months before. Some of the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze may be interested in knowing just how that war did start and what we gained as a result.

Texas was originally claimed by the United States as part of the Louisiana purchase but when Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain, as a part

of the treaty with Spain, this government gave up all claim to Texas and it became a part of Mexico. In 1821 Mexico declared its independence from Spain and two years later became an independent republic with Texas as part of its territory.

About the time that Mexico undertook to go into business for itself Moses Austin secured a large land grant in what is now Texas but died before he had time to found his settlement on his grant and his son, Stephen Austin, took up the work and began the settlement his father had planned in 1821. A large colony of Americans chiefly from the Southern states settled on this and other grants. They were slave holders and brought their slaves with them. In 1829 Mexico passed a law freeing all slaves in Mexico. The southerners who had settled in Texas refused to abide by this law and in 1836 rebelled and set up a government of their own. Santa Anna, president of the Mexican republic, led an army into Texas to put down the rebellion but was defeated by the Texans led by Sam Houston at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. A little later Houston was chosen as the first president of the republic of Texas which in 1837 applied for admission to the Union as a slave state. The admission was defeated at that time by the senators from the free states of the North and for almost 10 years Texas remained an independent republic.

In December 1845, Texas was annexed as a slave state. The immediate cause or pretext for the Mexican war was a dispute over the Texas boundary. The Mexican authorities claimed that the Nececes river was the southern boundary of Texas, as it was when Texas formed a state in the Mexican republic. Texas claimed that its southern boundary was the Rio Grande River. Mexico probably was right in this contention but the authorities at Washington had determined to take the territory in dispute and sent General Zachary Taylor to occupy the disputed land with a force of regulars. Mexico sent an army to defend the territory and a fight occurred between a force of Mexicans and a detachment of United States troops under Captain Thornton. Thornton's small force was defeated and captured. President Polk immediately declared that Mexico had invaded the territory of the United States and congress was asked to declare war. This congress proceeded to do with considerable promptness altho not without opposition from the members from the free states. War was declared May 13, 1846. Congress appropriated 10 million dollars for war purposes and passed an act authorizing the calling for a volunteer army of not to exceed 50,000 men.

The war lasted for nearly two years and during that time the Mexicans did not win a single battle altho in some of the fights they outnumbered the United States troops four to one. This was particularly true at the battle of Buena Vista where General Zachary Taylor with a force of 5,000 men defeated the army led by Santa Anna numbering 20,000. It should, however, be said for the Mexicans that they were poorly armed, poorly fed and poorly drilled. As a result of the Mexican War we acquired from Mexico the territory which now comprises the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico in addition to Texas; also a considerable part of the territory included in Colorado and a small part of Wyoming.

By the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, signed February 2, 1848, which may be called the official ending of the war, we acquired the territory above mentioned and agreed in return to pay Mexico 15 million dollars and assume the debt claimed by certain American citizens against Mexico, amounting in all to \$3,250,000. Some four or five years afterward there arose another boundary dispute between Mexico and the United States which resulted in what was known as the Gadsden purchase, negotiated by James Gadsden, our minister to Mexico. By the terms of this purchase we acquired 47,330 square miles of territory lying between the Gila River and the present boundary of Mexico for the sum of 10 million dollars.

The war with Mexico was a deliberately planned scheme to acquire more slave territory, but the eventual result of that war was good. It resulted in adding a vast territory to the United States out of which has been carved a number of prosperous and progressive states. If that territory had remained a part of Mexico it would today have been little more than an almost uninhabited wilderness. It probably would have been a blessing if while

the United States was about it in 1848, we had taken over all of Mexico.

It may also be said that we paid Mexico all the territory was worth at that time but undoubtedly the impression has been cultivated in the Mexican mind that their fathers were robbed by the United States.

## Immigration

I ask you to give me a few points on the following pro and con:

1. Immigration in general; the benefits of it.
2. Immigration to the South especially to Louisiana and Mississippi.

L. A. W.

One thing is certain; you have laid out a large contract for me. Whether immigration is a benefit or a detriment to this country in my judgment depends entirely on the kind of immigrants. I never knew of a country being worse off for having industrious, peaceful, honest and law abiding citizens move into it. On the other hand the coming of even one immoral, turbulent and dishonest person is a decided detriment to any community. The migration to this country from northern Europe has been of great advantage to it as a rule, and the migration from Southern Europe has not been so detrimental as a good many persons would have us believe.

My personal knowledge of Louisiana and Mississippi is very limited. I once passed through Mississippi on a railroad train, and have never been inside the boundaries of Louisiana, so it would be rather presumptuous on my part to say what is good for those states. My impression, gathered from reading and conversations with persons who live or have lived in those states, is that it would be a great benefit to them if a few hundred thousand and industrious Swedes and Norwegians and also a few hundred thousand farmers from Northern Italy and Austria should come over and settle there. Some of the best farmers in Europe are found in Northern Italy and Austria.

My impression of the South is that it is still suffering, especially in an agricultural way, from the effects of slavery. Slavery degraded labor. The white man regarded work as the business of a slave and labored only when compelled to do so by necessity, and then only so much as was necessary to enable him to live. This poor white was regarded with contempt by the slaveholding class and probably is still so regarded by those who once were slave owners. Slavery naturally made the slave improvident and inefficient. Why should the slave have been anything else? All he got out of it was a living and a mighty poor one at that. Why then should he be anything but shiftless?

The abolishing of slavery has not changed the disposition of the white land owners; they still shun work. While there has been advancement among the negro people it is no doubt true that a great deal of the negro labor is still shiftless and inefficient. What I should think the South needs is an influx of laborers and farmers who will introduce different methods. Such states as Louisiana and Mississippi ought to be greatly benefited by that kind of immigration.

## International Agreements

The discouraging feature of the talk for great armament and a vast navy is that it does not seem to be accompanied by any suggestion that it is at least worth while to try to get the nations together after the close of the present war and secure just a commonsense agreement to disarm.

It is perfectly plain that if these nations will all reduce their military establishments to the basis of what is perhaps actually necessary for internal police protection and their navies to a few revenue cutters for police protection against smugglers and the prevention of undesirable immigration perhaps, that all of them would be infinitely safer from war and invasion than they are at present. Is it not at least reasonable to suppose that at the end of this bloody strife their minds will be open to a suggestion of that kind and would not the United States be in a better position to make the suggestion if we were not ourselves entering on a program of military preparedness vastly greater than we have ever had in all our history, and if the preparedist advocates have their way greater than any other nation ever had? It is proposed by Senator Chamberlain to have a first line army of not less than 800,000 men, which is a little more than Germany had prior to the outbreak of the present war. It is true that Ger-



many also had compulsory military service and all of her men of military age were either in the first, second, or third reserve, but her first line reserve was only about 800,000 men. And if the preparedist advocates have their way we will also follow in the steps of Germany by adopting compulsory military service. In other words we will be as military a nation as Germany.

Do you think we can say with good grace to those nations: "Disarm, gentlemen and be peaceable," when we, the greatest commercial nation in the world, will be arming to the teeth? Will they take our suggestion of disarmament seriously?

Will they not say to us: "You want us to disarm so that you may be in position to control the commerce of the world." And will not the next logical step for them to take after reaching that conclusion be to get together themselves to oppose us and our commercial designs?

Neither is it either impossible, or even improbable that under such a condition these nations would unite. They will not unite unless they conclude that all of them are menaced by some other and greater power than any one of them. It was the fear of Germany with its military preparedness which drove together the nations of France and Great Britain and Russia. France and England have been hereditary enemies for centuries and both of them have really nothing in common with Russia, but the fear of Germany with its increasing military power finally drove all of them together for a common defense. If Germany had remained on a peace basis, or had been content with a modest sized army the fear of the surrounding nations would not have been excited and a coalition between them would have been impossible, but the naturally peace loving Germans listened to the military preparedist class and were persuaded to believe that their only safety lay in the extreme of militarism. So Germany prepared. She certainly did a thoro job of it, too. The result has been to unite the other great nations of Europe against her and apparently the best she can now hope for is that she may pull them down with her in a common ruin.

Are we to follow the same fallacious policy? Are we to adopt a policy which will in turn make us the most feared nation and finally unite against us not only the nations of Europe but Japan as well? If we stop with only such preparation as may seem necessary for defense against a possible tho not a probable invasion; if our military equipment is of a character that will make it manifestly impossible for us to undertake a war of conquest for either commercial or any other reason, we will be in a position to say to the warring nations: "Let us all have peace." And they will believe that we mean what we say because our actions will indicate we believe in peace.

### A Chance to Save \$5,000

For the young man who thinks it is a manly thing to spend money freely, and who sneers at the thrifty person as "stingy" and "mean," here are a few facts that he may digest with profit.

Sixty-six of every 100 persons dying in this country have absolutely no estate; they die penniless. Of the remaining 34 persons, 25 never accumulate more than \$1,300 in their lifetime, and die with less than that. Only nine persons in 100 have more than \$5,000 when they die.

Only 2 per cent of the whole population may be classed as "well-to-do." The other 98 per cent of the people of this country have only their wages from day to day, or are dependent upon relatives or upon charity. Of every 100 persons who reach the age of 65, no fewer than 97 are partly or wholly dependent upon relatives, friends or charity for food, clothing and shelter.

These figures are not mere estimates. They are taken from the government census statistics and are arranged and given out by the president of the American Society for Thrift, a society organized by some representative business men who see a real danger to our nation in the American tendency to wastefulness.

It will be seen from these figures that thrift is a virtue that needs to be taught to young people. The boy who squanders his youth in riotous living, expecting chance or luck to bring him a fortune later in life, should scan these figures and learn that he has just nine chances in 100 to ever accumulate \$5,000 or more, and that if he is to be one of the fortunate ones he must begin early to save.—Kansas City Star.

And the only remedy the writer of this editorial has to offer for this deplorable condition is that the wage earners of this country should save their wages. The inference to be taken from the article is that 66 persons out of every hundred in the United States have wasted their substance in riotous living and therefore old age finds them poverty stricken and helpless, dependent for food, clothing and shelter on the generosity of relatives and friends or the cold charity of the general public.

And what are the average earnings of these 66 persons in every hundred whom the Star would have us believe have wasted their earnings in reckless extravagance if not in riotous living? According to the last census the average earnings of all the wage workers in the various lines of manufacture in the United States, including well paid and poorly paid was a trifle more than \$466 per annum; a little more than \$39 a month. That included the 34 more prosperous wage earners who in the course of a life time had managed to save \$1,300. Presumably the 66 got less than the average, perhaps somewhere around \$250 per annum on the average.

Does it occur to the Star writer that the wage earners who get less than \$40 a month, on the average, out of which they must clothe and feed themselves and their families, do not have a great opportunity for "riotous living"?

And suppose that these wage earners shall heed this advice of these "representative business men"

what are they to do with their savings? I presume the advice would be to put the savings into the banks. But the banks can only make money by lending the savings at a higher rate of interest than they pay the wage earners. And to whom will they lend these savings? Perhaps to the wage earners themselves or if not, to those who employ the wage earners.

But if the employers of labor borrow the savings at a rate of interest substantially in advance of that paid the wage earners by the banks, in order to recoup themselves, they must advance the price of the manufactured products sufficiently to pay themselves back the interest paid the banks. And who will buy the products?

The 66 per cent must buy the greater part of the product and they then finally pay back the interest they receive on their own savings plus the added interest paid the banks by their employers for the use of their own money.

So the fatal circle is completed and the wage earner is likely to find his last state worse than his first. But if the wage earner saves his wages he must do so by reducing his purchases and if he reduces his purchases he curtails the manufactured output and by reducing the manufactured output curtails the demand for labor, for it stands to reason that the manufacturer is not going to manufacture goods which he cannot sell. Here again the wage earner finds by following the advice of the people who are urging him to save his wages that he has either put himself out of a job or at least by reducing the demand for labor has increased the number of idle men who are forced either to beg or take work at such wages as they can get.

But assuming that there will continue to be employment at the present average rate of wages ought any man to be asked to keep a family and lay by money on an average wage of \$39 a month? If he does he must reduce his scale of living below that on which any self-respecting American citizen ought to be expected to live.

At the present cost of living no man can properly clothe, shelter, feed and educate an average sized family on \$39 a month. I will venture the assertion that the man who wrote that editorial, if he has a family, does not get thro the average month for less than five times \$39 a month, and he and his family will not indulge in many society functions at that.

It makes me weary to hear and read this talk about the extravagance of the wage earners of this country. Some of them no doubt are extravagant. The fact is that under our system the wage earner has to be wasteful in his expenditures. The so-called cheap goods are in fact the most expensive comparatively speaking, but the wage earner is compelled to buy that kind. He buys his groceries and his fuel in small quantities because he is not able at any one time to command the price necessary to buy in large quantities and as a consequence he pays more for what he buys than the well to do citizen who is able to buy in large quantities and get the reduced rate that goes with the larger purchase. The purchaser of sugar who buys a dollar's worth at a time gets it at from 10 to 12 per cent less than if he buys it by the single pound.

I maintain that the working man has a right to sufficient wages to keep him and his family in comfort. If he sends his children to school is he to be blamed for wanting to see them neatly dressed so that they will present as good an appearance as the children of the banker?

Is not the man who works in the shop or on the farm doing as useful work as the man who lends money which other people have earned? If so isn't he entitled to live as well?

I have noticed that the recommendation that the working people save their wages always comes from people who themselves insist on pay for their services many times in excess of the average wages of the people they virtuously upbraid for their extravagance. Do they propose to set the example of quiet living? Are they willing to get down and live on the plane they wish the working people to live upon? No. The saving must be done by those who are compelled by necessity to live in the plainest way and who get none of the luxuries of life.

An economic system which results in 66 per cent of the people reaching the winter of age in such a state of poverty that they are wholly dependent on charity for food and raiment and shelter is so wrong that a change is imperative. A system which results in 97 out of every 100 persons being dependent either in whole or in part on the generosity of friends or relatives or on public charity for food, clothing and shelter is a defective system. Such a percentage of poverty cannot be accounted for on the theory that 97 persons out of every 100 are wasteful or indolent.

Neither is it true, as we all know from observation, that the few who accumulate a large amount of property are those who are most industrious and saving. If that were true there would be little reason for criticism, for that would indicate that each prospered in proportion to what he deserves.

We know that many of those who make up the 2 per cent of the well to do and very rich, never rendered any real service to society. In some cases they have profited by successful speculations, in other words have been fortunate gamblers, and in other cases they have been the beneficiaries of special privileges from which they reaped a rich harvest of gain. No doubt there are many men in the United States who are idle from choice rather than from necessity, and many others who are extravagant or who waste their earnings in foolish invest-

ments. But there are not 66 out of 100 of that kind and neither can it be said that out of every 100 persons in this rich and favored land there are 91 who have in a life time accumulated only the small sum of \$1,350 for the reason that they all wasted their earnings in riotous living or extravagances.

### From Dakota

I subscribed as an experiment and do not find the paper as a whole applicable to Dakota conditions, and I do not approve of your stand on war munitions and preparedness. If it is wrong to manufacture war supplies, it certainly is equally wrong to raise grain and cattle to sell to the belligerent nations and if the last is allowable, then the first is also. Certainly the Germans have no right to object as they have heretofore built up a large business in supplying any nation that wanted them with munitions of war. Most of the arms used by the Spanish during the Spanish-American war were supplied by Germany but I don't think we objected or could have done so. In your last issue Tom McNeal succeeds with no effort at all in demonstrating how little he knows by his article comparing the armies of the United States with the army of Brazil. He says that Brazil has an army of only 20,000 and is secure while we are wildly excited by fear of a conquest tho we have a much larger army. If he had used his brains instead of his mouth he would have learned that the population of Brazil is about 15 million and if we had as large an army in proportion we would have 200,000 men, which is more than Secretary Garrison asked for.

As for your self righteous remark that selfishness is a prime motive with many "preparedness" advocates but that it cannot be urged against those who oppose it; how about the Ford party? Were not the members of that party as selfish as any people ever heard of with their sponging on Mr. Ford, asking him to pay for new dresses, suits and hotel bills for several of the party? And everybody knows that Carnegie pays the bills for several of the peace societies. It is likely that if the pacifists paid their own expenses there would not be so many of them.

Houghton, S. D. H. S. CRONYN.  
Mr. Cronyn has the fault of 2 good many people who write without knowing what they are writing about. He assumes that I have taken positions which I have never taken. I have never contended that the manufacturers of this country do not have the right to manufacture and sell guns and munitions of war. Neither have I favored a law forbidding the selling of such guns and munitions to the allies. I have said that I would like to see this government establish the policy of refusing to sell arms and munitions to any foreign country, but a law forbidding the sale of arms and munitions to the belligerent nations, which would in effect be the forbidding of the sale to the allies alone would be useless and even harmful, because it would result in selling the munitions to some other neutral country and from there they would be shipped to the belligerents.

Neither have I any doubt that Germany, or rather the great Krupp manufacturing plant, has sold arms wherever it could get a market previous to the present war. Of course it is fully occupied now in supplying the German armies. I have no doubt either that at this very time German soldiers are being killed by guns which were made in Germany. So I have no argument with Mr. Cronyn on that point. Neither have I any apologies to make for the actions of part of the members of the Ford peace party. I am not even a defender of the Ford plan. I always thought it utterly foolish and impractical. All I have ever said for Mr. Ford was that he was entitled to credit for at least making an effort, however futile it might be to stop the war.

And now a word in regard to Brazil. Here Mr. Cronyn misses the point entirely. I will not write abusively about him as he does about me, because calling names is not argument and only indicates an absence of argument. It happens that I was informed concerning the population of Brazil, which evidently Mr. Cronyn is not, as the population of that republic is 20 million instead of 15 million. However that has nothing to do with the argument. The advocates of great military preparedness insist that the only way in which any nation can preserve itself from invasion is by being prepared to repel any foe. They say that whenever any nation decides that it is to its interest to invade another nation it will find some pretext for doing so. They say that the reason the United States is to be invaded by some foreign power is because of our great riches and natural resources which the warring nations will need in their business.

Now if that argument is well taken Brazil is certainly a much easier mark than the United States. It has a greater territory than the United States and it has almost incomparable natural riches. Here is the place for the European nations to recoup themselves for their great losses. Brazil has no navy worth mentioning and only a trifling army. Undoubtedly an invading force might be landed there by a country like Great Britain or Germany if they had no other business on hand demanding their immediate and entire attention. Brazil is a rich, juicy plum ready to be shaken down and appropriated. But none of the people who are hysterically demanding as big a navy or bigger than any other navy in the world, and as big a standing army as that of any other nation, seem to see the frightful condition of unpreparedness of Brazil.

The fact that Brazil has as large a standing army in proportion to her wealth and population as this country has nothing to do with the question. If the argument of the "preparedists" is sound then Brazil is certain to be invaded, for the reason that she offers the most tempting bait of any country in the world perhaps. She has great riches and almost no military preparation. And yet if any "preparedist" really believes that Brazil is in any danger of invasion he has never, so far as I know, mentioned the fact.

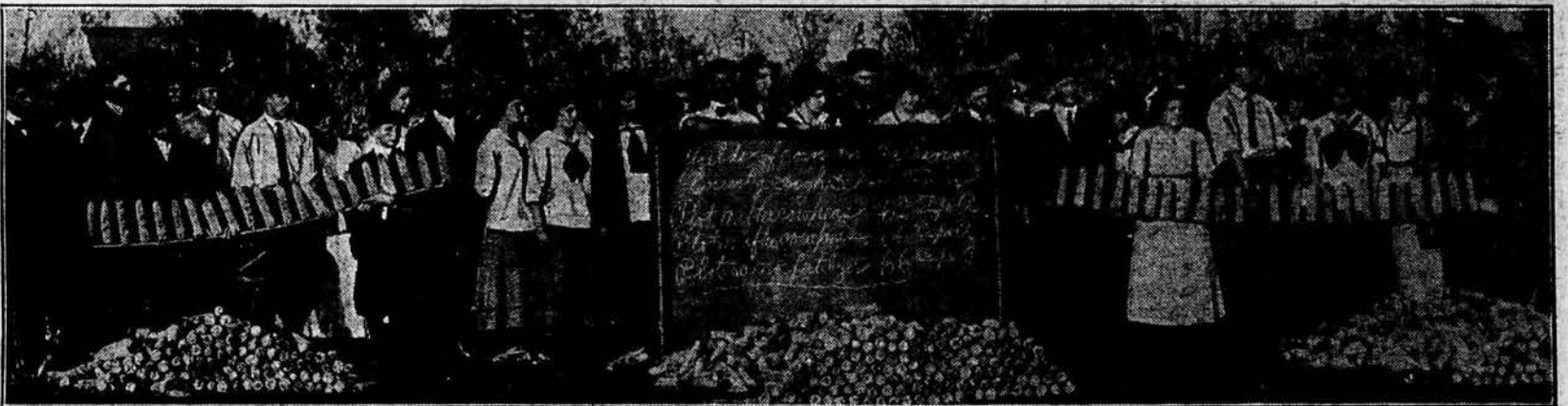


# Farm Study That Pays

Here are Views of Classes Taught by L. C. Christie  
in the Reno County High School at Nickerson



There is a Great Deal of Alfalfa and Other Good Bee Pasture Crops Grown Near Nickerson, and Farmers Pay Considerable Attention to This Insect. A Careful Study Has Been Made of the Methods Used by the More Successful Bee Keepers. A Special Effort Has Been Made to Give Practical Work, Which Will Enable the Students to Care for the Bees Properly.



Some very Fundamental Work Has Been Done on the High School Farm With Corn, Especially With Variety Tests. This Work Has Been Carried on in Co-operation With the Kansas State Agricultural College; 18 Varieties Were Grown in 1915. Good Results Have Been Obtained With Corn but it is Believed that Special Attention is Needed to the More Drouth Resistant Crops Adapted to that Section.

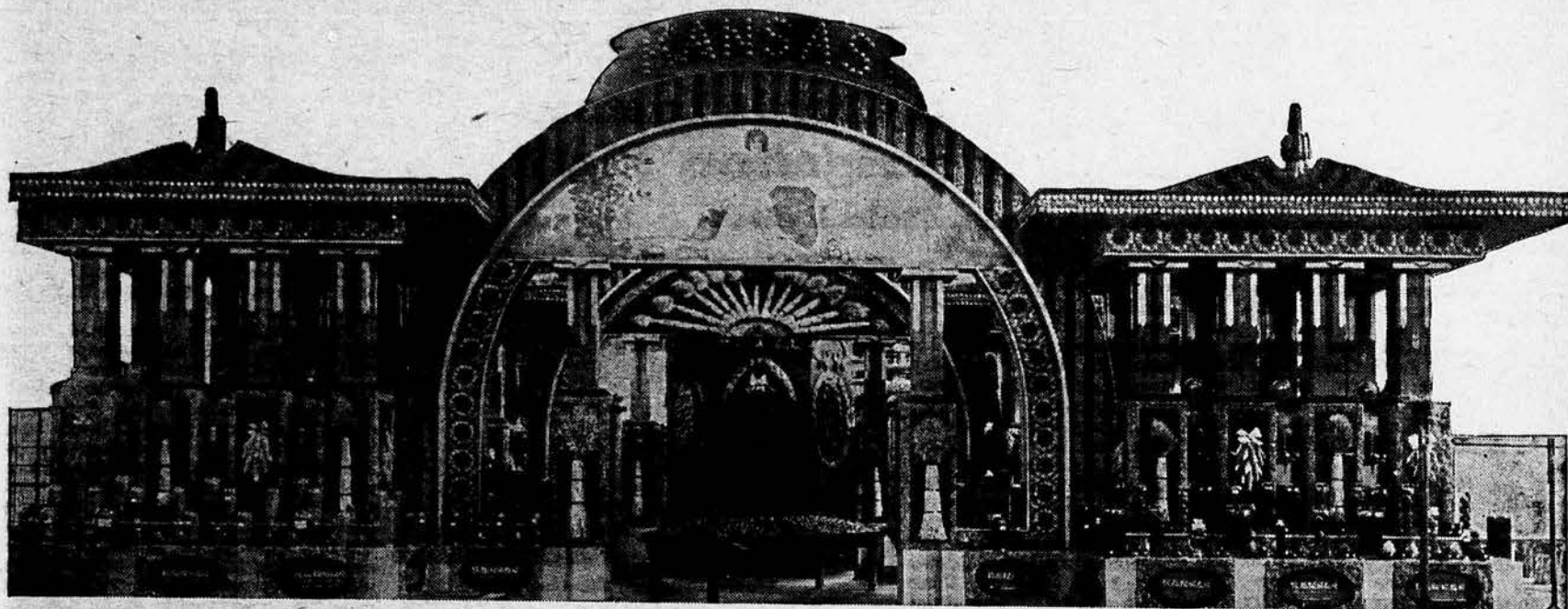


A Remarkable Interest Has Been Taken by the Students in the Sorghums, of Which 18 Varieties Were Grown Last Year on the School Farm. The Aim is to Work Out the Adaptations of These Varieties in a Test Over a Series of Years, to Determine Their Exact Value for the Conditions in Reno County. Special Attention is Given to Seed Selection With the Drouth Resistant Crops.



A Special Feature Has Been Made of the Poultry at the Reno County High School. It Has Been very Interesting to Both the Boys and Girls, for They Have Had a Chance to see That Quality Pays With Poultry. There are Several Excellent Flocks Around Nickerson Which Have Been Used in the Work. These Students Will go Home Equipped to Make More Money From This Line.





## Grain Artists Women Who Decorate Fairs With Farm Products

By Mrs. Todd Carson

EVERYONE who attends an exposition, state, national or world, is impressed with the amount of money it must have cost to erect the showy buildings so soon to be destroyed. But few imagine how many persons make a living erecting expository structures. I don't mean those who work only at their trades in connection with the building of an exposition; I mean those who are trained exposition-builders, who have no other way of earning money.

There are a number of men and a few women who gain their incomes in this way. They go from the great exposition which is their happy hunting ground to the small expositions, the county fairs, the apple shows, and the grain exhibits, wherever booths are to be erected and decorated, and a crowd is to be interested.

That is the Wessels's business. The "Wessels's" are known wherever there has been an exposition since the Chicago Fair in 1893—father, mother and daughter. The father erects the booths, that is he designs them, and mother and daughter decorate them. Their part of the task—the women's—is the better paid. At the two California expositions of 1915 there were many examples of the Wessels's work. At the San Francisco exposition, now a memory, there were several booths deco-

rated by Mrs. Wessels which attracted admiring comment because of the artistic way in which the grains were employed, and several panel pictures of rural scenes and subjects made entirely of seeds which were greatly admired.

Probably the work that brought Mrs. Wessels the most fame and the least money was life-sized portraits of the San Francisco exposition officials and the governor of California, worked out in native seeds into remarkable likenesses of these gentlemen.

Mrs. Wessels's daughter, Mrs. Ada White's chief work at the San Francisco exposition was the Kansas booth which was greatly admired and widely commented upon and won for that state eight or nine medals.

At the San Diego exposition Mrs. Wessels's hand-work is to be seen to the best advantage on the San Joaquin Valley building and booths. A free hand was given her here as to design and expense; her material was limited to the grains and fruit products of San Joaquin Valley, and she has achieved as beautiful an effect as if she had had a choice of the usual decorative materials. For months she kept a force of girls busy preparing the material while she sketched and planned. The result speaks eloquently for itself, and netted her an excellent income.



### A Good Wheat Outlook

BY F. B. NICHOLS,  
Field Editor.

The outlook is good for a larger wheat crop than usual in Kansas this year. Reports have been received from every county in the state, and in addition I have just returned from a trip through the wheat belt, which extended as far west as Scott City and Winona. There is an ample supply of moisture in the soil, and not much more water will be required to produce maximum yields.

Of course a great many things can take place between now and harvest to lower the yields. It seems that the most likely thing which can occur is damage from the Hessian fly. This pest now is generally distributed over the wheat belt—if the conditions are favorable for its development this spring there will be a great deal of damage. It is found as far west as Oakley, and it is very bad around Plainville and Victoria. I did not find the pest as far west as Scott City, but many of the farmers there are expecting that it will arrive later. It seems to be probable that in a year or two more the Hessian fly will be in every county.

In Eastern Kansas most of the wheat on bottom land is in good condition.

Some of the wheat on the uplands, in Montgomery county for example, did not get through the winter in very good condition. There are reports from over the state in various localities about damage from the sleet of last winter. It seems, however, that the soil conditions are so favorable this spring that they will tend to overcome the damage which would otherwise be caused. If the conditions continue favorable between now and June there will be a good wheat crop this year.

### This Will Be a Good Meeting

Social needs of rural communities will bulk large in the problems to be discussed at the 43rd annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Indianapolis, May 10 to 17. Development of country schools as centers of neighborhood affairs and interests for both adults and children will be discussed in the section on children's work.

Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, will talk on the need for school centers in both the country and the city, and Raymond A. Hoyer, director of the Tri-Cities Social Center at LaSalle, Ill., will tell how the people of a large part of an Illinois county have been given a com-

mon interest in the activities of the social center which he manages.

Development of the farm colony plan of dealing with criminals and with the feeble-minded will be taken up by George A. Shideler, president of the board of trustees of the Indiana State farm, Marion, Ind., and Joseph T. Mastin, secretary of the state board of charities and corrections, Richmond, Va.

The temperance question will be discussed by Alexander Fleisher, supervisor of the welfare division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, who will report the results of an inquiry as to the attitude of representative large employers toward the use of intoxicants by their employees. The growing tendency toward governmental management of relief work will be discussed from various viewpoints, in the section on public and private charities. Hon. Anthony Caminetti, director of the United States Immigration Service, will speak on the effects of the European war on immigration and unemployment.

Ernest P. Bicknell, director of civilian relief of the American Red Cross, who has been at the various war fronts in Europe, will discuss war relief and the part played by contributions from America in aiding non-combatant victims of the war.

### Are You Going to Hays?

A great deal of interest is being taken in the annual round-up of the cattlemen at Hays, which will be held April 7. There is a great deal of value in the excellent work in livestock farming which the experiment station at this place is doing. The feeding tests this winter on cattle, which were designed mostly to compare the value of stover and silage from drouth resistant crops, have a special interest.

Then there is a great deal of interest in the general work carried on by the station. A visit to Hays at this time will pay well. Another fine thing is coming in contact with the farmers from all the Western Kansas counties who are doing things in livestock. The annual meeting at Hays is becoming a big thing in the progress of farming in that section.

### Cards for Readers—Free

If you will send us the names of 10 persons who are not now subscribers to The Farmers Mail and Breeze, we will send you a packet of beautifully gold embossed initial correspondence cards free for your trouble. Address The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. R. C., Topeka, Kan.



# Water Gives a Profit

## J. W. Lough of Scott City is Installing a Big Electric Irrigation Plant

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

**W**ESTERN Kansas farmers are developing pumping irrigation very rapidly this spring. Probably the feature of this is the electric plant that is being installed on the farm of J. W. Lough of Scott City. This plant will cost about \$50,000, and it will supply power at first to four pumps on Mr. Lough's land. Each pump will have a capacity of 3,500 gallons a minute.

To get this vast amount of water from the four locations a battery of wells is being installed, to reduce the lift. The water will be used mostly for alfalfa, and a big planting of this legume will be made this spring. The soil on the Lough farm is especially well adapted to alfalfa, and very high yields have been produced. The success which has been won by Mr. Lough is a good indication of the results which can be obtained from a system based on irrigation, alfalfa, sorghums and livestock.

There seems to be a rather decided movement all over the irrigation district to the use of either a battery of wells connected to one pump, such as on the Lough farm, or to the use of a syphonic water gathering system, which will deliver water to the central well without the use of power. An excellent example of this new system of collecting water is on the farm of A. J. Erhart of Ness City, of Poland China fame. He has a plant in which the lift has been reduced greatly by this system. This also is true on the farm of Frank Petefish of Scott City.

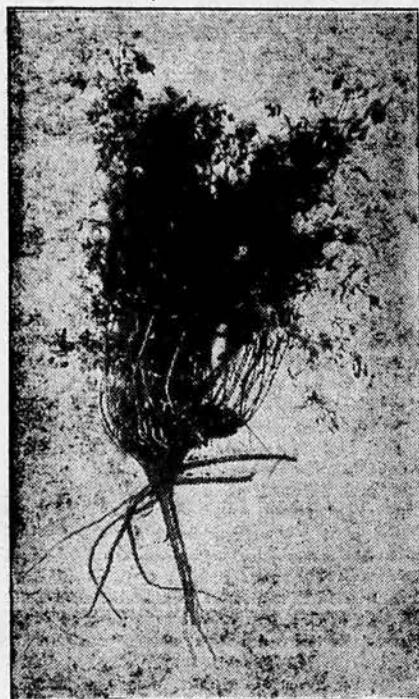
The interest in irrigation in Western Kansas is spreading to almost all communities where the underflow is available—it seems that Garden City, Scott City and Larned are not to remain alone in the distinction of being leading irrigation centers. Not only that, but the interest in all systems of supplying water is increasing—there is a considerable development being started with the damming of the draws, so long advocated by J. C. Hopper of Ness City. It has been definitely proved that it pays to dam the draws, especially if there is shale or some other hard layer not too deep, which will help to keep the water from escaping downward. This shale usually is present at not too great a depth below the more successful dams around Ness City. A fine thing about these dams is that they make up a "poor man's irrigation system" in much the same way that a pit silo is a "poor man's silo"—about all that is required in building them is the labor. This work usually can be done in the winter when the labor might not otherwise be used in a very productive way.

And irrigation on a smaller scale is getting its share of attention; water will be supplied to more gardens from windmills this year than ever. This will help greatly in establishing a better country life. In some ways the irrigation from the overflow of the windmills of a small patch around the home is the most important kind of irrigation, for it will do a great deal to add to the contentment of the people, and when this is done rapid progress usually is made in solving the other problems.

When abundant irrigation is provided

Western Kansas farmers become almost immune against the destructive effects of dry weather—indeed Mr. Lough made more money from his alfalfa in 1913, a very dry year, than he did last year. The reason of course is that it was very hard to cure alfalfa hay in 1915. Fortunately Mr. Lough is a livestock farmer, and he fed the damaged alfalfa largely to steers—they did not notice its color so closely as the inspectors would have done.

A most obvious thing about the definite financial value which is being given the irrigation movement is the increase in the value of the land which has the underflow. This probably is one of the best indications of the increasing appreciation in which the business is held. Near Scott City for example, land in good underflow territory is worth from \$12 to \$15 an acre on an average more than the land out of this section. In some cases the variation is even more extreme. This brings up the reflection, however, that there is a vast amount

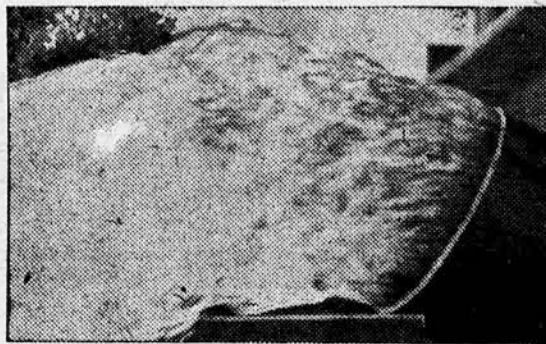


Alfalfa from Irrigated Land.

of good underflow land where the value has not been realized. A good example of this is found in the bottoms along the Smoky Hill River near Russell Springs. It is true that sometimes there is some alkali water found along the Smoky, but this usually can be avoided. The fine result that can be obtained by irrigation along the Smoky has been well indicated by the excellent record made by E. J. Guilbert of Wallace. He is getting big crops of alfalfa and Sweet clover on this land under irrigation—the Sweet clover is grown on the sandy bottom land where the alfalfa would not do well.

A rather surprising thing is that the development of irrigation has not been more rapid between Garden City and Larned, the two great Arkansas River centers of the business. Of course the Garden City development has extended for many miles below the town. Some good progress is being made at the other towns along the valley of which the plant of the Willow Meadow dairy of Dodge City is a good example. With this plant the water is pumped directly from the river.

There are about 250 irri-



Water Produces Big Crops.

gation plants in Kansas of all kinds, a great many of which have been very successful. H. B. Walker, the irrigation engineer with the Kansas State Agricultural college, and secretary of the Kansas Irrigation congress, expects to visit all of these plants this summer, and to get definite data on the progress that is being made. He expects that this work will be finished by the time the congress meets at Larned in October. E. E. Frizell of Larned is the president of the congress, and he says that a considerable interest in it already is developing. There will be an immense attendance at this meeting, judging from the interest in the business. A feature of the meeting next fall is to be the practical demonstrations in irrigation, which will include a visit to most of the leading plants around Larned.

Judging from the experience of the successful irrigation farmers a very vital thing for every man to remember in getting started in the business is the high value of prospecting over the land until one is sure that he has a good flow. This is appreciated especially by the more experienced irrigation men, such as Mr. Lough. He has prospected over his land faithfully, and he has valuable wells quite near almost dry holes. This shows forcefully that in some cases at least the underflow goes in underground streams. Very careful prospecting was done by Mr. Erhart before he installed his plant.

The irrigation movement is attracting great interest this spring because it is paying well. It will continue to pay. The idea is fundamentally right, and it will do a great deal more to develop Western Kansas than is generally realized.

### The Busy Bee Keeper

BY BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

In many communities it is more profitable, after a certain limit is reached, to keep the bees hard at work and discourage the swarming habit. And this can often be so successfully done that the hives under continued methods to arrive at this result almost lose the swarming instinct, or at least seem to do so.

The main requisites are an abundance of room to work and the best of ventilation. With plenty of air and plenty of supers bees seem to think only of increasing their numbers and gathering stores. One who has been more than usually successful always makes a business of building up the swarms early in spring, so that they will be ready to work in earnest as soon as the orchards are in bloom. And then, with big clover fields in easy reach, there is no question of not keeping them busy.

As the swarm increases in numbers it may be hard to keep the temperature down, and an increased corps of those who fan the rest will be needed. But at this time it is easy to raise the cover of the hive a little by placing something under it. Sometimes he also raises the bottom in the same way. But when either of these methods are used one must guard against enemies like the bee moth and mice. The moth can be kept out by a screen of some sort, and on excessively hot days we have known this keeper to remove the covers en-

tirely during the heat of the day, covering with screen to keep out moths. Of course the hives are in a shady place. Otherwise, the wax would be melted in the glare of the hot sun.

Keep plenty of section boxes on to allow the various workers to work to the best advantage. Bees object as strenuously as human beings to being crowded in together until they get in one another's way. When the first tier of sections seems crowded, and the cluster of bees hanging out at the entrance becomes larger, add another super, and then add more and more, as the occasion requires. We have seen them build up seven supers high.

Be generous with your foundation in the sections. It is much cheaper to use the manufactured article than to allow the bees to spend unnecessary time in the manufacture of comb. True, some object to the made product in the honey which is used for table use; and yet the uniformly straight comb which results where starter is used is worth something. Some, however, prefer to attach only a small piece of starter at the top, which serves to direct the manner of filling in the comb in a neat way instead of crosswise and with irregular lobes.

As soon as one super of sections is capped over they may be removed if the bees are crowded, and empty sections take their place. The honey should never be stored in a cellar, which will cause it to become thin and watery by the absorption of moisture. A cool, dry room in the chamber is an ideal honey room; but be sure that it is well screened. Otherwise, the bees will readily find it and carry it back to the hive. Aside from the loss of time in re-working the completed product, this act may start robbing among the colonies, a habit quite as harmful in the apiary as theft in the human hive.

In season for swarming the bees need almost daily supervision, and there should be no guess work as to what they are doing and what they have already done. The bees which prove profitable are not the ones that are left to go their own way, even though pollen and honey are plentiful. They must have room and ventilation if the swarming habit is to be overcome.

### P. E. McNall is Winning

A most excellent Farmers' Account book has been arranged recently by P. E. McNall, the specialist in farm management with the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college and E. C. Johnson, the dean of this department. It will be distributed to farmers who are especially interested in a better system of farm management. This is a very practical sort of a book, which will do a great deal to help in keeping accounts on Kansas farms.

This brings up the reflection that the extension department is doing some mighty good work in farm management. Mr. McNall does not deal in theory but in facts, and he gets these facts on the farms and not in an office. A great deal of his time is spent in the field, where he comes in contact with vital farming problems of the state. His farm management surveys are an accurate report of what he finds, and they are not tempered with what he thinks he ought to find. In other words, he has the ability to investigate the business problems of Kansas farming, and then to reflect these conditions accurately in his reports. His farm management surveys have done a great deal to add to the knowledge of better methods of agriculture.

It is necessary that the returns in Kansas farming should be increased if the business is to be placed on the most satisfactory basis. In order to bring this about it is necessary that an accurate classification should be made of the things which go to make up the strength and weakness of the present systems. Mr. McNall is doing this work in a most excellent way. It is fortunate that Kansas has him for this work.

The way to do a thing well is to just start out and do it as well as you can. Every succeeding time you will do it a little better. Soon it will be done as well as it should be done.

A reader asks how much more silage is worth than cornstalks. Let the man who compares the feeding value of his 30 acres of snowed-down cornstalks with a well-filled silo answer.



Preparing for Potatoes near Wallace.



# Good Blood Pays Well

## An Effort Has Been Made to Improve the Quality of the Breeding

By H. C. Lookabaugh

In the issue last week Mr. Lookabaugh told how he was attracted to better cattle. The chapter closed with the story of the purchase of the first purebred bull.

AFTER the sale I was back in the stall behind the bull looking him over when Col. Bob and some of his friends came along. Had I seen them before they saw me, I would have got out of there, but I didn't see Col. Bob until he said, "Well, Lookabaugh, how do you like your bull?"

"All right," I answered, "with the exception of those horns."

"Oh!" he retorted, "You don't eat those horns." Then he added, "Look here, Lookabaugh, you told me that you had a bunch of grade cows at home that you wanted to raise feeding steers from."

"Yes," I said, "that's it."

"Well," he questioned, "you'll dehorn those steers, won't you?"

I answered, "Yes, sir."

"Then, what difference will the horns on this bull make with your steers?" he interrogated.

I thought for a moment and answered, "None."

"But," he replied, "you have as good Scotch blood in this bull as Rockwood bought in that \$400 roan bull."

I saw the point and thanked him. When I brought the bull home everybody was proud to have a bull like that in the community. I turned him out in the pasture and fed him some, night and morning, but he shrank somewhat and along in July when the hot winds were blowing and the price of cattle had dropped away low, I went to the pasture and found my bull looking a little worse. I thought to myself, "What a fool I was—as I had been told by some—to pay \$100 for one animal when I could have bought 10 head of heifers for that amount." But realizing that my investment had been the result of conclusions I had reached after a long siege of examination, I soon dropped the question and went home.

Early the next spring when his calves began to appear, I began to feel different and by July of that year the early calves began to get so big that I thought they were fine. I would look at them and say to myself, "My! If they could just keep on growing like that, wouldn't they be good ones by the time they are 2 years old?" I did not know at that time that a Shorthorn calf does not begin to grow right fast until he is 4 months old.

Well, by August a good many of my friends would come in on Sunday and want to go down and see the calves. I, of course, felt proud of them and while we were looking at them each friend would pick out a bull that he wanted and I would refuse, saying that I had raised these calves to make feeding steers. "But," they would say, "we will give you for these calves whatever they will be worth fat as steers." Of course, I wasn't hard to persuade, feeling a little then that it really was my duty to help to improve the stock of our community as much as I could. I then decided that if they wanted a few bulls I would spare them, thinking that the next year or two I could quit selling and not only have the calves from my own bulls, but also the calves from these bulls I had been selling. I had already figured out that I wanted to feed 50 head of 2-year-old steers past each winter, and I thought I ought to put them in the feed lot at that age weighing 1,000 pounds; but to my surprise, when I collected 60 head of calves, quite a few of which were July and August calves, on October 15 the 60 head averaged 515 pounds. I sorted out 40 head of the strongest, oldest ones. They averaged 650 pounds. This completely surprised me, but I did not think much of it until the next spring when I weighed out the last bulls and they averaged from 750 to 900 pounds. This also surprised me, as they had had only ½ gallon of grain and alfalfa hay twice a day. I said to my wife, "This is too good to keep. The man would be selfish to have

this experience and then not try to give it to others."

That spring, while in Watonga one day, a gentleman asked me if I had any good bulls to sell. I told him, yes, some young ones, but the old ones were all gone. He said, "I heard you had some good bulls and I have been trying to find a registered bull for some time but didn't know where to look for him."

I told him that my bulls weren't registered but that they were from a registered sire. He looked at me a little funny and said, "I've got good grades at home."

This embarrassed me some and made me think again. I decided immediately that I could raise still better calves if I would buy registered cows, so I hustled out and bought six \$100 cows, as they were cheap then.

The next fall their bull calves were the first out of the lot to sell for \$100 apiece. The grade bulls I had been selling for \$40 and \$50. Then I said to myself, "These calves are far better and I like these cows better than I do my grade cows. The \$40 cow brings a \$40 calf, the \$100 cow brings a \$100 calf. It's easy to see there is more profit in the \$100 calf, for the feed bill is the same. Consequently, I decided to sell all my grade cattle and buy \$100 registered cows which at that time I thought were the best I could buy, but before I had been out long I ran across a good heifer. She was made a good bit like a box and I was so completely taken up with her that I could hardly leave. I asked the man his price and he said \$235. Jim Scott of Watonga is the man who owned the heifer. I said to him, "Why Jim, you're crazy!" He laughed and said he had paid nearly that amount for her.

Well, I thought along different lines and as I already had a number of what I thought were good cattle I decided that I would just sink that much money to have one good one for my friends to look at when they came in, far from expecting to realize a profit on that investment. A short time after that the heifer brought a calf. It was so good that my friends wanted me to take it to Enid to the show. I did so while it was yet very young and it won first in a class of three junior calves, the other two belonging to Fred Stoddard of Verden, Kan., and C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan. The cow won second in the Oklahoma class and had we known how to show her the judge said we might have won first. This pleased us.

Later that year this calf was junior champion female at the state fair of



Good Breeding Always Pays.

Oklahoma and the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo, Col. Then we had been offered \$400 for her. We compared it with our other purchases and found the profit was still greater, and the enjoyment of having still better stock was greater. We began to study the reason and to talk to old, reliable breeders. We found that they all advised us the same—the better cattle you buy the more you will be pleased—and one or two of them said they should rather have one \$1,000 cow than 10 \$100 cows. We asked them why there was a difference in these cattle. They explained to us that the difference was in their breeding. "But," I would say, "they are all registered cattle, aren't they?"

"Yes," they would answer, "but there is considerable difference in registered cattle; some are pure Scotch from the very best producing Scotch families and others are Scotch-topped, and some haven't even any Scotch about them."

After a long investigation and many nights of hard thinking I came to the conclusion that life was too short for me to try to have the best unless I succeeded in getting some females from some of these best Scotch producing families, so I set out to find what ones they were, and I found that whenever a family was noted it was one of the best and the reason was because it was good. The offsprings from that family had made themselves a reputation from their individuality, and superiority, and invariably when I would find the animal that just suited me, the breeder would ask from \$500 to \$800, and would

end up by saying, "Why, that is one of the Violets, or the Lavenders, or the Jealousies, or the Clippers, or the Lovelies, or the Miss Ramsdons, or the Golden Ladys, or the Victorias, or the Missies, or the Butterflies, or the Acorns, and so on. In other words, I found that the best breeding came higher; but I was not discouraged at that, and after I had priced a large number of Shorthorns in the best herds in the United States I then went back, selecting the females I preferred, regardless of price—a great many times running into a hornet's nest with the breeders, because they did not want to let this kind go, and some would say, "I had no idea of your buying these on account of their being so high-priced."

Now, by this time I had drifted from the reds to the roans. The breeders would laugh at me and say, "You'll get away from that."

"No," I would say, "I know what I want and I want that or nothing." But in less than a year, after I had brought these cattle home and they had dropped me a number of calves, some of which were white, some red and some roan; having them all together in one pasture on the north side of the house, when in coming and going from town I could always get a look at them, I learned to like that picture of reds, whites and roans on a green pasture. One evening when coming from town I noticed that the whites and the roans were all in behind the sand hills, leaving only the reds in sight. I kept looking rather disappointedly for the whites and roans, and it occurred to me that I had thought I liked all reds. I had changed before I knew it, and after all, when we stop to think, a flower garden would not be pretty were it all one color.

At this stage of the game I was receiving much advice from my best friends, and some of them were bankers, advising me to be careful. They were afraid that I could not succeed in raising good cattle—high-priced cattle—in this new country. But I had studied this more than they thought. I had learned from experience just what this stuff would do and why it would do it. There was no venture on my part, simply forming conclusions that I had come to from years of study and hard experience. Now, in order to demonstrate to the people of Oklahoma and the Southwest that we have a cattle country and that we can grow them just as big and just as good as they can in any state in the Union I decided it would be necessary to exhibit our cattle at the different state fairs, because there were so many farmers in Oklahoma, and the Southwest, who had the honest opinion (the same as my friends who had advised me to be careful that they were afraid that I could not succeed) that such good stock could not be raised in the Southwest. They are not so numerous today.

I am in this business because I like it; because I feel it is my duty as a citizen to be of all the benefit possible to my family, my community and my country. It is not so hard to make money as it is to make it without injuring your fellowmen. There is a satisfaction and a pleasure in this business that I have failed to find in others that I once thought of considering. I am in it to stay.

### To Clean the Cylinders

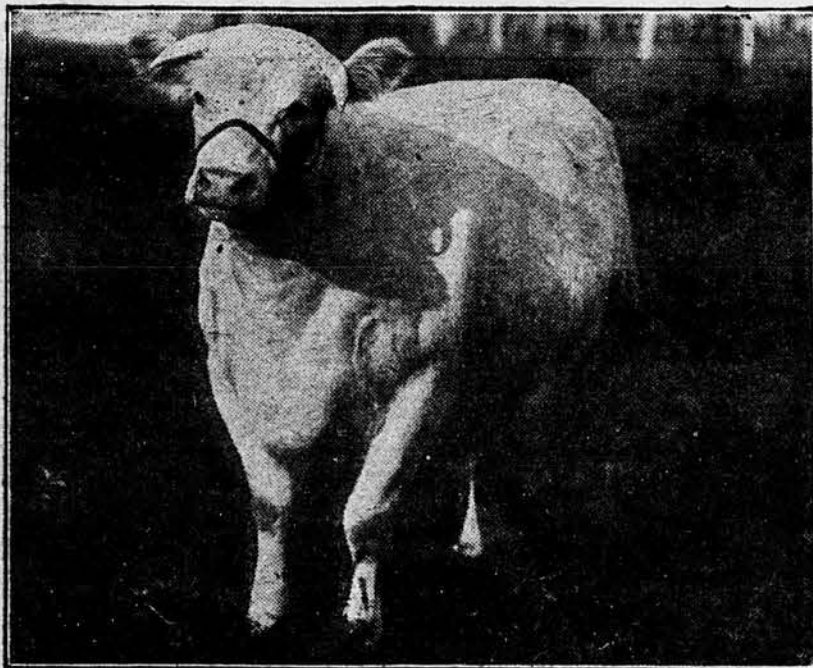
I have had a motor car experience I should like to give. I had made a drive of about 16 miles on springy roads and had nearly climbed a long hill when my engine went dead. On investigation I found my fan belt off and water had escaped thru a fresh break by the overflow pipe and the cylinders were stuck fast. I took the top of my engine off, poured coal oil and lubricating oil in each of the four cylinders and let it soak for a while. Then I placed the lever on the high gear, pushed the car back and forth gently and the cylinders came loose.

When the trouble happened, I looked and found plenty of lubricating oil was circulating. Before I took the engine top off, I removed each spark plug and poured cylinder oil in each cylinder but that didn't seem to help a bit, altho I have been told that it often helps.

F. L. McCutcheon.

Scottsville, Kan.

Anyway, Eve wasn't constantly nagging poor old Adam about other women.



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Dept. C  
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## Hens Give a Good Profit

Wood is Used to Produce Smoke for the Meat

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS IS March 11 and work has begun on the land on most of the neighboring farms. On this farm we started on the oats ground yesterday. The land to be sown in oats was in corn last year. It will be double disked, then harrowed and sown with a disk press drill at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre of clean oats of the Red Texas variety.

Most farmers have a certain field set apart to sow to oats and on many of the farms this certain field is just now wetter than the rest of the cultivated land. Because of this some farmers are plowing when they would like to be fitting their oats ground. I have never seen the land dry up quicker at this time of the year than it did this week. Three days of high north wind did the business and on most farms there is some field dry enough to work.

I have done but little plowing this spring but enough to show me that the soil is going to turn over in fine condition. The freezing weather of January put the soil in fine shape and one would not know that almost 6 feet of water had fallen on it last summer. Those who have been plowing for several days tell me that the ground is in fine shape and that the plow pulls as easily as it ever does in this soil. That 12 below zero weather in January did us ten times more good than it did harm. In fact, it did no harm at all but the good it did can scarcely be computed.

I was a little too previous in my last epistle when I said that the cold weather of last week did not cut off the egg supply. It did not for several days and I thought the hens were not going to notice it but about the fifth day after the snow they suddenly cut down from 85 eggs to 50 and up to this time they have not again reached the 60 mark. We have about 140 hens and at one time were getting between 80 and 90 eggs a day. That number of hens should at this time of the year be laying an average of 100 eggs a day. They probably will reach that mark shortly if no more snow falls. Hens can stand considerable cold weather and not fall off much in egg production but they will not lay well long if they have to wade in snow.

Every time we hitch on our press drill I am sorry it is so small. It has only eight drill wheels placed 8 inches apart. It should have 10 and then it would take two corn rows nicely. A



The Chicks Have Arrived.

drill the size of ours is too small for four horses and just a little too heavy for two unless they are heavy. We aim to use it some this spring with two horses but they average 1,600 weight each. We bought this drill a good many years ago when we were not posted on what was needed in the drill line. It was the only one the dealer had in stock and we wanted it right then to sow bluegrass seed so we took it. On a cornbelt farm the drill should take two corn rows; when it does it saves lots of driving for the teams always try to follow the old corn rows no matter how well they are disked out.

We have invested in a portable forge and an anvil and are going to see what we can do toward drawing out the plow shares this spring. It is not the cost of having them sharpened that has caused us to buy the forge but the trouble and time it takes to go 8 miles to town every time we want a sharp plow share. We already have an iron drill and expect to invest in a set of taps and dies. We will then be equipped to do the simpler jobs of repairing that fall to the lot of the average farm. No great amount of money is saved when a farmer does his blacksmith work unless time is counted. If we count the time saved a small blacksmith outfit will pay on every 100-acre farm.

While waiting for the ground to dry we tackled the last of the wood, which comprised logs too large to saw with the buzz saw. With a sharp crosscut saw having plenty of set one can make a lot of wood in a day. Most of the logs sawed were water elm which had lain in the pile two years since being cut. After getting the logs into stove length I tackled the job of getting them down in size small enough to go in the stove. Fortified with a good dinner and equipped with wedges, an ax and a maul I went after the pile. The locust was made into wood for the kitchen stove but I did not attempt to make kitchen wood of the water elm; if I got it small enough for the heater I was satisfied. Water elm is the only wood growing on the creek which is absolutely unsplitable; it can be torn violently apart with wedges but it is out of the question to think of splitting it.

The incubator is not set yet. We were all ready to start it when the cold weather came and we thought we would wait

until the eggs were more plentiful and certain not to be chilled. Five old Barred Rock hens wanted the job of hatching so we gave it to them; of all reliable setters there are none more reliable than an old Barred Rock hen. Our plan is to set a number of hens at the same time the incubator is started and then the hens can care for all the chickens. A good big hen can handle 25 to 30 chickens all right except when they are out in a cold rain.

It is conceded by all that chickens are the most profitable of anything kept on the farm. But this is because they make so much use of the waste grain. There is, around each average 160 acre farm, enough grain waste to keep from 50 to 75 chickens. This waste from the barns, cattle yards and pens would be waste indeed were it not for the chickens. But where more than enough chickens are kept to eat the waste I doubt if poultry pays much better than cattle and hogs if we count the grain they eat at market price. I am speaking of the average farm flock which lays but few eggs in winter. The average yearly income from poultry on this farm has been about \$175 during the last six years and the average number of hens kept has been 125. This includes all eggs and poultry sold but does not include what is used by two families. We figure that our chickens make a good profit but much of it comes from the use the chickens make of the waste.

Another job which was done on this farm in this week of odd jobs was smoking the meat. We have no smoke house and put the meat in barrels covered with burlap. The fire is in a little stone arch some distance from the meat and the smoke is conducted thru a 6-inch tile. This plan works well when the wind is right to send the smoke thru the tile; when the wind is against us smoking is a slow job. It would be better to have a smokehouse, no doubt, but we have built so much during the last few years that we are sick of building. To produce the smoke we use green wood, either ash or locust. We do not use pine for kindling for it only takes a little pine to spoil the flavor of the meat. As for the liquid smoke, so-called, we have no use for that. We have given it a trial and do not like it. I have heard it said that the packers use a preparation something like liquid smoke but the packers deny it; they say they use nothing but smoke from real hickory and I believe them.

You will think that the last week was indeed one of odd jobs when I tell you that another job tackled was the making up of a lot of horseradish. This root is just at its best when it first starts in the spring. After it shows leaves above ground the quality is not so good. So we made up a supply to last during the spring. There is nothing in the way of a relish that suits those living on this farm so well as horseradish. It has the added good quality of being healthy which many relishes do not have. We cut the roots up and put them thru the food chopper using the cutter marked for peanut butter. It has been years since I have shed more tears than I did while turning the chopper and even a pair of "specs" helped but little. It is packed in glasses in which dried beef came and the original tight fitting tops are placed back on the can which holds in the strength. The horseradish after being placed in the glasses is slightly sweetened and then covered with vinegar. It is very good when eaten in connection with ham and eggs.

### Kemmerer's Polands Appreciated

John Kemmerer's annual Poland China bred sow sale at "Maple Lane Farm" near Mankato was very successful. Thirty-seven head sold for an average of \$43.30. The offering was exceptionally choice and in good breeding condition. The farmers and breeders present were appreciative of the offering as indicated by their readiness to buy at fair prices. Among the well known breeders who were at the sale were Wint Kyle, Mankato; W. A. McIntosh, Courtland; F. M. Hommon, Smith Center; Carl Behrant, Norton; A. T. Garman, Courtland; Harry Hayman, Formoso; George Knowles, Glasco; W. A. Davidson, Simpson; and others. L. C. Beeler and J. W. Berry of Jewell were good buyers. Mr. Kemmerer was well pleased with the result of his sale.



While Waiting for the Ground to Dry We Tackled the Logs Too Large to Saw With the Buzz Saw.



# Boost for the Rustling Reds

Capper Pig Club Duroc Breeders Have Plenty of Pep

BY JOHN F. CASE  
Contest Manager

IT'S A dead heat between Capper Pig Club breeders of Duroc-Jersey and Poland China swine. With only three boys to hear from, the records show that the Rustling Reds and the Popular Polands are tied with 43 representatives each. Coming from behind, the breeders of blacks have caught the red boys, and no matter what may be the choice of the laggards it's going to be a mighty close race. Here's a chance, boys, to test the merits of the rival breeds. It's a fair and square issue with little difference in values or experience. Get behind your breed association and boost for the breed of your choice. And now as I promised we will talk about the Duroc club. The Poland China breeders will have their inning next week.

With 43 wide-awake boys lined up on the sidelines and "rooting" for their favorite team to win in a ball game, folks would know that something was going on, wouldn't they? I want every one of you Duroc breeders to get behind your association and play the game to the limit. Last week I said that names of boys for the offices would be presented and you could vote upon them, but a better plan is proposed. I'm going to send a letter to every breeder telling about the boys who have been placed in nomination and then only members directly affected will know who is elected instead of rejected. We will have a private instead of a public election. Duroc-Jersey breeders will hear from me in a few days. I'm inquiring about the boys whom I believe will best serve you. We want officers of the live wire kind.

It isn't necessary to have a constitution and bylaws nor a board of directors for our breed clubs. Every member will be expected to do everything he can to promote the interests of his favorite breed, and it will be the duty of the club president and secretary to keep in touch with members. Of course we will expect you to boost the Capper club as a whole first, and the breed club afterwards. All of us are working for a common end—More and Better Swine for Kansas Farms. And, by the way, every breed club should have a slogan of its own. What can you Duroc breeders suggest? Something like "Reds—The Hog that Weighs and Pays," wouldn't go bad, but of course you can beat that. I will give 100 letter heads and 100 envelopes—your offi-



Clarence Musgrove, Jackson County.

cial breed club stationery—for the best slogan sent in before April 1. Your club president will be elected before that time and we will let him decide which is best. Free stationery will be provided the president and the secretary, so the president won't mind being barred from this contest.

Clarence Musgrove, Jackson county representative, lives on a hundred acre farm 3 miles from Holton. Clarence is 14 years old and very enthusiastic over the merits of Duroc-Jersey swine. Possibly the fact that Clarence has hair "the same color as my sow's," as he writes, may have something to do with this preference. Being a chap with pluck our hustling young friend was disappointed but not discouraged when his fine sow farrowed ten pigs and lost all but one. As this one pig even was not thrifty Clarence asked permission to buy another bred sow, using his own funds, and re-enter the contest. I was glad to give him that privilege, and it will be extended to any other boy who is so unfortunate.

Lester Blickenstaff, Gove county representative, is another 14-year-old red booster. Lester lives 3 miles from Quinter. His contest sow came from the fine herd belonging to Johnson Workman and a letter accompanying the picture says that she now has nine fine pigs. Lester is doubly pleased because the first sow shipped by Mr. Workman developed a blemish that we feared might injure her chances in the contest. When Mr. Workman was appealed to he not only replaced her with another equally good but paid express both ways. That's the kind of a breeder we are glad to recommend.

"I am feeding corn, kafir, bran and shorts to Queen," says Lester. The corn and kafir is ground and all four mixed together. The feed is soaked and fed warm. Water is kept before her at all times and she was shut up in a warm shed at night. The farrowing shed was 8 by 8 by 4, the top being filled in with hay. Queen farrowed the night of February 26, saving all of the 10 pigs but one. I kept a stove in the pen for about two weeks and Queen thought it was nice. When she goes out to eat, the pigs lie around the stove. Queen is proud of her pigs and so am I."

Both Clarence and Lester are boosters for the breed club, and win or lose in the contest they will be found lined

up with the other boys when the contest closes this fall. Let's have a lot of pictures and letters, fellows. If you do not own a kodak ask some neighbor to come over and take a snapshot at your sow and pigs.

## Berks Beat the Red Fellows.

And now I must tell about the joke on the red breeders. They didn't get to organize first after all. Ray Ronsey, 18-year-old representative from Osborne, Osborne county, and Gilbert Arthur, 12-year-old representative from Hartford, Coffey county, got together and organized the Capper Pig Club Berkshire Swine Breeders' association. By mutual consent Ray is president and Gilbert is secretary of this breed club and both boys assure me that you will hear from the Berks. Ray did not have good luck as his sow saved but two pigs. "I'm in the club to stay tho," says Ray, "and I'm going to make real hogs out of these two pigs." I'm betting he will do that very thing. Gilbert's sow brought 11 pigs but lost three of them. The remaining eight are doing fine. Better get a slogan for your Berk club, boys.

Keep this list of Duroc-Jersey breeders, fellows, especially you who belong to that breed association. I suggest that Duroc breeders who live in adjoining counties get in touch with one another. Call your neighbor tomorrow and ask him how the pigs are coming on. Here are the boys who breed Durocs, and the age, postoffice address and county of each representative.

Harry A. Pulver, 16, Muscotah, Atchison.  
Orin Crump, 12, Benton, Butler.  
Richard White, 13, Clements, Chase.  
Floyd Guffy, 13, Moline, Chautauqua.  
Samuel Clapper, 14, Minneola, Clark.  
Arthur Barlow, 14, Coldwater, Comanche.  
Bonnie Prather, 16, Dexter, Cowley.  
William Rauhut, 13, McCune, Crawford.  
Charles Madinger, 17, Wathena, Doniphan.  
Albert Etling, 12, Belpre, Edwards.  
Elmer Jones, 15, Clay Center, Clay.  
Lester Blickenstaff, 14, Quinter, Gove.  
Mitchell Caldwell, 16, Ford, Grant.  
Andrew Hauck, 18, Newton, Harvey.  
Wilton Allen, 12, Satanta, Haskell.  
John Deutsch, 13, Houston, Hodgeman.  
Clarence Musgrove, 14, Holton, Jackson.  
John Wood, 15, Ozark, Jefferson.  
Ralph Russell, 18, Mankato, Jewell.  
Robert Osborn, 14, Cunningham, Kingman.  
Sherman Delaney, 13, Dighton, Lane.  
Clyde Johnson, 15, Lowmont, Leavenworth.  
Stanley Garrity, 12, McAllister, Logan.  
Henry Hull, 12, Americus, Lyon.  
Homer Godding, 16, Burns, Marion.  
John Shepard, 12, Irving, Marshall.  
Dillon Wooten, 15, Glen Elder, Mitchell.  
Harry Fowler, 16, Centralia, Nemaha.  
Emereth Wray, 13, Norton, Norton.  
Charlie Prosser, 12, Minneapolis, Ottawa.  
Ralph Kline, 13, Larned, Pawnee.  
Eugene Smith, 12, Long Island, Phillips.  
Clarence Fowkes, 13, Wamego, Pottawatomie.  
Kenneth Donnell, 17, Sterling, Rice.  
Adolph Heller, 13, Riley, Riley.  
Francis Wilkinson, 14, Wichita, Sedgwick.  
Carroll Button, 16, Elmont, Shawnee.  
Fred Hartwell, 14, Goodland, Sherman.  
Elza Franklin, 16, Smith Center, Smith.  
John Vinger, 17, Johnson, Stanton.  
Harry Halsey, 16, Sharon Springs, Wallace.  
Arlo Wolff, 14, Hanover, Washington.  
Ira Powers, 15, New Albany, Willson.

## Ever Think Of It?

Some folks go on clogging their systems and drugging themselves day after day with tea and coffee—half sick most of the time. They wonder what barks their plans and keeps them down.

Suppose you stop tea and coffee 10 days and try

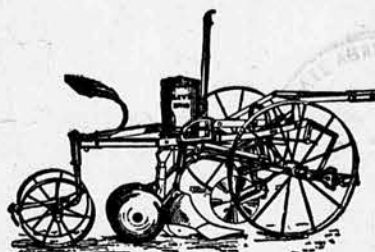
## POSTUM

You can then learn what a difference it makes in body and brain to quit tea and coffee, which contain the drug, caffeine, and use the food-drink—Postum.

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## Oliver



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The Oliver No. 19-D is a four wheel corn lister on which the driver's seat is placed back of the seed drop. It is possible to constantly watch the work of the machine. Disk coverers are followed by open tire rear wheels. These wheels are set at an angle and serve to compress the soil around the seed and so conserve the moisture in the ground.

A variable speed edge drop can be furnished on this lister, giving the advantage of adjusting the amount of seed planted to the strength of the soil.

When the bottom is lowered, the rear wheels are locked. Raising the bottom permits the rear wheels to caster in turning. A foot trip can be used to release the rear wheels to make a wide turn with the bottom in the ground.

The seed drop is automatically thrown out of gear when the bottoms are raised. Lowering the bottoms releases the seed drop. This prevents wasting corn. The fact that the seed drop is inoperative when the bottoms are raised also reduces wear on the lister.

The seed plates can be changed without emptying the seed hopper. The No. 19-D is the latest thing in listers. Write us for the name of the nearest Oliver dealer.

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Lankford Collars are sold by good dealers everywhere. If unable to purchase locally, write us for name of dealer who can supply you.

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Dept. 22 Waterloo, Iowa



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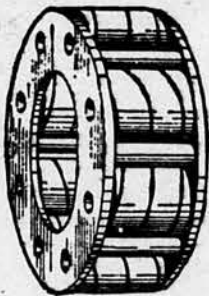
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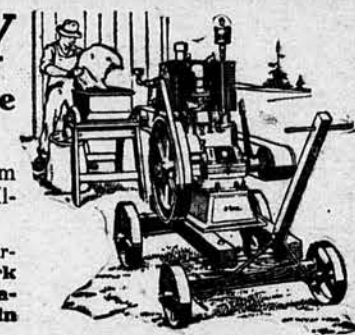
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## Oats Planting is Finished

Start the Horses Slowly on the Spring Work

BY ROBERT McGRATH

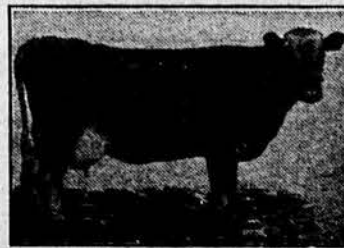
WE finished planting our oats March 12, as early a date as we have planted for the last five years. On account of the heavy rains and snows of winter, the ground worked up fine. It would hardly have been necessary to have double disked it but we did along with harrowing just for custom's sake. The Superior drill was used for sowing and it was set to run out 2 bushels of seed an acre. We left the presses off as we find them unnecessary for sowing oats on ground moist and mellow. The chains, however, were left on. The following day after sowing, we went over 30 acres of the ground with a timothy seeder and then followed up with the harrow which removed all doubts about the seeds being covered.

About the usual acreage of oats was sown here this season. The average farmer of the locality does not specialize in the crop but merely aims to plant enough for home consumption. Oats are extensively used as feed for horses with us. The reason why a greater acreage is not sown to oats here seems to be because the crop is one on which we cannot depend. Kansas seasons generally are late and the rust and chinch bugs have been unwelcome visitors the past few years. With the return of a crop or two of large size, sufficient confidence will no doubt be placed in the grain to warrant a larger acreage than is now sown.

Since the fear of chinch bugs has been to a certain extent done away with, it may be that the millet crop will occupy a more prominent place in the lists of crops grown in Eastern Kansas. While I never have been in love with millet as a principal diet for cattle, it has always occupied a good secondary position. It is not however, good for horses for they sometimes become seriously sick in eating it. The seed always commands a good price and is fine for chickens. The large German millet has been the most popular here. I remember that this was my method of handling it before the chinch bug invasion; the ground was plowed either in the fall or spring, medium deep and then reduced to the finest condition possible. Millet seemed to do better on ground following a corn crop. The grain was sown very thick with a hand seeder and harrowed twice afterwards. When real ripe it was cut and after being entirely cured, was allowed to remain in the rick or stacked up for winter. If not threshed, a good armful or two was thrown into the poultry's scratching pen every day in winter. The rest was fed to the cattle along with some other hay as a side issue. What was left from the scratching pen in the line of straw was used for bedding horses, cattle or hogs.

Moles are now very busy at work tunneling the gardens and lawns. Yesterday I observed excavations all over my back yard. The animals never seem to work any place where they can do no harm. One of the most harmful places they can work is on the lawn. Two or three can throw up enough breast works there in one night to spoil the yard's appearance. Our old cat that used to catch two moles a day in mole season, was killed last winter and so I am left to fight the blind rascals myself. A mole trap is a handy device to use in exterminating them. Sometimes by watching closely one can find a mole pushing up the earth and then one can lift it out of the ground with a spade and kill it. This method is attended with better success about dusk as it is at that time the little animals become busiest.

Just before plowing comes on in real earnest, I like to devote a day in clearing out the rubbish which has accumulated about the premises during the fall and winter. The old chicken coops need renovating and placed on props to scare out the rats and mice that have wintered under them. When the young chicks commence running about, these vermin would otherwise feast on them. Almost every farm has piles of brush,



old heaps of logs, thickets filled with dead grass and weeds along the fence ways which are sure harbors for chinch bugs, grasshoppers, snakes, gophers, weasels and skunks. We like to get rid of such temptation to vermin. There is a degree of satisfaction secured in clearing out such undesirable places merely for art's sake.

We believe one should use great care in getting horses accustomed to the heavy spring labor. In the first place we change the diet considerably. In winter the horses are fed corn but when work arrives oats mixed with bran is substituted. Timothy and prairie hay are mostly fed. I find alfalfa does not bring the results that timothy and prairie hay do. As a "wind developer" prairie hay has no equal while timothy is calculated to give strength to the animals. Besides paying attention to the diet, I see to it that the horses are not worked so very hard the first week. Many a fine horse is injured for life by being rushed too fast at the start. Especially is this true of colts. Overwork will stunt their growth and make them weak all their lives. I always find the shoulders to show the first signs of weakening. To remedy them, I apply salt and water, scraping the liquid out and drying after the application. But the main idea is to keep the collars close fitting and the shoulders will take care of themselves.

## Concerning Lead Arsenate Forms

BY J. H. MERRILL

An experiment was carried on this year by the department of entomology, of the Kansas Agricultural college on the different forms of lead arsenate. This test was made in the orchard of George T. Groh at Wathena. One hundred and seven trees were selected to be sprayed with the powdered arsenate of lead, while the rest of the orchard was treated with paste arsenate of lead.

A dormant spray of lime-sulphur was given the trees to control the San Jose scale. The first summer spray was the "cluster cup," and it was applied just before the blossoms opened. It consisted of 2 pounds of paste arsenate of lead or 1 pound of the powdered and 1½ gallons of lime-sulphur to every 50 gallons of water. The second spray was the "petal fall," applied when the blossoms were half off the trees, consisting of the same materials, used at the same strength as in the first. Three weeks after the second spray the third was applied, consisting of the same materials and proportions as in the first two.

About three weeks later another spray was used, consisting of 3 pounds of paste or 1½ pounds of powdered arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. It was put on to control the apple leaf skeletonizer. Ten weeks after the blossom or petal-fall spray, another consisting of 2 pounds of paste or 1 pound of powdered lead to every 50 gallons of water was used and this was followed just as the fruit was beginning to ripen with another of the same materials and same proportion. Here are the results:

	Powdered	Paste
Sound apples...	95.1 per cent	92.1 per cent
Codling moth damage...	3.19 per cent	6.9 per cent
Curculio damage...	1.76 per cent	1.19 per cent

The powdered form seemed to be especially valuable in controlling the late second and the early third broods of codling moth. This very likely may be accounted for by the excellent suspension of the powdered material, thus making a more even coating on the leaves, giving it a better chance to remain, and thus enabling it to prevent damage by the later broods of worms.

It costs 4 mills more a tree to apply the powdered than it did the paste form, but figuring a normal yield at normal prices there was an increased return of 13 cents a tree.



# An Early Spring This Year?

Co-operation Helps in the Sale of Melons

BY HARRY A. HUFF

TODAY the weather was as warm as it usually is in June, and the ground is in condition to plant oats. Everyone who intends to put in oats is getting the ground ready or else is planting. The high school made some experiments last year and the year before and they found that the best yield was obtained from oats sowed on ground that had been fall plowed. One of my neighbors has some ground that was fall plowed and I was past it the other day; it was dry enough to plant while cornstalk ground across the fence was so wet that one could not go on it for several days. This was gumbo and it stays wet down 2 or 3 inches for a long time. When it is plowed in the fall the frost breaks up the lumps and it dries on top quickly while a field that has to be plowed for the crop first takes more time to prepare. The earlier the oats is planted the better will be the crop as a rule.

The wheat is beginning to show up and it is in fine condition. I do not know of a piece around here that looks as though it had been hurt by the ice and cold. Some of the farmers are beginning to plant potatoes and the people in town are all making garden. The trees are beginning to grow and the maples are out in bloom. I noticed that the bees were bringing in pollen yesterday. If the weather stays warm and nice so the bees can work they will get a start toward a good crop this year. The roads are getting firm, and Sunday there were many automobiles out. I believe that half of the people in Dickinson county have access to cars that they can use to go "joy riding," and on nice Sundays it seems as though they are all out.

Last Friday I made a trip to Solomon, Kan., to attend a meeting of the Sands Springs Melon Growers and Produce association. It was a called meeting to consider the adopting of a contract system of operating between the association and the members. Out of a membership of 80 there were 16 men present. That was the third meeting that has been held since the first of the year, and while the other meetings had a little larger attendance it was not nearly as large as it should be. Some of the members are perfectly willing to let the board of directors run things and so don't attend and some of the other members do not attend because they do not care enough about it.

This association was formed in the spring of 1913 with a capital stock of \$5,000, and it started with nearly 100 members. The first year the melon crop was almost a total failure and the association did not have a chance to show what it could do. Then the next year was the biggest melon crop that we ever had and it was an immense crop over the entire country as well. Our association sold 154 cars of melons that year for more than \$10,000. At the same time there were acres of melons within 100 miles of Dickinson county where they did not have any association that were never picked at all. No attempt was made to market them at any price.

The season of 1915 was as bad a year as the one in 1913 and all the association sold was five carloads. The association has not made enough money during the three years that it has been running to pay expenses, but it has been the fault of the years and not of the association. If the crop had been as good last year as it was in 1914 the association would have cleared \$1,000. There is not a particle of doubt but that the association will be a success if we can have a crop to sell. What has made the association trouble has been

getting ready to market a crop and then have none to sell. We have had one crop in three years and are only a little behind.

We have had to contend with a bunch of men who did not join the association and who have done everything in their power to break it up. These men have offered men who belonged to the association a higher price than the association was getting for melons for a load or two and then have told that the association was robbing its members, because they could not pay that price for all of the crop. One year they even got one of their men on the board of directors so that they could get information as to what the association was doing. Another thing, has been men who would not stick to the association. Here is one thing that happened. A member had some produce to sell and the association offered him a good price for the produce. He sold one lot at that price and then he wrote to the company that was buying and offered them the produce direct at 10 per cent less than the association was getting. The company took him up and he sold them the rest of the produce at that price. He got the same price for it that he would had he sold to the association, and the association did not get anything out of

it. Then when he ran out of produce he did not notify the association that he was done and so another firm got in ahead of our association. That is just one of many things that members have done that has not been fair to the association. Some of the members have the idea that the association is something for them to sell their surplus produce to and that they are not to go to any trouble to help keep it going. They do not realize that it is their association and that it depends on them to keep it running. A lot of them do not give it credit for what it has done and are growing because it does not do more. I believe that the next year or two will see some of the members dropped out and the rest of them backing the association for all they are worth. The growers cannot get along without it.

I have been digging some strawberry plants today and I was surprised at the number of runner plants that grew last year. I was digging some Progressive fall bearing plants and as near as I could estimate I was getting 50 plants for every one that I set last spring. These plants were the same ones that bore a crop last fall. I found one plant under the mulch that had a berry nearly grown and it was still firm and had not spoiled during the winter. I also found blossoms that were open but they were killed by the cold weather. I think that I shall plant nearly an acre of them this year. I have started to plow the ground and will try to finish the plowing this week. I do not like to plant any later than I have to.

The people of Chapman have entered the contest to make Chapman the best city of the third class in the state to raise children in. Prof. W. A. McKeever of the state university, who has charge of this work, came to Chapman recently and delivered three addresses. He spoke first to the students of the high school, next to the ladies' clubs and then in the evening to the citizens of the town. In the evening, the high school band assembled at 7:15 at the school building and then marched down town and played several pieces on the street and then led the crowd back to the high school auditorium where Professor McKeever delivered his address. In this address, he complimented the high school athletic association very highly on the stand it has taken in regard to the use of cigarets by minors.



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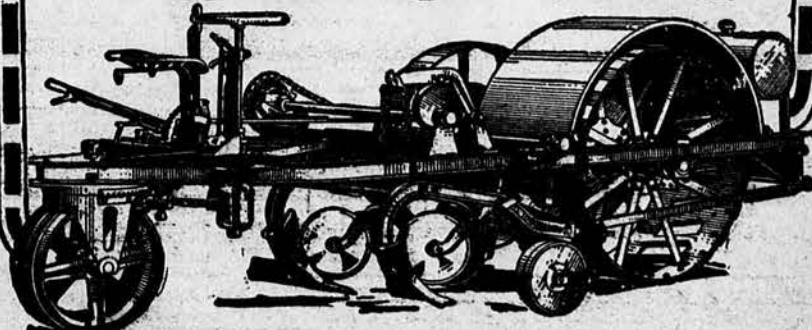
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## To Get Better Draft Horses

An Encouraging Effort is Being made with Good Breeding

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THERE has been a remarkable improvement of horses in Kansas in the last five years. This is perhaps the most encouraging thing in the livestock business in this state. In this time there has been an increase of 923 purebred stallions licensed for public service, and a decrease of 1,255 in the number of grades and scrubs. The horse business of Kansas is much larger than is appreciated generally; the state has 1,330,851 horses and mules, worth \$150,701,550.

The most interest is being taken in draft horses, which is exactly right. There now are 2,038 purebred Percheron stallions licensed to stand for public service in Kansas, which is 63.2 per cent of all the stallions. The proportion of Percherons has increased 50 per cent in the last five years, while the number of light stallions decreased 20 per cent in the same time. In addition to the Percherons there are 294 French Draft, 201 Belgian, 88 Shire and 38 Clydesdale stallions.

It thus will be seen that by far the greatest interest in Kansas is in Percherons, and that as a whole it is the coming breed, if the increase for the last five years holds true. In that time there was an increase of 696 in the number of Percheron stallions. There also was an increase of 68 Belgian, and 33 French Draft stallions, and a decrease of 3 Clydesdales and 26 Shires.

### Farmers Made a Record.

A most interesting feature of the horse business in Kansas today is the remarkably large number of farmer-breeders, of men who make the raising of horses merely a part of their farm work. That such breeders have excel-

ling that will tend to raise the standard of the animals of the community. There are many animals of this kind, of which Isola is an excellent example. This horse, by the way, has been kept at the Kansas State Agricultural college this winter, to show the students and visitors what one progressive Kansas community is doing to get better draft animals.

Another encouraging thing for the stallion owners has been the lien law, which has been a most helpful thing. This gives the stallion owner a lien on the mare until the fee is paid. That such a law was needed was well indicated by the fact that there was an average loss of from 30 to 40 per cent in collections, which in many cases took all the profit from the business.

### Better Feeding.

Along with the better breeding has come more attention to the feeding of colts. There is less wintering in the stalk fields with a shelter of three wires, fortunately. No matter how good breeding a colt may have he will not make an especially successful growth unless he gets good care and feed.

Investigations conducted by Dr. McCampbell have indicated the supreme importance of good care with colts the first winter. The colt that is placed out in the stalk fields and compelled to rustle for himself will never make the development he might have made. Instead of this he should be supplied with good shelter, pure water and all the alfalfa hay and good roughage he cares to eat. A good concentrated feed which is cheaper than oats and will produce even better gains is corn 70 parts,



Good Horses Are a Vital Need in Kansas, for They Will Help to Reduce the Cost of Producing Power.

lent stock is well indicated by the remarkable record of Joe Armstrong and the other Lyon county farmers who own Isola, the grand champion Percheron stallion last fall at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. At Topeka a remarkable record was made by the farmer-breeders—there were 31 exhibitors, and there never had been more than 19 before. Most of this increase was made up of farmers, who took a long share of the prizes.

The basis of this success has been the growing appreciation that quality pays with horses. That was what obtained the passage of the stallion registry law, which under the direction of Dr. G. W. McCampbell has produced such favorable results in the last five years. This law has shown up the scrub stallions, and has listed them for what they are. In 1909 more than 2,000 scrub and grade stallions were incorrectly listed in Kansas as purebreds, and last year not one stallion was so listed. This is most encouraging.

Along with this growth in the number of purebred stallions and a decrease in the scrubs has come an increase in the patronage of most of the good purebreds—the stallion business is profitable in Kansas today for most owners of good animals. This has come about because there is a pretty general appreciation among the mare owners that it pays well to breed the animals to the best stallion available, no matter if the service fee is high. It is not financially possible for a man to keep a very good stallion on an \$8 or \$10 basis for the fees if he gets merely an ordinary trade, for his costs are too high. Dr. McCampbell has shown that a high proportion of the stallion owners are not making a proper profit from the business. When the fees are maintained at a higher level, from \$15 to \$20 perhaps, it is possible to keep stallions which have breed-

bran 25 parts and oil meal 5 parts. This should be fed at the rate of 1 pound a day for every 100 pounds of live weight.

If a good bluegrass or bluestem pasture is available in the summer it will not be necessary to feed grain, but if the growth is cut short by dry weather some grain should be given. The ration the second winter should be about the same as that given the first winter. This ration was the cheapest and best of the many that have been tried by Dr. McCampbell.

"The big thing in the horse business in Kansas is to develop more efficiency in the way it is run," said Dr. McCampbell. "There should not be the extensive use of geldings and mules for farm work which there is, for mares should be used instead. I do not say that a mare will do as much work as a gelding of like weight and raise a colt at the same time, but I do say that three good mares will do as much work as two geldings, and they will produce two good colts on an average which should be worth upwards of \$100 at weaning time if they have been handled properly."

The use of mares allows the horse costs to be reduced, and this is needed badly. This is especially obvious when it is considered that it cost 40 million dollars last year to feed the draft animals on Kansas farms. Better breeding feeding and care must go hand in hand in developing the horses in this state.

### Did You Know John Quick?

I should like to find the wife and two daughters of my brother John W. Quick, deceased. When last heard from, about 18 years ago, they were in Kansas City. The wife, Mary J., later married a man by the name of Owens. Any information will be gratefully received.

Mrs. Josephine B. Polys.

R. I. Haynes, N. D.



# An Incubator is Efficient

Poultry Pays Well in Cowley County

BY W. H. COLE

OAT SOWING is finished here with the exception of a few farmers who are going to sow oats and alfalfa together. One would naturally think with such a favorable spring that there would be a large acreage of oats put out but in this particular neighborhood the acreage is the smallest in years. The wheat acreage is small here, too, which with the small amount of oats put out simply means one thing and that is that the farmers, in general, are looking for this season to be a corn producer and are saving the most of their acres for this crop. It would be indeed a grand sight to see the huge bins of corn as they used to appear here a few years ago and with the present prices to go with it there would be considerable financial satisfaction attached to it, too.



able under all ordinary conditions provided the directions that accompany the machine are followed. As a usual thing the failures that occur in their operation are caused by the operator who, thinking that he knows more than the man who made the machine, follows his own inclinations rather than the directions of the maker of the machine, and the bad hatch that results is laid to the failure of the machine. The men who manufacture these machines make a study of them, more complete and exhaustive than the average person could hope to give, and the directions that accompany the machines are the result of these tests. We think it a wise idea to follow them to the letter.

With the oats sowing off of our hands the next job of importance is fitting the corn ground for planting. During the fine weather last fall we were so fortunate as to get the most of our corn ground plowed and the part of the field that remains unplowed will be turned over within a few days, if weather conditions are favorable. The 40 acres will be double disked just before planting time to make it possible to use the furrow openers on the planter. While such a method requires a great deal of time and work we think it the ideal way to plant corn. We do not mean by this that we have forsaken the lister. Fifteen or 20 acres will be listed into corn and if one method fails perhaps the other will make good. We have seen it here when the light showers that fell during the summer would get to the roots of the top planted corn and it would make a fair crop while the listed corn with its roots deeper in the soil received no apparent benefits from the scant rainfall and made a failure. Then again we have seen the listed corn stand thru a severe dry spell and emerge practically unharmed while the top planted corn would be ruined. One year's success or failure is no standard by which to judge the next year's results. A very safe method with corn is to plant some both ways and if one fails the other may make a part of a crop at least.

Most of the housewives have an additional daily chore to attend to at this season, for by this time most of the incubators have begun their yearly grind and the filling and trimming of the lamp and the turning and cooling of the eggs are jobs that must be attended to if one hopes to meet with success. At nearly every farm home one may see one or more incubators in operation and the good hatches that almost invariably result from their use are causing poultry raisers to rely on the hen, for incubation purposes, less and less each year. The reasons for the change are obvious. The modern incubators have reached that state of improvement and perfection that make them depend-

The freezes of the winter put the ground in excellent condition to plow and so mellow is the soil that a plow has to be very bright to scour readily. The farmer who was careless and did not grease or paint the mouldboard of his plow when the last work was done is now paying his reward for there is nothing more aggravating than a plow that will not scour when a person is in a hurry. We notice, in plowing, that the soil crumbles up very fine when it falls from the mouldboard of the plow and the finely pulverized condition leads one to believe that it would be a good season to put out alfalfa for the reason that the seedbed could be put in such a good condition. There is no crop that will respond more readily to a well prepared seedbed than alfalfa. The seeds are exceedingly small and if a clod as large as a quail's egg is laying on top of a seed that seed is lost for the plant can never come thru the clod and so the man who is striving to secure a good stand harrows and drags his ground until the clods are very small in number as well as in size. The methods of seeding differ. Personally we favor the drill. It is the slower way we will admit but we believe that a good stand can be obtained with less seed, by the use of a drill than in any other manner of seeding. Our reason for thinking this is that every seed is covered and with weather conditions at all favorable will germinate and grow while with the broadcasted seed some may be just covered enough to germinate and not have enough moisture to keep it alive. The modern drills are so made that alfalfa may be drilled with them and a good stand may be secured.

A small tractor is at work, a few miles from here, breaking up alfalfa sod and the work is done in a very satisfactory manner, too. There is no work to be encountered on the farm that is more trying on horses than breaking alfalfa sod for the reason that the draft is so unsteady. Unless the share is kept exceedingly sharp it will be constantly slipping around roots that strike it near the heel. With a tractor this is different. There is plenty of reserve force to keep it going right along when these big roots are struck.



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Never before such a bargain offer in the world's best roofing and paints. Look at the sensational prices we are making on Hercules guaranteed Roofing and Rex-Kote guaranteed Paints! Then consider the remarkable credit terms. Send no money! Order as much as you want right from this ad or from our catalog at our risk. We will ship it to you without a cent in advance. Nothing to pay for 3 months. Think of the confidence we must have in the quality of this roofing and paint to offer it at such amazing terms.

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#### PAY IN 3, 6, 9 AND 12 MONTHS

Hartman's Special Farm Credit Plan. You don't pay a single penny for the paint and roofing you order for 3 whole months after you receive the goods! And then, only the first small payment. The balance you pay in 3, 6 and 9 months thereafter without interest. Hartman credit is real help. No quibble or question—no "red tape"—no embarrassing reference asked as others do. Your every dealing with us is strictly confidential. Your good word is security enough for Hartman. Only the great house of Hartman with its \$12,000,000 buying power and vast resources can control the finest merchandise at such bed-rock-bottom prices as to save you so much money and give you such wonderfully liberal credit.

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Ready Mixed Paints Fully backed as to quality by the Hartman \$12,000,000 guarantee. Absolutely the most perfect paints on the market. Guaranteed to stand up under every test for quality and economy. Don't miss these big bargains. Order what you want. Send no money.



#### Hercules Never-Leak Flint-Surfaced ROOFING

Made from highest quality, long fibre wool felt, thoroughly saturated with pure asphalt. Both sides thickly coated with very fine particles of crystals firmly imbedded under enormous pressure. Guaranteed to be absolutely proof against all kinds of weather and weather changes. Each roll complete—32 inches wide, contains 108 square feet, (enough to cover 100 square feet). Nails and cement included. No skill required to lay. No matter where you live, this is the roofing to use. Order NOW at these money-saving prices. A full year to pay.

- No. MK207. 1 ply, 55 lbs. guaranteed 5 years, per roll.....\$1.27
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No matter where you live—remember Hartman will trust you. Your credit is good with us. Use it as freely as you wish. You will find this a good opportunity to get acquainted with our methods of doing business. So order all the roofing and paint you wish—at once. Remember, you risk nothing. You have a year to pay.



#### FREE HARTMAN'S BARGAIN PAINT CATALOG

Send now for your FREE copy of this book containing color card showing all colors of Rex-Kote Paints and free samples of Hercules Never-Leak Roofing. Ask for Catalog No. P-264

**HARTMAN CO.** Paint and Roofing Department  
4059-61 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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IT'S economy that makes the profits with a hay baler. That saving in upkeep cost—saving of power—saving of labor—all help to swell your profits.

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A complete painting outfit, quality the best, containing everything for painting a Ford or any similar size car, including top. THE JOB IS EASILY DONE—SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE. Only a few hours' work and three days for the paint to dry and your car is again ready for the road. Follow plain directions on each can of the

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## Price — Dependability — Roominess

The Pullman's dependability — sturdy, clean-cut chassis, powerful motor, smart lines and luxurious appointments are known and recognizable features.

But do you know that the Pullman is the roomiest car of its class on the market? No car gives the roomy comfort that a Pullman gives for \$740.

Leg space is ample in driver's compartment, and the rear seats are so built that there is no chance of crowding or cramping. The seats are real leather over real curled hair. A Pullman seat is the easy chair of the road.

As optional equipment to the Pullman the C-H Magnetic Gear Shift may be had for \$110 extra.

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**Pullman Motor Car Co., York, Pa.**

**SPECIFICATIONS:** 114-inch wheel base, 32-H. P. four-cylinder motor, Bantava non-skid tires all four wheels, cantilever rear springs, independent electric starting and lighting system, Dixie high-tension magneto, honeycomb radiator, one-man top, full floating rear axle.

## What the Bee School Taught

Learn Patience—It's Essential for Success in Honey Production

BY E. E. TAYLOR

THE MOST important and interesting work of beekeeping is handling the bees. One must be able to open a hive and follow their work. Timid and inexperienced persons may have a little trouble at first, but with a little patience, care, and composure one soon becomes fascinated with this part of beekeeping and then there is danger that one will be opening the hive too often. One must be careful about this and learn to follow the work of the colony from outward signs.

It is not well to disturb the bees too often. Let them alone so long as they collect pollen in the morning and a large number of bees pass in and out all day coming in laden with nectar. To evaporate this the bees pass currents of air over the combs causing a "roar" that can be heard 2 rods away. As long as these prosperous conditions continue it is best to look after the supers, keeping the surplus honey removed and plenty of empty combs above, or the bees will be forced to store honey below and crowd the queen for room by too much prosperity in the wrong place. Use two supers if the flow is plentiful with the empty one next to the queen excluder.

If the bees suddenly stop carrying pollen or their enthusiasm is dampened, they probably are queerness. On the other hand, if they "hang out," try more shade and remove the surplus honey. If this does not start them to work when other colonies are storing honey take out two frames containing the most honey from the brood chamber, and replace them with empty frames containing starters or full foundation. Remove all drone comb, also reverse the ends of every other frame, trimming off thick places if necessary. If you notice any comb that is too one-sided, cut along the frame and press it in line. Give the two full frames to some colony that needs building up and both hives will soon be doing a thriving business; the first one pulling comb which the queen will lay full of eggs, forcing surplus stores above; the second being strengthened so the bees usually enter the super without further trouble.

In handling bees courage and confidence with steady, accurate movements are essential. "The brave die but once, the coward many times." To begin, fire your smoker, put on your bee hat, tuck the cloth or netting under your coat, and put on a pair of bicycle pants guards, or a pair of shoe strings will answer the purpose. Take your smoker in one hand and a market basket containing bee brush (quills), butcher knife, hive and cleaning tools and pocket knife in the other. Proceed to the windward of the hive and disperse the guards at the entrance with a little smoke, remove the cover and cloth or paper, after letting a little smoke pass underneath to turn the bees to their stores. Then set the smoker aside and scrape the top of the frames if they need it. If a super is on, first remove it by carefully prying and cutting it loose from the queen excluder with a strong butcher knife, so as not to injure the queen excluder. Then carefully remove the queen excluder and begin at one side of the brood chamber to pry a frame over and up slowly at both ends. Remove it by taking hold of both ends. Lift it steadily and evenly and if too tight pry it a little higher and raise it up about half way. Hold it in place with one hand, and brush adhering bees downward gently into the hive as you gradually remove the frame. Place it on edge against the outside of the hive. Pry the next frame over toward the vacant space, lift it, and examine for honey and brood. Note the condition carefully, set the frame in



Pasture for the Bees.

place of the first one, and continue until you have seen all of the combs, and possibly the queen. Note her size, color, and movements.

When you have more experience it will be no trouble to handle frames, two and three at a time and learn all that is necessary about the condition of a hive in 10 minutes or less.

Every farm boy if he has keen eyes can easily find bee-trees. Before starting on such a hunt first make a sirup of sugar and boiling water about as thick as

honey or simply use honey. A pint will be sufficient. Take a few matches, a shingle, some old honey comb, half a dozen pins, and two wide topped glasses or jelly jars and proceed to the windward of the woods to be tested.

Select an open place and make a trash fire, dropping a little comb on it to attract the bees. If it is clear and warm, in less than 15 minutes bees will be seen to follow the smoke to the burned down fire. Pin two pieces of comb on the shingle so they can be covered with the glasses and pour each piece full of sirup or honey. Watch the flight of bees as they leave until a definite line is established. Then cover some of the bees with the glass and carry them at right angles to the first line and liberate them. Soon a second line will be formed and marked as before. The place where these two lines cross will locate the bees. Bees always fly in a straight line when they leave and when they return home and it is easy to find them by following their lines of flight. The term "bee-line" comes from the fact that bees fly in a straight line. When you cut a tree, watch for new lines as there are probably more close by.

Some use a wooden box with a draw cover about the size of a cigar-box and pinned or tied pieces of comb in the bottom of the box. In this way one is not bothered with the jelly jars. The honey or sirup can be carried in a bottle in the pocket.

A little flour sprinkled on the bees enables one to see them better and at the same time saves sirup. Anise oil has scent attractive to bees and by putting a few drops on a cloth and hanging it up the burning of the comb will not be necessary. The best time for hunting wild bees is before any bloom appears in the spring. In the summer the best way to locate them is to find where they water and mark their line of flight as described. When a tree is located, mark it, see the owner, and have a "bee" transferring. Bees can be found only on warm days, when the bees are out.

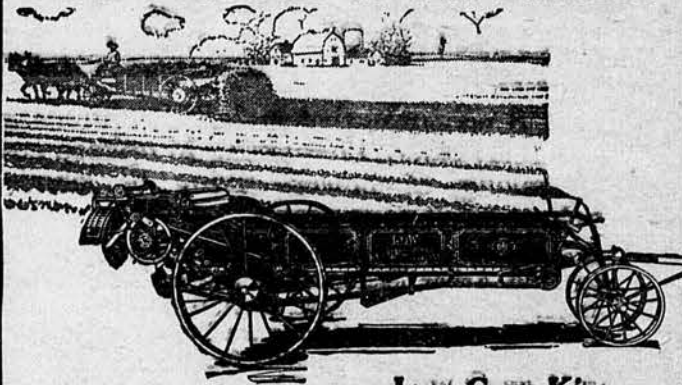
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Problems of the Future

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, straightforward, 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.—Lawrence Gazette.

## Are You One of the Losers?



Low Corn King  
Low Cloverleaf

SOMETIMES Americans wonder why they get only about half the crop yields from an acre that are produced in other countries. Well, here's one reason—a large majority of the farmers in this country own no manure spreader. One corn belt state lost \$20,000,000 last year by the wasting and poor handling of manure. Are you one of the farmers who shared in this loss? If you are, you need an IHC manure spreader.

International Harvester spreaders, Low Corn King and Low Cloverleaf—besides being low, strong, durable, simple in beater and apron mechanism, with good traction, light draft, and plenty of clearance—have a really successful wide-spreading device.

Low Corn King and Low Cloverleaf spreaders are low for easy loading and narrow for easy handling in yard, stable or field. From a box 45 inches wide either of these spreaders covers an even strip of ground 8 feet wide, or better. It saves time and labor, and keeps wheels and horses well away from the slippery manure already spread.

See the IHC dealer about a Low Corn King or Low Cloverleaf made to stand by you for years. Write us for catalogue.

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# Post Decay Can be Reduced

Here are the Steps in the Single Tank Treatment

BY G. R. MACDONALD

THE LIFE of the average post in Kansas can be increased greatly by treatment with creosote. This was shown in the issue of last week. To get the best results, however, the proper technique should be used. Here are the steps in the single tank treatment:

First. The creosote is heated to a temperature of from 200 to 220 degrees F. The amount of the preservative should be sufficient to submerge the lower 3 1/2 feet of the posts.

Second. The posts are placed in position in the hot creosote.

Third. A temperature as near as possible to 220 degrees F. is maintained for from 4 to 6 hours.

Fourth. Enough creosote should be added to the tank once or twice during the hot bath to compensate for the absorption of preservative in the posts. By keeping the creosote at a uniform level in the tank, the lower 3 or 3 1/2 feet of the posts will receive a uniform treatment.

Fifth. The fire is allowed to die down. The cooling of the creosote causes an additional penetration of the preservative into the posts. This accomplishes practically the same result as the removal of the posts from the hot bath to a cold tank of creosote. The process, however, requires a somewhat longer time due to the fact that the hot creosote cools slowly.

## The Daily Schedule.

Sixth. The posts are allowed to remain in the cooling creosote from 4 to 14 hours, depending on the species being treated.

Seventh. The creosote should be kept as nearly as possible at a uniform depth during the cooling process also, in order to insure a good penetration of the portion of the post near the ground line, where decay will be most likely to gain entrance.

Eighth. The posts should be removed, the excess surface creosote drained off, and the posts piled in open piles. If the creosote has become cool enough to be only semi-liquid it should be warmed slightly, in order to liquefy, before the posts are removed.

Daily schedule for an average run:

12:00 m.—Start fire for heating creosote. Place posts in position in the tank.  
3:00 p. m.—Creosote reaches a temperature of 220 degrees F.  
7:00 p. m.—Fire removed. Creosote allowed to cool.  
7:00 a. m.—Posts removed.

The above schedule should be varied to suit the species being treated and also to suit convenience of the operator.

If willow, soft maple, cottonwood or boxelder posts are used the tops should be given a short treatment, in addition to the treatment for the butts. This is especially important for the willow, since the untreated tops of these posts deteriorate rapidly. If a tank 4 feet deep is used this treatment can be easily given, as for example, in the daily schedule suggested instead of removing the posts from the tank at 7 a. m., after the butt treatment has been completed, the posts may be inverted in the preservative and allowed to remain as the creosote is being heated up for a second run of posts. The posts should be removed when the preservative reaches 220 degrees F. and a new run placed in the tank for the butt treatment. The depth of the preservative when the posts are inverted should be sufficient to cover all portions of the posts not reached by the butt treatment.

## Weight after Treatment.

If two tanks are available the treating work can be expedited, since two runs a day may usually be made. In this method, instead of allowing the posts to remain in the cooling creosote, they should be transferred to a second tank, close at hand, containing cold creosote, and allowed to remain from 1 to 14 hours. After several hours in the cold creosote little additional penetration is obtained by allowing the posts to remain for a longer period.

Daily schedule for two tank treatment:

7:00 a. m.—Start fire for heating creosote. Place posts in tank.  
10 a. m.—Creosote reaches temperature of 220 degrees F.  
2:00 p. m.—Posts removed from hot bath to tank of cold creosote.  
2:00 p. m.—New run of posts placed in the hot creosote.

6:00 p. m.—Posts of run No. 1 removed from the tank of cold creosote.  
6:00 p. m.—Second run transferred from the hot bath to the cold tank and allowed to remain until the following morning.

If the tops of the posts are also to be treated the above schedule must necessarily be modified.

The increased weight of a post after treatment is not always a reliable index as to the side penetration of the preservative. Some woods absorb creosote much more readily from the end than others. Very often a defect in a post will cause an excessive absorption of the creosote at a point where it has little effect on the durability. In order that the depth of penetration of the preservative at the ground-line may be determined, it is advisable to cut a notch in one post of each lot after treatment. This may be done with an axe, hatchet or other sharp instrument. If it is found that the penetration is not sufficient (1/4 to 1 inch, depending on species), additional treatment should be given.

In no case should the creosoted portion of the posts be cut away before the posts are set or at the time of setting. The durability is determined by the length of time that the antiseptic zone of wood can be maintained intact. After a post has been tested for penetration by cutting through the treated layer of wood, it should be again treated before being used.

If the post treating is done in connection with other work about the farmstead, the labor item will be reduced to a minimum.

The cost of treatment to the post, based on the larger equipment, and assuming that 100 posts are being treated annually, is as follows:

Equipment Charge a Year:  
Depreciation of equipment costing \$7 (estimated tank will last 10 years) . . . . . \$ .70  
Interest at 6 per cent on investment . . . . . \$ .42  
Labor:  
Setting up tank (temporarily), 1 hour . . . . . \$ .25  
Starting fire, placing posts in tank and removing posts. One hour to each charge of 35 posts. Total for three charges or 100 posts, 3 hours. . . . . \$ .75  
Fuel:  
Wood fuel (estimated) . . . . . \$ .40

Total for 100 posts . . . . . \$2.52  
Cost a post (not including creosote) . . . . . \$ .025

The cost of creosote varies greatly, due both to differences in grade and in freight charges. Ordinary grade creosote, for 1-barrel orders, is priced from 7 cents to 25 cents a gallon.

The determination of what species to creosote should be based largely on the price at which the posts can be secured. For example, a farmer having a soft maple grove which is in need of thinning would naturally use these trees for posts, since they probably could be worked up cheaper than any other posts could be purchased. Again, a farmer having a stand of native willows along the creek can well put in a little time during the "slack period" in the winter cutting out posts—instead of going to town and hauling out white cedars after paying 18 to 22 cents for them.

In general, the posts to be utilized in treatment should be those near at hand—or those which may be secured at a small cost, giving preference to the softer woods since with these it is generally easier to get a good penetration. The lighter woods are also easier to handle, will season more rapidly, and will last about as long as most of the heavier woods after treatment. The harder woods, as the oaks and hickories, should give a better return when utilized for other purposes.

## Banquet for Shorthorn Breeders

A Shorthorn Breeders' banquet will be given at the Castle Hotel, Omaha, Neb., Friday night, March 31, the day of the combination sale of Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle to be held at the pavilion at South Omaha, under the management of H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb. Shorthorn breeders are especially invited to attend this sale and banquet and those who will do so, will please write to H. C. McKelvie. An interesting list of talks will be given, and the manager of the sale should know at once the names of breeders who will attend.

Scientists have figured that about 36 million babies are born every year, or at a rate of about 70 a minute.



Same Engine Used on Binder

## Cushman Family Engine

This 4 H. P. Cushman Truck Outfit is so handy that it is called the "Family Engine." It is very light in weight—engine weighs only 190 lbs., and entire outfit, including water tank, weighs only 375 lbs. A child can pull it around from job to job. Cushman Engines weigh only one-fifth as much as old-fashioned heavyweight engines, yet run more steadily and quietly because of modern design, perfect balance and Throttle Governor. No loud violent explosions; no fast and slow speeds.

## Cushman Light Weight Engines

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

These are the modern engines, built especially for farmers who need an engine to do many jobs in many places instead of one job in one place. No longer necessary to put up with old-style back-breaking heavyweights.

The 4 H. P. Cushman is a wonderful farm engine, because in addition to doing all ordinary jobs better than heavy engines, it may be attached to moving machines, such as grain binders, corn binders, potato diggers, etc., driving the operating part, leaving the horses nothing to do but pull the machine out of gear. Saves a team on the binder, and in wet season saves the crop. Thousands of acres of grain were saved last year by the Cushman that otherwisely would have been a total loss to the farmer.



IMPORTANT—Stripped for binder, engine weighs only 167 lbs., and weight on rear is balanced by the simple cone water cooler on the front of binder. This balancing and the water cooling, to prevent overheating on all day runs, are necessary to successful work in a hot field.

8 H. P. Double Cylinder Cushman weighs only 320 lbs. Also 15 and 20 H. P. double cylinder light weight engines. Cushman Engines are not cheap, as they are better built of better material, but they are cheap in the long run. Engine Book free.

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814 N. 21st St. Lincoln, Nebraska

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SAY JUDGE NEARLY ALL THE TRAINMEN ARE USING THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW NOW.

YOU TOLD YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT JUST LIKE OTHER PEOPLE DO.



GOOD news travels fast—it's the users that are boosting W-B CUT Chewing—the long shred Real Tobacco Chew.

Well, we've said all along that tobacco chewers are just waiting for a smaller, more satisfying chew. No virtue in the big wad. They want less size and more substance—just what the Real Tobacco Chew gives them.

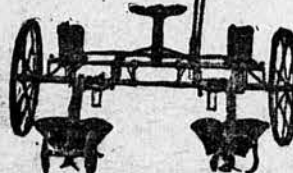
"Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste"

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

\$65.85

None Better---Few as Good

AS THE SWANSON LATEST IMPROVED TWO ROW RIDING LISTER



Sold and Shipped Direct to the Farmer from Our Factory on 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. All our farm implements are fully GUARANTEED. This lister is simple and strong in construction, equipped with the most reliable dropping device made: no chains to slip, break or wear out.

Equipped with either Disc or Saove covers, 6-horse or 8-horse. With Drill and Disc Covers, \$85.85. With Drill and Disc Covers, 73.00. Evenner and Neck-yoke, 74.50.

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FARM IMPLEMENT CATALOGUE

SWANSON-ST. JOSEPH PLOW COMPANY  
SAINT JOSEPH, MISSOURI



## Teach Your Child by Play

Learning Jingles Develops a Liking for Rhythm and Melody

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County



IT IS not always an easy matter to arrange a child's play so that it will not interfere with a mother's work. If we are sewing, we like to have the children seated at something interesting in the same room. If we are clearing the table or moving around, we can look after the play and the players if it takes them from room to room. As I have said before, the kindergarten scissors are a never failing source of enjoyment. If we add a small dish of paste and an old catalog or newspaper for a scrap book, the cutting and pasting sometimes will last for hours. Our youngsters are too small to make cut-out gardens and rooms as many do. We have seen plain paper backgrounds with white paper walks, trees, houses and the like pasted in their relative positions. Many older children enjoy cutting out pictures of furniture from old catalogs and arranging them in boxes or on paper for rooms.

When shelling seed corn we followed a suggestion we had read somewhere and found it exceedingly good. We gave each child more than a quart of different colored kernels, assigned him a definite floor space and let him arrange the corn to suit his fancy. The white kernels, shiny yellow ones, and the bright red of Iowa Bloody Butcher gave a chance for many designs. The red kernels made good beets and flowers and helped in forming butterflies. Large trees were shaped easily and some rough attempts at birds were not bad. The prize design was a white Leghorn rooster with flowing tail, yellow legs and bill and big red comb. Older children could make maps. We have seen state maps of corn set in putty; county lines being formed and railroads marked plainly by lines of red kernels.

It may be a fact that we live thru the experience of the race and the child is a young barbarian. At any rate, nothing seems to please quite so much as a good supply of sticky mud that may be worked into cakes, pies and dolls and incidentally smeared all over the clothes. There are combinations of cornstarch or flour and salt that may be cooked as for starch beads and moulded in all sorts of shapes. The various colorings that it is possible to give this material make it pleasing to work with. It is likely to harden and dry so a fresh batch is needed for every occasion. A good substitute for mussy mud, even better than the pliable kindergarten modelling clay may be purchased in most bookstores either in small box outfits with different colored cubes and designs for use in shaping, or it may be bought in bulk by the pound. In the latter case, I think it costs about 30 cents a pound.

Next to the bed time story that comes as a reward for good behavior, our favorite pastime is the reciting of jingles as we call our Mother Goose and other short rhymes. We do not force the memorizing of these verses nor set aside a certain number of lines to be learned as a task. Far from it. We do this jingle work for fun; yet we think there is as much to be said in favor of teaching a child melodious rhymes as may be said in urging that he be taught to sing. Besides developing a child's first mental power, memory, the sense of rhythm and melody is acquired and the

power of imaging pictures is started even by Mother Goose.

There is much of good in even the nonsense jingles that may be found in the Mother's Magazine and other similar papers.

The cow is in the hammock,  
The dog has set the cake,  
The cat is in the soup tureen;  
What difference does it make?

Absolute nonsense, some might say, yet this contains a little lesson. A child that whines and cries over every little thing can sometimes see the point if these lines are tellingly quoted at the proper time.

A child's interest is the safest guide as to what he may memorize in poetry. Different seasons, holidays, and occasions help in making corresponding subjects interesting. When a little poem is read and explained and pictures are developed it is half learned. If the mother gives the lines by sense groups after this preparation she will find the average child can repeat with only one or two hearings. As we learn a group of lines, we begin at the beginning and add our newly learned lines until we are thru. We have had a 4-year-old boy thoroly enjoy reciting "Wynken, Blynken and Nod." Its author, Eugene Field, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., seems much like a home poet. A 3-year-old has no trouble in learning

I saw a ship a-sailing,  
A-sailing on the sea,  
And, oh! it was all laden  
With pretty things for thee!

There were comfits in the cabin,  
And apples in the hold,  
The sails were made of silk,  
And the masts were made of gold.

The four and twenty sailers  
That stood between the decks,  
Were four and twenty white mice,  
With chains about their necks.

The captain was a duck,  
With a packet on his back;  
And when the ship began to move,  
The captain said, "Quack! Quack!"

Mice for sailors and a duck for a captain are not too much for a child's belief.

We intend to teach Hiawatha's childhood this spring. Our lines will begin as the reader's selections generally do, with "By the shores of Gitche Gumee." We are sure that the interest in birds and animals will not lessen in thinking of them as Hiawatha's chickens and brothers. We never hear the sound of falling water or the roar of wind in the pines without being reminded of

Sounds of music, words of wonder;  
"Mine-wawa!" said the pine-trees,  
"Mudway-aushka!" said the water.

We'd surely like to have the old Indian legends musically associated in the children's minds with the sight of rainbows, fireflies, milky way, the rising moon and the like. For developing these associations and gaining the priceless enjoyment of making them, Hiawatha taught in childhood is the best medium.

### Here's a Handy Kitchen

[Prize Letter.]

My ideal kitchen has a hard pine floor oiled till it has the appearance of dark oak wax finish. It is oiled every spring with boiling hot linseed oil and beats linoleum for wear and ease of cleaning. All other woodwork is painted with white enamel paint and the walls are covered with light tan varnished tile paper with ceiling to match. The room is 14 feet long, 12 feet wide and 9½ feet high. In each end is a window of

two sashes placed parallel at a height of 4 or 5 feet from the floor. They open by pushing up on pulleys between the outer and inner wall.

Below the window in one end of the kitchen is a sink of white porcelain enamelled cast iron with back and drainboard in one. It is about 54 inches long and rests on a cabinet in which are two bins used for fuel. These bins are on a rod so that they may be tipped forward when fuel is taken out or put in and have chains at the back to keep them from tipping too far. A door at the right of the sink opens into the pantry. Next to the pantry is a built-in cupboard which opens into both kitchen and dining room. A dumb waiter in one side of this cupboard operates between cellar and kitchen. It is raised on weights in the same manner as the windows except that a crank must be turned to start it. A white enamelled kitchen cabinet stands at the right of the cupboard and next to it is the dining room door.

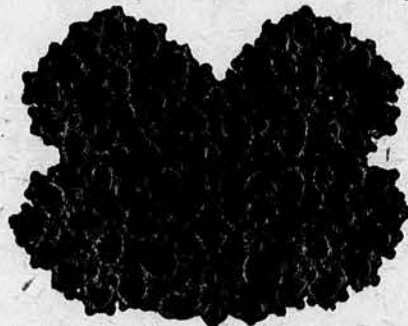
The range is on the opposite side of the room at the left of the sink. It has a hot water back connected with a tank inclosed in a small cupboard 2 feet square and 7 feet high. This tank supports the kitchen chimney. Water is piped into the house by a pressure tank system. The outside door which opens on a porch is a few feet to the left of the stove. A kitchen table is placed under the window opposite the sink and next to it is a lavatory where the men can wash without disturbing the cook. Morrowville, Kan. Mrs. E. E.

### Tatted Yokes are Pretty

[Prize Letter.]

A pretty yoke for a corset cover can be made of tatted medallions sewed together in the desired shape. It is well to cut a yoke pattern of paper or soft old cloth to guide in joining the medallions. A section of the yoke composed of four medallions with two smaller designs to fill in spaces is shown in the illustration. The following abbreviations are used in the directions: Ds, or double stitch; p, or picot. Two threads are used in this pattern.

Begin with 4 ds, p, 2 ds, p, and continue until there are 15 p with 2 ds between. Make 4 ds and close ring. Make two more rings like the first, joining at picots, tie together like a clover leaf and break the thread. This is the center of a large medallion. Fasten the spool thread to the first p



Medallions Joined By Small Figures.

of first large ring, then make a loop of 10 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds. With the shuttle thread make a small ring of 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, join to 3rd p of large ring, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, close ring. Make on spool thread a second loop of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, then a small ring on the shuttle thread as before, joining to the 5th p of large ring. Continue alternating loops and small rings till you have 4 rings joined to picots on the large ring, skipping every other p.

Make a loop like the others on the spool thread, then a small ring joined to 3rd p of second large ring. Continue till all three of the large rings have 4 small rings joined to them, ending with a loop like the first one made. Fasten together at the last p on spool thread.

One of the small figures used to fill spaces between the large medallions is simply 4 rings, each 2 ds, p, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, p, 2 ds, close, joined together in a cross. The second figure is composed of 3 such rings, then a long ring of 2 ds, join to p, 10 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 10 ds, p, 2 ds, close. Make a fourth small ring like other three, then a second long ring and join all together.

Nellie B. Graves.

R. 4, Troy, Kan.

Add a handful of salt to the starch while it is cooking. The salt makes the iron run much smoother.

## HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Boys' suit 7665 is cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. This smart little suit has a jacket with a vest, and the trousers have a straight lower edge.

Ladies' negligee 7652 has a four-gored skirt and long or short sleeves. The



collar may be finished with a scalloped edge. It is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' skirt 7661 is cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. The skirt is cut in three gores and has inserted side sections and slightly raised waistline.

### USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

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

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

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

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

### Bandages Must be Clean

Too many people run to the family rag bag when a finger is cut, and bandage the wound with the first piece of goods they find. It is very dangerous to put colored calico or soiled white cloth on wounds. Children should be taught to use only clean cloth when tying up cuts. As soon as a handkerchief, napkin, or any piece of white linen is too old for general use, wash it and fold neatly, then put in a clean box where all the members of the household will know where to find it.

Farmer's Daughter.

### Handy Kitchen Scissors

One who never has tried a pair of ordinary scissors in the kitchen will be surprised to discover the many ways in which they may be used. Chickens can be dressed much more easily and quickly by their aid. The tedious job of dicing and shredding vegetables for salads is lightened by their use. Meats may be minced quickly with scissors. During the garden season I find they come in handier than ever. I use them to clip greens and lettuce and to cut off the tops of radishes and beets.

Harrisburg, Colo. Mrs. S. W. W.



## When Potato Bins are Low

Other Foods of Equal Value are Easy to Find

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

MOST farm housewives, as spring draws near, look anxiously at the contents of the potato bin every time they go to the cellar to bring up the day's supply of vegetables, and wonder, as they look, if the precious tubers will hold out till the new supply comes on. It's a disgrace, some folks think, for a farmer to have to buy potatoes, but whether you hold that view or not, if you are an average housewife, you feel lost without potatoes and never seem to know what to get for dinner; while supper, without fried potatoes, seems no supper at all. Potatoes hold an important place in our daily

haps that is because they do not like the way you serve it to them. Have you ever tried it any way but plain boiled and served with milk and sugar? There are so many other ways to prepare it you are pretty sure to find one your family will enjoy. There are two ways of boiling rice, which all cooks should understand. In the first method, the rice is washed and stirred slowly into a kettle of rapidly boiling salted water, allowing 8 or 10 cups of water to 1 cup of rice so that it will not boil dry or stick.



bill of fare, and it is right that they should, but they are by no means difficult to replace if one will take the trouble to look into food values a bit. If you will grate a piece of potato into a small square of cloth, squeeze all the moisture from it and then with the cloth still twisted at the corners, wash it and its contents in a bowl of clear water for a few moments, you can see very easily the principal substances of which potatoes are composed. The moisture is water, of course, and water forms the largest part of the potato, tho you may not be able to squeeze very much out of it. In the bowl in which you washed the cloth you will find a mass of tiny white grains looking very much like cold starch that has been permitted to settle. In fact, starch is just what these grains are. Maybe you remember hearing grandmother tell how the "darkies" in the old war times used to make all the laundry starch for the "white folks" clothes out of potatoes. In the cloth you will find left a tough, woody substance called cellulose which is the same as the woody fiber in all plants. The only element in the potato you cannot see is the small amount of mineral salts. The cellulose cannot be digested, but is valuable because it gives bulk to the food and has a slightly laxative effect on this account. The real food value of the potato lies in the starch it contains. This starch cannot build bone and muscle tissue, but it is a body fuel easily converted into heat and energy and hence a good food for working men. If larger amounts of starch are eaten than can be converted at once into heat and energy, it is stored in the body as fat.

### Meat Makes a Poor Fuel.

Now you see the place potatoes have in the daily ration. If we tried to replace them by meat or eggs or cheese, which are the foods that build muscle tissue, we should get heat and energy, it is true, but it would come in a form more difficult to use, and there would be a great many waste products left in the body to be carried off thro the kidneys. These little organs would become overworked, and disease would result. Such muscle building foods are necessary in small amounts in the diet but using them for one's heat and energy supply is as poor economy as burning a high-priced coal that leaves a great many ashes and clinkers. The fuel that leaves the smallest amount of ashes is the best for stoves and for bodies both. Fats and sugars might be used to replace potatoes to some extent, as both are fuel foods instead of tissue builders, but our appetites soon tire of them in any but small amounts, and they are more difficult to digest than starches also.

Well, what is left to take the place of our potatoes, perhaps you are beginning to ask. Starchy foods, of course, and there is a long list of them. Bread and cornbread you think of first, but you say you want something that seems like a vegetable. All right, you can have rice or hominy or macaroni or spaghetti. Any of these contain as much starch as potatoes and in a form as easily digested. "But my family doesn't like rice," some of you are saying already. Per-

It will be well done in about 30 or 35 minutes. Drain the rice in a colander and pour a cup or two of boiling water over it to make the grains separate and distinct. Rice cooked this way looks very pretty and takes less time in preparation than when cooked by the other method, but much of the valuable starch is lost in the water drained from it. Lemon sauce is a delicious accompaniment for hot boiled rice. To make it, mix 1 tablespoon of cornstarch with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar and pour over it 1 cup of boiling water, stirring constantly. Let boil 5 minutes, stirring all the while, remove the sauce from the fire and stir into it 1 tablespoon of butter and 2 tablespoons of lemon juice. Serve hot with the rice.

### Try These For a Change.

The second method of boiling rice is really a steaming process. Stir gradually 1 cup of washed rice into 2 cups of boiling salted water and let boil 5 minutes. Then set the kettle of rice into another kettle of boiling water and let cook from 2 to 3 hours. After the first half hour of cooking, stir 2 cups of milk into the rice. Heap the rice lightly in a dish when it is done, dot the top with bits of butter, sprinkle it with pepper and serve it hot. A variation of this plain steamed rice is scalloped rice with cheese. Into a buttered baking dish put a layer of steamed or boiled rice. Over this place a layer of grated cheese and a layer of white sauce made by melting 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, rubbing into it 1 tablespoon of flour, then adding 1 cup of milk and salt and pepper to taste. This should be cooked 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Continue adding layers of rice, cheese and sauce until the dish is full, then over the top place a layer of bread crumbs, dot with butter, and set in the oven to brown.

Canned tomatoes and boiled rice heated together make a delicious dish for a change. A bit of onion may be added, if desired. When there is cold boiled rice left from dinner, mix with it a slightly beaten egg, shape into small cones, roll these in bread crumbs and fry in deep fat as for croquettes. Left over cold meat may be ground in the food chopper, mixed with rice and tomato sauce and fried as croquettes. Macaroni and spaghetti may be served either scalloped with cheese or mixed with tomato. Some persons like a little cheese added to tomato and spaghetti.

### How'd You Like this Job?

London policewomen have justified their "unfeminine" undertaking by the very convincing means of real service. According to a London dispatch, England, after a six months' trial, is really beginning to like them, tho at first there was violent opposition to the enterprise. Incidentally, these new public servants are winning favor not so much by force as by tact and persuasive powers. They have been especially successful in quieting panic-stricken crowds during Zeppelin raids, in dealing with drunken and fighting soldiers, and in calming excited women and children in the streets.

## Mayer

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No other cushion shoes equal them. Cool in summer, warm in winter. Easy on the feet from the first day and all the time. Made for both men and women in all styles to suit every taste.

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We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women, children; Dry-Box wet weather shoes; Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

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Sensitive feet get quick relief. Wear Mayer Honorbilt Cushion Shoes. The quilted soles take up the shock when you walk.

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

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

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

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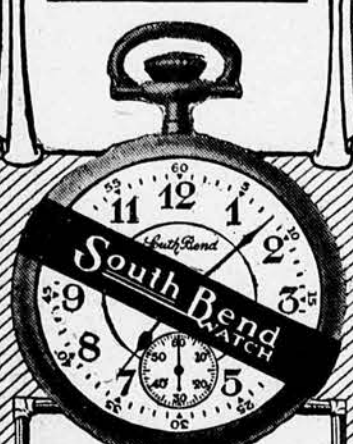
New Cook Book Free See Slip in Pound Can

Cleans churns, hygienically—purifies every part and leaves no greasy film.

# Old Dutch



**The Honest Face of a Good Watch**



Shake hands with this fine timekeeper, built especially for the men who operate farms. This watch is highest quality throughout. It combines life-time accuracy with the most modern ideas of beautiful design. Like all other

**South Bend Watches**


Model No. 217 is built for Service as well as Handsome and Distinguished Appearance. Adjusted to temperature and 3 positions,—this watch will time closely, day after day,—year after year. Prices \$25 and up according to kind of case.—South Bend Watches can be identified at jewelers by the Purple Ribbon which they wear.

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YES, that's just what we mean. We have given away 364 Ponies to Boys and Girls—every one absolutely free. If you want to know all about it—why we have given these Ponies away—to whom we have given them—why we are going to give away several more—and how you will stand the same chance to get one of these Free Ponies as any other Boy or Girl send in your name. The Big Pony Book tells the whole story and it is sent free. Send in your name for a copy before they are all gone.

The Farmer's Wife  
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**Pony Picture and Story Book**

**Beacon Burner FREE**

FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.

100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity. COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS.

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

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**AGENTS** I've a new soap game that's a dandy. New stuff, 100% profits. SAMPLE and FULL LAYOUT FREE. Write quick. **LACASSIAN CO., Dept. 11, St. Louis, Mo.**

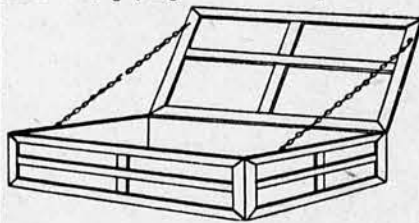
## Making a Chest is Easy Work

And Dolly Will Have a Fine Place to Put Her Clothes

BY L. D. GRIFFEE

NOW that you have made the suit case for Dolly aren't you anxious to make her a hope chest? There is nothing better for packing away her dainty clothing than a cedar chest. And they make a beautiful addition to Dolly's bedroom, too. Not many cedar boxes are made of cedar but if stained properly the wood looks very much like cedar. The chest as described is made of panels taken from cigar boxes and held together by a frame of stronger material. All the pieces must be sawed and fitted carefully if the box is to look well when finished.

The average cigar box is about 8½ inches long, 5½ inches wide and 3 inches deep. Plan to make the chest 16 inches long, 10 inches wide and 6 inches deep. Get a number of the boxes and take them apart. You can do this without trouble by cutting the paper at the corners and prying the sides apart care-



fully. Choose boxes that do not have the letters burned into the sides or at least not deeply. Wet the paper and scrape it off with a knife. Rub the pieces with fine sandpaper until they are smooth. Take a piece of straight-grained soft pine ½ inch thick and cut several pieces ¾ inch wide. Cut two pieces 16 inches long and two pieces 6 inches long and miter them together at the corners as shown in the cut. Use medium length brads. If you have no miter box, measure back ¾ inch from each end on the same side of the strip and saw to the corner. This will give you the correct angle if you measure carefully. Saw a piece 4½ inches long and place it midway between the ends, fastening with brads. Saw two strips 6½ inches long and place as shown in the cut. You are now ready for the panels. Saw four of these each 7½ by 2½ inches. Nail these in place with brads. If all your measuring and sawing has been carefully done each panel will project ¼ inch on the frame. Make the other side in the same manner.

For the ends, saw two pieces 9 inches and two pieces 6 inches long, and fit the cross pieces as before. The panels for the ends will be 3½ by 2½ inches. Make the top and bottom 16 inches by 10 inches, the panels being 7½ by 4½ inches. Fasten the sides and ends together with brads, placing the ends inside the sides. Fasten the bottom in place and put the top on with a small pair of brass hinges and a small hasp.

Give the pine of the framework one or two coats of some dark stain such as walnut which you can buy in small cans at the drug store. You now have a neat little chest which should gladden the heart of any little girl who is so fortunate as to receive it as a gift.

### A Word of Twelve Letters

This enigma or puzzle, consists of a single English word of twelve letters. It is peculiar in its construction. Who can find the peculiarity? Each of the numbers stand for a certain letter of the alphabet.

My 6-8-9-10-5 is a particularly disagreeable rodent to all good housekeepers and to women generally.

My 1-7-6 should be to excel.

My 2-1-4 belongs to an order of flying mammals and is a very uncanny and disgusting little animal.

To be 3-11-12 is a characteristic to be shunned in one who is 3-11-12.

The answer will appear next week.

Answers to last week's puzzle: 1, tales; 2, cruel; 3, slaves; 4, screws; 5, cellar; 6, gambled; 7, thorny; 8, ceased; 9, bowls; 10, brainy; 11, thief; 12, daily.

### He Reads "The Brown Mouse"

For pets I have two dogs, three cats, two goats and a pony. My dogs' names are Shep and Topsy. Shep is black and tan and Topsy is white and sable. My cats'

names are Tom, who is white and yellow, and Budge and Snowball. They are both white. My pony's name is Flossy; she is a chestnut sorrel. My goats are Nancy and Billie. I am 12 years old. I wonder how many of the young readers have been reading the "Brown Mouse?" I have been and I like it very much.

Leon, Kan.

Rolland Guyer.

### Dolly's Davenport

I made a davenport for my sister's doll with a 4 by 11 inch cigar box. I used the bottom of the box for the back; for the sides I cut two pieces from the box, each 4 by 5 inches, and nailed them to the back, letting them extend out like the arms of a rocking chair. The seat was made from a piece of box 4 by 11 inches, and nailing it 1½ inches from the bottom. All that it needed then was a coat of varnish. Oswald Barnhardt.

Erie, Kan.

### Care of the Lilac Buds

In the fall when Jack Frost is on his way, Mother Nature wraps the lilac buds up very snugly in their little coverlets and puts them to bed, to keep them from getting cold. In the winter the north wind rocks and rocks them until they are so fast asleep that they do not waken all winter.

When spring comes Mother Nature looks down on them and says that it is time for them to get up and sends the south winds to remove their coverlet, made of brown scales, and wakens them. They waken and begin to grow, larger and larger they become until the warm rains of April come to give them a drink, when they unfold. The sun sends its warmest rays on them for awhile and then the baby buds lose their coverlets entirely and instead get a new dress of green leaves.

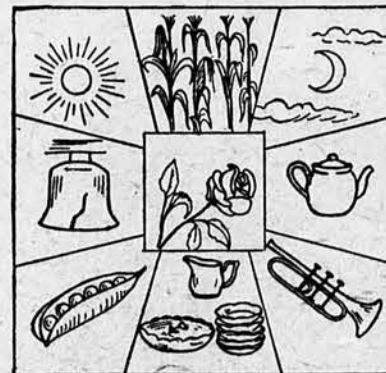
### Did You Know This?

The lifetime of toads is much longer than you would imagine unless you have studied about them, for sometimes they live to be 40 years old. They never eat dead food. Their food consists principally of wasps, yellow jackets, bugs, worms, beetles, spiders, caterpillars, moths and grasshoppers. They have a good appetite for they fill their stomachs four times in a day. However, they have been known to have lived two years without food. It is said that in one month they will devour 10,000 insects. Pretty good fellows to have around, aren't they?

If every 10 of their prey had destroyed one cent's worth of damage, each toad has saved \$10. This proves that they are a very valuable help to the farmer, gardener, fruit grower or greenhouse man. They are harmless and will keep out of your way if you will give them time to get away, so every boy and girl should try to protect the toads.

### A Flower Garden

Each of the outside pictures is to be read in turn with the center picture so as to name a flower. For example, the middle top picture with the picture in the center make "Corn-flower." There



are seven other flowers to be found. How many of them can you make out? Send your answer in by March 29. A package of post-cards will be sent to each of the five best answers.

The answer to the puzzle of March 4 is: The farm bird: Chanticleer. The surround-

ing objects: Cat, chain, hare, rat, hat, cart, lantern, ear, nail, tail, hart. The prize winners were: Hollie Bliss, Osborn, Kan.; Oldine Parshall, Cimarron, Kan.; Julia Martin, Admire, Kan.; Kenneth Traylor, Emporia, Kan.; Alice Smith, Pomona, Kan. Address your letters to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### My Chickens

My grandmother gave me a hen and papa bought me a setting of Plymouth Rock eggs last summer. I set her in a box in the henhouse and put a wire screen in front of it to keep the other hens from getting in and breaking the eggs. My hen hatched 10 chicks, two were trampled to death and the cat caught one. I had a coop made with a board floor for their home. I raised the other seven and this fall we ate one and I sold the other six for \$2.31. I expect to raise more chickens this year.

Mildred Davis.

R. 5, Humboldt, Kan.

### Want to Take a Ride?

We are 3 and 5 years old. We have a pony that we call Peanut. He is a dandy. We have a wagon and harness to drive him and a saddle to ride him. We like to ride him better than we



like to drive. This is our picture taken in our little wagon. It was so cold all winter that we didn't get to play with him very much.

We have an automobile that we ride in too. It pedals like a tricycle. We also have five pet kittens. One is pure white and we like it best. We had two pet rabbits but they got out and ran away and we haven't seen them since.

Lawrence and Moyne Vanderlip.

Woodston, Kan.

### Tilly, Lilly and Billy

I am 10 years old. I have a sister who is only 4. For pets we have three cats and three ducks. Our cats' names are Snowflake, Multa and Nigger. They stay at the barn almost all of the time. We call the ducks Tilly, Lilly and Billy. We have lots of fun playing with them in the water in the summertime. They will eat from our hands. Grace E. Clemens.

Centralia, Kan.

### A Forgetful Father

Sometimes, when I go whoopin' round and get the house upset, Ma says I'm worse than anyone she ever heard of yet. She scolds because I get the rugs all twisted on the floor. And when I don't hang up my clo's, why then she scolds some more. But Pa says: "Pshaw! Now what's the use of always frettin' so?" It only shows he's full of life; boys will be boys, you know.

When other boys pitch into me and try to smash my face, If I fight back Ma always says she's covered with disgrace; She thinks I ought to hurry home and be a afraid cat. So she can go and tell their ma's an' let it go at that. But when Pa finds it out, it seems to fill his heart with joy; "You must remember, Ma," he says, "you've never been a boy."

Ma thinks I mustn't climb or slide or hardly speak out loud. If I'd act like a little girl I guess that she'd be proud. She had a nervous breakdown once—pr pretty near, at least—Because I took some powder which was "good for man and beast." "Oh pshaw!" said Pa, when he was told, "why fret about such things? I'd hate to think a boy of mine was fit for angel's wings."

The other day when I was in the bathroom all alone. I got Pa's razor out and tried to whet it on the hone. "Boys will be boys, you know," Ma said, when Pa was a chasin' me. "Don't be disturbed; it indicates he's full of life, you see." I wish she hadn't said it, though; it only made him fret. And quit remembering, and so I guess I got it harder yet.

—S. E. Kiser.

If cake icing is rough and uneven, dip a knife in hot water and smooth the roughness out.



### Field Selection is Best

I believe in field selection with the seed of the grain sorghums. The plan is to go into the field just before the kafir is cut, and pick out heads that are well filled and true to type. These are placed on wires, and hung up in a dry place all winter. If the wire is sharp, the stems are easily pushed on until the wire is full.

Before planting time I shell them out by taking two or three heads at a time by the stems and striking them against the inside of a barrel. It doesn't take long to shell a half bushel of seed this way and none of it is cracked, and all the chaff is easily fanned out in the wind.

I have never had any trouble from smut and my kafir has improved in yield and uniform size of stalks; 8 acres this season made more than 50 bushels an acre, and there was no smut in the whole field except one head at

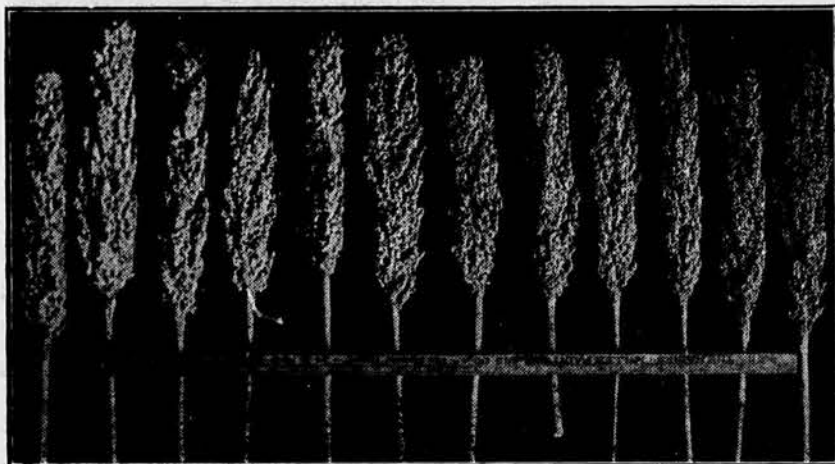
fine, thrifty root systems and are easy to grow when transplanted.

Planters should always insist on root cutting or propagated plants when buying from a nurseryman. These produce big crops of luscious berries, while the patch plants are usually from run down or worn out plants, and produce small crops of seedy, hard-cored, undesirable fruit. Many planters fail in berry growing by not getting the right plants.

Berry growing has been greatly neglected in the Middle West. Thousands of dollars are sent out of every community each year for berries which should be produced at home.

### Federal Inspection of Grain

Federal inspection of grain and hay has been advocated for many years by some dealers and farmers. It is believed that it will provide a better basis for



White-Hulled White Kafir Grown in 1915 by Mr. Newberry; the Field Averaged More than 50 Bushels an Acre.

the end of the field where kafir from other seed had been sown for a turn row the year before. A neighbor got seed of me and had no smut while some farmers who planted infected seed had 10 per cent or more of damage. One man treated his seed and still had some smut tho not as bad as the untreated patch. I believe smut free seed will produce smut free kafir regardless of weather conditions. And infected seed will produce more or less smut as the weather is more or less favorable to its development.

Clean seed may be infected by a smutty threshing machine; this is another reason for shelling seed by hand.

C. M. Gates of Meade, who won the Farmers Mail and Breeze silver cup for raising 60 bushels of kafir an acre in Meade county says, "If you plant smut you will raise smut," which bears out my belief. The picture shows my method of caring for seed. I raise Whitehull White Kafir that was put out by the Fort Hays station.

O. S. Newberry.

Hutchinson, Kan.

### Money In Blackberry Culture

You can buy two kinds of blackberry plants. One is known as sucker or patch plants, or the volunteer plants springing up in fruit patches. Many growers think they do their friends a favor by giving them these plants; the other kind is plants properly grown from root cuttings and known as propagated or root cutting plants. This class of plants have

"Co-operation" is a term used to shield and clothe a host of fake schemes. This is nothing to the discredit of co-operation; the faker never copies a poor or a foolish plan.



Here are Blackberries Grown from Root Cuttings; This Patch Has Been very Profitable to the Owner, for it Came from Good Stock.

## "You won't need to bake to-day!"

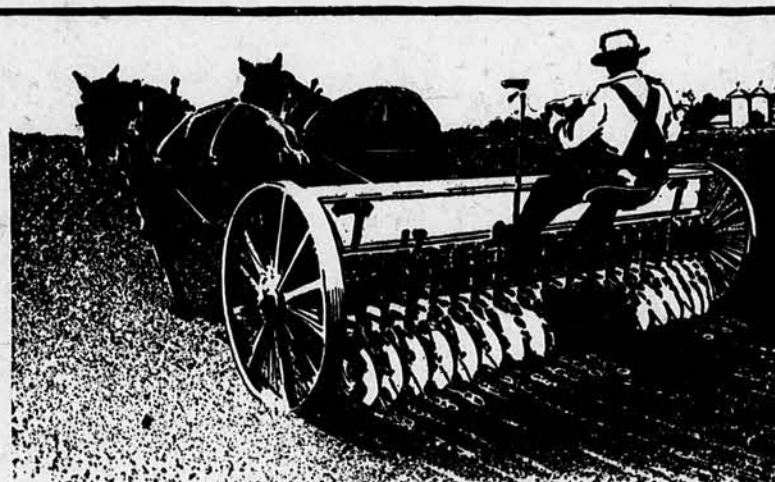
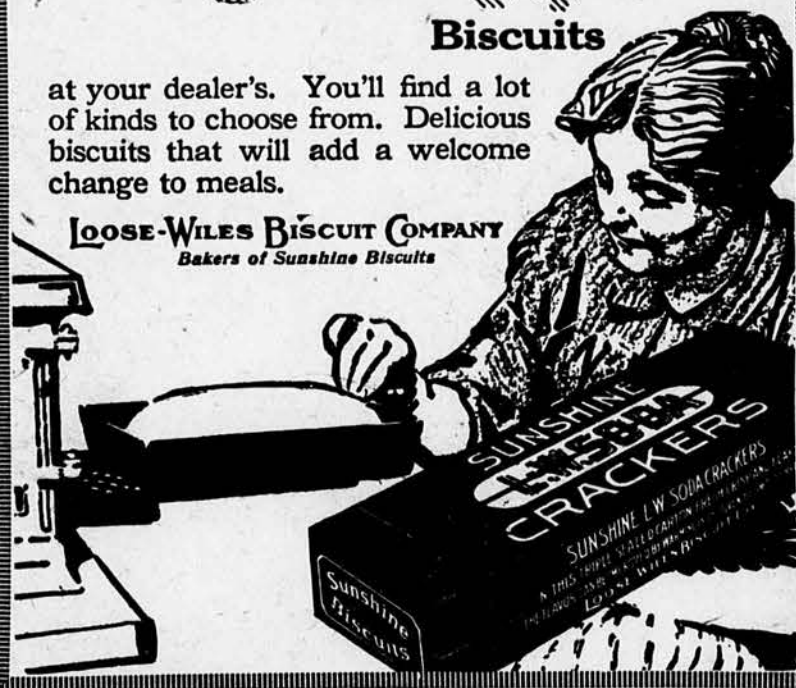
Put the box of Sunshine L.-W. Soda Crackers right on the table. Always ready to eat—no baking bother when you have Sunshine L.-W. Sodas in the house. Men folk like their toasty crispness and prefer them to bread. Look for the name

# Sunshine

### Biscuits

at your dealer's. You'll find a lot of kinds to choose from. Delicious biscuits that will add a welcome change to meals.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY  
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits



## If you're sure of your seed here's a drill that will plant it right for you.

If your seed and your soil are right this drill will do its part towards a big crop.

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## Educational Day Proclamation

The second Friday in April having been fixed by the statutes of Kansas as the day for holding the Annual School Meetings in all rural districts and in cities of the third class,

And since whatever may be done to improve these schools for the coming year should be determined upon and authorized by the voters in these 8,815 district meetings to be held on April 14:

And inasmuch as the complete organization of the school system of this commonwealth along the lines of the best professional thought and in harmony with the democratic principles underlying state education must depend upon the character and be determined by the development of the rural and town schools in which nearly three-fourths of the children of Kansas are at this time enrolled:

Therefore I have designated April 14, 1916, as Educational Day in Kansas and I would urge all citizens of this state, and especially those who are residents of the school districts holding school meetings on that day, to observe the occasion with the high motive that the coming school year may be made to be the greatest in the educational history of the state.

I would especially request the state press to co-operate with the school officials in order that the widest publicity may be given the occasion. And I would also urge the churches of Kansas, of all denominations, the higher educational institutions, the patriotic organizations, the fraternities of labor and the associations of capital, the parent-teachers' organizations, together with all others who desire the enrichment of community life thru and by the schools, to unite in observing Educational Day.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Kansas. Done at Topeka this 18th day of March, A. D. 1916.

ARTHUR CAPPER,  
Governor.

## Grain on the Farms

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents, estimates that the amount of corn on farms March 1, 1916, was about 1,138,773,000 bushels or 37.3 per cent of the 1915 crop, against 910,894,000 bushels or 34.1 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915, and 866,352,000 bushels or 35.4 per cent of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914. About 18.6 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 18.6 per cent of the 1914 crop and 17.2 per cent of the 1913 crop so shipped. The proportion of the 1915 crop which is merchantable is about 71.3 per cent (equivalent to 2,178,943,000 bushels), against 84.5 per cent (2,259,755,000 bushels) of the 1914 crop and 80.1 per cent (1,961,053,000 bushels) of the 1913 crop.

The amount of wheat on farms March 1, 1916, was about 241,717,000 bushels or 23.9 per cent of the 1915 crop, against 152,903,000 bushels or 17.2 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915, and 151,795,000 bushels or 19.9 per cent of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914. About 61.7 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 60.7 per cent of the 1914 crop and 53.9 per cent of the 1913 crop so shipped.

The amount of oats on farms March 1, 1916, was about 598,600,000 bushels or 38.7 per cent of the 1915 crop, against 379,369,000 bushels or 33.2 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915, and 419,481,000 bushels or 37.4 per cent of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914. About 30 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 29.4 per cent of the 1914 crop and 26.5 per cent of the 1913 crop so shipped.

The amount of barley on farms March 1, 1916, was about 60,511,000 bushels or 25.5 per cent of the 1915 crop, against 42,889,000 bushels or 22 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915, and 44,126,000 bushels or 24.8 per cent of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914. About 43.1 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 45.1 per cent of the 1914 crop and 48.4 per cent of the 1913 crop so shipped.

Italian scientists recently recorded a temperature of 138 in the victim of a lung disease, the highest figure ever known in a human being.

## Herefords Pay at Norman

## T. E. Smith Has an Excellent System of Livestock Farming

BY F. B. NICHOLS  
Field Editor

PUREBRED Hereford cattle are kept on the 320-acre farm of T. E. Smith of Norman, Okla. "Practically everything sold from this farm is driven off," said Mr. Smith recently, in telling of his methods to a visitor. There are about 75 animals in the herd, of which 40 are breeding cows. Mr. Smith has been in the purebred business 14 years. He is president of the Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' association, and perhaps the greatest booster for the white faces in the state.

There is a great future for Herefords, Mr. Smith believes, which will develop very rapidly in the next few years. At least the breed has been very profitable for him, as he has been selling from 35 to 40 animals a year at \$100 to \$750 a head. He has a trade that reaches all over the West, and recently he has been receiving a great many inquiries from the East. Hereford cattle are popular all over the country—in many states there has been a greater development with the breed than in Oklahoma. The interest which has been aroused in Herefords in the last year indicates that this state now is ready to make more than its share of this progress.

When Mr. Smith started in the Hereford business there were but a very few herds of this breed in the state and these were somewhat deficient in popular breeding, to say the least. Mr. Smith himself started with grades, and worked into purebreds slowly. He began with four purebred cows and a purebred bull, and increased the size of his herd with the increase in his experience.

From the first the aim was to get foundation animals that had quality, and which could produce offspring that would have merit. This policy has been followed in these later years, as was well shown in the purchase of the excellent herd bull which now is the herd leader. He was bought from W. J. Davis & Company, of Jackson, Miss., and he has more than ordinary merit. This animal is Vernet Fairfax 452145, sired by McCray Fairfax 361803, which makes him a grandson of the great Perfection Fairfax. The dam of Vernet Fairfax is Lady Druid 12th 349605.

## Hereford Ideals.

While popular breeding has been featured in this herd, the idea has always been to keep the aim of the big Hereford trade in mind. The plan has been to get growth, not fat, in the breeding animals, to make the ration high in protein feeds like alfalfa, and to provide a large place for pasture and silage. Some attention has been paid to the show feature of the business, and Mr. Smith's winnings at Oklahoma City and other fairs have been considerable, but even here care has been taken not to get an extreme finish in the breeding animals. Practical utility always has been kept in mind on this farm.

The success which has been encountered by this herd indicates several things, of which perhaps the main thing is the encouragement which it offers for the future of the man who starts into the purebred business without a special knowledge of it. Too many farmers are afraid of the few

technical details in the business, Mr. Smith thinks, which unfortunately is keeping them out of the business. If the start in the business is made slowly, as was the case with Mr. Smith, these things may be learned easily, with the increase in the size of the herd.

Almost all of the feed eaten by the cattle is produced on the place, except a limited amount of concentrated materials. There is 115 acres of permanent pasture, and in addition a great deal of pasture is obtained from wheat. This is sown early in the fall, and it supplies considerable feed through the fall, winter and spring. If the wheat looks especially promising some of it may be left and harvested, although no special effort is made with grain. As a rule it is plowed up and the acreage is planted to the drouth resistant crops, especially kafir and cane. Some feterita is grown, but the experience with this crop has not been especially encouraging, and the growing of it will be discontinued.

## Sudan Grass is Profitable.

The success which has been encountered with Sudan grass has been the feature of the cropping system, and it will be planted very extensively. About 7 tons an acre was the average season yield this year, which is of course a remarkable average. It is an excellent feed, and the Herefords eat it well. It will be featured as the hay crop among the sorghums, and the cane and kafir will be grown more for silage and for grain. As summer silage is needed to help out the pastures a limited amount of very early corn has been grown and placed in the silo in July, at about the time the grass begins to fail, but another silo will be erected and filled especially for this summer feeding, so this will not be necessary. This will give better silage and in addition it will make it certain that it will be available; if there should be a very bad drouth early in the season, the early corn might not produce much of a yield. For that matter the yields usually have not been high; the country around Norman is much better adapted to the sorghums than to corn.

Alfalfa is a leading crop, and with the field which was sown this fall there now is 30 acres of this legume growing on the place. It is an excellent crop and it has been very profitable, although the yields have not been high as a rule, for the Smith farm is on the upland, where the soil conditions are not so favorable for this legume as they are in the bottoms. In general most of the bottom land in that section is especially well adapted to the crop.

A great deal of attention has been paid to the soil fertility on this farm. The aim has been to haul out the manure promptly, so there will be but a small loss of available fertility from this source. Then, in addition, the animals are kept out on the pastures and fields a great deal of the time, so the manure is placed directly where it is needed most. The increasing acreage of alfalfa also has helped in maintaining the fertility, especially so far as the nitrogen content of the soil is concerned. More fertility has been pur-

chased in the feed than has been lost in the very little bit of wheat which is sold, and in the bones of the animals which are driven off, so it is probable that the farm is richer than when Mr. Smith started his Hereford herds. At least it is producing good crops, which are giving excellent profits when they are marketed in the form of Herefords.

## Hog Pasture for Neosho

What is the best crop I could sow for hog pasture? I was thinking of sowing oats and wheat about half and half. I would like to sow some rape also. What is the best time to sow this crop?  
Chanute, Kan. C. E.

There is no benefit to be derived from mixing oats and barley with rye or wheat for hog pasture. Where a small grain crop is intended for pasture in spring seeding, it is advisable to seed a little heavier than if it were used for hay or grain purposes. Three bushels of oats an acre seeded as soon as the ground can be worked in March will give as good an early hog pasture as any forage crop suited to this section. Rape is the next pasture crop in time of planting and the time at which pasturing can begin. It can be seeded about the second or third week in April under average conditions, broadcasting 3 to 5 pounds an acre on a very thoroughly prepared seedbed and covering the seed with a spike-tooth harrow.

Rape is seldom used on large areas but is an excellent crop for taking advantage of out-of-the-way corners such as hog lots or irregular areas bordering creeks where the soil is rich and is ordinarily allowed to grow up to weeds. It should not be depended on entirely during the hot part of the season because during hot weather it becomes very leathery and unpalatable and stock do not relish it so well.

Sudan grass may be used for pasture thruout the warmer portion of the summer and early fall and cowpeas and soybeans make excellent hog pasture from about the middle of August to the latter part of September and October. Sudan grass will stand close grazing very well and gives a good succession of grazing thruout the season. It is generally advisable to graze off the cowpeas and soybeans rather heavy since they are usually injured by tramping and the feed must be taken as quietly as possible.

Rape comes again into the pasture rotation as a fall feed. It may be seeded in late August or early September on a carefully prepared seedbed and will supply pasture from October 1 for a number of weeks. It is not advisable to scatter the seed until a rain has fallen sufficiently heavy to sprout and keep all seedlings alive for a period of at least two weeks. If such moisture is not known to be in the ground, the seed had best not be planted.

There are objections to all of the crops I have suggested. For example, rape besides being unpalatable in hot weather may occasionally cause bloat in cattle or sheep and frequently gives rise to small sores on the ears and noses of pastured hogs. This generally is not a serious trouble and is easily remedied by the application of some sort of grease. There is a possibility of prussic acid poison being present in Sudan grass in seasons which are unusually dry. Excellent results have been obtained from Sudan grass pasture in the past two years and no cases of such poison have been reported. Cowpeas and soybeans will occasionally cause bloat in cattle or sheep. It is well to keep these dangers in mind, but with ordinary care and judgment, there should be no loss from the use of any of the pasture crops suggested.

K. S. A. C.

R. Kenney.

## Threshermen to Meet at Norton

The Northwest Brotherhood of Threshermen will hold its sixth annual meeting at Norton, Kan., April 10 to 15.

Sessions are to be held in conjunction with the Western Kansas Commercial fair. One thousand threshermen and 300 implement and hardware dealers from over Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado are expected to attend.

One hundred manufacturers and jobbers of threshing and power machinery, automobiles, and motor trucks will exhibit and demonstrate. The organizations are the two largest of their kind in the state and have attracted considerable attention among business men interested in harvesting. The meetings form a medium of exchange for ideas among the threshermen.



A Group of the Smith Herefords in a Pasture in Front of the House; They Feature Some Very Popular Breeding.



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**Y**OU do not need to be told that there is a great demand for game birds in this country—a demand much larger than the supply. You probably know that game birds of many kinds bring high prices in city markets. But has it ever occurred to you that, by means of game farming, you can help supply, and profit from, this demand?

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ling to pay for the sport

For your information on this important subject we have prepared a book called "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure." It gives detailed information regarding the raising of game birds, their habits, foods, etc. You will find it well worth reading.

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## Shake Hands by Parcel Post

### Co-operation Splits Middleman's Profit for Farmer and City Man

BY LEWIS B. FLOHR and C. T. MORE  
United States Department of Agriculture

**M**ERCHANTS make money by quick turnovers. The man in the country also has the opportunity of turning over his chickens, butter, eggs, and fruit rapidly—to the city dweller—at a profit.

The parcel post has solved the transportation problem and it now remains only for the farmer to develop a system of negotiation between the customer and himself. In this respect he resembles the grocer.

Questions of quality and uniformity of product, correspondence, containers, and settlement come up, and the man who shows good faith and tact is always ahead. Business in marketing by parcel post can be secured and held only by shipping produce of high quality and by charging reasonable prices.

A personal acquaintance should be established between producer and consumer, if it does not exist, when they come into business contact. This will help a great deal in furthering parcel post marketing, and also will eliminate many of the misunderstandings which may occur from time to time. A definite understanding should exist as to the duties of each in regard to remittances, claims for damaged or spoiled produce, and the preservation and return of containers. Monthly remittances by the consumer probably would be satisfactory. More frequent payments probably would be objectionable to the purchaser, while the producer in most cases would not be satisfied with less frequent settlements. Consumers should remember that farmers are usually busy and not inclined to needless correspondence. Farmers should be prompt in attending to correspondence if they desire to do business.

### A Better Price.

Not only must the farmer have something additional to the usual price to compensate him for the extra work, container, and postage required, but the consumer must also have something to attract him to marketing by parcel post. An equitable distribution of the difference between the usual farm price and the retail price is necessary. Just what portion of this difference in price is to accrue to the producer and what to the consumer will depend on the circumstances in each case and the size of the order. In determining what the price shall be, both the farm price and the retail price paid by the consumer when he markets in the ordinary way should be taken into consideration. The consumer must receive either a better article at the usual retail price or an article of the grade usually purchased at some concession in price.

The fact that a large number of farmers and consumers are not endeavoring to take advantage of the parcel post method of marketing is due not so much to the absence of a desire to give it a trial as to the farmer's lack of knowledge of marketing requirements and customs and the consumer's lack of similar knowledge and of confidence in the farmer's produce and dependableness.

Mutual confidence and helpfulness are necessary in order to succeed; co-operation is needed. 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 so as 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 must also 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.

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 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 produce.

### A Proper Appearance.

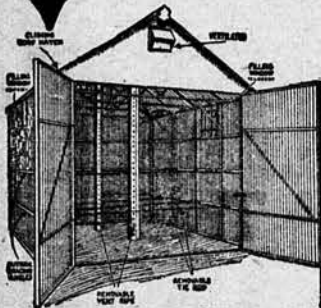
The average producer, as a rule, does not realize the importance of appearance as a factor in selling goods and frequently is careless and indifferent in preparing produce for market. The consumer, on the other hand, relies very largely upon appearance in selecting food supplies, and unattractive articles 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.

As a usual proposition it is feasible to ship only the produce that is of high value in comparison with its weight. In any case, the net returns will be the determining factor; only general facts can be stated in this connection. In family baskets or containers, or in assorted lots of vegetables and of fruits, there is likely to be a demand for the inclusion of many of the heavier articles, such as potatoes, cantaloupes, cabbage, and onions, the shipment of which alone might not be justified.

One of the most important requirements is the bringing of the producer and the consumer into business contact. This may be attained by personal acquaintance; through the acquaintance of a third person; by advertising in an appropriately selected paper; by personal canvass; and through the post office in the city or town in which a customer is sought. Once a satisfactory parcel post business is established with or through an acquaintance, other customers are likely to be secured.

## Get 10c to 30c More Per Bushel

**T**HE habit of selling your grain as soon as harvested costs you 10c to 30c a bushel. Store it and sell when the market is up. Store it in a



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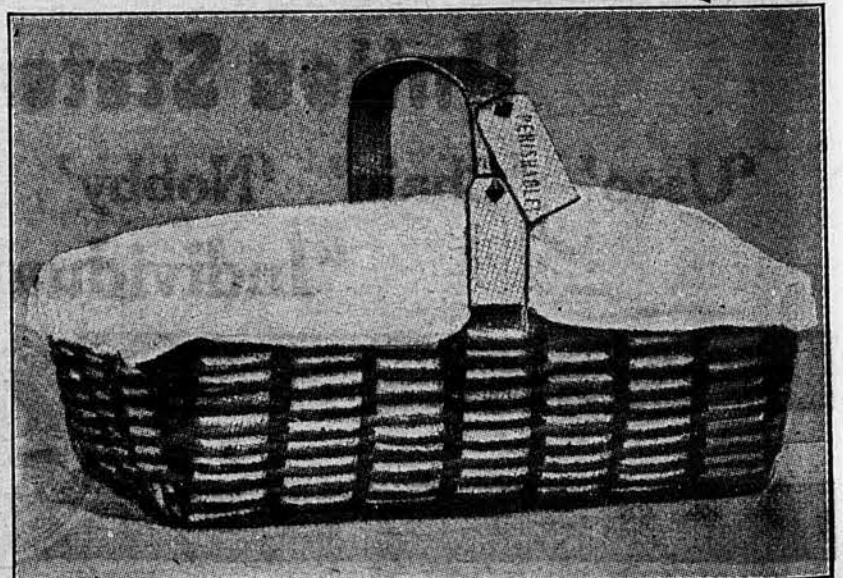
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# All the Soils Require Humus

Good Crop Rotations are Necessary in Maintaining Yields

BY CYRIL G. HOPKINS

THE PRODUCTIVE capacity of land in humid sections depends almost wholly on the power of the soil to feed the crop. This, in turn, depends both on the stock of plant food contained in the soil and on the rate at which this is liberated, or rendered soluble and available for use in plant growth. Protection from weeds, insects and fungous diseases, though exceedingly important, is not a positive but a negative factor in crop production.

The chemical analysis of the soil gives the invoice of fertility actually present in the soil strata sampled and analyzed, but the rate of liberation is governed by many factors, some of which may be controlled by a farmer, while others are largely beyond his control. Chief among the important controllable factors which influence the liberation of plant food are limestone and decaying organic matter, which may be added to the soil by direct application of ground limestone and farm manure. Organic matter may be supplied also by green-manure crops and crop residues, such as clover, cowpeas, straw and cornstalks. The rate of decay of organic matter depends largely upon its age and origin, and it may be hastened by tillage.

## Organic Matter.

The chemical analysis shows correctly the total organic carbon, which represents, as a rule, but little more than half the organic matter; so that 20,000 pounds of organic carbon in the plowed soil of an acre correspond to nearly 20 tons of organic matter. But this organic matter consists largely of the old

bed for root development and also for killing weeds, but more than this is unnecessary and unprofitable in seasons of normal rainfall. It is much better actually to enrich the soil by proper applications or additions, including limestone and organic matter—both of which have power to improve the physical condition as well as to liberate plant food—than merely to hasten soil depletion by means of excessive cultivation.

The best and most profitable methods for the permanent improvement of common soils are as follows:

If the soil is acid, apply at least 2 tons an acre of ground limestone, preferably at times magnesium limestone, which contains both calcium and magnesium and has slightly greater power to correct soil acidity, ton for ton, than the ordinary calcium limestone, and continue to apply about 2 tons an acre of ground limestone every four or five years. On strongly acid soils, or in preparing the land for alfalfa, 5 tons an acre of ground limestone may well be used for the first application.

## A Good Rotation.

Adopt a good rotation of crops, including a liberal use of legumes, and increase the organic matter of the soil either by plowing under the leguminous crops and other residues—straw and corn stalks—or by using for feed and bedding practically all the crops raised and returning the manure to the land with the least possible loss. No one can say in advance what will prove to be the best rotation of crops, because of variation in farms and farmers, and in prices for



A Large Acreage of Alfalfa Will Help Greatly in Maintaining the Soil Fertility, for it Will Supply Nitrogen and Humus.

organic residues that have accumulated during the past centuries because they were resistant to decay, and 2 tons of clover or cowpeas plowed under may have greater power to liberate plant food than the 20 tons of old, inactive organic matter. The recent history of the individual farm or field must be depended on for information concerning recent additions of active organic matter, whether in applications of farm manure, in leguminous crops, or in grass-root sods of old pastures.

Limestone and decaying organic matter are the principal materials the farmer can utilize most profitably to bring about the liberation of plant food. The limestone corrects the acidity of the soil and thus encourages the development not only of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which live in the nodules on the roots of clover, cowpeas and other legumes, but also the nitrifying bacteria, which have power to transform the insoluble and unavailable organic nitrogen into soluble and available nitrate nitrogen.

## The Decomposition.

At the same time, the products of this decomposition have power to dissolve the minerals contained in the soil, such as potassium and magnesium, and also to dissolve the insoluble phosphate and limestone which may be applied in low-priced forms.

Cultivation also hastens the liberation of plant food, by permitting the air to enter the soil and burn out the organic matter; but it should never be forgotten that tillage is wholly destructive, and that it adds nothing whatever to the soil, but always leaves the soil poorer. Tillage should be practiced so far as is necessary to prepare a suitable seed-

produce, but the following is suggested as a model:

- First year, corn.
- Second year, corn.
- Third year, wheat or oats—with clover or clover and grass.
- Fourth year, clover or clover and grass.
- Fifth year, wheat and clover or grass and clover.
- Sixth year, clover or clover and grass.

Of course there should be as many fields as there are years in the rotation. In grain farming, with small grain grown the third and fifth years, most of the coarse products should be returned to the soil, and the clover may be clipped and left on the land (only the clover seed being sold the fourth and sixth years); or, in live stock farming, the field may be used three years for timothy and clover pasture and meadow if desired. The system may be reduced to a five-year rotation by cutting out either the second or the sixth year, and to a four-year system by omitting the fifth and sixth years.

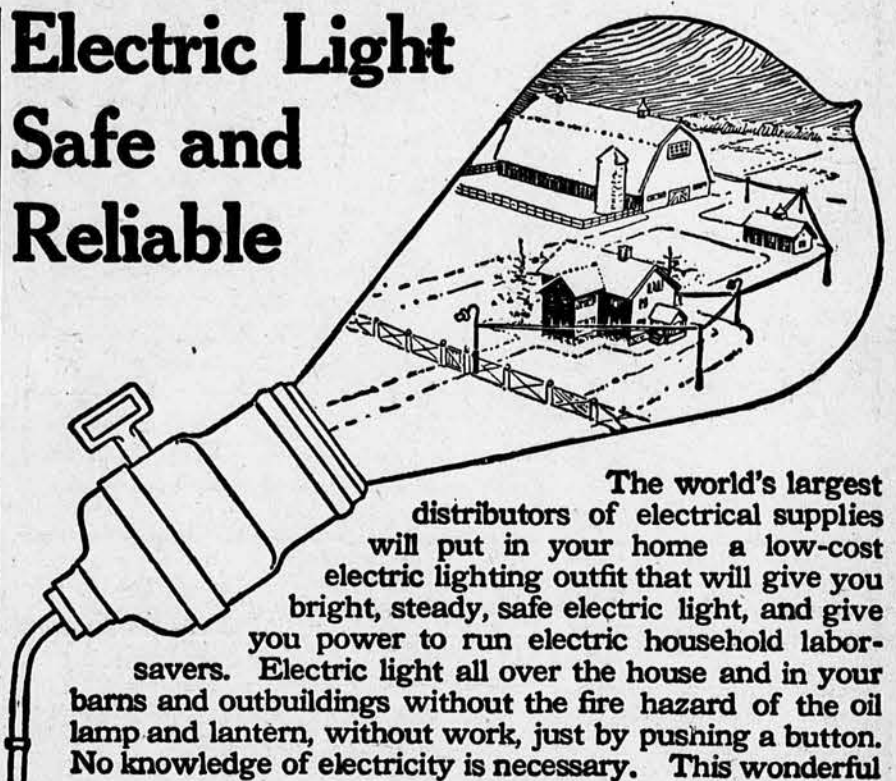
With two years of corn, followed by oats with clover-seeding the third year, and by clover the fourth year, all produce can be used for feed and bedding if other land is available for permanent pasture. Alfalfa may be grown on a fifth field for four or eight years, which is to be alternated with one of the four; or the alfalfa may be moved every five years, and thus rotated over all five fields every 25 years.

To avoid clover sickness it may sometimes be necessary to substitute Sweet clover or alsike for Red clover in about every third rotation.

It should be noted that clover is not likely to be well infected with the clover bacteria during the first rotation on a given farm or field where it has not

(Continued on Page 29.)

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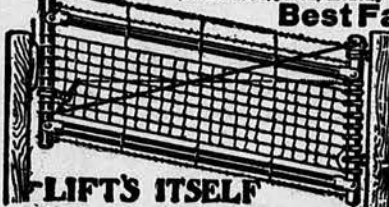
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## Success in Planting Trees

BY C. A. SCOTT.

The successful result of any tree planting depends on three factors: (1) the freshness and vigor of the trees; (2) the proper planting in a congenial soil; (3) the conservation of moisture by cultivation and the protection from injury by livestock and insects. The difficulty that many tree planters have experienced in growing evergreen trees is due to the dead or dying condition in which the stock was received. Evergreen trees are very sensitive and a few minutes' exposure of their roots to the air is fatal. All danger of such injury is easily prevented if the roots are puddled as soon as the trees are dug in the nursery and again when they are unpacked to be planted.

The care of the planting stock is of prime importance. The trees should be handled at all times with the greatest care, with full knowledge that they are perishable and that any exposure of the roots is injurious to their future growth. After the trees are received, they should be kept in a cool, shaded place or be heeled in. If they are to be set within a day or two, they will usually keep in perfect condition in the shipping bundle, if properly protected. A cellar is an ideal place in which to store them for a few days. When this is not available, they can be buried in an old straw pile.

If several days are likely to elapse before planting, it is advisable to unpack them, heel them in, and tramp fresh soil firmly about the roots, after which the tops may be covered with

It is possible to have a large income and be poverty struck. A man on a salary of \$20,000 a year confessed to an intimate friend that he and his wife were finding it harder "to make a living" with that amount than when they set up housekeeping on \$15 a week. The trouble was they had become spenders. And when you get the spending habit a million dollars is poverty. Everybody is living too extravagantly these days, is spending too much. Some day we are all going to be pulled up with a jerk. If you are saving nothing you are poor, no matter what your income. The time to put something aside is the moment you have the money. Quit buying everything. Buy better what you do buy; cheap stuff costs the most. Don't try to keep up with all the fashions. Live well, but live simply. Teach the young folks how to use money well and wisely.

hay or straw for protection against the sun and wind. If the trees are properly heeled in, they will keep for a week or longer without injury. It is seldom, however, that they need to be kept for this length of time before a favorable planting day occurs. Actual planting should be done only during favorable weather. It is impossible to protect a tree against exposure during periods of dry, windy weather. A cloudy or damp day is the best time for planting trees. The trees can then be handled without endangering the roots, and the soil can be exposed without serious drying.

The preparation of the ground for tree planting is, next to the selection of the species for planting, the most important step in successful tree growing. Trees cannot grow unless there is sufficient moisture in the soil to keep them in a thrifty condition. A tree,

when transplanted, is set in the ground with less than 25 per cent of its former root system; consequently the first thing a newly planted tree must do is to develop a new system of roots and establish itself in its location. To do this, and at the same time to support a growth of leaves, requires a liberal supply of moisture. The only way to supply this moisture is to have it in the soil when the trees are planted.

Most successful results are obtained from early spring planting. The latter part of March or early April is the proper time to plant either evergreen or broadleaved species. Early planting allows the roots to begin growth by the time the leaves are bursting and to supply proper moisture for the tree. Late spring planting is objectionable because the leaves come out before the new roots develop and the tree is likely to die and certain to suffer greatly from the lack of moisture. For the same reason it is unsafe to plant trees in the fall where the autumn and winter seasons are dry. Trees set in the fall do not develop feeding roots until the following spring, and during the winter months there is great danger of the stems and branches becoming thoroughly dry by transpiration thru the pores in the bark.

In planting trees, the holes should be dug fully twice as wide and twice as deep as the roots require in their natural position. By this method the soil is thoroughly worked over and pulverized, and is capable of absorbing and retaining a greater amount of moisture than would otherwise be possible. Loosening and aerating the soil liberates the plant food and induces a vigorous growth. The tree should be set in place at about the same depth that it grew in the nursery, and the roots should be spread naturally, covered with 3 or 4 inches of soil, and tramped firmly. The object of firming the soil is to bring the roots and soil in close contact. After this the hole should be filled with loose soil to the level of the surrounding ground. The surface should be left in a loose condition for a mulch.

After the trees are planted, they demand as careful cultivation as any crop. This fact is too often overlooked in the care of trees. It is unreasonable to expect newly planted trees to compete successfully with the native plants of the region. Cultivation conserves the soil moisture by preventing evaporation and keeps down other vegetation which would use the moisture needed by the trees. The cultivation need not be deep, but must be thoro. The more intensive the cultivation, the greater the success will be.

## Treatment for Grease Heel

Please publish a formulae for the treatment of grease heel. D. H. L.

Grease heel of horses is a form of eczema affecting the lower parts of the hind limb and due to standing in wet filthy places or traveling around in mud and slush. Treatment consists in keeping the animal in a dry clean place, trimming the hair very short over the affected area, then washing it with soap and water. Bandage it with cotton and muslin, keeping the bandage constantly moist with the following mixture:

Spirits of camphor..... 8 ounces  
Powdered sugar of lead..... 2 ounces  
Powdered alum..... 4 ounces  
Water sufficient to make 1 quart.

The affected region should not be washed after the preliminary cleansing, as water has a tendency to aggravate the condition. Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State Agricultural College.

A good way to keep the hired man is to have a plain understanding at the time he is hired.



Red Cedar Trees in the Nursery of the Kansas State Agricultural College; the Roots of This Tree Require Special Care at Planting.



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A postage stamp is just as efficient as a salesman, agent or branch store when dealing with a reliable, one-price house. More efficient, in fact, because factory experts can give definite, trustworthy advice about the proper size engine for the work and solve similar problems that come up. The user is in *personal* touch with the maker.

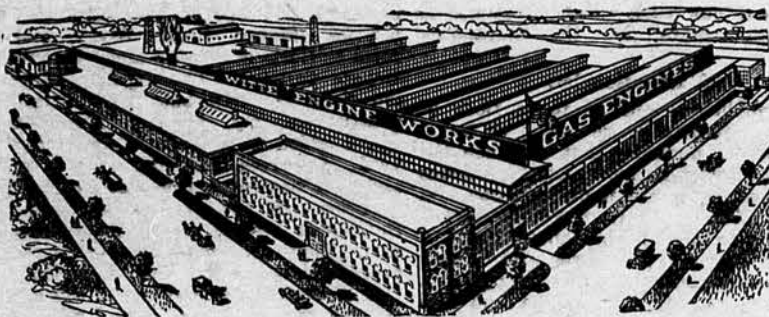
In dealing direct with our factory, you have *first-hand* information. Every statement about the goods is first-hand. The engine is tested thoroughly and reaches the buyer in perfect adjustment and ready to go to work. No danger of buying a second-hand machine or one that somebody has tinkered with till adjustments are all wrong. You will have a latest model with all the latest improvements. If anything should go wrong—an accident, perhaps—a card or a wire to the factory will bring repairs QUICK. No matter if it be in two years or twenty years. There is no danger of OUR handling some other engine.

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All these little expenses that make up the cost of an engine count! Why should you pay more than \$4.80 for the labor that goes into an engine when Ed. Witte's automatic machinery cuts the labor cost of an engine to that figure?

In addition to all this, remember that you pay no "profits" to anybody when you buy a WITTE engine, except the one small factory profit. When we sell you an engine, we stand back of it. A constantly growing business and a clean "100-cents-on-the-dollar" record for forty-eight years should be sufficient evidence on that point.



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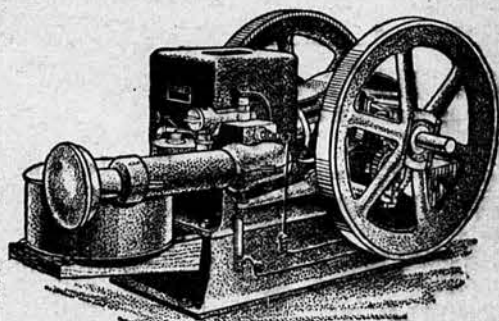
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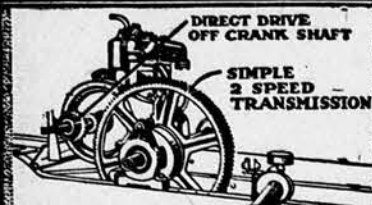
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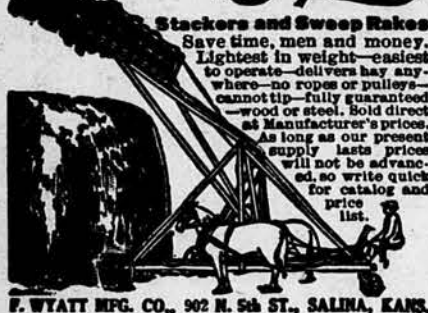
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## Turkeys and a Small Range

The Only Trouble With Having These Birds on a Few Acres Is  
Danger of Disease

**A**N OLD rule that came first in the turkey business was, "Give them range." I have made a fair success with turkeys for a number of years, and I never have given my flock of from 100 to 200 a larger range than 10 acres. I have 20 acres divided in two parts, and the turkeys run on the plots alternately, says Kolb Perkins in the Farm and Ranch. The only trouble with having turkeys on a small place is the danger of disease. It is hard to keep the ground pure when a large number of turkeys run on a small range, and the turkey is more susceptible to disease than any other fowl.

Don't select for a breeder the hen that twits hysterically when you approach, and flies to the topmost branch of the tallest tree. She might be a good mother and hatch a large percent of turkeys from a given amount of eggs, but she is sure to have the wanderlust, and her good hatch may go for naught. Pick fowls with good weight, scarlet head, bright eye and a reasonable tractability. See that the breast bone is straight. A crooked breast bone is hereditary, and detracts greatly from the price of the dressed fowls on the market.

In most sections the Bronze turkey is popular as a breed. The one objection to this breed is its tardy maturity. Two varieties that are almost as good in general, and mature earlier, are the gray and buff. Both are tractable and home-loving. They are easily dressed when mature, and their rich yellow flesh is very pleasing in contrast to that of the blue-skinned varieties. White Hollands are good, but their white plumage is too plain a mark for the marauding hawk.

### A New Gobbler.

One gobbler is enough for a flock of 10 hens. Generally we select or buy a new gobbler annually, but we keep the hens two years or more, as the hatches from their eggs are more vigorous and healthy than those from younger hens. Laying generally begins about April 1. At this time we put boxes and barrels in hidden places where the turkeys run. The turkeys will seek these out and make nests in them, and you will be saved the trouble hunting for stolen nests. If you are using an incubator, and not the setting hens, you may break up their broodiness by cooping them. By feeding them carefully they will begin laying again soon. They begin to show broodiness when they have laid about 20 eggs.

As soon as the young turkeys are hatched, painstaking care of them must begin. Mother and young turkeys must be free from all vermin and kept so. Arm yourself with insect powder and keep the hen well dusted with it.

The first home of the young turkeys is a small coop. It is walled on three sides, and the front is covered with a close-mesh wire. The roof is positively leak-proof, and extends far enough in front to keep any rain from getting in at the front. Turkeys must have air, but rain is death to them. When the coop is set down on a clean place a trench is dug around it so that no water runs in the coop. The coop is moved once a week for sanitary reasons, and each time the drainage trench is dug around it. A small tin cup, sterilized once a day, is used to supply drinking water, and I fasten it to the side of the coop to keep it from getting dirty.

### Feed Balanced Rations.

There are many diets that will agree with the young turkeys, but remember that sour food should not be given in any case. The first day, when my young turkeys are put in the coop, they find nothing but some grit and oyster shells. On the second day I feed them hard boiled eggs, chopped up, shell and all, and mixed with a little bran. A little food ordinarily fed to chickens is good. I feed both in a few days the young turkeys are eager to be out, and then I feed them on the outside. For those who care to be prepared the old-fashioned turkey diets, boiled wheat, boiled rice, cornmeal bread, and in fact almost any kind of cooked grain, is good. But be sure you do not make too much and let it sour, as sour food is

bad for turkeys. Curd is especially good for young turkeys when fed so as to prevent its getting dirty before the turkeys get to eat it. If you feed it place it a little off the ground so the turkeys get too hungry and then gorge themselves. I feed mine as often as six times a day until they are about a month old, and I feed them regularly.

Any of your favorite remedies for diseases of poultry will do for the same disease in turkeys. But have the remedies on hand to be used when the time comes. Turkeys are especially susceptible to disease, and a few hours after you observe the symptoms of some of the worst diseases they have they may be dead. Cleanliness and watchfulness will pay greater dividends in the turkey business than in almost any other.

### Admires the Buff Duck

Diversification in farming is the slogan of the day and we notice that the farmer who raises a variety of crops is the most prosperous and never has complete failures like the single cropper. The same rule may be applied to the raising of poultry. The poultry raiser on the farm should raise something besides chickens—ducks, geese or turkeys. In other words don't carry all the eggs in one basket.

I have been quite successful with poultry the last 14 years and this has been due mainly to my raising a variety of high class birds. I breed the Dark Cornish chicken and have built up a prize winning flock. Every year I raise a flock of geese and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. The expense of raising them is small but the profits add greatly to my income. Three years ago I added Buff ducks to my poultry yard. I started with four prize winners and now possess a fine flock of yellow beauties. As few people have seen the Buff duck I shall give a brief description. They are not a Runner as many suppose but a duck about twice the size of the Runner and one of the greatest layers on earth. The eggs are large, white and of a fine flavor. They are in demand for hatching and will be for years to come. The Buffs are the handsomest of the duck family. Their plumage is of a deep yellow except on the drake's head and neck which is a soft seal brown.

They are a three purpose fowl, producing lots of feathers, tender meat and eggs the year around. The young ducks should be liberally fed several times a day as they grow three times as fast as a chicken. When full grown they are light feeders, good rustlers and both young and old fowls destroy lots of insects, weeds, etc. The ducks prefer to roost outdoors and require no shelter except during zero weather and deep snows. Any dry shed will do then. It is not necessary to fight mites, lice and other insect pests as with chickens. Roup, sorehead, cholera, and gapes are unknown to the ducks. They require little care and are so profitable that every farmer could with profit get a flock of these ducks. Then if the chickens get sick or the turkeys are lost he still will have something left and will bless the day when he began diversification.

Mrs. Fred Sieglinger.  
Stillwater, Okla.

### Spoiled Meat Kills Hens

It is very necessary to keep all dead animals away from the chickens. If you find the chickens with limber necks, they have been eating maggots from dead animals. If the dead animals are not removed you will lose a number of chickens.

Keep chickens out of the snow if you want eggs in winter. We feed them warm feed which consists of table scraps, potato peelings, chop and bran. We have tried this for some time and with a dozen hens we get eight and nine eggs a day. **Rebah Rodgers.**  
Clearwater, Kan.

Early eggs bring in the big hen profits.

## Big Cash Profits

Every Week on Chickens. Write me for details showing how beginners with Belle City outfits make \$10 to \$25 a week on day-old chicks. Get the facts! Any man, woman, boy or girl can do it by following my plan and using my

**25 TIMES**  
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**Incubator** 402,000 in use. Get the whole story told by the "Hatching Facts." With book comes full description of incubator and brooder—10-year money-back guaranty—low prices—full particulars—and my \$1500.00 Gold Offer. Learn how I paid one user \$156, another \$50, many from \$45 down. Write me today for Free Book. **Jim Rohan, Pres.**  
**Belle City Incubator Co.**  
Box 21, Racine, Wis.

**Ironclad WINS**  
In 2 Biggest HATCHING CONTESTS Ever Held  
**140 Egg Incubator } BOTH \$10**  
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## Save Only 3 or 4 of Your Chicks From Diarrhea Death and One Bottle of My DIACURO

**PAYS FOR ITSELF**  
Thousands of my customers use my world-famous magister remedy every season. They save thousands of dollars' worth of chicks. Diacuro positively prevents and cures all bowel trouble.  
**SAVE ALL YOUR HATCH**  
Millions of chicks die every year from contagious White Diarrhea. One case may mean loss of your whole flock and season's profit. Protect yourself. Have my Diacuro on hand now. Save all of your chicks. Make weak chicks sturdy. Write for circular. Or better order Diacuro today from this ad. 11 bottles, 3 bottles \$2.25. Under my personal money-back guaranty you take no risk. Address Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Dept. 21 Racine, Wis.

## 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 95 per cent of every hatch. The valuable book is free. Send your name and address for it now. **R. J. BEECHER, 388 Beecher Building, Kansas City, Mo.**

**Latest Book Profitable Poultry.** Finest and beautiful color plates. Tells how to succeed with poultry, describes busy Poultry Farm with 53 pure-bred varieties. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters, etc. This great book only 5 cents. **Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa**

### Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pullorum with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal antiseptics should be given to kill the germ. Mercuric Chloride is one of the most powerful remedies, but being a rank poison, its use is not to be recommended as long as there are safe, harmless remedies on the market that will do the work.

### How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L3, Waterloo, Iowa, (formerly located at Lamon, Ia.), for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. **Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.**—Advertisement.

### Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. **Walker Remedy Co., L3, Waterloo, Ia.**—Advertisement.



### Prefers to Sell Turkey Eggs

There are numerous things which may be said about raising turkeys which will be useful to turkey breeders whether they are raising for the market or for breeders.

The reason that so often only one or two turkeys are raised out of a hatchling of 50 is that they are fed too much. Do not try to crowd turkeys by heavy feeding but feed them as little as you can to keep them growing. Let them get out and hunt for their feed. I raised 75 turkeys last year and fed them nothing after they were a few days old. I turned them out and let them rustle.

I very seldom lose little turkeys. I set the eggs under chicken hens and have as good success as when I set them under a turkey hen. If they are kept apart from the chickens there will be no trouble in raising them. I sell eggs and so do not set the hens as early as some do. I sold \$175 worth of eggs and \$74 worth of turkeys last year and did not have half enough to supply the demand.

When raising turkeys the most important point to be considered is that the breeding stock are mature, healthy and vigorous. I like a 1-year-old tom to mate with my old hens and a 2-year-old tom with my young hens. I have had very good results in this way. I do not want my turkeys to come off until the heavy rains in June are over so I set my hens about that time. At that time in the year there are more hoppers and other insects for the turkeys to eat.

I should advise every farmer to try a small flock of turkeys. If they would put in more time handling turkeys with the chickens they would be well repaid.

Mrs. J. E. Bundy.

Goodrich, Kan.

### Hens Work in Warm, Dry Pen

I have devoted a great deal of my time to chickens and understand them pretty well. To make hens lay well in the winter the first thing to do is to keep the hen house free from mites and thoroughly ventilated. Whitewash the roosts and walls of the hen house. Keep a pan of venetian red mixed 3 table-spoons to a gallon of water, where they will get it.

The feed should be warm or cooked. The scraps from the table, potato peelings and egg shells, ground up and cooked into a gruel with kaffir and fed to the chickens in the morning, with warmed grain at noon and night will bring good results. Never allow the chickens to get their feet wet with snow or rain. They should have a warm dry scratching pen in which their food should be placed in wet or cold weather. The grain should be fed in about 5 or 6 inches of straw.

Vivian Miller.

### Kept Her Out of Debt

I raise a flock of Barred Rock chickens. They lay at the season when eggs are a good price and I buy all my sugar, coffee and clothing with them. I plant corn, cotton, sorghum, potatoes, peas. Some of my corn is an early variety, and when my neighbors are paying \$1.25 a bushel I have hard corn from my own field to feed. I have a fine orchard, and all fallen fruit I feed to my hogs. I sell sorghum for 50 cents a gallon, peanuts at \$1 a bushel, peas at the same price. I raise a good garden. I hire children to hoe my cotton, and have \$75 to \$100 worth of cotton every year. I dodge the credit system as I would dodge the smallpox. I buy just what I need. I take care of my father, who is more than 100 years old, and do not fret about short crops, for I know how to meet them.

Mollie M. Willis.

Misterton, Miss.

### Clabber Cheese for Chicks

I begin setting my hens about the last of March. I set four hens at a time and give all the chickens to two hens. Later in the spring I set a number of hens at one time. Last spring I had 31 hens sitting at one time. I divided up the chickens among 10 hens. I always grease the hens under the wings with lard and coal oil after they are through hatching.

My chicken house has a cement floor. I turn the young chickens in there

cleaning it daily and putting fresh hay on the floor. I water them three times a day. I do not give them any feed until they are 48 hours old. Then I feed them clabber cheese with the milk removed and seasoned with black pepper. I continue this until they are 2 weeks old, then I begin feeding them scraps from the table with green onion tops and other green stuff.

To make my hens lay in the winter I keep a stack of the last cutting of alfalfa near the chicken house so that they can eat the green leaves. When it is cold I give them bran and scraps mixed with water and heated. I also feed them corn twice daily. I get eggs the year around, even on the coldest days.

Mrs. W. T. Wyatt.

R. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

### A Two Month Egg Record

I have three pens of chickens. One pen of eight hens is Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. The other two pens are Rose Comb Reds. There are eight hens in one of these pens, and nine in the other. These 25 hens laid 341 eggs in

The mudslinger and unscrupulous blackguard is disappearing from politics. The people no longer can be fooled this way and have learned to despise this kind of a skunk. The mudslinger is more likely to lose than make votes. Political discussions were never more closely conducted on their merits than now. Candidates are daring to treat one another with respect and fairness. More and more of them are doing this. It is said of former Vice President Fairbanks that he never uttered an unkind word against a political opponent, nor misrepresented an antagonist. Isn't that a fine thing to say of any man?

January, and 362 in February. The single comb pen laid 285 of these 703 eggs. At market price these eggs sold for \$14.02. The feed bill was \$5.20. Therefore my profit was \$8.82.

Alta Vista, Kan. Lee Darnell.

### All the Soils Require Humus

(Continued from Page 25.)

been grown before within recent years; but even a partial stand of clover the first time probably will provide a thousand times as many bacteria for the next clover crop as one could afford to apply in artificial inoculation. A single root-tubercle may contain a million bacteria developed from one during the season's growth.

This is only one of several advantages of the second course of the rotation over the first course. Thus the mere practice of crop rotation is an advantage, especially in helping to rid the land of insects and foul grass and weeds. The deep-rooting clover crop is an advantage to subsequent crops because of that characteristic. The larger applications of organic manures—made possible by the larger crops—are a great advantage; and in systems of permanent soil improvement, more limestone and phosphorus are provided than are needed for the meager or moderate crops produced during the first rotation, and consequently the crops in the second rotation have the advantage of such accumulated residues, well incorporated with the plowed soil, in addition to the regular applications during the second rotation.

This means that these systems tend positively toward the making of richer lands.

### For a Colt With a Rupture

I have a mare colt 11 months old that got hurt 6 or 8 inches in front of the stifflast fall, and has since been ruptured. I had it clamped last fall, but it did not do any good. Can it be cured with a clamp? The bunch is about the size of a turkey egg.

G. W. K.

I am satisfied that the treatment of a rupture in the location mentioned by the clamp method will result in failure. The best thing to do is to have some competent graduate veterinarian perform a surgical operation on the colt. Such an operation is likely to result in permanent recovery.

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

## You Men Who Have Pipes

Discarded and forgotten pipes—inactive, retired, "out-of-commission" pipes—pipes you've tried to smoke and couldn't smoke—you men try Tuxedo.

You can smoke a pipe—every man can—but you can't smoke any kind of Tobacco without making your tongue rebel and your throat get angry. Put the blame where it belongs—the pipe was innocent—the tobacco was the guilty party.

Give your pipe another chance—fill it with fresh Tuxedo, packed firmly but not hard; smoke slowly; and you'll go into permanent partnership with Tuxedo. One week's trial and you'll know why so many men have forsaken all smokes except Tuxedo.

# Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo is a good hearted, gentle, quiet, soft-voiced tobacco—it's as genial as a sunny day and as comforting as a raise in salary—no "fighting spirit" in it anywhere to muss up your tongue—or fuss up your throat—as "bite-less" as a baby.

That's because the rich, mellow leaf is first aged in wood from 3 to 5 years and then it's treated by the famous original "Tuxedo Process"—that takes every particle of bite and irritation out of tobacco.

Tuxedo has plenty of imitators—but there can't be another tobacco like Tuxedo, because no other can be made by the secret "Tuxedo Process."

Try Tuxedo this week.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine-wrapped moisture-proof pouch . . . 5c

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

In Tin Humidor, 40c and 80c

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MR. A. M. ROSE  
Judge of the Circuit Court of Illinois  
"Tuxedo tobacco is pleasantly mild, yet has a fragrance that is most satisfying. Enjoy Tuxedo more than any tobacco I've ever smoked."

A. M. Rose

## HOME MADE BROODERS

With warm medicated dirt floors. Saves baby chicks. You can change any old brooder or make one of these from an ordinary box. We will send this information absolutely free, also tell you

Why Chicks Die in the Shell

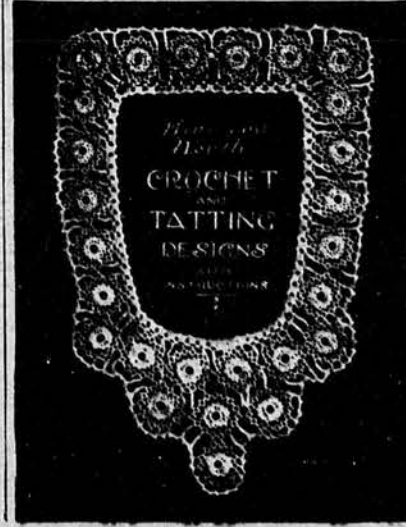
Just send names of 5 or 10 friends who use incubators. This will save you from \$100 to \$500 this summer. ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES. Send Them Today. RAISALL REMEDY CO., Blackwell, Okla.

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ROUND NEST \$4.50 SET OF 3 SETS 12 NESTS \$13.50  
MADE OF 26 GAUGE GALVANIZED STEEL

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Are made like steel bolting, and put together with only 4 screws and bolts. Built round so chickens cannot roost on top. Set up off the ground away from rats, cats, skunks, and prowlers. Our customers report from 25 to 100 per cent increase in eggs. Nests will pay for themselves in a few weeks by increase. No more hens to die on nests while setting. Large enough for the biggest breed. Round nests 12 by 14. Square 12 by 12. Sold on Money-Back Guarantee. 30 days trial. Send for FREE circulars and testimonials. Address Prescott Sales & Mfg. Co., Room 26, Prescott Bldg., 3504 Bell St., Kansas City, Mo.



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For a limited time only we will give Winifred Worth's Crochet Book containing 55 designs with explanation of all the stitches and a packet of high-grade Gold Embossed Initial Cards free to all who send \$1.35 to pay for the following bargain clubbing offer, if you send order inside of 20 days.

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15 Draw Bar H. P.—35 Belt H. P.

Eleven years' experience has made it possible to standardize this machine so as to ensure you against costly experimental principles of design as well as details of construction. The result is a dependable four-wheel tractor capable of doing an honest day's work when required.

It is increasing profits and decreasing costs on hundreds of farms and will do the same for you.

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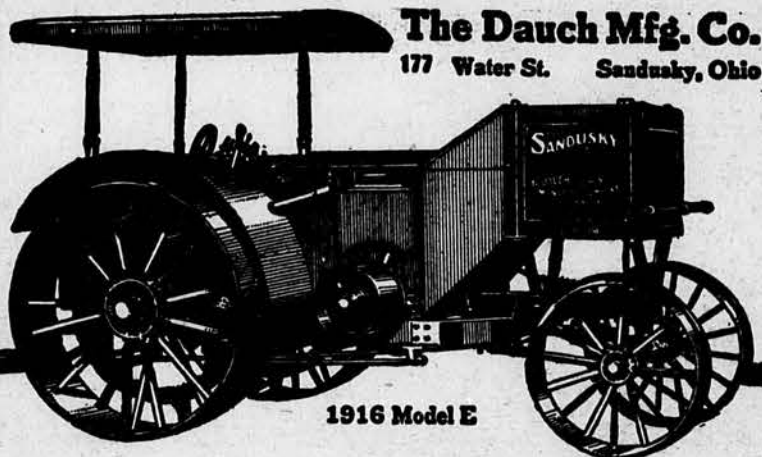
We guarantee The Sandusky Tractor to handle four 14-inch mold board plows 8 inches deep where a big team can pull a 12-inch plow 6 inches deep; to run belt machinery up to 32-inch separator; to have one-third reserve over drawbar rating, and for one year against defective workmanship and material.

Equipped with our own four cylinder, four cycle, 5 x 6 1/2 heavy duty, slow speed, vertical motor; 2 1/2 inch crankshaft; 31 inches of motor bearing surface; all four bolt bearings; positive self-contained combination force feed and splash oiling systems. Motor set crosswise to frame eliminating objectionable bevel gear drive; removable underpan permitting taking up or replacing bearings, connecting rod, rings or entire piston without disturbing any other part of tractor. Three speed selective transmission, 2 to 5 1/2 miles per hour with direct drive on low; three point spring suspension; all steel construction; light weight; small overall dimensions and short turning brakes; easily handled; surplus cooling capacity.

The Sandusky Tractor, its motor, and transmission were each awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-California Exposition. Also highest award Silver Medal at Society for Improvement of Agriculture Exposition, Lancashire, England.

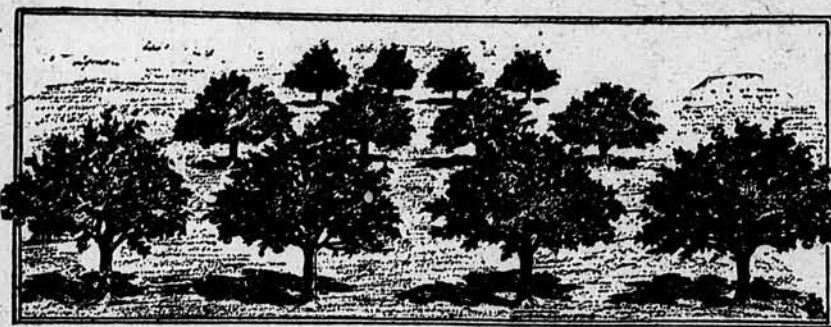
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Write for a copy of the new 40-page edition covering the latest refined 1916 Model E, its uses, and containing other valuable information. Tell us fully about your power problems and we'll gladly help you solve them without obligating you in any way.



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1916 Model E



## 12 Apple Trees Free

This Offer Good For 20 Days Only

You can have these trees, delivered by parcel post to your mail box, all charges prepaid. This Home Orchard consists of twelve trees—Three Delicious, Three Stayman Winesap, Three Jonathan and Three Wealthy. Four varieties of quality. These trees are hardy, northern grown, grafted from bearing trees. Every tree has a pedigree and will produce great crops of apples. With the 12 apple trees we will send full directions for their planting and care. By following these simple practical directions you will have in a few years, an orchard that will be a source of enjoyment and profit to you.

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Whether your farm is large or small or if you have only a small lot, these Twelve Apple Trees will increase its value. A man who buys a place is always willing to pay more if there is an apple orchard on it. The roots of these twelve grafted apple trees are carefully packed in absorbent material. The trees are heavily wrapped and securely tied. They will stand the longest trip by parcel post and reach you in good condition for planting. They are sent direct to you from one of the largest nurseries in the country.

**Our Free Offer:** We will send the Home Orchard as described to all who send \$1.30 to pay for a one-year subscription to our paper. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. AT, Topeka, Kansas**



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## Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for April 2: Conversion of Saul. Acts 9:1-31. (Compare also Gal. 1:11-17; I Tim. 1:12-17.)

Golden Text: Faithful is the saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief. I Tim 1:15.

The conversion of Saul of Tarsus introduces us to the Apostle Paul, the greatest Christian character known to the world. His parents were pureblooded Jews and strict Pharisees. Being Roman citizens they were a family of distinction and of at least moderate wealth.

Tarsus, at the time of this birth, was the entrance of the greatest province of the East. It was a free city, and the enthusiasm with which it had taken up Greek education and civilization made it one of the three great university cities of the Mediterranean world. It was the chief city of Cilicia (Asia Minor in modern geographies) at the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean.

The Rabbinical law required every Hebrew boy to learn a trade. Tarsus was noted for its tent making from a cloth made of goat's hair, and this was the trade learned by Saul. He was taught thoroughly the elements of learning along with the Scriptures in the synagogue school. At the age of 12 he was sent to Jerusalem, where his sister lived, to enter the Jewish university under Gamaliel. Here he studied the literature, the law, and the hopes of Israel with passionate devotion, becoming a very proficient lawyer.

Saul was very religious. He had never seen the Christ and he hated the Christians because he felt that they were overthrowing the foundations of the Jewish religion. Threats, persecution and the desire to kill the Christians became as the breath of his life. Many were imprisoned and put to death through his activities and vote.

Damascus is one of the oldest cities in the world, and to all Orientals it is the very image of an earthly paradise. In Saul's time the inhabitants numbered 50,000 Jews. Today the population is about 300,000. To this city with its beautiful rivers, Saul hastened with destruction seething in his heart. How different the entry from the one of his plans!

Saul was a man of action, and his blindness was to be a lesson in dependence upon others, a chance for meditation upon the vision and the problems it brought. It was to prove the reality of Jesus and Saul's helplessness in God's hands. When Jesus sent Ananias to restore Saul's sight it was another opportunity to prove the divine origin of Christianity.

An explanation of conversion is given, as a literal turning about. Saul, while a great lawyer and scholar, had much to learn about the ways of Christ. His knowledge before this experience had been gained mostly from the slanders current among the Pharisees, and in this instance of his life, he certainly was turning about.

We can well imagine how Ananias felt when he received the summons to go to Saul. He could not forget all the terrible things this man had done to them, but he was willing to obey even if he did tremble on his way to Judas's house.

Saul preached Christ in Damascus. He was anxious to undo what he had done. He did not preach to the Gentiles but to the Jews, in their synagogues. They

were so amazed at his conversion that some were led to recognize his proofs that Jesus was the promised Messiah.

Saul spent three years in the desert near Damascus in preparation for his life work. When he returned to Damascus, the Jews were so hostile, that they sought to kill him, and the gates being locked against his escape, his friends lowered him over the wall in a basket, that he might go to Jerusalem to confer with Peter and James.

We can readily see by Paul's birth and education how he could become the greatest of all the Apostles. His strict Hebrew education and home life, gave him access to every synagogue, his familiarity with the Greek customs and the Greek language, obtained in Tarsus, brought him in touch with the Gentiles, while his Roman citizenship gave him safety in all parts of the Roman empire.

Paul could question living men, not ancient documents, and had means to test the reality of the resurrection, which he had so passionately disbelieved. To accept this faith, he had apparently nothing to gain and every conceivable thing that the world holds good, to lose, yet his conviction was so overwhelming that he, a strict Pharisee, became a witness of the resurrection and a preacher of the cross. He is today in the Scriptures, our example that human beings may follow the pattern of Christ.

## About Old Spray Chemicals

I have some old arsenate of lead and lime sulphur which has been stored in a shed all winter. Will this be all right to use this year?  
Iola, Kan.  
C. E. HERR.

The arsenate of lead should be just as strong as it was before storing. You may, however, find it harder to mix but with a little more time I think you can use your arsenate of lead all right. The value of lime-sulphur as an insecticide depends upon a certain chemical combination which is technically known as the higher polysulphids. With age these higher polysulphids break down into lower polysulphids, or, in other words, there is less sulphur in combination with the lime. With this breaking down process its value as an insecticide decreases. However, if your container was good and tight so that no air could come in contact with it your lime-sulphur may have passed through the winter and still be in good condition. I would advise by all means in the future only to order what you think you can use as the lime-sulphur does not stand storage well under ordinary circumstances.  
J. H. Merrill.

K. S. A. C.

## Too Many Buyers Hurts Profits

In a little town of 300 in Kansas, are four cream buyers. Many farmers ship their cream direct and say they net an average of 4 cents more a pound for butterfat. Competition is a good thing in many cases but there is such a thing as too much competition, such as four cream buyers where there is scarcely business enough for one.

## Big Pumpkins at Prairie View

Here are some pumpkins grown by J. Van Wyck at Prairie View, Kan., last year. The patch was on fairly well drained soil. All the vine crops did better last year in the Western part of the state than they did in the Eastern part, for much of the soil in Eastern Kansas was too wet. Mr. Van Wyck produced an excellent crop.



Here are some Big Pumpkins Grown Last Year on the Farm of J. Van Wyck of Prairie View on Well Drained Soil.



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# ONE \$5,000.00 IN CASH

Divided As Follows:

\$1,500 cash.....	1st prize	\$100 cash.....	6th prize
750 cash.....	2nd prize	75 cash.....	7th prize
500 cash.....	3rd prize	50 cash.....	8th prize
250 cash.....	4th prize	25 cash.....	next 10 prizes
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\$2.50 cash.....		next 460 prizes	

## TWO For Naming the Best Titles to 32 Pictures Of which the picture below is a sample

Can you find the best  
title to this sample  
picture among the  
titles listed on the other  
side of the picture?



BELIEF IN GOD  
THE CHURCH  
FAMILY PRAYERS  
GOOD SAMARITAN

All you have to do is to find the best titles  
to pictures from among a selected list of  
titles. Don't you think the title "The Church"  
is the best title for the picture?

## THREE Now, If You'd Like to Play a Pleasant, Easy and Fascinating Game and Win a Share of the \$5,000.00 In Cash, SEND IN THE COUPON BE- LOW, AND FULL INFORMATION REGARD- ING THE GAME WILL COME TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE.

### BE SURE THAT YOU PLAY CAPPER'S HOME PICTUREGAME--Free to All

Capper's Home Picturegame consists of only 32 pictures. Each of these pictures is drawn to represent the title of a book. To those who submit the largest number of "best" titles to the pictures will be awarded the \$5,000.00 in cash prizes. Now you do not have to have any special knowledge of book titles, as all the Book Titles you can use are to be found in our Official Catalog of Book Titles, which is obtainable by you. All you have to do is to get the pictures, then study them over carefully, and then look through the Catalog of Titles and pick out the titles you think best fit them. Every man, woman, boy or girl can enter and play the game. Pick out what prize you're going to win, and then go after it. Everyone has an equal opportunity, and fairness is guaranteed to all.

Capper's Home Picturegame can be played without one cent of expense, and the rules, showing how this can be done, together with object lesson pictures, date for sending in your answers, etc., will be sent to you absolutely free, if you will send us in the coupon below. And remember, there may be more than 503 prizes, for in case of ultimate ties for any prize, full rewards will be paid to tying contestants.

Everyone Can Play The Game. There is no Canvassing, Soliciting or any work to do. There are no restrictions. It's FREE to all. You play this game in the evening, or in the noon hour, or after school, in fact you play it in your spare time.

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## "Good News for Farm Women"

Orange, N. J., March 1, 1916

Dear Mrs. Dairywoman:—

The bearer of good news is always welcome; and I have some very good news for farm women. We've a new separator at our house and it's a wonder.

One splendid feature of this new invention which must have been planned with the comfort of the dairy woman in mind is the knee-high supply can. This does away with the hard, high lift no woman should be asked to endure day after day. It's only a few inches to lift and a tilt of the pail, even for a small boy. This is one item of good news.

Cleanliness is the beginning, middle, and end of good dairy work. You know how quickly the separator shows the effect of any slight letting up in this direction. With dishes to wash three times a day, cooking utensils, calf pails, milk pails, etc., a big pile of separator disks is just about the "last straw", isn't it? But with our new Sharples there are only three pieces to clean, not one heavy, bulky, or fussy. This is the second piece of good news.

Formerly, a slight slowing of speed in turning the handle of the separator meant a loss of cream—and money. One's attention had to be strictly on turning the crank at an unvarying high speed, which was trying to both mind and strength. My third and best piece of good news is that

## THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED

Separator draws up into the bowl just the right amount of milk—always in proportion to the separating force. If you feel out of sorts, you may turn slowly and the bowl will drink up just enough milk for clean skimming and no more. If you feel spry and want to get through to sew, to trim a hat, or to visit a neighbor, turn as fast as you please and the bowl will take up proportionally more milk, yet the cream will be of the same thickness. Smooth, even cream, such as the Suction-feed gives you makes quality butter that brings top prices.

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Yours truly,

A Dairywoman

What this farm woman says in her letter is absolutely true. There are many other pieces of good news in our new book, "Velvet" for Dairywomen, which fully describes this wonderful separator. Send for your copy today. Address Dept. 13.



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## Heifer Gives 7 1-2 Tons Milk

Nugget's Primrose 48835, Owned by C. W. Barron, Cohasset, Mass., Breaks Guernsey 2-year-old Milk Record

AS THE large proportion of Guernsey cows under test for the advanced register either are 2-year-olds or aged cows, it is only natural to expect that the highest production in these two classes will be most often broken. Just as Spotswood Daisy Pearl 17696 A. R. 790, May Rilma 22761 A. R. 1726 and Murne Cowan 19597 A. R. 1906 succeeded one another quite rapidly to the throne of honor as aged cows, so have 2-year-olds replaced one another with rapidity in holding the records for production in their class.

For many years Dolly Dimple 19144 A. R. 628 stood at the head of Class G in both milk and butterfat production with 14,009.13 pounds of milk and 703.36 pounds of butterfat to her credit. In October, 1914, Marshall's Lady Dudley 43364 A. R. 3150, owned by the Bethany Agricultural college, surpassed this milk record by producing 14,813.6 pounds of milk and 606.46 pounds of butterfat. In January, 1915, Nella Jay 4th 38233 A. R. 3194, owned by Roberts Bros., Bala, Pa., broke the fat record by producing 14,772.70 pounds of milk and 726.32 pounds of butterfat. In March of the same year Cherry of Edgewater 38413 A. R. 3361, owned by Charles H. Jones of Wellesley Farms, Mass., broke the record with 13,454.2 pounds of milk and 732.97 pounds of butterfat.

And now a 2-year-old has produced over 15,000 pounds of milk. Nugget's Primrose 48835, owned by C. W. Barron of Cohasset, Massachusetts, on January 31, completed a record of 15,436.10 pounds of milk and 705.56 pounds of butterfat, thus surpassing the best milk record by 622.5 pounds.

Nugget's Primrose 48835 freshened

	Pounds of milk.	Pounds of butterfat.
Feb. 1915	1174.60	50.63
Mar. "	1444.70	51.86
Apr. "	1416.40	62.75
May "	1469.60	62.75
June "	1394.40	60.66
July "	1369.60	65.19
Aug. "	1246.60	58.35
Sept. "	1226.30	57.39
Oct. "	1249.10	64.29
Nov. "	1150.70	60.07
Dec. "	1175.20	59.11
Jan. 1916	1118.90	54.60
Total	15436.10	705.56

### Cows Respond to Good Care

The cow should have shelter and care that will insure her being comfortable 24 hours every day. This will vary with the climate. In summer cows need a shade with free movements of air. This may be supplied by a grove in which the underbrush has been cleared out, or a shed with a roof but no sides.

I should not go to the expense in the South and Southwest of building a barn with fixed stalls, cement floors and gutters. I should dehorn my cows and shelter them in a closed in roomy shed, and arrange one side so that the cows could be tied up while being milked and while eating their silage and grain. The hay would be fed in racks and the cows would not be tied except at milking time. Others prefer the regular sanitary stable. Whatever method is used, the surroundings should be arranged to give comfort, an abundance of light and pure air and economical handling of the feed, the cows, their milk and the manure.

In handling cows watch their droppings and feed so that the droppings will be like they are when the cows are on good pasture. The profits in many herds are lost because the cows are fed combinations of feeds that make them constipated. Feed the cow laxative feeds for two months before her calf is due. Twenty-four hours before the calf is expected if she is constipated at all, give her 1 1/4 pounds of Epsom salts dissolved in water. Give this as a drench.

H. H. C.

### Co-operate in Cow Testing

Even tho it is quite important that farmers know how much their cows are producing, they often consider it too much trouble to weigh and test the milk. This difficulty is overcome in many sections of the country by organizing a cow test association. Usually about 25 farmers are in an association. A man is employed to do the testing and weighing and to keep records. He spends one day at each farm. The cost a cow usually runs from \$1 to \$1.50 a year. For example, 25 farmers may own 480 cows. If the tester is paid \$40 a month, he will receive \$480 for a year's work. The cost a cow will then be \$1.00 a year.

The first cow test association originated in Denmark in 1895. Two years ago there was estimated to be from 2,500 to 3,000 such associations in Europe. The first association in America was organized in Fremont county, Michigan, in 1905. There now are about 170 associations in this country.

### Sell the Cream While Sweet

Some believe that cream will show a higher fat test if allowed to become sour. This belief is wrong, since cream that becomes sour will test no more than it would when sweet. The amount of acidity or sourness in cream neither increases nor decreases the amount of butterfat, nor does the acidity affect the test.

Since the quality of cream has a direct influence on the quality of butter, the holding of cream to allow it to sour is very bad practice. It sometimes is difficult to get a representative sample of sour cream, and thus the accuracy of the test may be influenced.

Instead of appropriating more than a billion dollars for more preparedness, suppose the government and the people of the United States were to spend 300 million dollars this year for the relief of suffering humanity in the war zone. Which would be the better "defense" measure: a billion or more spent on building up a great war machine on land and sea; or a third as much money better spent than so much money was ever spent before, in relieving the suffering of the stricken and homeless thousands in Europe in their time of greatest need? Which should profit America more—an investment in friendship such as the world has never seen, or a taking on of the unending burden and curse of militarism? Which is truer to American spirit and American traditions, being the good Samaritan, or playing the bully?

January 23, 1915, at 2 years and 17 days old. She was started for her record February 1 and her average daily milk production was 42.29 pounds. One day in the last month of her test she produced 40.5 pounds of milk and on her best day gave only 49.4, thus showing the evenness with which her record was made.

Nugget's Primrose 48835 is not a large cow, weighing but 710 pounds when she started her record. Though small she has a wonderfully loose and mellow hide, a very large udder of exceptionally fine quality and a prominent milk vein. It was for only a few days at the beginning of her record that she enjoyed the freedom of a box stall. She was then placed in her stall in the milking string and has there made her remarkable production.

Her sire is Red Nugget 19393, a son of Primrose King of Cedarbrook 14221 and Judith K. 2d 24426, the latter animal being on Mr. Barron's farm, and producing well on official test at 11 years old.

The dam of Nugget's Primrose 48835 is Silene's Primrose 34764, also by Primrose King of Cedarbrook 14221, who traces back to Sheet Anchor 2934 A. R. Silene's Primrose 34764 has just completed a record for A. L. Lincoln of Norwell, Massachusetts, of 19853.32



### Rules for Buyers of Milk

The quality of milk when used, depends to a considerable extent upon the care it receives in the home. We sometimes are inclined to blame the milk man for troubles which are due to improper care of the milk after it has left his hands.

The housewife who is eager to provide the family under her charge with a pure milk should choose her milk man carefully, should insist on bottle delivery and then when the milk comes to the house should put it into the ice box promptly and not allow it to stand on the porch, window sill or kitchen table. To allow the milk to stand in a warm room will hasten greatly the growth of bacteria, and lessen the keeping qualities of the milk.

In opening the bottle, first wipe the mouth of it with a clean towel before removing the cap. Use a sharp pointed instrument to remove the cap, lift it with care and rinse it in clean running water before replacing it.

Mix the milk well before using it. Inverting the bottle rapidly two or three times will do this. Pour out only the amount needed for a specific purpose, and pour into clean receptacles only. Do not return any unused portion to the milk in the bottle, but place it in the ice chest in another dish.

Keep all milk containers tightly covered to prevent the entrance of dust, dirt, or other foreign matter. Do not keep more than one day's supply of milk at a time.

Wash the milk bottles carefully before returning them to your milk man. In some places this is required by law. The best way to wash a milk bottle is to rinse it out thoroly with cold water and then carefully with very hot water. All vessels used for holding milk or cream should be cleansed in the same manner.

Milk bottles never should be used for any other purpose than holding milk or cream.

It is important to take the proper care of your ice chest. Milk will absorb odors readily and, therefore, the ice box must be kept scrupulously clean. Strong smelling foods, such as onions and cheese, must not be kept in the same compartments with milk or butter.

Milk prepared for infant feeding in nursing bottles should be kept in the ice chest until just before using. The practice of heating the baby's milk at evening and keeping it warm until night or early morning feeding is very bad. The heat thus maintained is most favorable to the growth of bacteria.

### We Need a Butter Standard

BY B. H. HIBBARD.

One of the worst drawbacks to the dairy business is the lack of certainty as to the quality of the product when sold. A few attempts recently have been made to remedy the trouble.

In the marketing of grain quite well-known standards have been worked out, and now the government is planning to give unity and definiteness to the grades as they have been worked out. By this means the farmer with the good grain will get the high prices and the farmer with poor grain will be obliged to take less.

This, however, is not the main consideration. The grain buyers will not, it is hoped, be able to undergrade the grain in buying it.

In the case of dairy products there is as yet no standard recognized by farmers, receivers or customers. The nearest approach to it is the centralizer carton butter which is held very close to a constant quality. The advantages of this uniformity of quality are enormous. The butter, while not necessarily of high grade, is at least fair, and to those who like it, it has the very important point of being always the same.

Not much has been done in this country toward standardization of farm products. Minnesota has made a start in branding butter. In Iowa a movement toward the same end has been made. In Wisconsin there is talk of such a move but nothing has developed.

In several foreign countries the official government board, or even the producers' association brand, has been used to such an extent as to quiet all doubts as to its value or feasibility. Holland has its butter brand, supervised by the government, and so reliable that the butter so marked sells for more money than any of the simi-

lar product without the mark. Wherever it goes the buyers hardly take the trouble to weigh it. Quality and quantity both are guaranteed by the trademark. It is the same with Danish eggs and bacon, with Holland cheese, with Irish butter, with New Zealand butter. There is no escaping the proposition that agricultural products have for many years been sold for less than they are worth because they have been put on the market in uncertain and unsatisfactory packages. The industrially produced goods have been made salable by attractive packages and known brands. It is hard to sell bulk commodities, no doubt equally good, in competition with much the same article properly graded and packed. The groups of farmers first in the field with good products under suitable brands will be sure of reward. Farm products may be a little hard to standardize, but it is being done. Danes, Dutch, Germans, Swiss, Canadians do, and Americans are capable of handling the matter as successfully as do these people.

### Equip the Dairy Barn Well

BY WILLIAM LOUDEN.

The growth of the dairy industry in this country during the last few years has been unprecedented. This growth marks an epoch in our history—the passing of the period of exploitation and the beginning of the policy of conservation. In all new countries dairying is more or less neglected, but as the price of land advances and its fertility decreases, dairying is developed to improve the soil and make farming more profitable.

As the dairy business increases, better facilities are needed. Milk production is the foundation of the dairy business, and anything that will add to milk production or make it more profitable is important and should receive careful consideration.

The cow is a sensitive animal, and she will respond readily and liberally to comfortable surroundings and to kind treatment. She has the power of withholding her milk, and will divert her energies from its production to the protection of herself against uncomfortable or unsanitary conditions. This fact is known by all who have given attention to the subject. In numerous instances milk production has been increased from 30 to 40 per cent by making the cow more comfortable and giving her more sanitary surroundings.

This fact is further attested by the great increase and growing popularity of modern dairy barn equipments. The old style wooden stalls and stanchions were little better than ancient inquisition stocks, seriously curtailing milk production, as well as injuring the cows and making the work harder. It makes no difference how large or how small the herd, whether it consists of 200 or 100 cows, whether the owner is an exclusive dairyman or a general farmer, he cannot afford to use inferior equipment.

### Milk the Cow Dry

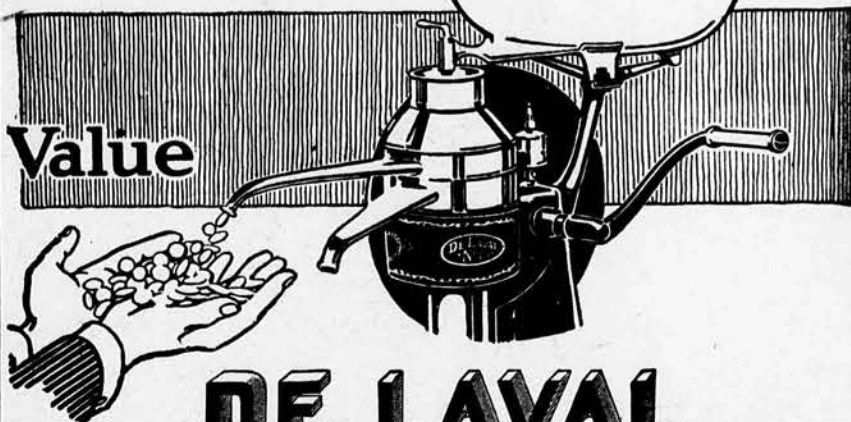
An Italian scientist, Gorini Costantino, has discovered a germ or bacillus that has to do with forming rennet or coagulation in milk, and which thrives in the milk left in the cow's udder by the milker. These acid-rennet bacteria develop in the milk ducts, bringing on an inflammatory condition of the udder or other complications. The particular inflammation caused by this bacteria differs from that caused by other germs. The change in the milk due to these organisms is quite different from that caused by other bacteria and cannot be detected by the ordinary methods employed. They are detected by the fermentation tests. Besides revealing the presence of this bacteria, the fermentation test serves as a guide to the cheesemaker, and indicates faulty milking and abnormal conditions of the udder.

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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 have 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 unfavorable attention from the old timers, the "stump-pullers" of the district. Jennie Woodruff is elected county superintendent and in obedience to the orders of the board, asks Jim to resign as teacher. Jennie's father, the Colonel, calls on Jim for help in getting the smut out of his wheat. The Colonel discovers that Jim's pupils are ahead of pupils in other districts in reading, arithmetic and other studies, and declares his intention to support Jim when he goes before the school board on the charge of incompetency. A very lively session with Jennie as judge, resulted in the vindication of the teacher, the pupils proving themselves "up" in every study. Jim receives his first invitation to speak at a farmers' institute, for a fee and his expenses. The election is on for a new school board. Men friendly to Jim Irwin are chosen, partly by strategy. Jim becomes very popular. The farmers urged by the school teacher, plan a cream selling pool.

**THINK OF IT.**

MES was an inspiration. Jim Irwin received from the great agricultural college more real education in this one trip than many students get from a four years' course in its halls; for he had spent ten years in getting ready for the experience. The great farm of hundreds of acres, all under the management of experts, the beautiful campus, the commodious classrooms and laboratories, and especially the barns, the greenhouses, gardens, herds and flocks filled him with a sort of apostolic joy.

"Every school," said he to Professor Withers, "ought to be doing a good deal of the work you have to do here."

"I'll admit," said the professor, "that much of our work in agriculture is pretty elementary."

"It's intermediate school work," said Jim. "It's a wrong to force boys and girls to leave their homes and live in a college to get so much of what they should have before they're ten years old."

"There's something in what you say," said the professor, "but some experiment station men seem to think that agriculture in the common schools will take from the young men and women the felt need, and therefore the desire to come to the college."

"If you can't give them anything better than high school work," said Jim, "that will be so; but if the science and art of agriculture is what I think it is, it would make them hungry for the advanced work that really can't be done at home. To make the children wait until they're twenty is to deny them more than half what the college ought to give them—and make them pay for what they don't get."

"I think you're right," said the professor.

"Give us the kind of schools I ask for," cried Jim, "and I'll fill a college like this in every congressional district in Iowa, or I'll force you to tear this down and build larger."

The professor laughed at his enthusiasm.

More nearly happy, and rather shorter of money than he had recently been, Jim journeyed home among the companions from his own neighborhood, in a frenzy of plans for the future. Mr. Hofmyer had dropped from his mind, until Con Bonner, his old enemy, drew him aside in the vestibule of the train and spoke to him in the mysterious manner peculiar to politicians.

"What kind of a proposition did that man Hofmeister make you?" he inquired. "He asked me about you, and I told him you're a crackerjack."

"I'm much obliged," replied Jim.

"No use in back-cappin' a fellow that's tryin' to make somethin' of himself," said Bonner. "That ain't good politics, nor good sense. Anything to him?"

"He offered me a salary of seventy-five dollars a month to take charge of his school," said Jim.

"Well," said Con, "we'll be sorry to

lose yeh, but you can't turn down anything like that."

"I don't know," said Jim. "I haven't decided."

Bonner scrutinized his face sharply, as if to find out what sort of game he was playing.

"Well," said he, at last, "I hope you can stay with us, o' course. I'm licked, and I never squeal. If the rick of the district can stand your kind of thricks, I can. And say, Jim—here he grew still more mysterious—"if you do stay, some of us would like to have you be enough of a Dimmycrat to go into the next convition fr county superintendent."

"Why," replied Jim, "I never thought of such a thing!"

"Well, think of it," said Con. "The county's close, and wid a pop'lar young educator—an' a farmer, too, it might be done. Think of it."

It must be confessed that Jim was almost dazed at the number of "propositions" of which he was now required to "think"—and that Bonner's did not at first impress him as having anything back of it but blarney. He was to find out later, however, that the wily Con had made up his mind that the ambition of Jim to serve the rural schools in a larger sphere might be used for the purpose of bringing to earth what he regarded as the soaring political ambitions of the Woodruff family.

To defeat the colonel in the defeat of his daughter when running for her traditionally-granted second term; to get Jim Irwin out of the Woodruff District by kicking him up-stairs into a county office; to split the forces which had defeated Mr. Bonner in his own school district; and to do these things with the very instrument used by the colonel on that sad but glorious day of the last school election—these, to Mr. Bonner, would be diabolically fine things to do—things worthy of those Tammany politicians who from afar off had won his admiration.

Jim had scarcely taken his seat in the car, facing Jennie Woodruff and Bettina Hansen in the Pullman, when Columbus Brown, pathmaster of the road district and only across the way from residence in the school district, came down the aisle and called Jim to the smoking room.

"Did an old fellow named Hoffman from Pottawatomie County ask you to leave us and take his school?" he asked.

"Mr. Hofmyer," said Jim, "—yes, he did."

"Well," said Columbus, "I don't want to ask you to stand in your own light, but I hope you won't let him tell you off there among strangers. We're proud of you, Jim, and we don't want to lose you."

Proud of him! Sweet music to the underling's ears! Jim blushed and stammered.

"The fact is," said Columbus, "I know that Woodruff District job ain't big enough for you any more; but we can make it bigger. If you'll stay, I believe we can pull off a deal to consolidate some of them districts, and make you boss of the whole shooting match."

"I appreciate this, Clumb," said Jim, "but I don't believe you can do it."

"Well, think of it," said Columbus. "And don't do anything till you talk with me and a few of the rest of the boys."

"Think of it" again!

A fine home-coming it was for Jim, with the colonel waiting at the station with a double sleigh, and the chance to ride into the snowy country in the same seat with Jennie—a chance which was blighted by the colonel's placing of Jennie, Bettina and Nils Hansen in the broad rear seat, and Jim in front with himself. A fine ride, just the same, over fine roads, and past fine farmsteads snuggled into their rectangular wrappings of trees set out in the old pioneer days. The colonel would not allow him to get out and walk when he could really have reached home more quickly doing so; no, he set the Hansens down at their door, took Jennie home, and then drove the lightened sleigh merrily to the humble cabin of the rather excited young schoolmaster.

"Did you make any deal with those people down in the western part of the state?" asked the colonel. "Jennie wrote me that you've got an offer."

"No," said Jim, and he told the colonel about the proposal of Mr. Hofmyer.

"Well," said the colonel, "in my capacity of wild-eyed reformer, I've made up my mind that the first four miles in the trip is to make the rural teacher's job a bigger job. It's got to be a man's size, woman's size job, or we



can't get real men and real women to stay in the work."

"I think that's a statesmanlike formulation of it," said Jim.

"Well," said the colonel, "don't turn down the Pottawatomie County job until we have a chance to see what we can do. I'll get some kind of a meeting together, and what I want you to do is to use this offer as a club over this helpless school district. What we need is to be held up. Do the Jesse James act, Jim!"

"I can't, Colonel!"

"Yes, you can, too. Will you try it?"

"I want to treat everybody fairly," said Jim, "including Mr. Hofmyer. I don't know what to do, hardly."

"Well, I'll get the meeting together," said the colonel, "and in the meantime, think of what I've said."

Another thing to think of! Jim

rushed into the house and surprised his

mother, who had expected him to ar-

rive after a slow walk from town thru

the snow. Jim caught her in his arms,

from which she was released a moment

later, quite flustered and blushing.

"Why, James," said she, "you seem ex-

cited. What's happened?"

"Nothing, mother," he replied, "ex-

cept that I believe there's just a possi-

bility of my being a success in the

world!"

"My boy, my boy!" said she, laying

her hand on his arm, "if you were to

die to-night, you'd die the greatest

success any boy ever was—if your

mother is any judge."

Jim kissed her, and went up to his

attic to change his clothes. Inside the

waistcoat was a worn envelope, which

he carefully opened, and took from it

a letter much creased from many fold-

ings. It was the old letter from Jen-

nie, written when the comical mistake

had been made of making him the

teacher of the Woodruff school. It

still contained her rather fussy cau-

tions about being "too original," and

the sage statement that "the wheel

runs easiest in the beaten track." It

was written before the vexation and

trouble he had caused her; but he did

not read the advice, nor think of the

coolness which had come between them

—he read only the sentence in which

Jennie had told of her father's interest

in Jim's success, ending with the

underscored words, "I am for you, too."

"I wonder," said Jim, as he went out

to do the evening's tasks, "I wonder if

she is for me!"

#### A SCHOOL DISTRICT HELD UP.

Young McGeehee Simms was loitering along the snowy way to the school-house bearing a brightly scoured tin pail two-thirds full of water. He had been allowed to act as Water Superintendent of the Woodruff School as a reward of merit—said merit being an essay on which he received credit in both language and geography on "Harvesting Wheat in the Tennessee Mountains." This had been of vast interest to the school in view of the fact that the Simmses were the only pupils in the school who had ever seen in use that supposedly-obsolete harvesting implement, the cradle. Buddy's essay had been passed over to the class in United States history as the evidence of an eye-witness concerning farming conditions in our grandfathers' times. The surnameless Pete, Colonel Woodruff's hired man, halted Buddy at the door.

"Mr. Simms, I believe?" he said.

"I reckon you must be lookin' for my brother, Raymond, huh," said Buddy.

"I am a-lookin'," said Pete impressively, "for Mr. McGeehee Simms."

"That's me," said Buddy; "but I hain't been doin' nothin' wrong, huh!"

"I have a message here," said Pete, "for Professor James E. Irwin. He's what-ho within, there, ain't he?"

"He's inside, I reckon," said Buddy.

"Then will you be so kind and con-

descendin' as to stoop so low as to

jump so high as to give him this

letter?" asked Pete.

Buddy took the letter and was con-

sidering of his reply to this remarkable

speech, when Pete, gravely saluting,

passed on, rather congratulating him-

self on having staged a very good bur-

lesque of the dignified manners of

those queer mountaineers, the Simmses.

"Please come to the meeting tonight," ran

the colonel's note to Jim; "and when you

come, come prepared to hold the district

up. If we can't meet the Pottawatomie

standard of wages, we ought to lose you.

Everybody in the district will be there.

Come late, so you won't hear yourself

talked about—I should recommend nine-thirty

and war-paint."

It was a crisis, no doubt of that; and

the responsibility of the situation

rather sickened Jim of the task of

teaching. How could he impose condi-

tions on the whole school district?

How could the colonel expect such a

thing of him? And how could any one

look for anything but scorn for the

upstart field-hand from these men who

had for so many years made him the

butt of their good-natured but none

the less contemptuous ridicule? Who

was he, anyway, to lay down rules for

these substantial and successful men—

he who had been for all the years of

his life at their command, subservient to their demands for labor—their underling? Only one thing kept him from dodging the whole issue and remaining at home—the colonel's matter-of-fact assumption that Jim had become master of the situation. How could he flee, when this old soldier was fighting so gallantly for him in the trenches? So Jim went to the meeting.

The season was nearing spring, and it was a mild thawing night. The windows of the schoolhouse were filled with heads, evidencing the presence of a crowd of almost unprecedented size, and the sashes had been thrown up for ventilation and coolness. As Jim climbed the back fence of the school-yard, he heard a burst of applause, from which he judged that some speaker had just finished his remarks. There was a silence when he came alongside the window at the right of the chairman's desk, a silence broken by the voice of Old Man Simms, saying "Mis-tah Chairman!"

"The chair," said the voice of Ezra

Bronson, "recognizes Mr. Simms."

Jim halted in indecision. He was not

expected while the debate was in progress, and therefore regarded himself at

this time as somewhat de trop. There

is no rule of manners or morals, how-

ever, forbidding eavesdropping during

the proceedings of a public meeting—and

anyhow, he felt rather shiveringly

curious about these deliberations.

Therefore he listened to the first and

last public speech of Old Man Simms.

"Ah ain't no speaker," said Old Man

Simms, "but Ah can't set here and be

quiet an' go home an' face my ole

woman an' my boys an' gyuhls with-

outen sayin' a word fo' the best friend

any family evah had, Mr. Jim Irwin."

(Applause.) "Ah owe it to him that

Ah've got the right to speak in this

meetin' at all. Gentlemen, we-all owe

everything to Mr. Jim Irwin! Maybe

Ah'll be thought forrard to speak hyah,

bein' as Ah ain't no learnin' an' some

may think Ah don't pay no taxes; but

it will be overlooked, I reckon, seein'

as how we've took the Blanchard farm,

a hundred an' sixty acres, for five

yeahs, an' move in a week from Sat'day.

We pay taxes in our rent, Ah reckon,

an' howsomever that may be, Ah've

come to feel that you-all won't think

hard of me if Ah speak what we-uns

feel so strong about Mr. Jim Irwin?"

Old Man Simms finished this exordium

with the rising inflection, which de-

noted a direct question as to his status

in the meeting. "Go on!" "You've got

as good a right as any one!" "You're

all right, old man!" Such exclamations

as these came to Jim's ears with

scarcely less gratefulness than to those

of Old Man Simms—who stammered

and went on.

"Ah thank you-all kindly. Gentlemen

an' ladies, when Mr. Jim Irwin found

us, we was scandalous pore, an' we

was wuss'n pore—we was low down."

(Cries of "No-No!") "Yes, we was,

becuz what's respectable in the moun-

tainings is one thing, whar all the folks

is pore, but when a man gets in a new

place, he's got to lift himself up to

what folks does where he's come to,

or he'll fall to the bottom of what

there is in that there community—an'

maybe he'll make a place for himself

lower'n anybody else. In the moun-

tainings we was good people, becuz we

done the best we could an' the best any

one done; but hyah, we was low-down

people becuz we hated the people that

had mo' learnin', mo' land, mo' money,

an' mo' friends than what we had. My

little gyuhls wasn't respectable in their

clothes. My children was ighernant, an'

triflin', but I was the most triflin' of

all. Ah'll leave it to Colonel Wood-

ruff if I was good fer a plug of ter-

backer, or bakin' of flour at any sto'

in the county. Was I, Colonel?

Wasn't I perfectly wurthless an'

triflin'?"

There was a ripple of laughter, in

the midst of which the colonel's voice

was heard saying "I guess you were,

Mr. Simms, I guess you were, but—"

"Thankee," said Old Man Simms, as

if the colonel had given a really valu-

able testimonial to his character. "I

sho' was! Thankee kindly! An' now,

what am I good fer? Caint I get any-

thing I want at the stores? Caint I

git a little money at the bank, if I got

to have it?"

"You're just as good as any man in

the district," said the colonel. "You

don't ask for more than you can pay,

and you can get all you ask."

"Thankee," said Mr. Simms gravely.

"What Ah tell you-all is right, ladies

and gentlemen. An' what has made

the change in we-uns, ladies and gen-

tle-men? It's the wuk of Mr. Jim Irwin

with my boy Raymond, the best boy

any man evah hed, and my gyuhl,

Calista, an' Buddy, an' Jinnie, an' with

me an' my ole woman. He showed us

how to get a toe-holt into this new

kentry. He taught the children what


orto be did by a rentin' farmer in

Ioway. He done lifted us up, an' made

people of us. He done showed us that

you-all is good people, an' not what

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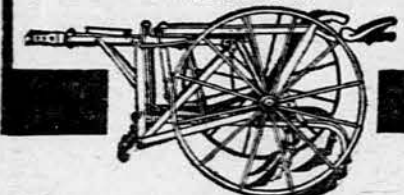
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we thought you was. Outen what he learned in school, my boy Raymond an' me made as good crops as we could last summer, an' done right much wuk outside. We got the name of bein' good farmers an' good wukkers, an' when Mr. Blanchard moved to town, he said he was glad to give us his fine farm for five years. Now, see what Mr. Jim Irwin has done for a pack o' outlaws and outcasts. Instid o' hidin' out from the Hobdays that was lay-wayin' us in the mountings, we'll be livin' in a house with two chimneys an' a swimmin' tub made outen crock'ryware. We'll be in debt a whole lot—an' we owe it to Mr. Jim Irwin that we got the credit to git in debt with, an' the courage to go on and git out again!" (Applause.) "Ah could affo'd to pay Mr. Jim Irwin's salary myse'f, if Ah could. An' there's enough men hyah to-night that say they've been money-he'ped by his teachin' the school to make up mo' than his wages. Let's not let Mr. Jim Irwin go, neighbors! Let's not let him go!"

Jim's heart sank. Surely the case was desperate which could call forth such a forlorn-hope charge as that of Old Man Simms—a performance on Mr. Simms' part which warmed Jim's soul. "There isn't a man in that meeting," said he to himself, as he walked to the schoolhouse door, "possessed of the greatness of spirit of Old Man Simms. If he's a fair sample of the people of the mountains, they are of the stuff of which great nations are made—if they only are given a chance!"

Colonel Woodruff was on his feet as Jim made his way thru the crowd about the door.

"Mr. Irwin is here, ladies and gentlemen," said he, "and I move that we hear from him as to what we can do to meet the offer of our friends in Potawatomi County, who have heard of his good work, and want him to work for them; but before I yield the floor, I want to say that this meeting has been worth while just to have been the occasion of our all becoming better acquainted with our friend and neighbor, Mr. Simms. Whatever may have been the lack of understanding, on our part, of his qualities, they were all cleared up by that speech of his—the best I have ever heard in this neighborhood."

More applause, in the midst of which Old Man Simms slunk away down in his seat to escape observation. Then the chairman said that if there was no objection they would hear from their well-known citizen, whose growing fame was more remarkable for the fact that it had been gained as a country schoolmaster—he need not add that he referred to Mr. James E. Irwin. More and louder applause.

"Friends and neighbors," said Jim, "you ask me to say to you what I want you to do. I want you to do what you want to do—nothing more nor less. Last year I was glad to be tolerated here; and the only change in the situation lies in the fact that I have another place offered me—unless there has been a change in your feelings toward me and my work. I hope there has been; for I know my work is good now, whereas I only believed it then."

"Sure it is!" shouted Con Bonner from a front seat, thus signaling that astute wirepuller's definite choice of a place in the band-wagon. "Tell us what you want, Jim!"

"What do I want?" asked Jim. "More than anything else, I want such meetings as this—often—and a place to hold them. If I stay in the Woodruff District, I want this meeting to effect a permanent organization to work with me. I can't teach this district anything. Nobody can teach any one anything. All any teacher can do is to direct people's activities in teaching themselves. You are gathered here to decide what you'll do about the small matter of keeping me at work as your hired man. You can't make any legal decision here, but whatever this meeting decides will be law, just the same, because a majority of the people of the district are here. Such a meeting as this can decide almost anything. If I'm to be your hired man, I want a boss in the shape of a civic organization which will take in every man and woman in the district. Here's the place and now's the time to make that organization—an organization the object of which shall be to put the whole district at school, and to boss me in my work for the whole district."

"Dat sounds good," cried Haakon Peterson. "Ve'll do dat!"

"Then I want you to work out a building scheme for the school," Jim went on. "We want a place where the girls can learn to cook, keep house, take care of babies, sew and learn to be wives and mothers. We want a place in which Mrs. Hansen can come to show them how to cure meat—she's the best hand at that in the county—where Mrs. Bonner can teach them to make bread and pastry—she ought to be given a doctor's degree for that—where Mrs. Woodruff can teach them the cooking of turkeys, Mrs. Peterson the way to give the family a balanced

ration, and Mrs. Simms induct them into the mysteries of weaving rag rugs and making jellies and preserves—you can all learn these things from her. There's somebody right in this neighborhood able to teach anything the young people want to learn."

"And I want a physician here once in a while to examine the children as to their health, and a dentist to look after their teeth and teach them how to care for them. Also an oculist to examine their eyes. And when Bettina Hansen comes home from the hospital a trained nurse, I want her to have a job as visiting nurse right here in the Woodruff District."

"I want a counting-room for the keeping of the farm accounts and the record of our observation in farming. I want co-operation in letting us have these accounts."

"I want some manual training equipment for wood-working and metal working, and a blacksmith and wagon shop, in which the boys may learn to shoe horses, repair tools, design buildings, and practice the best agricultural engineering. So I want a blacksmith and handyman with tools regularly on the job—and he'll more than pay his way. I want some land for actual farming. I want to do work in poultry breeding discoveries, and I want your co-operation in that, and a poultry plant somewhere in the district."

"I want a laboratory in which we can work on seeds, pests, soils, feeds and the like. For the education of your children must come out of these things."

"I want these things because they are necessary if we are to get the culture out of life we should get—and nobody gets culture out of any sort of school—they get it out of life, or they don't get it at all."

"So I want you to build as freely for your school as for your cattle and horses and hogs."

"The school I ask for will make each of you more money than the taxes it will require would make if invested in your farm equipment. If you are not convinced of this, don't bother with me any longer. But the money the school will make for you—this new kind of rural school—will be as nothing to the social life which will grow up—a social life which will make necessary an assembly-room, which will be the social center, because it will be the educational center, and the business center of the countryside."

"I want all these things, and more. But I don't expect them all at once. I know that this district is too small to do all of them, and therefore, I am going to tell you of another want which will tempt you to think that I am crazy. I want a bigger district—one that will give us the financial strength to carry out the program I have sketched. This may be a presumptuous thing for me to propose; but the whole situation here to-night is presumptuous on my part, I fear. If you think so, let me go; but if you don't, please keep this meeting together in a permanent organization of grown-up members of the Woodruff school, and by pulling together, you can do these things—all of them—and many more—and you'll make the Woodruff District a good place to live in—and die in—and I shall be proud to live and die in it at your service, as the neighborhood's hired man!"

As Jim sat down there was a hush in the crowded room, as if the people were dazed at his assurance. There was no applause, until Jennie Woodruff, now seen by Jim for the first time over next the blackboard, clapped her gloved hands together and started it; then it swept out through the windows in a storm. The dust rose from stamping feet until the kerosene lamps were dimmed by it. And as the noise subsided, Jim saw standing out in front the stooped form of B. B. Hamm, one of the most prosperous men in the district.

"Mr. Chairman—Ezra Bronson," he roared, "this fellow's crazy, an' from the sound of things, you're all as crazy as he is. If this fool scheme of his goes through, my farm's for sale! I'll quit before I'm sold out for taxes!"

"Just a minute, B. B.," interposed Colonel Woodruff. "This ain't as dangerous as you think. You don't want us to do all this in fifteen minutes, do you, Jim?"

"Oh, as to that," replied Jim, "I just wanted you to have in your minds what I have in my mind—and unless we can agree to work toward these things there's no use in my staying. But time—that's another matter. Believe with me, and I'll work with you."

"Get out of here!" said the colonel to Jim in an undertone, "and leave the rest to your friends."

Jim walked out of the room and took the way toward his home. A horse-tied to the hitching-post had his blanket under foot, and Jim replaced it on his back, patting him kindly and talking horse language to him. Then he went up and down the line of teams, readjusting blankets, tying loosened

## Heats Whole House From One Register



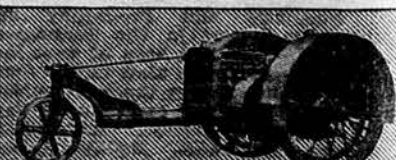
WITH the Mueller Pipeless Furnace you can heat every room in your house easily and comfortably from one central register. No flues or pipes to waste space and heat. You don't have to tear up your walls.

### MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE

Cleaner, handier, healthier, safer than stove heating—easy to tend—saves fuel bills. Burns coal, coke or wood. Goes in any cellar, no matter how small. (If you have no cellar, simply dig a small pit to put it in.) Constant circulation of fresh air—abundant ventilation. Doesn't heat cellar and spoil foodstuffs. Built of cast iron for long, hard service.

Write for Free Book showing how the Mueller Pipeless will solve your heating problems.

L. J. Mueller Furnace Co. 207 Reed St. Milwaukee, Wis.  
Makers of heating systems of all kinds since 1851. Can supply you with regular hot air pipe furnaces, steam or hot water boilers and vapor heating systems. Give us honest advice on your heating requirements.



## A Real Saving In Tractors

# \$550

THE Happy Farmer Tractor—sturdy—light in weight. Greatest value ever offered in light tractors.

## HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR

All steel frame—prevents racking—keeps all parts firmly in place. Two-thirds usual parts found on tractors of equal strength. Enclosed gears run in oil. Strain borne on wooden clutch shoes, pins and rollers—quickly and economically replaced. Eighty-eight per cent of the weight falls on traction wheels—where it belongs. Perfect steering control—runs clear across field without attention. Extremely light in weight—means fuel economy. Write for full specifications. Let us show you how to save money and increase your capacity for work.

Dealers: Absolutely the greatest bargain ever offered you—1916 output limited—write today—factory or distributor—for terms and territory.

Happy Farmer Tractor Co.

334 Third Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minn.





knots, and assuring himself that his neighbors' horses were securely tied and comfortable. He knew horses better than he knew people, he thought. If he could manage people as he could manage horses—but that would be wrong. The horse did his work as a servant, submissive to the wills of others; the community could never develop anything worth while in its common life, until it worked the system out for itself. Horse management was despotism; man-government must be like the government of a society of wild horses, the result of the common work of the members of the herd.

Two figures emerged from the schoolhouse door, and as he turned toward his home after his pastoral calls on the horses, they overtook him. They were the figures of Newton Bronson and the county superintendent of schools.

"We were coming after you," said Jennie.

"Dad wants you back there again," said Newton.

"What for?" inquired Jim.

"You silly boy," said Jennie, "you talked about the good of the schools all of the time, and never said a word about your own salary! What do you want? They want to know?"

"Oh!" exclaimed Jim in the manner of one who suddenly remembers that

is to make the conditions much the same as they would be in a forest, which is the object of the shade. The plants where the man is standing are to be dug this winter.

### For Proper Soil Moisture

We are concerned with two kinds of water in the soil, namely; free water and capillary water. The purpose of tile drainage is to convey the free water out of the soil. In clay soils or lowlands the excess moisture forms a water plane at or near the surface. Tile drainage lowers this plane. Excess moisture causes a soil to run together.

Capillary water is held in the soil in thin films around and between the soil particles. Capillary water moves in all directions through the soil, the movement is usually from a more to a less moist part of the soil. This movement is the same as oil moves through a lamp wick.

Plants use capillary water. Free water is of no direct use to plants. Free water supplies capillary water.

Growing plants are 80 per cent water. The plant uses from 300 to 800 pounds of water for every pound of dry matter.



When There is a Great Deal of Free Water in the Soil the Sand Usually Gets in Bad Physical Condition; Good Drainage is Needed.

he has forgotten his umbrella or his pocket-knife. "I forgot all about it. I haven't thought about that at all, Jennie!"

"Jim," said she, "you need a guardian!"

"I know it, Jennie," said he, "and I know who I want. I want—"

"Please come back," said Jennie, "and tell papa how much you're going to hold the district up for."

"You run back," said Jim to Newton, "and tell your father that whatever is right in the way of salary will be satisfactory to me. I leave that to the people."

Newton darted off, leaving the schoolmaster standing in the road with the county superintendent.

"I can't go back there!" said Jim.

"I'm proud of you, Jim," said Jennie. "This community has found its master. They can't do all you ask now, nor very soon; but finally they'll do just as you want them to do. And, Jim, I want to say that I've been the biggest little fool in the county!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

### A Ginseng Field

There are a great many fields of ginseng which are now reaching a profitable maturity. As was to be expected, some fields have not paid. Considerable special knowledge is required with this crop, as with other lines. There are many profitable fields of ginseng around Kansas City.

The illustration is of a field which has made an excellent growth. The aim

It takes more water for alfalfa to produce a pound of dry matter than most other crops. Hence, alfalfa ground is always left very dry, as alfalfa has the power to take moisture from the soil to a very small amount and feeds deep.

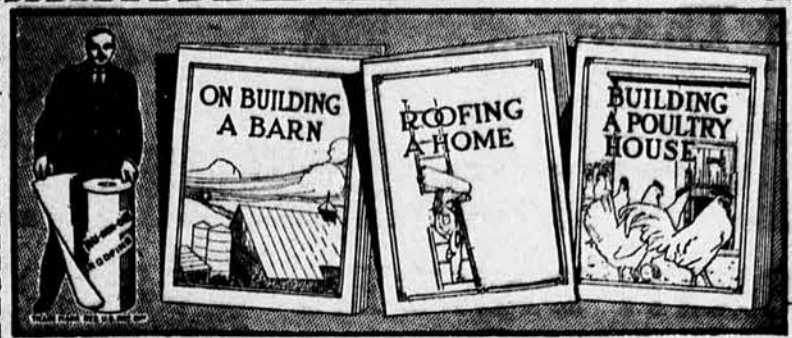
More soldiers than Germany had before the war. More warships than England has now. This is the insistent cry of the preparedists. They began by declaring they were opposed to militarism, by protesting that they wished only an adequate defense against possible complications. Now there is no limit to their windy schemes for arming the nation. Nothing military is too extreme for them. Congress is in the storm center of their war-like clamor and a powerful armament lobby is camped all about it. The people who are the most concerned of all, must speak loudly, speak quickly and keep speaking if they would be heard at all.

As the plant food is made soluble in the capillary water, the plant by means of the small root hairs absorbs this film or capillary water.

Harden the horse's shoulders gradually. Sore necks pay no dividends.



The Ginseng Has Made an Excellent Growth, for It Has Been Well Protected by the Shade from the Bright Sunlight.



### Roofing Books Sent Free

They will tell you how you can have attractive, permanent, repair-proof roofs. They prove the economy of

Pronounced "RU" as in RUBY  
**RU-BER-OID**  
ROOFING  
COSTS MORE - WEARS LONGER

"Roofing a Home" illustrates artistic effects secured with Colored RU-BER-OID (Ka-lor-oid), the beautiful never-fading Tile Red and Copper Green Roofing that has all the enduring qualities of the gray RU-BER-OID.

"Building a Barn" and "Building a Poultry House" contain valuable plans for different types of buildings and tell how to cover them with RU-BER-OID, the wear-proof roofing that contains no tar, sand, or asphalt.

"Building a Bungalow" tells what to do and how to avoid costly mistakes in construction.

Choose the book that you prefer, and mail the coupon now.

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Also makers of Ru-ber-oid Shingles, Amivud Wall Board and Impervite Waterproofing for Concrete  
The Paraffine Paint Co., San Francisco (Under License)  
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RU-BER-OID was the first smooth-surfaced, ready-to-lay roofing. RU-BER-OID roofs laid more than 20 years ago are still watertight.

Look for the "Ru-ber-oid Man," shown above, on each roll of the genuine. The U. S. Court of Appeals has recently enjoined imitators from using the word "Rubberoid" or any similar name as the trade name or brand" of their roofing. Reliable retailers sell RU-BER-OID, the roofing of proved durability.

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The Standard Paint Co., 553 Woolworth Bldg., N.Y. City  
Send me samples of RU-BER-OID and the books opposite which I mark X. I intend to roof a

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☐ Building a Poultry House ☐ Covering Your Factory  
☐ Building a Bungalow ☐ Artistic Roofs  
☐ Building a Barn ☐ If a dealer, check here ☐

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### THE STATION AGENT SHARES HIS PLEASURE WITH THE GOOD JUDGE.

SAY JUDGE NEARLY ALL THE TRAINMEN ARE USING THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW NOW.

YOU TOLD YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT JUST LIKE OTHER PEOPLE DO.



GOOD news travels fast—it's the users that are boosting W-B CUT Chewing—the long shred Real Tobacco Chew.

Well, we've said all along that tobacco chewers are just waiting for a smaller, more satisfying chew. No virtue in the big wad. They want less size and more substance—just what the Real Tobacco Chew gives them.

"Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste!"

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

### Sloan's Liniment

"This Nerve and Bone Liniment, clean and quick to use, gives immediate relief for pains, stiffness or lameness. Notice this—it beats anything for lameness—it is good for a big knee and will kill a bone spavin."



### THIS BUGGY \$36.50

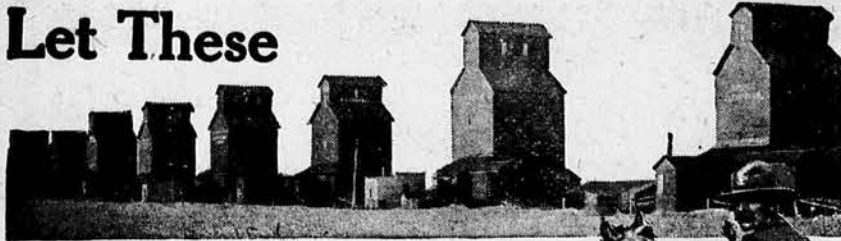
Can't be duplicated elsewhere at the price. It's a wonderful buggy for the money and we ship it on 60 DAYS Free Trial. Subject to your approval, it's another proof of Elkhart quality and the saving made you by our factory to user plan. Write for Big Buggy Bargain Book and read how 45 years experience has taught us how to give the most for the money in wearing quality, appearance and general satisfaction and by our direct low cost method of selling to save you \$25 or more on each buggy. 175 Styles Buggies and 65 Styles Harness are illustrated and described. Don't buy without seeing our book. A postal brings it free. ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO. 720 Boardway Ave., Elkhart, Ind.

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Set with four Sapphires surrounded with six bright sparkling imitation Diamonds. This is one of the most beautiful rings ever given. We will send one of these handsome rings as a free premium to all who send just \$5 to pay for a two years' subscription to our big home and story magazine, The Household. Be sure to state size of ring wanted. HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 5R-303, TOPEKA, KANSAS.



## Let These



## NORTH DAKOTA Battleships Protect Your Prosperity

Here is North Dakota's invincible Preparedness Fleet in one town of less than one thousand population—giant elevators which house the farmers' grain.

Why don't you come and enjoy this protection with our North Dakota farmers? PREPAREDNESS with them means more acres of grain, more live stock, comfortable homes, schools and churches. NORTH DAKOTA is coming rapidly into its own. The 1915 crop of grain along the Great Northern Ry. in that state amounted to more than EIGHTY-SIX MILLION bushels. The acreage of corn and alfalfa is increasing enormously every year. This means stock raising, combined with grain growing, for bigger and steady profits. Dairy and live stock products have more than doubled in the past few years.

Are you farming on high-priced lands? Then read of results on low-priced land in North Dakota.

M. C. Crockett, one of our big farmers writes:—"I came from Iowa to North Dakota—came from a good stock country, and I have always kept a good herd of cattle and some hogs, and know that all kinds of live stock can be profitably raised here just as well as in Iowa. I now own 2080 acres which I have added to my homestead as I could pay for it, and I figure my soil and farm just as good as they have in Iowa for \$200 per acre. And farm is not for sale."

## Medium-Sized Farms Pay Best

Joseph Kasal is a 160-acre farmer in North Dakota. In 1915 he threshed from 127 acres in grain, wheat, 1,743 bushels—oats, 841—barley, 511. Cows, pigs and poultry supply the table necessities. The Great Northern Railway has no land for sale in North Dakota, but there are hundreds of large farms like Mr. Crockett's and larger—there is a great amount of land owned by non-residents. We are in-

terested in having these large farms divided into 160 and 320 acre working farms. If you own or rent high-priced land, you will be interested in learning what our North Dakota farmers are doing on land equally productive, but which costs only about one-fifth as much and may be secured on very easy terms. In fact, what is ordinarily paid by renters will make the payments on a North Dakota farm.

### North Dakota Bulletin FREE

Write for free bulletin and map and facts about the soil, and data of crop yields, experience letters from actual settlers. We will assist you in every way possible in finding a suitable location in any part of the state and our services to you are FREE. Special Low Rates for Home-Seekers. Write today. Address me personally, E. C. LEEDY, General Immigration Agent, Dept. 198, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

### MEMORY JOGGER

I will send this today to E. C. LEEDY, General Immigration Agent, Dept. 198, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me free booklets and full information regarding money-making farms along the Great Northern Railway in North Dakota.

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

## \$5.00 PREPAID DON'T WRECK YOUR CAR

Mr. Ford-owner because the light from the magneto dims when your engine slows down—making it impossible to see the ruts—the curves—the bad places in the road.

### Have the BRIGHT Light When You Need It Most

Parker's PERFECTO Light device for FORD CARS positively assures brilliant light ALL THE TIME, even at lowest engine speed. Needs no battery Acts automatically Nothing to oil Uses same magneto Prevents lights burning out Same system of wiring Nothing to break Cannot wear out Will last a life-time No up-keep cost Can be installed in FIVE MINUTES with a small screw driver.

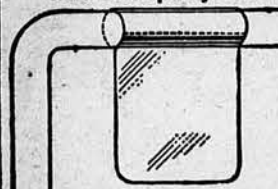
Write for information.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Parker & Shelton Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kan.

## Auto Glare Shield

Dims lights of approaching cars and sharp rays of the sun.



"NASCO" AUTO GLARE SHIELD

Send all orders to

E. A. Patterson  
Clyde, Kansas

Worth its price for an evening drive.

Sent by mail for 50c in stamps.

## FRUIT TREES

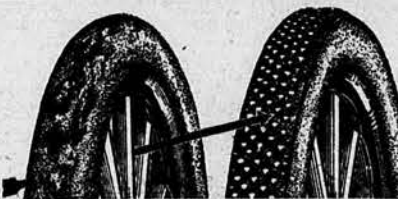
### AT LOWEST PRICES

Hundreds of big bargains are in the New Free Peyton Book. You can't beat these prices anywhere and

Peyton Stock has been known for its quality many years. No fruit-grower can afford to miss this:

Free: This free book and our complete price-list—and a chance to make \$10. Write today. Agents wanted. Just address

PEYTON NURSERIES Boonville, Missouri



## Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires

You Can Get 5000 Miles More Service

out of them by "half-soling" them with Durable Steel Studded Treads. European Motorists have been doing this for the past three years and getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles from one set of tires. In eight months over 30,000 American Motorists have followed their example and are saving \$50 to \$200 a year in tire expense.

We Deliver Free Without a cent deposit allow you to be the judge. Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a signed guarantee for 5,000 miles without puncture. Applied in your own garage in thirty minutes.

Special Discount offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment direct from factory.

MAIL TODAY—SAVE THE DISCOUNT

The Colorado Tire & Leather Co.  
364 Tread Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
C 64 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.  
720-643 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Gentlemen:—Please send me without obligation, full information, sample, guarantee, etc.

Name.....

Address.....

My tire sizes are.....

## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

### Quack Doctors.

Has a quack doctor a right to send quack medicine through the mails? J. M.  
Not if it can be proved that he is a quack and that his medicines are fake.

### Consolidated Schools.

I would like some information on the merits of consolidation of our country schools. D. W. NORRIS.  
Morrowville, Kan.

If you will write State Superintendent of Schools W. D. Ross at Topeka he will be pleased to give you the information desired.

### Homesteads.

If a woman homesteads land in Colorado and afterward marries but has no children and dies leaving no will, can her husband hold all the land? SUBSCRIBER.

He could do so in Kansas, but I am not familiar with the laws of Colorado. Write the Attorney General of Colorado at Denver for information.

### He Doesn't Want Much.

Will you please insert in the columns of the Mail and Breeze the statute laws passed during the administration of Woodrow Wilson? C. E. TEFFT.  
Hartford, Kan.

To comply with that request would require all the space in the Mail and Breeze for several weeks to the exclusion of all other matter.

### Homestead Rights.

Can a man who has taken a homestead of 160 acres take another 160 under the 320-acre act, by living on it three years and complying with the laws? SUBSCRIBER.

Our land office register holds that he might take another 160 acres, provided, he can get one adjoining the land he has already taken, but could not go to another locality and take a new homestead.

### Bank Stock.

I own some stock in a bank located in the state of Washington which said stock, though owned by me is held in the state of Washington. This stock is taxed and taxes paid in the state of Washington. In the same manner as bank stock is taxed in this state. My residence is and for a number of years has been in Lincoln county, Kansas. Should this stock be listed, assessed and taxes paid by me in Lincoln county, Kansas? J. F. P.  
Lincoln, Kan.

### Analysis of Well Water.

Is there a state officer who will make analysis of well water; if so is there a fee or is it done free of charge? SUBSCRIBER.

Arkansas City, Kan.

The analysis of water is made by the laboratory department of the state university. You should first take the matter up with your local health officer who will make the request for the chemical analysis. No fee is charged.

### Collections.

1. How much money does the United States government collect from all sources a year?  
2. How much money does the Kansas state treasurer collect a year? H. D. COLLINS.  
Erie, Kan.

1. The total revenues of the government for the fiscal year 1914 were \$1,045,629,000. I do not have the figures for the fiscal year 1915 but they will not vary greatly from the above.

2. For the fiscal year 1914 the state treasurer collected from all sources the sum of \$9,283,607.70.

### Fractional Quarters.

You are in error in regard to the numbering of the fractional quarters of land. As for instance, the Smoky Hill River was declared a navigable stream up to the 6th P. M. and was meandered and the meandering stones set along the banks and whenever the lands were cut into fractions they were numbered. In 1866 and from then until 1870 I bought 295 acres of college land along the south side of river extending across section 29 R. 1. E. Dickinson county. The lots were numbered if I recollect rightly 1, 3, 5 and 8. The other numbers began on the other side of the river. The section next to me (30) had a deficiency of 10 acres in the quarter next to the meridian line and it was not numbered. WILLIAM RAMSEY.

### Rights of a Wife.

Suppose a man and wife start working and saving and just keep working and saving for 40 or 50 years. Then if the woman should die would one-half of the real estate, one-half of the money on deposit and one-half of the money invested in mortgages go to their children at her death or would she have to make a will to that effect, or could she make a will to that effect? INQUIRER.

Unless there had been a division of the property, part of it standing in her name, the title is vested in her husband

and no part of it would go to her children until his death. Her making a will would not alter the case as in the eye of the law of Kansas she has no separate property to will.

### A Question of Title.

A has a wife and children living in Kansas. He takes his son, age 15, and goes into Nebraska and buys a piece of land and has the deed made to the son. Two years later he sells this land to B and in making the deed signs his son's name. A at this time passed as a widower tho he had a wife in Kansas. This transaction took place about 20 years ago. B still owns the land and pays taxes. Can the son of A claim this land and how can B secure a good title?

If B has any title to the land it is because of undisputed possession for a period of 20 years. As you state the case, the deed from A was worthless. B should bring an action in the district court in the county in which the land is located to quiet his title.

### A Job as Tractor Engineer.

1. In what part of the country is there the most demand for tractor engineers?  
2. I should like a job in Western Kansas. Do they use engineers most of the year round there and what wages do they pay? FRED W. SUDLOWS.  
Holton, Kan.

1. I am not able to say in what particular locality tractors are most generally used, altho, speaking generally they are more used in the West than in the East, perhaps.

2. I do not know much about the demand for engineers in Western Kansas or the wages paid. Perhaps some reader of the Mail and Breeze in that locality can give Mr. Sudlows the desired information.

### It Depends on Circumstances.

Is a pitless stock and wagon scale classed in Kansas as personal property or a part of the realty? J. S. CHAMBERS.  
La Harpe, Kan.

It depends on circumstances. It may be a part of the realty or it may be personal property. I do not think that the fact that there is no pit under the scale necessarily makes any difference except that it might be some evidence of permanency.

In the absence of any agreement or understanding when real estate is transferred the scale would most likely be held to go with the real estate. So far as I know the Supreme court has not passed upon the question in a way to settle any general rule as to scales.

### A Railroad Rate.

I shipped an emigrant car from Hereford, Tex., to Pendennis, Kan. I shipped over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, that road transferring the car to the Missouri Pacific railroad at Wichita. From there it came to Pendennis over the Missouri Pacific. The contract was to take the car from Hereford to Pendennis for 55 cents a hundred. On March 4 the agent at Pendennis wrote me asking 22 cents a hundred additional. Is it justly due them? G. A. C.  
Dighton, Kan.

If the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe contracted to transport your car from Hereford to Pendennis for 55 cents a hundred weight that is all you are liable for. The Missouri Pacific was acting as its agent in hauling the car from Wichita to Pendennis. You should take the matter up with the freight department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

### Rural Credits.

Will you kindly publish the full texts of both federal and state rural credit loan laws explaining fully the most important points or what would be required of a land owner in either case in making application for a loan? J. J.  
Havville, Kan.

Several rural credit measures are pending in Congress but no one has become a law as yet. Perhaps the Moss bill with several amendments is most likely to pass. This is House Bill No. 6838. As this bill covers more than 71 pages J. J. will realize the impossibility of giving space for the whole bill. For information concerning the requirements of the Kansas Rural Credit Association he should write L. W. Moody, Emporia, Kan., care Kansas Rural Credit Association.

### Homestead Requirements.

What are the requirements of the states of Kansas and Nebraska in order to take up a homestead? I have been told that it was necessary in order to have a right to take a homestead that the person shall either be 21 years old or the head of a family. Is there any exception to this law? How about a person 18 years of age thrown upon his own resources? Where is the best homestead land located and what are the laws of that state in regard to homesteading? E. M.

1. The states have nothing to do with fixing the rights of homestead. It is necessary that the homesteader



either be of age or the head of a family.  
2. Outside of the irrigated lands now open to homestead in connection with the government irrigation projects, in my opinion the best homestead lands are in southeastern Colorado. If you would like to know about irrigated lands write the Department of Irrigation, Washington, D. C., for information.

#### Says He Was Swindled.

Last October I wrote to a drug company at Binghamton, N. Y., describing a colt I have and they replied that the colt had a bog spavin and thoropin and that their spavin remedy would cure or the money sent in payment therefor would be refunded under their \$1,000 guarantee.

I purchased two \$5 bottles, the amount prescribed, and used the remedy strictly according to their directions. After using the remedy the spavin remained as large as before. When I wrote them and asked the return of the \$10 they asked me to purchase more of the medicine, but as I had been advised by a state veterinarian that there was no probability of a cure I again asked for the return of the money. Now they do not answer my letters at all. What recourse have I?  
G. S. M.  
Burlingame, Kan.

If you can show that the alleged remedy is a fake you can have them prosecuted under the United States statute for using the mails to defraud.

From your statement of the case you have a civil right of action to recover your money paid for the medicine and possibly damages in addition but it would probably cost you more than it would come to.

#### Shipments of Eggs.

Will you please publish the postoffice regulation in regard to shipping eggs by mail or parcel post?

G. SAM CRAIG.

Eden Park Farm, Independence, Mo.

Office of the Postmaster General.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1916.

Order No. 9477.

Section 475, Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1913, is amended by the addition of the following as paragraph 8:

8. Eggs for hatching shall be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when each egg is wrapped separately and surrounded with excelsior, wood-wool, or other suitable material and packed in a basket, preferably with a handle, or other suitable container, lined with paper, fiber-board or corrugated paste-board, in such a way that nothing can escape from the package. Such parcel shall be labeled "Eggs for Hatching," "Keep from Heat and Cold," "Please Handle with Care," or other suitable words, and shall be handled outside of mail sacks.

A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.  
Bul. 10979.

#### Question of Lines.

A and B own lands adjoining. The corner-stones are lost and the fence is over on B's land more than a rod. B wishes to set a new fence on his line as nearly as he and A can determine it. A objects although he is aware that the fence is not where it should be. B does not wish to put the neighbors to the cost of a survey and wishes to know whether or not the proper way to proceed would be to set the fence as near the line as he could by using surveyor's chain and then if A still objected to let him order it surveyed.

The fence is located on B's land but B is not certain where the line is between his land and the land of A. There is, of course, only one way to settle the controversy if it cannot be settled by mutual agreement and that is in the way provided by statute. It seems to me that if B is a tactful man he can induce

A to come to a fair agreement about the fence without going to the expense and trouble of a survey. If he is not a reasonable man then B's moving the fence against A's protest will in all probability lead to trouble and B had better begin by going thru the procedure provided by statute. I have seen a good many line fence controversies in my time and have never seen one yet where both land owners were not in some measure to blame and hardly ever one which could not have been settled without law suits or bad blood if both or even one of the land owners had been determined to act in a perfectly fair and friendly way about it. It takes two to make a quarrel and where one man insists on keeping his temper and being perfectly fair and kindly in nine cases out of ten the other fellow will come across and be willing to do the fair thing at last even if disposed to be quarrelsome and act unfairly in the beginning.

#### Telephone Company.

1. In regard to a telephone company owned by farmers, the company containing six members. When a meeting is called must it be called by the president? If not called by the president is such a meeting lawful?

2. Three members are on the white and three are on the black line. If three want to take in a new member and the other three object what can be done; as the president cannot vote?

3. If the president wishes to resign must he still preside at the next meeting?

4. What power has the president in calling the house to order in case of misconduct?  
J. H.

1. The duties of the officers of a corporation are generally fixed by the by-laws of the corporation. Without knowing what your bylaws provide I cannot answer as to the powers and duties of the president.

2. If the president is not permitted to vote and there are only six members of the corporation, three votes would decide the question either for or against the admission of the new member, provided of course that the bylaws of your corporation permit the admission of new members by vote of the old members.

3. If the president resigns and his resignation is accepted that ends his official career. Until a new president is elected the vice president will act as presiding officer.

4. The presiding officer's duty is to preserve order and if he cannot do so in any other way he would have the right to call on the nearest peace officer to assist in preserving order.

#### Save Wood by Power

There has been a considerable increase in the last two years in the sale of wood sawing outfits. Time is too valuable to waste it in cutting all of the winter's wood when a sawing outfit will do the work much more easily and cheaply. An outfit of this kind is not expensive, and while it is not in use for a very long time in the year it will pay well on the average place. It is better if several farmers will co-operate in the purchase of a saw, as this will decrease the cost.

The time when one could afford to cut or saw the stove wood by hand has gone.

"Hunger toughens the hide of a hog," is an old saying. Possibly, a hungry hog may be good to cut up into purses, but he is no good for filling them.

## Buy the Engine with this Mark



NO. 1  
FAIRBANKS.  
MORSE & CO.  
H.P. R.P.M.  
PATENT APPLIED FOR

**1 1/2 H.P.**  
On Skids With  
**BUILT-IN MAGNETO**  
**\$35**  
3 H.P. 60 - 6 H.P. 110  
ALL F.O.B. FACTORY

**Important Dealer Service:**  
When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied. And he's as near you as your telephone any time you want him.

The one great convincing engine value. Fairbanks-Morse quality—service—dependability—at a popular price, tells the story.

**"More Than Rated Power and A Wonder At The Price."**  
Simple—Light Weight—Substantial—Foot-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. Long, efficient, economical "power service."

**See the "Z" and You'll Buy It**  
Go to your local dealer. See the "Z." Compare it on merit—by any standard—point by point. You'll sell yourself on this wonderful engine value.

**Fairbanks, Morse & Co. CHICAGO**  
All Fairbanks-Morse dealers sell "Z" engines on a going concern low freight basis. If you don't know the dealer write us.

## YOU CAN SELL IT

through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 110,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

## An Opportunity

No field of endeavor today offers so much to ambitious, successful men as salesmanship. The live wires in every line of business are the men who sell things.

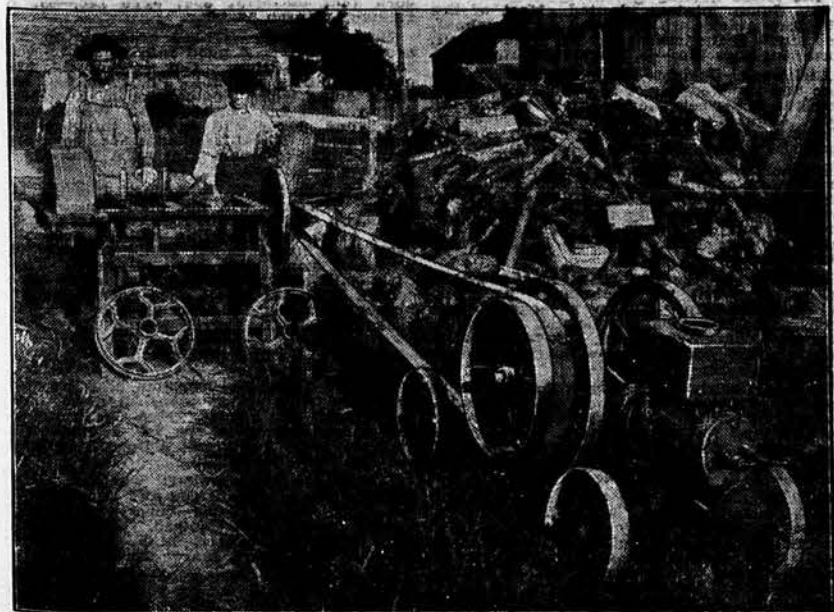
The sales department of Farmers Mail and Breeze offers an exceptional proposition on a salary and commission basis to men in Kansas who are anxious to increase their earning capacity. Previous selling experience is not essential. With our offer an income is assured for anyone, size of the income commensurate with the effort expended. We are anxious to explain our proposition to responsible men.

Agency Division

**Farmers Mail and Breeze**

800 Jackson Street

Topeka, Kansas



Stove Wood Can Be Sawed by Power Much More Cheaply than by Hand, for There Is a Great Decrease in Expensive Labor.



# Choice of Roses and Gladiolus Free



## Six Beautiful Roses

Everyone loves flowers and the one special favorite of all is the Rose. The Hardy Everblooming Garden Cut-Flower Roses are the result of crosses between the Hybrid Perpetual (June Roses) and the Monthly Blooming Tea Roses. They partake of the hardiness of the Perpetuals and the beauty and delicacy of the Tea Roses. The flowers appear with the same freedom as the Teas, affording a season of almost perpetual bloom.

### Description of the Roses

**LESLIE HOLLAND**—A fragrant, beautiful red Rose that flowers constantly. The color is constant and durable, being one of the few dark red Roses that does not rapidly fade. For massing for color effect, it presents boundless opportunities.

**WHITE KILLARNEY**—One of the finest of white Roses. The blossoms are sometimes tinged with pale bluish, accentuating their beauty. The fragrance is as delicate as the hue of the blossoms. The fact that it is an ever blooming variety greatly enhances its value and accounts for its widespread popularity.

**COUNTESS OF ILICESTER**—Brilliant, velvety-crimson. The blossoms are highly perfumed, the fragrance being penetrating and lasting. The flowers are of splendid form, large and full. The buds are peculiarly handsome in form. It is one of the best Roses of the garden, and for cutting, on account of the long, sturdy stems.

**LADY ALICE STANLEY**—Whatever else one may plant in the way of Roses, the garden should contain this Rose to be complete. Or, where only a few Roses are to be grown, this one should find a place. It is silvery-rose in color, with a sweet fragrance, the flowers come freely and constantly. Large, full, globular blossoms.

**HARRY KIRK**—A creamy-yellow Rose, strikingly pleasing, both in form and fragrance. The flowers are large and heavy, beautiful in every respect. The growth of the bush is inclined to assume a compact form and produces flowers in abundance. The strong, vigorous plants are particularly valuable for massing in solid beds, and their daintily tinted flowers harmonize and contrast most effectively.

**MRS. AARON WARD**—A salmon-yellow Rose that has numerous admirers. The flowers are borne freely, with delicate fragrance, and are very large, very full and of fine form. This variety is the equal of all the yellow Roses, and by many growers is considered a superior sort because of the beauty of the buds and flowers, and the profusion of bloom. It will keep up a continuous succession of bloom into cold weather.

### SPECIAL OFFER

**OFFER NO. 1.** We will send your choice of any three garden roses with a yearly subscription to the Mail and Breeze at the regular subscription rate of \$1.00 and 10 cents additional.

**OFFER NO. 2.** We will send all six garden roses all charges prepaid, with a three-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$2.00. We urge you to accept offer No. 2 as you will then receive our publication three times as long as you would by accepting offer No. 1 and you will also receive twice as many roses. This is a splendid bargain offer. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

## Eight Lovely Gladiolus

The Most Popular of Summer Flowering Bulbs

In the Gladiolus we have one of the most popular of all garden plants and probably the most popular of that class known as summer flowering bulbs. The Gladiolus is of easy culture and its certainty of flowering makes it deservedly popular. The blooms are of immense size often measuring five to nine inches across. Flowers are of most striking appearance and stay in bloom for a long time. The flowers are not surpassed by the Orchids, blooming in all the delicate shades of pink, red and purple. In the later introductions we find flowers purplish black. Many varieties are beautifully mottled making them of striking beauty. The spikes should be cut when two or three of the lower flowers have opened and the spikes then placed in water will open completely. Planting should be made in the spring as soon as the soil will permit.

### SPECIAL OFFER

We will send these eight Gladiolus as described above with a yearly subscription to Mail and Breeze at the regular subscription rate of \$1.00 and 15 cents additional. Or we will send the Eight Gladiolus with a three-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.



## MAIL AND BREEZE, Flower Dept., Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen—Enclosed find.....cents for which please send me Mail and Breeze.....year and.....as my premium as per offer above.

Name.....

P. O..... State.....

R. F. D..... Box.....

# Lots of Incubators are Set

Peach Buds are Swelling—Some Potatoes Planted

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NORTHON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEMAHA	DODGE	JOHNSON
17 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	36 1/2
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	POTTAWATOMIE	JACKSON	OSAGE	FRANKLIN
16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2	38 1/2
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	OTTAWA	DECATUR	CHASSAIGNY	CHASSAIGNY	CHASSAIGNY	CHASSAIGNY
16 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
GRIFFIN	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	DARTON	RICE	MYERSON	MARION	CHASE	COFFEY	ADAMS
15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
HAMILTON	NEARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	PAWNEE	STAFFORD	RENO	HARVEY	BUTLER	GREENWOOD	WOODSON	ALLEN	DODSON
15 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	41 1/2
STANTON	GRANT	WARKELL	GRAY	FORD	EDWARDS	KINGMAN	SEDOGWICK	WILSON	NEOSHO	WILSON	NEOSHO	WILSON
16 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	41 1/2
MORTON	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	HARPER	SUMNER	COWLEY	CHANDLER	WYATT	LANETTE	CHANDLER
17 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	44 1/2

The Figures Shown on this Map Give the Average Annual Rainfall for the Counties of Kansas. Figures are supplied by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

**THE HENS** are laying a great many eggs now, and incubators are being cleaned up and set. Signs of spring can be seen everywhere. Peach buds are swelling. Gardens are being plowed. Some potatoes have been planted already in a few counties in Kansas. The wheat is growing rapidly, the rain is needed in some sections. Hessian fly is reported in places, but it is not known yet whether it will cause much damage or not.

### KANSAS.

**Stafford County**—Fine spring weather. Some early listing being done on corn ground. Oats being sown. Wheat growing and looking fine. Considerable work being done on roads.—S. E. Veatch, March 16.

**Geary County**—Oats sowing in progress. Weather warm during the day but cold at night. Wheat greening up some. Hens laying well. Wheat 97c; oats 55c to 40c; corn 58c to 60c; eggs 15c.—O. R. Strauss, March 18.

**Greenwood County**—Very little rain since the first of February. Flooding in progress. There will be a larger acreage of corn planted than usual. Wheat about the average acreage. Corn 75c to 80c.—John H. Fox, March 18.

**Linn County**—Ten days of fine spring weather. Oats sowing about over and garden making and potato planting in progress. Ground working very good. A good deal of grass being sown this spring.—A. M. Markley, March 18.

**Washington County**—Farmers busy disking, hauling manure, and getting ready to sow oats. Others threshing and baling hay. Roads in fair condition. Wheat all right. Peach buds swelling. Fat hogs scarce.—Mrs. Birdsey, March 16.

**Brown County**—Farmers busy sowing oats. Ground working very well. Wheat damaged last winter from 10 to 25 per cent. Plenty of moisture in ground. Wheat 95c; corn 63c; hay 45 to 48; eggs 18c; cream 40c.—A. C. Dannenberg, March 17.

**Mitchell County**—Weather warm and quite windy. Wheat looking good but needs rain. Farmers busy sowing oats and breaking stalks. Lots of rough feed and stock doing well. Old wheat 95c; corn 58c; eggs 16c; butterfat 33c.—S. C. DePoy, March 18.

**Hodgeman County**—Fine March weather. Oats and barley seeding in progress. Wheat looking fairly well but a good rain would be of great benefit. Stock have come thru the winter in good condition. Wheat 93c; corn 55c; eggs 14c.—J. M. Boone, March 18.

**Nemaha County**—Spring work has begun and a few oats sown. Ground in good condition for work. Wheat starting very slowly. Stock cattle high. Not much land changing hands and prices high. Good demand for horses.—C. W. Ridgway, March 16.

**Reno County**—Weather very warm. Wheat in the fields getting green. Oats about all sown. Some potatoes planted. Most of the old straw stacks are scattered on the wheat. Not much grain hauled in. No hogs to sell. Corn 55c; eggs 15c.—D. Engelhart, March 20.

**Dickinson County**—Spring seems to be here and the weather is very good. Farmers busy the last week preparing the ground for oats. About 75 per cent of the oats sown. Wheat small but greening up nicely. A rain would be welcome.—F. M. Larson, March 18.

**Sumner County**—Wheat needs rain. The largest oat crop in years is being put out this spring. Some persons still seeding oats. Some road work being done. Wheat 97c; corn 65c; oats 45c; eggs 15c; potatoes 1.30; butterfat 34c; kafir 54c.—B. L. Stocking, March 17.

**Leavenworth County**—Most of the wheat looks fairly well but probably 5 per cent will be plowed up. A large acreage of oats sown. Weather ideal for spring work. A good deal of clover sown. Eggs plentiful and bringing good price.—George S. Marshall, March 17.

**Thomas County**—Spring weather but some moisture would be very good for the grain. Everything selling well and horses in better demand than for several years. Wheat getting green. Stock getting along very well except hogs which are still dying with the plague.—C. C. Cole, March 16.

**Ford County**—Weather warm and dry and rain is needed badly for spring sown grains. Wheat is looking fairly well with a few exceptions. Farmers well along with their work. Not much wheat going to market at present. Most of the stock still on wheat pasture.—John Zurbuchen, March 18.

**Riley County**—Warm weather. Farmers busy planting oats. Most of the ground had to be plowed in order to get a seedbed. Some demand for seed potatoes. A few early pigs coming on. A good demand for milk cows as a large number of farmers are

becoming interested in selling butterfat. Wheat fields greening up but the plant is rather small yet. All livestock doing well. Not much grain being marketed. Corn 52c; hogs 8c; eggs 15c.—P. O. Hawkins, March 17.

**Chautauqua County**—Good supply of March winds and the ground is getting dry. Farmers still sowing oats. The grass will come early. Public sales about over and prices continue good. Hogs \$8.50; corn 65c; hens 10c; eggs 15c.—H. B. Fairley, March 18.

**Pottawatomie County**—Ideal spring weather. Farmers busy sowing oats and cleaning up farm trash. Not so large an acreage of oats as usual. Many wheat fields do not show any color and late sown wheat on account of Hessian fly is not coming at all.—S. L. Knapp, March 17.

**Franklin County**—Weather very good. Oats sowing in progress. Farmers not sowing oats are plowing for corn. Ground in excellent condition for working. Hay cheap and plentiful. Brood sows very scarce and in demand. Corn 70c; eggs 17c; butterfat 34c.—C. E. Kelsey, March 17.

**Elk County**—Beautiful spring weather. Farmers busy getting ready for spring work and a number plowing. Farm women busy setting hens and incubators and making garden. Stock looking very good. Plenty of feed and roads getting good. Corn 33c; eggs 14c; hogs \$8.50; corn 75c.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, March 17.

**Johnson County**—The weather the last week was good for oat seeding and a large acreage was put in. Farmers will finish in a few days. The soil has worked up quite well. Part of the wheat is dead and the ground will be put in oats now or corn a little later. Indications are for rain soon.—L. E. Douglas, March 18.

**Morris County**—Farm work began March 13. More oats will be sown than usual. Wheat getting green but needing moisture. Weather very warm for this time of year. Plenty of feed and stock in good condition. Hogs being closed out while the market is high. A good deal of old corn in the county at 56c.—J. R. Henry, March 18.

**Decatur County**—Perhaps 15 to 25 per cent of the wheat is winter killed. The remainder of the wheat shows about a 75 per cent condition. Not much spring work done yet. Ground in good condition. Most of the stock came thru the winter in fair condition. Wheat 85c; corn 52c; hogs \$9; butterfat 35c; eggs 15c.—G. A. Jern, March 18.

**Rooks County**—Very warm weather the last few days. Oats sowing in progress and considerable being sown. Wheat looks excellent. Some complaint of fly but it is not yet known how serious the damage is. Some garden has been made and incubators being set. Hogs scarce. Two-year-old steers \$20 to 45; eggs 15c; butterfat 33c.—C. O. Thomas, March 17.

**Kingman County**—Wheat looking all right but needs a little rain. A large acreage of oats sown. Corn planting will begin this year about the first of April. Many incubators being set this month and a few have hatched. Stock doing fairly well. Hogs very scarce. Few spring pigs. Wheat 92c; corn 70c; butterfat 35c; eggs 14c.—H. H. Rodman, March 18.

**Harper County**—Wheat greening up and growing nicely. A good rain would be welcome at this time. Oat sowing all over now. Pastures starting. Plenty of feed and stock doing well. Some bugs in the wheat. A few sales and prices high. Wheat price has gone down and not so much wheat being sold. Wheat 95c; oats 50c; corn 68c; potatoes 1.85; cream 31c; eggs 16c.—H. E. Henderson, March 18.

**Osage County**—Early spring. Flooding has begun. Farmers will not plant much feterita. Corn and kafir will be the main crops. More tame grass seeding will be done this year than usual as all kinds of grass did well last year. Fat hogs all gone. Fresh cows selling very high at sales. Large mules selling high but small ones not selling any higher than last fall. Cream 32c; corn 63c; kafir 51c.—H. L. Ferris, March 17.

### OKLAHOMA.

**Garfield County**—Favorable crop weather. Bugs and flies not so plentiful now. Early sown oats up. Fruit trees beginning to bloom and prospects are for a good crop. Produce lower but stock going up in price.—J. A. Voth, March 19.

**Lincoln County**—Summer weather. Fruit trees in full bloom. Grass and oats growing but need rain. Some corn planted and ground about half plowed. All stock in good condition. Cattle high. Hogs about 9c.—J. B. Pomeroy, March 18.

**Tulsa County**—Very good weather. Wheat looking better but not up to last year. Not so much oats sown as last year. All the farmers plowing for corn and cotton. Stock has come thru the winter in good condition. Plenty of feed. Hay cheap. \$8 to \$7 ton; corn 60c; wheat 95c; oats 45c.—D. M. Trees, March 18.



# FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. The rate is low: 5 cents a word; four or more consecutive insertions 4 1/2 cents a word. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery stock, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation. Write us for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified advertisement now.

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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.

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ANCONA EGGS 15 FOR \$1.00. 100-\$5.00. M. Hampton, Bronson, Kan.

CHOICE ANCONA EGGS 100-\$5.00. 15-\$1.00. O. L. Burnett, Council Grove, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS—\$4 HUNDRED. FARM range. Mrs. Will Torgeson, White City, Kan.

CHOICE PUREBRED ANCONAS AND Fawn Indian Runners exclusively. \$1.00 per setting. \$5.00 per 100. Lucie House, Haven, Kansas.

ANCONAS, STRONG, VIGOROUS, FARM raised stock. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. \$5.00 per 100. Write for printed matter. C. K. Whitney, R. No. 9, Wichita, Kan.

MY ANCONAS LAY WHEN FOUR MONTHS old and lay all winter, never loaf, dark colored. Beautiful types and vitality to spare. If you want the best send for my Dope on Anconas, it explains why I quit other breeds and raise them exclusively. Pages Ancona Farm, Salina, Kan.

### BRAHMAS.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS. None better. C. H. Saunders, Winfield, Kan.

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS \$1.00 per 15. A. M. Richardson, Altoona, Kansas.

MAMMOTH PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs 16 \$1.00. Carrie Warner, Grenola, Kan.

### BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS, EGGS FOR SETTING. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

### BANTAMS.

THOROUGHbred BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS \$1.00 each. Geo. Simon, Mont Ida, Kan.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS, HIGH SCORING, eggs \$1 15. Lester Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAM EGGS \$1 per 15. High quality. A few cockerels for sale. B. A. Stevens, Vinland, Kan.

FOUR GOLDEN SEBRIGHT COCKS, GOOD, pure bred birds, \$1 each. Eggs 75 cents per 15. Luella Shockey, Baldwin, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS.

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS that make good. Priced right. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—REDS, WHITES, ANCONAS, Leghorns, Barred Rocks. James Harris, Muskogee, Okla.

DON'T BUY EGGS. BUY BABY CHICKS! Get what you pay for. Write Mrs. T. E. Topham, Red Cloud, Neb.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN BABY chicks 10c each. Eggs 15 for 75c. 100-\$2.00. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, GUARANTEED. \$8 PER hundred. White Leghorns, both combs, Buff Orpingtons. Fluhrer Hatchery, Russell, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST BABY CHICKS FOR the least money. Guaranteed and shipped anywhere from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS, BARRED ROCKS, REDS. Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns, 10 each. Eggs \$1.00. S. C. Black Minorca chicks .15. Eggs \$1.50. Riverside Poultry Farm, Blackwell, Okla.

WANTED! 20,000 BABY CHICKS. APRIL delivery. Reds, White Rocks, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas only. Write at once. Our prices will interest you. Shelton Poultry Co., Denver.

### BUTTERCUPS.

TRUE SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. SEND for illustrated folder giving valuable information of wonderful laying strain. Prosperity and happiness with this breed. Eggs and stock. W. C. West, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

### BLACK SPANISH.

WHITE FACE BLACK SPANISH AND Rose Comb Reds. Eggs. (Special matings). H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

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DARK CORNISH FINELY MATED PEN, eggs 15-\$2.00. Edward Conley, Cleveland, Kan.

### DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$3-100. Jos Schneider, Howard, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS. MRS. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

RUNNER DUCK EGGS, CUP WINNERS. Eural Carter, Burlingame, Kan.

### DUCKS.

FAWN WHITE RUNNER EGGS \$1.00 PER 13. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER EGGS 13-\$1.00. Carl Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS 12-\$2.00. Jas. R. Snyder, Frazer, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS \$1.50 per 12. Mrs. Florence Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

BUFF DUCKS—EXTRA FINE—EGGS AND drakes. Prices reasonable. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kansas.

TRUE LIGHT FAWN RUNNERS. SCORING 90 to 95. Eggs \$1 setting, \$3 50. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS, CUP WINNERS, Pekins, Rouens, and Buff ducks. Burt White, Burlingame, Kansas.

GENUINE MORGAN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER eggs one fifty per setting; eight per hundred. Joe Cress, Abilene, Kansas.

TRUE INDIAN RUNNERS. FIRST AT Kansas City. 267 egg record. Valuable circular free. Gertrude Mills, Sabetha, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

FAWN RUNNER DUCKS. PRIZE WINNERS, good laying strain, eggs \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

MAMMOTH PEKINS; PRIZE WINNERS headed by 10 lb. drakes, eggs \$2.00; utility \$1.00 per 15. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS, GREAT LAYERS, very large, extra good matings, \$4.00 per 50, \$1.00 per sitting. James A. Davis, Richards, Mo.

LIGHT FAWN, WHITE EGG, RUNNERS. Stock from world's record holding pens. Eggs as low as \$5.00 per hundred. Write for list. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

### GEESE.

TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS \$1.00 PER 7. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

FULL BLOOD TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS \$2.00 per doz. Mrs. J. H. Sides, Blanket, Texas.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, EXTRA large. Old geese eggs, \$2.00 per 12, \$1.25 per sitting. James A. Davis, Richards, Mo.

### GUINEAS.

FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEAS. ANNIE Maxton, Rydal, Kan.

### HOUDANS.

HOUDAN AND ANCONA EGGS CHEAP. Mrs. August Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

### LEGHORNS.

CHOICE EGGS—BUFF. \$10-300. JESSIE Crites, Florence, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15-\$1.00. MRS. Ennefer, Pleasanton, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS \$4.00 PER 100. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

EGGS 17-\$1.00. 108-\$4.00. BABY CHICKS 12c each. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.

YOUNG STRAIN LEGHORNS. 100 EGGS \$4. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 SETTING, \$4.00-100. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Sam Brehm, Hutchinson, Kan., R. No. 2.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$3.00-100. J. W. Young, Sun City, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN hens \$10 dozen. Paul Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$3.50 per 100. L. H. Dicke, Lyndon, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, HUNDRED \$3. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Mrs. D. Christmann, Oswego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. 30 eggs \$2. 100 \$4.00. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3.00-100. Mrs. Chas. Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

PURE BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. 15-75. 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Ida Coppock, Hiawatha, Kan., R. R.

### LEGHORNS.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00-100. Mrs. J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs 100-\$4.00. Lucy Kasenberg, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.50 hundred. Bertha Fortney, Clyde, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Eggs 3c each. Mrs. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS 45-\$2.00. 100-\$4.00 prepaid. G. Schmidt, Goessel, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Cockerels, eggs for setting. W. J. Walton, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15-\$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Ellis Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

WHITE SINGLE COMB LEGHORNS 1.00 eggs \$3.00, free range. L. E. Strite, Kanopolis, Kansas.

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00 hundred. Crandal Love, Conway Springs, Kansas.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3 hundred. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs 15-\$1.00. 100-\$4.00. Chas. W. Evans, Washington, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, EGGS Kuls strain 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, HIGH scoring. Best eggs. Promptly. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, pen 15-\$1. Range 100-\$3.50. Mrs. Lewis Olson, Barclay, Kan.

FARM RANGE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, any quality. Victor Hawkins, Randolph, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. L. E. Day, Herington, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn eggs 100-\$3.50, 30-\$1.25. Carl Larson, Osage City, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per hundred. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN, eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. J. F. Maupin, Pierceville, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 per hundred. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Eggs from winter layers. Bob Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, hundred \$3. Eight year. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

SPONG'S FAMOUS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs \$5.00 and \$8.00 per 100. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS PEN ONE, 15 eggs \$2.00. Pen 2 \$1.50. Range \$1.00. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, YOUNG-Barron stock. \$1.00 setting, \$4.00 hundred. Lee R. Light, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN CUP winners eggs \$1.00 fifteen. \$4.00 hundred. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING, LAYING, PAYING, SINGLE Comb White Leghorns sold cheap at Colwells, Smith Center, Kan.

EGGS, S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BRED FROM D. W. Young's first and second pens \$4.00-100. G. W. Buck, Larned, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. I. H. Gnagy, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS, 60C FOR 15, \$3.50 100. Results guaranteed. J. L. Shaner, R. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, heavy laying strain 75c for 15, \$4.00 per 100. J. P. Rishel, Galatia, Kan.

CAREFULLY SELECTED SINGLE COMB brown Leghorns eggs. 100-\$3.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

YOUNG STRAIN, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Daisy Denlinger, Frankfort, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS AND CHICKS from specially mated pens and range flock. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns exclusively; 102 eggs \$3.50. 30-\$1.25. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

### LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4.00 per hundred. \$1 per fifteen. Elmer Thompson, Harper, Kan., Rt. No. 3.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. 100 eggs \$4.00. Circular free. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00 per hundred. Results guaranteed. Eureka Poultry Farm, Sycamore, Kan.

FAMOUS WINTER LAYING S. C. W. LEGHORNS of high quality. Eggs, chicks, Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY. Farm range. Eggs \$3.00 per hundred. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, Barron-Frantz strain. \$4.00 per hundred. R. Z. Knox, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs for hatching \$3.50 for 100, \$1 for 15. Fred H. Paulson, Arapahoe, Colo.

50 CYPHERS TRAPNESTED STRAIN White Leghorns, pullets one dollar each. Davis, 1501 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE WINTER LAYERS ROSE Combs White Leghorns eggs \$1.00-15. \$5.00-100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. MATED TO COCKERELS from Missouri Experiment station. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. O. B. Dovel, Argonia, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$1.85 per 30. Prepaid in Kans. P. A. Krause, Goessel, Kan.

PURE UTILITY WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Pullets from this stock begin laying in Sept. and Oct. Mrs. M. A. Downen, Fontana, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, KULP strain. Eggs for hatching \$4.00 per 100. Cockerels \$1.00 each. Mrs. Mary Miek, Ransom, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Special pen of prize winners \$5 per 15 lim. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan.

PURE FARM RANGE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, eggs for hatching four dollars per 100 or incubator lots. Flora Watson, Altoona, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4-100; baby chicks \$10-100, \$25-300. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. A. Witmer, Baileyville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 15-\$1. 100-\$5. Fertility guaranteed. Sunnyside Egg Farm, Box B, Hallowell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, extra quality, trap-nested stock. Setting \$1 up. P. J. Newman, 914 Leavenworth St., Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS from selected matings \$5.00 hundred. Eggs tested 98% fertile. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, SE-lected eggs from great layers. \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching Kulp strain, heavy layers. \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. Ida Shigley, La Harpe, Kan., R. R. No. 1.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, HAVE won 22 blue ribbons, 10 specials and silver cup. Eggs \$4 per 100. 75c per 15. Selma Fager, Admire, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, Twenty-four prizes at state show, 1916, including ten firsts, eight seconds. W. Roof, Maize, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, PURE D. W. Young strain. 3 cock birds in pens sired by Young's first prize winners. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

FEHR'S LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. BROWN Leghorns exclusively. Eggs 100-\$3. 50-\$2. 75 cents a setting. Farm range. J. E. Fehr, Jewell, Kansas.

QUALITY, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Won first pen at both Kansas State shows. Write for mating list. Mrs. A. J. Smith, Colony, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HENS AND pullets, prices reasonable. Eggs for hatching from S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Wycoff-Frantz strain. Pens headed by Tom Baron cockerels. Eggs \$2.50 per hundred. S. W. McComas, Crocker, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, BOTH matings. Eggs from high scoring pens \$2 and \$3. Utility \$4.00 per 100. Mating list free. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

WINTERLAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Bred for eggs exclusively. Baby chicks, hatching eggs, stock, orders booked now. Write us. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, Young-Frantz-Yesterlaid strains. 15 \$1.00, 100-\$4.00. Chicks 100-\$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BET-ter than ever. Three choice matings, two range flocks, one pen. Eggs \$4 per hundred, \$1 per setting. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.



## LEGHORNS.

**PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00. Chicks 100-\$12.50. Rhode Island Reds. Barred Rocks. Chicks 100-\$10.00. W. P. Strole, Rosedale, Kan.

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE LEG-** horns. Free booklet tells how I get eggs in winter. My practical experience. Eggs for hatching. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

**S. C. B. LEHORN EGGS. BLUE RIBBON** kind. Well marked, excellent layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 \$1.25-50 \$3.00-100 \$5.50. Baby chicks 100 \$12. A. B. Haug, Centraia, Kan.

**S. C. BROWN LEHORN PROGENY OF** state prize winners; bred 21 years for constitution and heavy egg production; eggs \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. W. I. Gorsuch, Stillwell, Kansas.

**FANCY LEHORN. SINGLE COMB** Brown (exclusive). Blue ribbon and high egg record winners. Setting \$1.25. 100 \$5.00 and \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

**OUR SINGLE COMB BROWN LEHORN** hens lay two eggs where only one was laid before. Put some of the blood in your flock. Eggs 100-\$5. 50-\$3. 15-\$1. Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

**"HARDSCRABBLE" STRAIN S. C. W. LEG-** horns. Bred 11 years from the best layers. 90 per cent fertility guaranteed on all eggs. Write for particulars and state what you need. E. M. Wheeler, Jefferson, Kansas.

**IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND. BARRON** S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels head my yards. World's greatest layers. A limited number of eggs at \$2.00 setting, 2 settings \$3.00. R. C. Wilson, Pittsburg, Kansas, R. R. 1, via Capaldo.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEHORN.** Breeding pens of six two dollar hens and one five dollar cockerel, beauties, all for ten dollars. Eggs one fifty setting. Satisfaction or money back. R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan.

**TOM BARRON STRAIN WORLD'S CHAM-** pion layers. S. C. W. Leghorns. Special mating 15 eggs \$1.50. Other matings 15 eggs \$1.00. 100 eggs \$5.00. Selected Ferris Frantz hens mated with Barron cockerels 100 eggs \$3.50. C. C. Shenkel, Geneseo, Kan.

**READER, LET'S GET TOGETHER:** What's your name? Mine is below. I have a circular for you, regarding eggs Single Comb Whites. Three fine pens direct Young strain. Guaranteed fertile. Write today. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

**SCHOOLEY'S LEHORN FARM (SINGLE** Comb White exclusively). We specialize in fancy table eggs and farm raised breeding stock, trapnested, selected and bred for egg production. Book your order now for guaranteed eggs for hatching. Route 1, Box 87E, Lawrence, Kan.

**OUR ROSE COMB BUFF LEHORN** have all winter egg records, for western Colo. Bred exclusively ten years, for winter eggs. Low, compact, "frost proof" combs. Select eggs, 100-\$6.00; 50-\$3.50; 30-\$2.75; 15-\$1.50. Chicks from record hens 20c. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

**25000 BABY CHIX AND 100,000 EGGS FOR** sale from heavy laying White Leghorns. One flock headed by pure Barron Males, from world's heaviest layers. One large flock of our own breeding. Booking orders for future delivery. Send for circular and price list. Guy E. Schreff, Lincoln, Neb., Box M, R. No. 2.

## LANGSHANS.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 4C. LIZZIE** Dempsay, Howard, Kan.

**WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS FOR SET-** ting. Mrs. Geo. Becker, Onaga, Kan.

**PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS** for setting. James Hurst, Grove, Okla.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS \$1.00 FOR 15,** \$2.50 for 45. W. S. L. Davis, Nickerson, Kan.

**PRIZE FEDERATION BLACK LANG-** shan. Eggs. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred BLACK LANGSHAN** eggs. 75 cents setting. R. F. Montgomery, Culver, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS** \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. Wm. Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.

**PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS** \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. LESS THAN** 100, 7 cts. each; 100 to 200 6 cents. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

**BLK. LANGSHANS. PEN HEADED BY** cockerel scoring 93½. \$1.00 per 15. Mrs. H. Lawrence, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHAN. EXCELLENT COLOR,** large type, eggs for hatching. Catalogue free. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

**EGGS FROM PURE BRED BLACK LANG-** shans \$1.25 per setting. \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kansas.

**ROWE'S WHITE LANGSHANS. REAL** quality. Pen eggs \$2 per 15, range \$1, \$5 per 100. Mattie Rowe, Lane, Kansas.

**HIGHEST CLASS LANGSHANS. PEN "A"** headed by 96 chl. Catalogue free. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

**TENNEHOLM BLACK LANGSHANS. EGGS** \$1.50 per 15. \$2.50 per 30. A few cockerels left. Write. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

**LET ME BOOK YOUR ORDERS FOR EGGS** from fine pure bred Black Langshans. Sixteen \$1.00, hundred \$5. Mrs. D. E. Council, Rock Creek, Kan.

**WHITE LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY 16** years from best strain in U. S. Eggs \$1 per 15. \$5 per 100. Mrs. Walter Smith, Ponkawa, Okla., Route R A.

## LANGSHANS.

**EXTRA BIG SCORED BLACK LANGSHAN** eggs. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR HATCH-** ing from prize winning stock. \$1.00 for 15. \$5.00 for 100. Mrs. Chris Knigge, Forest Home Farm, Alexandria, Neb.

**WHITE LANGSHANS - PURE BRED.** heavy winter layers. None better. Eggs from extra good matings. \$5.00 per 100, \$1.00 per 15. James A. Davis, Richards, Mo.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM SAN** Francisco winners. \$5.00 for 15. Next choice \$3.00 for 15. Range flock \$6.00 for 100. White Langshan eggs \$3.00 for 15. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

## MINORCAS.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. STOCK,** eggs, baby chicks. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. EGGS,** prize strain \$5.00 per hundred. W. A. Row, Alex, Okla.

**EGGS FOR SALE-S. C. WHITE MINORCA.** Teetz strain. None better. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**WRITE FOR MATING LIST OF MY SIN-** gle Comb Black Minorcas. Victor E. Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKER-** els. From high scoring pens \$3.00 each. Northrup strain, eggs in season. John J. Lowe, Americus, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. GRAND** in shape, size, color, splendid layers. Pape strain direct. Eggs \$6 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Elmer Nordstrom, Randolph, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK** Minorcas. True Minorca type, long backs, low tail. Largest of non-setters, and lay largest eggs of any breed. Stock and eggs for sale. Charles F. Adams, Drugist, Newkirk, Oklahoma.

## ORPINGTONS.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1 PER 15.** Mrs. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** \$5.00 per 100. Russell Ware, Cawker, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 PER** 15. 100-\$5.00. Mrs. H. F. Arnett, Sabetha, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON DRAKES AND DUCKS,** also eggs. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS.** Eggs reasonable. Emma Seawell, Columbus, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** \$1 for 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Ralph Felton, Dwight, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$4.00-100.** Standard range flock. Nettle Kubik, Caldwell, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** .60 per 15. \$3.00 per 100. R. C. Duncan, Gridley, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS. HUNDRED EGGS,** \$5. Mating list free. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$4-100.** Buff Dux \$1.25-13. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON AND HAMBURG** eggs. 15. \$1.50. Annie Love Smalley, Fontana, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** 75c per 15. \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. A. Gfeller, Chapman, Kansas.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$3.75 PER** hundred. Kellerstrass \$30 stock. Will Stiles, Crestline, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS.** \$1.00-15. \$5.00-100. Mrs. L. Sweany, R. No. 7, Manhattan, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$4.00 PER 100** or parcel post \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kansas.

**GOLD EAGLE STRAIN, BUFF ORPING-** tons, eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$5.00 per 100. J. H. Dain, Nash, Okla.

**THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPING-** ton eggs for hatching. \$1 per 15. D. J. Riemann, Claflin, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$5 PER 100.** Pen eggs \$2 per 15. Best blood lines. Chas. Pfeffer, Riley, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM LARGE** flock. Good stock. \$3.00 per 100. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS. PURE BRED, WIN-** ter layers. Twenty eggs \$1.00. Harry McKnight, Cherryvale, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS** \$1 per fifteen. \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. W. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS. RANGE FLOCK.** Eggs \$5.00-100. \$1.00-15. Chicks 10 cts. Geo. Rogendorff, Carlton, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** from Cook strain. One dollar for fifteen. Mrs. Chas. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs. \$5.00 per 100. \$1.00 per setting. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., R. No. 6.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** for sale. \$1.00 per setting. \$4.00 per hundred. Mrs. A. M. Triska, Hanover, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. HENS AND** pullets for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. R. J. Lindbloom, Cleburne, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS EX-** clusively. Eggs 15-\$1. 100-\$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Olive Carter, Man-kato, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

**BASSETT'S BUFF ORPINGTONS LAY.** Eggs \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00 for fifteen. Mating list free. C. A. Bassett, Burlingame, Kan.

**EGGS AT BED ROCK PRICES. FROM** some of the best Buff Orpingtons in the state. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPING-** ton eggs. \$1.00 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. De-livered. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

**SHEPHERD'S S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS** won first pen, Topeka fair. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per fifteen. Max Shepherd, Salina, Kan.

**FISHER'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPING-** tons. Eggs \$5 per 100. Pen eggs \$5 and \$3 per settings. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS.** Cockerels, pullets or eggs. Good stock. Prices reasonable. J. P. Cowen, Emporia, Kan.

**TRUE BLUE PRIZE WINNERS, EGGS AT** \$5.00, \$3.00. Utility \$1.50 per 15. Express paid. Mrs. J. C. Vincent, Jamestown, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE** from prize winning stock, price \$4.00 per hundred, \$2.50 for 50. Ida Fevury, Easton, Kan.

**GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON. COOK'S** strain. Eggs \$3-\$2.75. 100-\$5.75. Post-paid. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

**EXTRA FINE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS-** Prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Buffall Poultry Farm, Altoona, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS, FROM STATE** fair winners. Catalogue ready \$1.50 15. Can please you. Aug. Peterson, Churdan, Iowa.

**EGGS-SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON.** Setting one fifty, delivered. First class stock. Order today. Henry Kittell, McPherson, Kan.

**CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. PEN** one \$2.50. Pen two \$2.00. Half price after May 15th. Mrs. John Swinehart, Norwich, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS DIRECT FROM** Kellerstrass \$30 matings 24 \$2 parcel post. 100 \$6 express. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** from good winter layers. 50 eggs \$3.00. 100-\$5.00. Mrs. Ellis Merrell, Route 7, Newton, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS. PARSONS HEAVY** winter laying strain. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.50 per 15. \$5.00 per hundred. Chas. L. Parsons, Plains, Kan.

**WELLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE** the greatest business fowl. They lay more, grow faster and win \$5.00 per 100. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kan.

**EGGS FROM 1ST PRIZE WINNING BUFF** Orpingtons at Topeka State Fair. Pens \$1.50 for 15. Utility \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. G. W. Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

**FOR SALE. BIG AND BUFF TO THE** hide. Single Comb Orpingtons. Eggs. \$5.00 per hundred. \$1.50 per setting. Address Mrs. N. J. Alvey, Meriden, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON SHOW AND UTILITY** stock. Utility eggs \$5 per 100. Baby chicks. \$12 per 100. Mating list free. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan.

**EGGS FROM SELECTED PENS OF MY** Golden West strain of S. C. B. Orpingtons. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. Robt. Cash, Ottawa, Kan., R. No. 5.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS-BEST WINTER** layers, one hundred hens laid sixty-five eggs on January ninth, hatching eggs \$1.50 per fifteen, \$7.00 per hundred. Urbandale Poultry Farm, Butte Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**BIG BONED BUFF ORPINGTONS. TRUE** to color, nothing better. Cockerels with this flock weighing 10 and 12 lbs. Eggs 50 for \$2.50. 100-\$4.50. Pleasant View Poultry Ranch, Peabody, Kan.

**OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM THE HOME** of Sweepstake Orpingtons, Buff and Black, has their mating list ready. Free for asking. Pen eggs \$3.00. Range flock \$1.50 per setting. Chas. Luengene, Box 149 B, Topeka, Kansas.

## PHEASANTS.

**GOLDEN PHEASANTS WILL SELL OR** trade for peafowls. E. Aspey, Clearwater, Kan.

## PARTRIDGE ROCKS.

**PARTRIDGE ROCKS 15 EGGS FROM** quality stock \$1.50. Stella Weigle, Winfield, Kansas.

**PARTRIDGE ROCKS. EGGS FROM ONE** mating. Extra fine. \$1.25 per 15. \$4.00 per 50. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**BARRED ROCKS. L. K. MEEK, MUL-** hall, Okla.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$2. 100-\$3.** Christina Bazil, Lebo, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.00-15.** Mrs. Jesse Beam, Otego, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS 30-\$1.50. 100-\$3.00.** W. O. McAdams, Clyde, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS 100 \$3.50, 50 \$2.00.** Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

**PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS. MAT-** ing list free. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

**ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET** Barred Rock eggs for hatching with trap nest egg record, per hen per year 210, write for mating and price list. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**QUALITY BUFF ROCK HENS AND PUL-** lets laying. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-75. 100-** \$4.00. Mrs. Grace Anderson, Hiawatha, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, ONE DOL-** lar per setting. C. E. Haworth, Argonia, Kan.

**PURE WHITE ROCKS-EGGS 100-\$4.00.** Chicks 12½c. Mrs. J. W. Hoornbeek, Winfield, Kan.

**PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS \$4.00 PER 100.** \$2.00 per 50. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS 75C SET-** ting, \$4.00 hundred. Henry Marten, Wamego, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS-BEAUTIES. EGGS FOR** hatching. Mrs. John Osborn, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR** sale of full bred stock. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.

**EGGS, PARTRIDGE, COCHIN, BARRED** and Buff Rocks. Mrs. J. R. Rathbun, Simpson, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS. WINTER LAYERS. EGGS** \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Florence Sleglinger, Peabody, Kan.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS 75 CTS.** setting. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wilsey, Kansas.

**PARTRIDGE ROCKS. EGGS PER SET-** ting \$1.00 and \$2.00. Mrs. Emma Kelley, Humboldt, Kan.

**FISHEL WHITE ROCKS. BEAUTIES.** Eggs for hatching. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS. 12 YEARS BREED-** ing, 3 cts. each. W. Speelman, Marysville, Kan., R. 2.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS. FARM RANGE** \$5.00-100. Yards \$2.00 15. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

**EXHIBITION BUFF ROCK EGGS. 1 AND** 2 dollars, setting. Broadmour Poultry Yards, Haven, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY.** Eggs 15-\$1.00. 50-\$3.00. 100-\$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1-15. \$4-100.** Extra strong range flock. Anna Swearingen, Kincaid, Kan.

**DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS.** Federation winners. Half price now. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS. CHOICE MAT-** ings. Write for particulars. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR** hatching \$1 per 15. \$4 per 100. Mrs. E. W. Dales, Eureka, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR** hatching 15-75 cents, 100-\$4. J. H. Clayton, Marietta, Kansas.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING BRADY'S BARRED** Rocks, carefully mated, heavy layers. L. B. Brady, Fowler, Kan.

**PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS. SETTING 75** cts. Fifty \$2. Hundred \$3.50. Mrs. C. Sharp, Weida, Kansas.

**BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1.00 PER 15.** \$4.00 100. Extra good laying strain. Chas. Koepsel, White City, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS. PURE BRED. FARM** range. Eggs 15, 75 cents. 100, \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS \$1 PER** 15. \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. L. Pfarr, Jr., Wetmore, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS - WINNERS. LAYERS.** Eggs 15-\$1.50. 110-\$6.00 prepaid. Mrs. J. M. Cravens, Butler, Okla.

**EGGS, PRIZE WINNING BUFF ROCKS.** two dollars for fifteen. Few males left. E. H. Inman, Fredonia, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS, BIG, BROAD AND BEST.** Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 1 hundred. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan.

**SILVER WYANDOTES. PURE BRED** range flock, eggs \$1 setting, \$5 hundred. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

**BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD** laying strain. 75c per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. George Fink, Eddy, Okla.

**BUFF ROCKS EGGS FOR HATCHING.** from good layers. Few fine cockerels. Rufus S. White, Sapulpa, Okla.

**BARRED ROCKS, CHICKS 10C EACH.** April, May delivery. Eggs \$3.25 hundred. Fred Peltier, Concordia, Kansas.

**BUFF ROCKS. EGGS FOR HATCHING.** prices reasonable. Write for list. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

**FOR SALE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS.** pullets and eggs. Chicks in season, Ivory strain. J. T. Viets, Augusta, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS. FARM** range. 15-\$1.00. 50-\$2.50. 100-\$4.00. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred WHITE PLYMOUTH** Rock eggs \$1 per setting, \$4 per hundred. Mrs. O. E. Walker, Route 8, Topeka.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS. HATCHING ONE** dollar per fifteen, four dollars per hundred. A. L. Warth, Madison, Kansas.

**FISHEL STRAIN, WHITE ROCKS. EGGS** 15-\$1.00. 50-\$2.75. 100-\$5.00. Two cockerels. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

**LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. BOTH** matings. Better than ever. Silver cup and sweepstakes winners. Eggs from pens \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$5 per 100. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS, EGGS FOR SALE. 75 cts. for 15. \$4.25 for hundred. Stella Armstrong, Route 1, Arkansas City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PEN \$1.50 per 15. Range flock \$1 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

BARRED P. ROCK EGGS FROM THE BEST of stock, \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. D. L. Dawdy, Atchison Co., Arrington, Kan.

EGGS, YES THAT WILL GIVE YOU BIG bone nice barred yellow leg birds just \$5.00-100. Moore Bros., R. 2, Cedarvale, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, BIG BONE, FARM raised—Eggs \$1.00-15. \$4.00-100. Mrs. Emma Conaway, McPherson, Kan., Rt. No. 5.

CLOVERDALE BARRED ROCKS: IF YOU want the best, write for our mating list. Prices right. A. M. Wait, Blue Mound, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE BONED, YELLOW legged, true breeding strain. Eggs \$1-1.00, 100-\$6.00. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

MAMMOTH SNOW WHITE ROCKS. 12 years a breeder for size and quality. Eggs. Charles Vories, Wathena, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, FRISCO WORLD'S Fair championship stock. \$1.50 and \$3 per fifteen. C. R. Baker, Box M, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, (range) 15 eggs, 50 cents; 100 eggs, \$3.00. Mrs. Joe Hirt, R. No. 4, White City, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Winnings and prices on request. R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. Utility eggs \$3.00 per 100. Satisfaction or money back. E. F. Stephens, Macksville, Kan.

EGGS FROM IMPERIAL RINGLETS, FULL blood. Pullet matings 15-\$3.50. 30-\$6.00. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS City winners. Eggs both matings—\$3.15. Utility \$6, 100. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kansas.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS, 106 premiums. Eggs. Pens 2.00 to 7.50-15. Flock 1.25-15, 6.00-100. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, STOCK ALL SOLD. By setting or 100. Prices reasonable. Write for mating list. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

WHITE ROCKS, FARM RAISED, BIG boned. Prize winners. Eggs \$1.25 for 15. \$3.00 for 50. \$5.00-100. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Farm range. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for prices. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, FOURTEEN YEARS' successful breeding. Utility eggs, \$2 per fifty. \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS FROM THREE matings headed by rich colored cockerels direct from Nottgers \$35 pen. Sol Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

THREE EXTRA FINE PENS BARRED Rocks. Eggs \$3 per 15. 1st hen at Topeka, Hutchinson and Ellsworth. C. D. McIlree, Lorraine, Kansas.

BUFF ROCKS—GET THE BEST GOLD Nugget strain, never defeated, eggs from 3 grand pens. 15-\$1.50. 50-\$3.50. Abram Troup, Logan, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EXHIBITION and utility (pullet line only). Pen eggs \$2.00-15. Flock \$1.00-15, \$5-100. J. B. Chance, Smith Center, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS, EGGS from pens \$3 per 15. Farm range \$4 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Ed Schmidt, Rt. No. 3, Geneseo, Kan.

EGGS FROM BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK. \$1.50 per 15 eggs. \$6.00 100. Pullets at \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, FLOCK headed by exhibition cockerels. Farm range. \$1 per 15. \$4 per 100. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING RINGLET BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—SILVER CUP WINNING stock. Eggs pen \$2.00 per 15. Utility \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCK EGGS—EXHIBITION quality. Hutchinson and Topeka champions. Eggs 15-\$1.00. 100-\$5.00. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

QUALITY BARRED ROCKS, PULLET mating. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs. Utility \$4.00 a hundred. Pens 15 for \$4.00. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

NARROW BARRED RINGLET ROCKS. Very large, with bay eyes. Yellow legs and beak. 15 eggs \$1.50 from yards. Box 24, Route 4, Walnut, Kan.

FANCY BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM 3 mated pens prize winners at state fair. Write for mating list. M. P. Thelen, Barred Rock Fancier, Lucas, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. \$1-15. \$5-100. BABY chicks 10c. Excellent show record. World's best strains; information free. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kan., R. No. J.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE and quality. Seventeen years' careful breeding. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCKS, STOCK DIRECT FROM E. B. Thompson, pen eggs \$2.00 per 15. Utility \$4.00 per hundred. Mrs. H. P. Dingus, Mound City, Kan., Rt. No. 3.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. From high scoring exhibition stock. Fertility guaranteed, all inquiries promptly answered. Roy Sutton, Minneapolis, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 71 PREMIUMS, TOPEKA, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs. 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.00; 50, \$5.00. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1 TO \$3 per fifteen. Blue ribbon winners. Send for mating list. Fine cockerels and pullets for sale. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.

FOR SALE, THOROUGHbred BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$1.00 for 15 from penned fowls, \$3.00 per hundred from flock. Emma Mueller, Humboldt, Kan., Rt. No. 2.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR setting. \$2.00 per setting from selected mating, \$1.00 per setting and \$4.00 per 100 from other pens. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—AT HUTCHINSON SHOW, January, 1916, won silver cup for best pen, first and second cock, first and second hen, first pen. Eggs from farm flock of large hens, \$5 hundred. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS 100-\$3.75. CARL Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

S. C. RED EGGS AND CHICKS. MRS. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, COCKERELS \$1 to \$2. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED EGGS, MATING LIST free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 100-\$3.50. 30-\$1.50. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS 50-\$2.50. 100-\$4.00. Mrs. V. E. Swenson, Little River, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS THREE dollars a hundred. Ida Harris, Lawrence, Kan., R. R. 5.

PURE BRED R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs \$1 for 15. Bernhard Harder, Marion, Kan., R. No. 3.

DARK SINGLE COMB REDS. 100 EGGS, \$4.00; 50 eggs, \$2.50. Gertrude Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED HENS AND pullets, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Anna Crabtree, Elk City, Kansas.

R. C. RED EGGS AT 4 CENTS EACH, ONE dollar per setting prepaid. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

ROSE COMB—EGGS 15-\$1. 30-\$1.75. 100-\$4. First ten 100 egg customers get 115. Clyde Gilbert, Girard, Kan.

EGGS FROM OUR BEST PEN OF WINTER laying Reds. 15, \$1.00 postpaid. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

RED BIRDS, BOTH COMBS, \$30.00 PENS. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. One pen at \$1.50. Lee Darnell, Alta Vista, Kan.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, RHODE ISLAND Reds from pens. Both combs. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

RICH ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS 1.00 and 2.00 per setting. Baby chicks .10 each. Mrs. Lee Eades, Toronto, Kan.

EGGS FROM HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB Reds \$4 per 100, fertility guaranteed. Mrs. W. R. McFall, Pratt, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. GOOD QUALITY. Setting \$1.00. Hundred \$4.00. Mrs. W. R. Temple, Humboldt, Kan., Rt. No. 1.

ROSE COMB RED STOCK CHEAP. EGGS, best pen \$2. Won 16 ribbons at good shows. Mrs. Ella Stehle, Byron, Okla.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS. PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs from Pen 1 \$2.00 per 15. Pen 2, \$1.50 per 15. Fred Pimple, Olpe, Kan.

EGGS FROM THOROUGHbred DARK Rose Comb Reds, \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00-100. George Nelson, Box 354, Lindsborg, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, PURE BRED, FARM range, eggs 100-4.00. Hen-hatched chicks .10. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, CHOICE PENS; BIG, dark red, range flock. \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

REDS, BOTH COMBS, COCKERELS 1 TO 3.00. Eggs mixed range 60c. Penned \$1.25. Chix 10c. Fannie Goble, Healy, Kan.

S. C. REDS FROM A LONG LINE OF GOOD ones. Eggs size type and color to burn. Thos. D. Troughton, Route, Wetmore, Kan.

EGGS FROM DARK R. C. REDS ON FREE range, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Howard Martindale, Hillside Farm, Madison, Kan.

FOR SALE—R. C. R. I. RED EGGS. 24 for \$1.75 postpaid or \$5 per 100 express. Barney Kamphaus, Clay Center, Kan., R. F. D. 6.

SPLendid, DARK THOROUGHbred Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs 15 for \$1.00. Mrs. G. K. Martin, Emporia, Kan., Rt. No. 10.

VAN CLEAVES THOROUGHbred RHODE Island Red eggs. Best ever. Both combs. \$1.25-\$5.00 per 100. 206 Winfield Ave., Oakland, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—BEST WINTER layers. Eggs from selected birds, \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

\$3.00 BUYS 100 EGGS FROM BIG BONED red to the skin. Rose Comb Reds, selected mating \$1.00 fifteen. John Jones, Queen City, Mo., R. No. 2.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS FOR hatching, satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.00 for 15 or \$5.00 per 100. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS FROM old stock \$2.50 for 11 eggs. Rose Comb Red eggs \$3.50 for 100. .75 for 15. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS: BUSCHMANN, Pierce, Ricksecker strains, scored pens 15 eggs \$2.50. Range \$5.00 per 100. Clara Bradbury, Pittsboro, Mo.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. \$1.50 to \$5.00. Winners at Topeka, Hutchinson. Send for mating list for eggs. H. V. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. THE BEST FOR your money. Color, size, shape. Twenty years' experience. Eggs, \$3.50 for 15. H. C. West, Mountain View, Okla.

DARK, EVEN COLORED WINTER LAYERS. Pure R. C. Reds. Eggs \$5-100. \$1.25 setting. Baby chicks 10c. Pens a specialty. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

FINEST PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, Regue strain. Eggs 50 cts. setting or \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. Ed Schafer, Leon, Kan., R. R. 2, Box 80.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. BUSCHMANN strain. Heavy winter layers. Rich dark red. Eggs 75 cents and \$1.50 per 15. Ford Crittenden, Syracuse, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per setting. \$5.00 and \$6.00 per hundred. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

BRED TO LAY THOROUGHbred S. C. Reds, \$1.00 setting, \$4.00 per hundred. Guaranteed. Finest birds I ever raised. Belmont Farm, Box 69, Topeka, Kan.

THOROUGHbred, DARK VELVETY, Rose Comb Reds. Bean strain. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Rt. No. 3, Erie, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB REDS. Dark brilliant. Breeder nine years. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Wyatt Shipp, Savonburg, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK AND SINGLE COMB RED; eggs for sale; write for circular; to Sunny Crest Poultry Yards, 806 South Lawrence Ave., Wichita, Kansas. Prices right for quality.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Choice range flock. Eggs \$1.00 per fifteen; 4.00 per one hundred. Special prices on large incubator orders. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Healthy, vigorous, range flock. Eggs \$1.00 per fifteen. \$5.00 per hundred. Also large gray Toulouse goose eggs 12c each. Nell E. Balla, Walnut, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. TRAP NESTED FOR heavy egg production, range raised. Winners at the Missouri State Show and egg laying contest. Write for circular. Ozark Poultry Farm, Richland, Mo.

FARM RANGE BIG BONED DEEP BRILLIANT R. C. Reds, red eyes, long back, low tail, nice combs, eggs 25 cents each. Cockerels \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00. Guaranteed to suit. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

HIGH-SCORING, DARK, R. C. REDS. Tompkins strain. Winter layers. Cockerels heading flock from \$100.00 cock. Chix of all ages. Eggs \$2.00-15. \$8.50 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

GUARANTEED FERTILITY, SAVE DELIVERY of low priced hatching eggs. From big boned, good colored, heavy laying strain both combs Rhode Island Reds. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

SIX GRAND PENS ROSE COMB REDS. Mated to roosters costing \$15 to \$35. 15 eggs \$2.00. 30 eggs \$3.50. 50 eggs \$5.00. Splendid range flock \$5.00 per 100. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching from fancy, bred-to-lay farm range flock. \$1.25 per setting, \$5.00 per hundred. Infertile eggs replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, FINE YARDS HEAD- ed by my 1st cockerel Kansas State and 2nd cockerel Missouri State. Eggs 4.00 per 15. Fine farm range flock 4.00 per 100. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, MOOR and Moor prize winning strain. Second pen cock took two first prizes in Oklahoma. First took sweepstakes Kansas City. Write for mating list. A. F. Buckles, Hazelton, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, YARDS HEADED by first cock and other Kansas State Show winners. Three fine matings. Eggs \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$4.00 per 15. Fine farm range \$4.00 per 100. Catalog free. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, RANGE EGGS \$6.00 per 100. Pen eggs \$3.00 per 15. 100 pullets at \$1.50 each. Baby chicks 12c each. Bred from prize winners. Agency Candee Brooder Stoves. Red eyes and red pigment on legs. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

226-EGG STRAIN OF SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds, eggs from large vigorous stock. Red clear to the skin. Two pens \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15 eggs. Utility eggs \$5.00 per 100. Order from this advertisement. Frank De Tar, Edgerton, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL THOROUGHbred ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Dark velvety Reds. Splendid laying Bean strain. 15 eggs \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Two grand pens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route No. 3, Erie, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS for hatching from birds with show record, bred to lay strain. Don't buy elsewhere until you have seen our mating list, it is free for the asking. Eggs \$5.00 per 100. \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting delivered at your door. Hale Red Farm, Hale, Mo., B. W. Elsenhour, Prop.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB REDS, LARGE BONED, well colored and heavy layers. Open range. Strong fertility. \$5.00 per hundred. Safe arrival guaranteed. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

DURKEE'S SINGLE COMB REDS HAVE quality. Eggs for hatching. \$1.00 per setting. \$5.00 per hundred. A few choice settings at \$2.00. Parkdale Poultry Yards, 715 Branner, Topeka, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

EGGS FOR SALE—R. C. RHODE ISLAND White, Excelsior strain, the great year around layer. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE prize winning strain cockerels. \$2.00 to \$5.00. Eggs \$2.50 per 15. Hold Clift, New Albany, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS FOR hatching. I hold championship ribbon for best pullet in the world. List free. Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITES, BEST LAYING show strains. Cockerels \$2, \$3. Eggs 15-\$1.50, 50-\$4.00, 100 \$8.00. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

## SILVER CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINES—EGGS FROM CHOICE mating \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

SILVER CAMPINES, EGGS \$2.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 50. Fine birds. H. E. Hostetler, Harper, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TOMS. John Carroll, Lewis, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS. W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kansas.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS \$5. Mrs. O. W. Culp, Paradise, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred BRONZE TOMS. Mrs. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, eggs \$3-11. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$5.00. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, CHOICE stock \$2.50 per 11. Lorenzo Reed, Kanopolis, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs \$3.50 per fifteen. Mrs. M. M. Thomson, Beaman, Mo.

THOROUGHbred WHITE HOLLAND turkey eggs \$2.00 per 11. Mrs. Grace Dick, Harlan, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE EGGS, PRIZE HENS and Champion Goldbank (strain) tom—Madison Square Garden winner—1916. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kansas.

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY FARM THEY ARE here for you. White Holland turkey eggs from pure white birds, 11 eggs \$2.50 prepaid. Let us book your order early. Mrs. Roy Davison, Sabetha, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, FINE MATINGS headed by my first prize toms at Missouri State, Kansas State and San Francisco shows. Eggs 3.00 and 4.00 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—FROM two yards unrelated. \$3.00 per 11. Large, well colored birds. Prize winners. Directions for raising and receipt for home-made lice powder free. Ringlet Barred Rock eggs. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, FIFTEEN EGGS \$1.50. Geo. Kittell, Newton, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTES, 100 EGGS \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE, EGGS \$5 per 100. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 \$4, setting .75. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

W. WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR UTILITY and show birds. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS, 15-\$1.00; 100-\$5.00. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kansas.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM prize winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, eggs \$5.00 per 100. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Eggs \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Josephson, Sylvia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00-15. \$5.00-100. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Route 2, Lyndon, Kan.

IMPROVED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, Eggs, Surplus stock cheap now. Ross Carder, Lyndon, Kan.

EGG STRAIN, RANGE WHITE WYANDOTTES, 15-\$1.00, 100-\$4.50. Mrs. Albert Grimm, Caldwell, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, PRIZE WINNING extra layers \$1 per 15. Willis L. Pearce, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FARM range, \$3.50-100. Mrs. Bertha Rogers, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 6.

CHOICE PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Pen eggs \$3.00 per 15. Guaranteed fertility. Frances Fleury, Concordia, Kan.



## WYANDOTTES.

**DODD'S WHITE WYANDOTTES.** WINNERS and layers. Dodd's White Wyandotte Farm, Girard, Kansas.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PRIZE** winners \$1.35, \$2.00 per fifteen. Mrs. Chas. Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

**EXPRESS PREPAID ON OUR WHITE** Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per setting. E. H. Kissinger, Fairfield, Neb.

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels \$1.00. Eggs \$1.00-1.15. Mrs. M. A. Youngstrom, Coyville, Kan.

**SILVER WYANDOTTES. PURE BRED.** Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$2 per 30. Mrs. George Miller, Neosho Falls, Kan.

**WOOD'S SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS** hatch quality birds. Write for mating list. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES. EXCLUSIVELY.** Eggs \$1.00, thirty, \$2.50, hundred. Mrs. W. H. Beightel, Holton, Kan.

**SILVER WYANDOTTES. I HAVE SOME** good ones for sale at prices that suit. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwood, Blackwell, Okla.

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**WHITE WYANDOTTES, KEELER STRAIN,** direct setting \$1.50. Range \$4.00. Mrs. Arthur Lemert, Cedarvale, Kan.

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. EGGS FROM** prize winners. \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 hundred. Will R. Dennis, Eureka, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—PRIZE WIN-** ners, fine laying strain, 15 \$1, 100 \$3. L. S. Myers, Rt. No. 2, Beatrice, Neb.

**WHITE AND COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE** eggs, pens \$1.00 per 15, range \$4.00 per 100. G. F. Brown, Lawrence, Kan.

**BEAUTIFUL SILVER WYANDOTTES. \$1.50** to \$5.00. Eggs fifteen \$1.50. Hundred \$4.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. BEST IN** the West, eggs, baby chicks, correspondence solicited. E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

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**WHITE WYANDOTTES—FISHEL AND** Duston strains. Baby chicks 1 1/4 cts. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. A. Koger, Tyro, Kan.

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**SHAWNEE WHITE WYANDOTTES WIN** at the large Kansas Show. Mating list free. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. W. R. Clayton, Elmont, Kan.

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**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS.** Egg and show strains \$1.00-1.15, \$4-11.50. 100-14.00. Pava-White Runner duck eggs same prices. Robt. Mantey, Mound City, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM** large big bodied stock. \$1.00, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mating list free. Phoenix White Wyandotte Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Show quality and winner egg strain, 15 eggs \$1.15, 50-12.00, 100-15.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

**KOBE'S QUALITY WHITE WYAN-** dottes. Pen headed by a swan-neck bird, eggs \$1.00-1.15, Range \$1-11.50, \$4-11.00, 100-15.00. Poultry guaranteed. Andrew Koser, Delavan, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES WINNERS OF** first pen at the Concordia, Minneapolis and Solomon poultry shows. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. From second pen \$1.50 per 15. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES. TOPEKA, ST.** Joseph and Kansas City prize winners. Eggs and stock. Choice matings. Write for catalogue and mating list. D. D. Sullivan, Route 2, Effingham, Kansas.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS.** Pure bred. Sixty per cent hatch guaranteed, or order duplicated at half price. Fifteen, \$1. One hundred, \$5. Write for circular. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

**HIGH CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTES. AT** three great Western shows, won 7 firsts, 5 seconds, 4 thirds, 4 fourths and other specials. Eggs at \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Mating list. John R. Gliddin, Ames, Iowa.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5 SETTING;** birds from Barron's contest winners. Storrs, Conn.; records 225 and 233, official. Buff Orpington duck eggs, \$2.50, fertility guaranteed. E. S. Lawrence, Lone Wolf, Okla.

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**EGGS—WHITE ROCKS, BOURBON RED** turkeys, Buff Orpington ducks. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

**COCKERELS OF QUALITY—RHODE IS-** land Whites \$1.25. S. C. White Leghorns \$1.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

**HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB BLACK** Minorca and Buff Orpington eggs. Frank A. Agnew, South Side, Omaha, Nebraska.

**THOROUGH BRED BRONZE TOMS.** Barred Rock eggs \$4.00 per hundred. Utility. Mrs. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

**HILLCREST BARRED ROCKS AND IN-** dian Runner ducks. Stock for sale. Eggs setting \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. D. T. Gantt, Crete, Neb.

**EGGS \$1 TO \$2.50 SETTING. BARRED** Rock, R. C. Reds, White Chinese geese. Angora cats \$5.00. Grace Graham, Plains, Kan.

**COCKERELS: SINGLE COMB BLACK** Minorca, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, \$1.25. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kansas.

**S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS. HUNDRED** \$3.00. Day old chicks \$5. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs. 75c. W. L. White, Altamont, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON, BARRED ROCK AND** White Leghorn eggs \$2.50 hundred. \$5c setting prepaid. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

**EGGS S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BLUE** Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns, Layers, winners, payers. Circular. John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, RHODE ISLAND** Reds, R. C. White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 per 15. J. J. Quiring, Hillsboro, Kan., Box 702.

**INDIAN RUNNER BARRED ROCKS.** White Orpington eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Prepaid. Also fox terrier dogs. T. H. Kaldenberg, Pella, Iowa.

**UTILITY BARRED ROCKS AT BERMUDA** Ranch. Eggs \$5-11.00, 100-\$4.00. English Pencilled Runner ducks eggs \$2-11.00, 100-\$5.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. SE-** lected stock. Eggs \$2.00 per 100. Light Fawn-White Runner ducks. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—RHODE** Island Reds. Bred to perfection in every section. Cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. Send for descriptive booklet. I will save you money. Tom Leftwich, Winfield, Kan.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING. FROM OUR** sturdy strain Plymouth Rocks—Wyandottes—Reds—Orpingtons—Langshans—Brahmas—Leghorns—Minorcas—Campines—Hamburgs—also Bantams—Ducks—Geese and turkeys. Write for our egg prices. Logan Valley Poultry Farms, Drawer 14, Wayne, Neb.

**WRITE FOR SPECIAL CATALOG THAT'S** different. Photographs place our birds before you. Hatching eggs and baby chicks our business. Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, Black Langshans, Reds, White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Golden Seabright Bantams, White Indian Runner ducks. Prices right. Red Hen Poultry Farms, Hastings, Neb.

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**PAYING 120 FAT HENS. TURKEYS 170.** No. 1 capons 15c. Guineas dozen \$4. Coops loaned free. The Copey, Topeka.

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**FINE QUALITY BABY CHICK FEED \$1.75** cwt. L. O. B. Ft. Scott, Kan. Brooks Wholesale Co.

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**PAYING 170 EGGS, FAT HENS 140, TUR-** keys 170. No. 1 capons 15c. Guineas \$4.00 dozen. Coops loaned free. Selling egg cases 15c. Edward Whitney, Topeka, Kan.

**THE GREATEST TURKEY BOOK EVER** published—Written by perhaps the best informed Turkey expert in America. Contains Turkey knowledge of 20 years' experience; fully illustrated. Mailed anywhere on receipt of price 50c. Order copy now. Edition limited. Alpha Ensminger, Moran, Kansas.

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*Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 2 cents a word. Four or more insertions 44 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.*

**RED POLL BULLS, NONE BETTER. D.** F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kan.

**6 GOOD REG. PERCHERONS, MARES FOR** sale. Barn in town. Jas. Hill, Holton, Kan.

**FOR SALE—SEVEN REGISTERED HOL-** stein cows and heifers. W. H. Surber, Peabody, Kan.

**WANT ONE CAR REGISTERED RED** Polled cows or heifers 2 years old. E. Taylor & Son, Nokomis, Ill.

**50 SHORTHORN COWS 3 TO 6 YEARS** old. Springers, reds and roans. Will deliver now or May first. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

**FOR SALE—SPLENDID BLACK REGIS-** tered jack coming 4 years old. Winner at county fair last fall. Guaranteed right every way. Price \$450. Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Kan.

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**SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME** Kennels, St. John, Kan.

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, MALES \$5,** females \$3. Geo. Pratt, Wakarusa, Kan.

**BELGIAN HARES—PEDIGREED AND** utility stock. Everett Griggs, Garden City, Kan.

**SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT.** Watch, pet, stay home little dog. 5c for price list. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

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**SHETLAND PONIES \$50 UP. PRICE LIST** 5c. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

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*Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 2 cents a word. Four or more insertions 44 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.*

**PURE BRED SEED CORN. J. J. McCRAE,** Manhattan, Kan.

**WANTED—50 BU. ALFALFA SEED. E.** Raasch, Norfolk, Neb.

**SEED CORN—JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE.** Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan.

**BLACK AMBER CANE SEED \$1.00 PER** bushel. A. R. Long, Collyer, Kan.

**SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOS-** som. \$8 bu. Chris. Sander, Virgil, Kan.

**TREES FOR SEMI-ARID WEST. JOHN** C. Clay, Box 135, Arlington, Colorado.

**SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR** prices. F. G. McNair, Manhattan, Kan.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.80 PER 1000,** 5000 \$8.00, list free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

**ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED \$2.50 PER** bu. (22 lbs.) H. G. Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

**PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED 7 CTS. LB.** \$6.00 per hundred. J. A. Fix, Minneapolis, Kan.

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, FINE** quality, low prices. Also Japan clover. John Lewis, Hamilton, Kan.

**SWEET POTATO SEED FOR SALE OF** all kinds. Write D. Chiles, Rt. No. 27, Topeka, Kan.

**SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR** prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

**FOR SALE—GOLD MINE SEED CORN,** graded, prices reasonable. J. Maloney, Detroit, Kan.

**200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, POSTPAID** \$1.00. Leading varieties. McKnight Bros., Cherryvale, Kan.

**ACCLIMATED BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS.** Bran sack full \$1.00. Six sacks \$5.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

**ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE, \$9.00 TO** \$11.00 per bushel. F. M. Giltner, Grower, Winfield, Kansas.

**HAND PICKED SEED CORN IN EAR OR** shelled. For prices write John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

**20 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1. ALL KINDS** of fruit and forest trees. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

**SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT** \$1.25 per bu. Manhattan test 95%. C. J. Cordts, Carbondale, Kan.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS—THOROUGH-** bred and well rooted. Prices reasonable. R. A. Jenne, Eureka, Kan.

**SEEDED RIBBON AND SUMAC CANE** seed, hand picked and re-cleaned, \$1.50 per bu. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

**SEED CORN IN EAR OR SHELLED. KAN-** sas Sunflower, Golden Beauty Kaw Chief Blue and White. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

**ALFALFA SEED, KANSAS GROWN. FINE** germination. \$9.50 bushel while it lasts, sacks free. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, FINE HAY** and pasture. Great seed improver, now March and April. James Hollister, Quincey, Kan.

**SUDAN GRASS SEED 10C PER LB. BLACK** hulled Kaffir corn \$2.00 per bu. Feterita \$2.00 per bu. Chas. Brunson, R. 1, Rozel, Kan.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED.** Guaranteed pure white. Hulled \$10 per bu. 60 lbs. Funston Bros. (Farmers), Carlyle, Kan.

**BROME GRASS SEED. BEST FOR PER-** manent pasture. Fifteen cents per pound in fifty pound lots. Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kansas.

**10 ELBERTA PEACH TREES FOR 75c** postpaid. Fruit book with wholesale prices free. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wellington, Kansas.

**SEED CORN—KANSAS SUNFLOWER; 95%** germination test; shelled and sacked. F. O. B. Seward, Kan. W. H. George, St. John, Kan., R. F. D. 3.

**HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE** blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

**SEED SWEET POTATO—YELLOW JER-** sey, bushel 90c. Southern Queen, \$1.50. Bermuda and Golden, \$1.65. Sacked. John Glinter, No. Topeka, Rt. 6.

**SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN—A SURE** and heavy yielder. Seed carefully selected, tipped, shelled and graded, \$1.60 per bushel. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

**ALFALFA SEED, 300 BUSHELS NON-** irrigated alfalfa seed \$5.00 bu., Winona. Sacks 25c, sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

**BLACKHULLED WHITE KAFIR. DWARF** African kafir. Dwarf White maize and teterita. Pure well matured seed \$1.25 per bu. Louis Bauersfeld, Liberal, Kan.

**SEED CORN. ST. CHARLES WHITE.** Hand picked; shelled; sacks free. 75 bushels per acre. \$1.50 per bushel. D. D. Sullivan, Route 2, Effingham, Kansas.

**MILLET SEED. I HAVE A QUANTITY** of choice German millet seed for sale. Recleaned and fine. Ask for samples and price. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

**LARGE WHITE AND BLOODY BUTCHER** seed corn. Guaranteed to germinate and please you. Write for samples, description and prices. John S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

**SUDAN GRASS SEED; PURE, RE-** cleaned, officially tested, \$6.00 100 pounds. No Johnson grass. Germination guaranteed. Supply limited. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Texas.

**ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RED RAS-** berry \$2.00 per 100. Strawberry plants \$3.00 per 1000. Apple trees \$5.00 per 100. Catalogue free. Home Nursery Co., Elkins, Ark.

**LARGE DEEP GRAIN CHAMPION WHITE** \$1.50. Bu. sacked. Champion large deep grain Yellow, same price. Early New York Yellow dent 50 cts. peck. Jno. Bingham, Cedarvale, Kan.

**SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY** plants, \$2.50 per 1,000. Famous Progressive fall-bearing, quality a guarantee. Send for catalog. M. C. Buteyn & Sons, Route 2, St. Joseph, Mo.

**FOR SALE, CHOICE RECLEANED HOME** grown Sudan grass seed inspected, free from Johnson grass 10 cents per pound. F. O. B. Spearville. J. E. Wiese, Spearville, Ford Co., Kansas.

**CANE SEED. WHERE ARE YOU GOING** to get it? Of Fairchild Bros., Endicott, Neb., of course. They are the largest growers of cane seed in the West. Good seed; price reasonable. Let us supply you.

**GUARANTEED PURE, WHITE BLOSSOM** Sweet clover seed, absolutely clean, \$9.50 per bushel, sacked. Sow with oats. Samples furnished. Reference, State Bank of Admire. Herbert Miller, Admire, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—RHUBARB PLANTS 50 CTS.** per doz. Asparagus plants 50 cts. per 100. Yellow Jersey sweet potato seed \$1.10 per bu. Write for prices on large quantities. Albert Pine, 763 N. 5th St., Lawrence, Kan.

**ALFALFA SEED, MILLET, CANE, KAF-** fir, white and red Boone County White corn, above seeds were all raised in Greenwood county. Ask us for samples and prices. Severy Mill & Elevator, Severy, Kan.

**WHAT I HAVE DONE FOR OTHERS. I** will do for you—save you Agents' commissions on trees. Get my direct-to-you prices. Fruit book free. W. F. Schell, Proprietor Wichita Nurseries, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

**SUDAN GRASS SEED. I HAVE FOR SALE** 1500 pounds of pure, clean seed. Price 10 cents per pound in lots of 50 pounds or more. 15 cents for less than 50 pounds. Order quick. F. P. Mercer, Conway Springs, Kansas.

**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.

**SEED CORN REID'S YELLOW DENT AND** Boone Co. White, carefully selected, tipped and graded. Test it eight days and if not satisfied return it to me and I will refund your money. Price \$2.00 per bu. A. C. Hansen, Willis, Kan.

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**BERMUDA GRASS — HARDY, RANK** growing variety. Stands floods, droughts, hot winds and severe freezing. Best and hardest pasture grass. Great milk producer. Write today for leaflet telling how to get started. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

**SEED CORN, HOME GROWN, GOLDEN** Eagle, 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.

**SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED.** White flower hulled Sweet clover 14c, unhulled 16c per lb. Alfalfa 18-18 and 20c per lb. Seamless bags 25c each. Home grown, non-irrigated and re-cleaned. Samples and delivered prices on request. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

**DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS (NORTH** Slope Grown). Best for Mid-West. Handed 50c. Thousand \$4.50 delivered 2nd zone. Add half postage farther. Everbearers, 45c doz. \$2.00 hundred delivered any place. Strawberry plants, J. M. Lancaster, Rockford, Gage Co., Neb.

**PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** seed, hulled and scarified, (blown violently over sandpaper), 100 lbs. \$19, sacks weighed in. Under 60 lbs. 20 cts. per lb. This seed will please you. Test it and if not satisfied, ship it back to me and I will refund purchase price and freight charges. Willis J. Conable, Axtell, Kan.

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## LANDS

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**CHEAP WHEAT LAND—GRAY COUNTY.** Everett Griegs, Garden City, Kan.

**SEVERAL SNAPS IN WHEAT AND ALFALFA** farms. C. S. Eno, Bazine, Ness Co., Kan.

**FINE FORD COUNTY FARMS.** GRAY, Haskell and Stevens Co. lands. T. L. Baskett, Bucklin, Kan.

**FOR SALE—GOOD 80 ACRE FARM,** well situated in western Linn Co. \$4,400. Robt. Curry, Selma, Kan.

**INTERESTED SHALLOW WATER DRY** lands in Northeastern Colo. Write King & Thompson, Greeley, Colo.

**SUBURBAN PROPERTY, 15 ACRES NEAR** Reno Co. high school, well improved. 11 acres alfalfa. E. Wilson, Owner, Nickerson, Kan.

**BUY A FARM IN WASHINGTON CO.,** Colorado, direct, save agent's commission. Northeastern Colorado Land Co., Akron, Colo.

**MUST SACRIFICE, FINE QUARTER RICH** land Sherman Co., Kan. Well located, good well soft water. Easy terms. S. R. Grant, R. 3, Coffeyville, Kan.

**320 ACRE COLORADO HOMESTEADS.** Your last chance to get one free. Fine water. Rich soil. Address Day and Night Realty Co., Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

**FOR SALE: 160 ACRES ONE AND ONE-**half miles from town, good level land, good improvements, price \$75 per acre, terms on part. W. T. Miller, Langdon, Kansas.

**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.

**FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—SOME OF** best farm land in Colorado still open to settlement. Ask us how to get it. Pamphlets free. Immigration Department 1510 Tremont Place, Denver, Colo.

**FOR SALE—220 ACRE IMPROVED STOCK** farm. 100 acres in blue grass pasture, balance in alfalfa, clover, and farm land. Also good level section in Greeley Co., Kan. Roy Flory, owner, Lone Star, Douglas Co., Kan.

**BUTLER CO., KAN., 160 A. WELL IM-**proved, all good smooth dark soil, no waste, no rock, good water, well fenced, good neighborhood, good terms. If you want a bargain and a good farm write for full description at once. Price \$8000. M. E. Smeltz, Winfield, Kan.

**WRITE US FOR A FREE LOUISIANA** State map. Read what the state board says about Brenville parish (County). Where we are going to place on market 30,000 acres of this fertile land in tracts of 40 acres and up at a low price and easy terms. It's an opportunity you never had before. Southern Investment Company, 809-810 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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**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: DESCRIPTION — PRICE OF** good farm or fruit ranch for sale. O. N. Mattson, 72 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**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.

## FOR SALE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**BALED PRAIRIE AND ALFALFA HAY.** A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS.** H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

**FOR SALE—BALED PRAIRIE HAY, CAR-**lots. E. W. Naylor, Yates Center, Kan.

**FOR SALE—TWO CYPHERS INCUBA-**tors, 244 size, \$25 each. F. Venum, Altoona, Kan.

**24 HENS, 10 MISSOURI ACRES, YOURS** \$295. Cash \$10, monthly \$5. Mottaz, 705 Olive, St. Louis.

**FOR SALE—RUMELY THRESHING RIG,** cheap if taken at once. Harry Dyck, Moundridge, Kan.

**APPLES—GANOS BARREL \$2.50, SWEET** potatoes and E. R. Ohios, bushel \$1.25. The Copps, Topeka.

**CASE GASOLINE TRACTOR 20-40. NEAR-**ly new. For sale 8 disc plows. Willis Hubbard, Welda, Kan.

**FOR SALE—500 TONS OF LIME STONE** soil, early cutting prairie hay. Severy Mill & Elevator, Severy, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ENSILAGE CORN, AVERAGE** height on upland ten ft. \$1.50 bu. Lone Star Dairy Farm, Mulvane, Kan.

**GOOD FENCE POSTS FOR SALE, HEDGE,** Burr oak and walnut. In car lots. Write for prices. John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

**MERCHANTS DELIVERY FOR SALE—**Four wagons, eight horses, in town of 3,000. L. W. Brunson, owner, Larned, Kan.

**FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL** sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61 1/2 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 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

## FARM MACHINERY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**BULL TRACTORS, USED AND REBUILT,** \$125 to \$375. Goodin Iron Truck Co., 238 S. Market, Wichita, Kan.

**BULL TRACTORS—USED AND REBUILT** with new motors, \$175 to \$350. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan.

## MOTORCYCLES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**MOTORCYCLES USED \$15-125. NEW** \$120-260. Buyers only. Knights, 3319 Locust, St. Louis, Mo.

**MOTORCYCLES—SECOND HAND AND** rebuilt. Like new at half the price. \$30.00 and up. Write now for our big bargain list. National Motorcycle Sales Co., Dept. C, Omaha, Neb.

## BEES AND HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. A. H. DUFF,** Larned, Kan.

**HONEY—FANCY WHITE EXTRACTED. 2** 60-lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Amber \$8.50. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**PURE ALFALFA HONEY DIRECT FROM** producer. Two 60 pound cans \$10.50. Wesley Foster, Boulder, Colo.

## MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM HAND,** at once \$30.00 per month. Write Box 64-B, Oakley, Kan.

**GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60** to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

**FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN. \$100** monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 790 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

**MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, OLDEST** and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

**SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND** ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

**WANTED, RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS,** clerk-carriers, and rural carriers. I conducted examinations. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 38 R, St. Louis, Mo.

## SITUATION WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**WANTED POSITION AS LUMBER YARD** manager. Experienced. Good buyer, and reliable. Can furnish good reference and bond. C. B., care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—FOR FUR-**ther information write to Ben Wille, Piqua, Kan.

**U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS CLERKS.** \$100 month. Examinations everywhere April 12th. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept H 48, Rochester, N. Y.

**FARMERS GET \$75 MONTH. MEN AND** women. U. S. government jobs. Short hours. Easy work. steady employment at sure pay. Common education sufficient. Thousands of appointments coming. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H 51, Rochester, N. Y.

## TANNING

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**LET US TAN YOUR HIDE; COW, HORSE,** or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Fursan Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c 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.

## AGENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**HUSTLERS MAKE BIG MONEY DURING** spare time, selling household and farm necessities. For particulars address Galesburg Specialty Works, Galesburg, Ill.

**FREE TO A FEW MEN. SUIT MADE TO** measure in latest style and chance to make money in spare time. For samples and offer write Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 374, Chicago.

**SELL MOORE'S DIP, POWDERS AND** Liquid Immune—guaranteed. Exclusive territory—commissions only. Give reference. D. G. Groves, 703 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**AGENTS—MAKE A DOLLAR AN HOUR.** Sell Mendets a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package and catalogue of household specialties free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 712-A, Amsterdam, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**FOSTER'S CROWPHEATER FORECASTS** free: Address 28 Tea street northeast, Washington, D. C.

**FARMERS FEED YARD, 4TH AND JACK-**son St., good accommodations for your horses. E. C. Fasnacht, Topeka, Kan.

**TRACTOR PROSPECTS IN NORTHWEST** Kansas. For information regarding "All Work" tractors, manufactured by Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill. Write T. B. Hubbard, Salesman, Beloit, Kan.

**FENCE POSTS, FARMERS CAN SAVE** money by using second hand pipe for posts, using tiger grip clamps to attach the fence. Write for particulars and free sample. Carwell Mfg. Co., 1808 N. 3rd St., St. Joseph, Mo.

**NEVER FAIL WART PASTE. ONE AP-**plication completely removes all bloody warts, proud flesh growths following wire cuts, and jack sores. Easily applied. Money refunded if not satisfied. Full directions. Price \$1.00. Queen City Chemical Co., Winfield, Kansas.

**TWO PAPERS FOR PRICE OF ONE—**For the next thirty days, we will give one year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, edited by Tom McNeal, and one year's subscription to Capper's Weekly for one dollar. Send in your subscription at once. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

**BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS** 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A-12, Topeka, Kan.

## TOBACCO

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**KENTUCKY'S BEST NATURAL LEAF TO-**bacco, chewing or smoking, parcel post prepaid, 4 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

## LUMBER

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**LUMBER! BUY FROM US. HIGH GRADE.** Bottom prices. Quick shipment. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

**LUMBER. FROM THE MILL DIRECT TO** you. Send us your itemized lumber bills 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.

## CANNERS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4c a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**HOME CANNERS—ALL SIZES. USED BY** U. S. government schools, girls' clubs, collaborators and farmers everywhere. Headquarters for cans and labels. For catalog and special offer, write Royal Home Canner Co., Dept. 299, Albion, Ill.

## Gains With the Sheep

BY JOHN M. JONES.

When sheep are properly fed they make a larger gain to the 100 pounds liveweight than beef animals. The daily gain varies between .18 pounds and .5 pounds a head daily. Lambs make a larger daily gain than mature sheep. For a given weight sheep will consume more feed than steers and make a proportionately larger gain.

In fattening livestock many feeders make the mistake of supplying a ration too high in protein. The tendency is for some feeders to feed too much cottonseed meal. Supplying too much protein in this case means a waste of money. An animal can utilize a certain amount of nitrogenous food materials and no more.

Another erroneous but prevalent idea exists in the minds of many that silage, in itself, forms a fattening ration. This is a mistake. Animals cannot be fattened on a sole ration of silage.

Always utilize home-grown feeding stuffs if they are available, because they are likely to be the cheapest. Supply a palatable ration to the flock. All rations are not equally palatable. Silage, or roots in the ration, add tone, thus tending to promote health. A mixed grain ration usually is considered better than a single grain, because sheep like a variety.

In placing sheep and lambs on feed care should be taken to gradually work them up to a full ration. It would be unwise to bring a flock of lambs direct from the range and place them on full feed at the outset. It must be remembered that a sheep is rather a delicate animal, and after having been on a grass ration, a sudden change to one vastly different and high in its nitrogen content would be likely to cause a serious setback.

The sheep should receive as much roughage from the beginning as they will consume, but the concentrate allowance must be small at first, gradually being increased so that in a few weeks' time the flock will be on a full feed.

While lamb feeding is profitably conducted nine years out of ten by the skillful feeder, there are many operators who feed at a loss each year. This is because untrained feeders plunge blindly into the business without any knowledge of it whatever. This is a mistake, and those who contemplate going into the lamb feeding business should gain some practical experience in sheep feeding before investing heavily in feeder lambs. There is much truth in the statement, "the eye of the master fattens his flock." The most successful feeder must understand the animals he is feeding; he must handle his flock with gentleness upon all occasions. Sheep fear the rough "hot headed" attendant who handles them with indifference and under rough treatment they are not likely to thrive their best.

The feeder must understand the feeding of animals and should be familiar with the composition of the common feedstuffs that are ordinarily used. A balanced ration is considered as being a combination of feeds containing protein, carbohydrates, and fats.



# 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.

WANT TO BUY drug stock, \$2500 to \$4000. Chas. Wilson, Colony, Kansas.

FOR LAND BARGAINS write or call on Towanda Realty Co., Towanda, Kan.

SNAPS. 80 and 160 3 mi. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

MUST SELL. 80 acres; some fine alfalfa, nicely impr. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

PROSPEROUS Meade County. Land, \$15 and up. No trades. Write J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

1180 A. RANCH near city; alfalfa land. New meadow. \$30. 890 acre ranch near city, \$15. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kan.

160 ACRES creek bottom, highly improved. Choice location. 40 acres alfalfa. \$55 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

320 A. stock and grain farm. \$37.50 a. Terms. Mdse. and farms to exchange. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY, Eastern Kansas. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

7 QUARTERS of smooth wheat land in Greeley Co., Kan. Will sell one or more; might take in part trade. Price \$10 per acre. Write Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

160 ACRES, 1 mile east, 3 1/4 north Turon, Kan. 280 acres, 13 miles northwest Spearville, Kan. To wind up an estate. Particulars on request. A. B. Everly, Sylvia, Kan.

FOR SALE. Imp. irrigated grain and alfalfa farms with electric power for pumping and farm use. Also unimproved shallow water land can be irrigated by pumping. Free book and photos. Agents Wanted. Write B. H. Tallmadge, Garden City Sugar Co., Garden City, Kan.

CORN AND WHEAT farm, 480 acres, well improved; 4 miles out; 200 a. cult. bal. pasture; 3 wells and mills. Price \$10,000. Will carry \$4,000.00 at 6%; other farms, all sizes. Above farm rented for 1/2. Come or write. Buxton & Rutherford, Ulen, Ness County, Kansas.

SPECIAL BARGAIN in an 80 acre farm located 1/2 mile of town, 6 room house, good barn, silo, family orchard, well, 1/2 mile city limits of Ottawa, Kansas, very fine timothy, clover and alfalfa land. Special price for immediate sale. Write for booklet. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

320 A. fine stock and grain farm, well located. Well impr. Price \$55 per acre; terms. Canterbury & Canterbury, Butler, Mo.

FOR SALE at a bargain. My improved alfalfa farm one mile east of Goodland, Kan. S. O. Gibbs, Goodland, Kan.

## GOOD KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man with little money.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs and dairy cattle increase your profits.

Write for our illustrated folder and particulars of easy-purchase contract by which you get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Address

E. T. Carlidge,  
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,  
1869 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kas.

CHASE CO. RANCHES and alfalfa farms at bargain prices. Some exchanges. Webb & Park, Clements, Kansas.

160 ACRES level valley land, four miles from town; in Reno Co. Improved; \$9000. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

GOOD improved 80 adjoining Burlingame. Electric lights and water works. \$5200. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

160 A. 3 1/2 mi. out; well impr. Large barn. 30 a. alfalfa, 80 a. hog tight fence. Plenty water. \$50. No waste land. T. A. Overman, Melvern, Kan.

920 A. RANCH 4 mi. from Leoti. 300 a. alfalfa land. 10 ft. to water. \$12.50 an acre. Also good level wheat lands cheap. C. J. Denning, Leoti, Kansas.

760 A., 100 cult., bal. fine pasture; improved. 2 cement silos. Well, creek and springs. Living water; trade small farm. \$35 a. Landrith & Bradley, Buffalo, Kansas.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR, and have him tell his neighbor, now is the time to buy Western wheat land. See or write The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

230 A., 100 cult., bal. pasture. Black limestone soil. Highly impr. Will trade for mdse. or rental property. \$65 a. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kan.

160 A. WELL IMP., 100 cult.; 15 alfalfa, bal. pasture. Creek bottom. No overflow. \$160 income, gas rental. \$45 a. J. W. Showalter, Altoona, Kan.

160 A. Bourbon County, 2 miles to town, dark limestone soil, no stone; 80 acres cultivated, 40 meadow, 40 bluegrass; well improved, good water. \$60 an acre. Chennault Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

MAKE A RUSH for this Rush County, Kan., bargain. 160 a. close to market; 100 a. in wheat, bal. fenced; no improvements. Sale only. A snap at \$4800. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

640 ACRES, 7 miles North west of Spearville; imp. 70 a. alfalfa; 160 wheat, bal. fine pasture; running water. Shade. \$40 an a. \$5000 cash, bal. 20 annual payments at 5%. 160 acres Finney Co. for clear residence. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

160 A. GOOD LEVEL WHEAT LAND. Price \$1,800; \$500 cash, rest to suit. 10 years. New 6 room residence in Englewood, Kan., nice front; cost \$2500. Also general mdse. Invoice \$2000. Want Mo. or Ark. land. F. J. Pospisil, Owner, Lincolnville, Kan.

Ness County Wheat Land Write for free list and county map. Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas

Stevens County Wheat Land \$5 to \$25 an acre. Most prosperous agricultural section of Kansas. Heavy immigration under way—No pioneering. This country will please you. List and information free on request. Holman & McCoy, Hugoton, Kan.

## Hodgeman County Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa Land

Have best bargains in the State considering quality, location and price. Write for price list and Co. map. F. M. PETERSON, JETMORE, 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 1600 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

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

WESTERN LANDS to exchange for horses. John A. Keeran, Goodland, Kansas.

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.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 200 acre farm. Red River Valley, Minnesota. \$40 per acre. Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

STOCKS OF MDSE., \$4500 to \$15,000 for land. Several good income business properties for land. \$8,000 vacant, clear, Illinois town of 8,000, 90 mi. of Chicago for Western land. Give full description in the first letter. A. Edminster, Biting Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE QUICK for mdse. General stock preferred. 720 a. of all smooth, unimproved land located in Lane Co., Kan. No better soil in the state. Approximate value \$21 per a. I have all kinds of wheat and alfalfa land for sale. Address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

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.

WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE. A few choice wheat farms in Rush Co., Kan., can be bought with a small cash payment; bal. on wheat plan. Write for particulars. Schutte & Newman, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY FARM. 280 acres 6 miles Elmdale, main Santa Fe. 120 acres cultivated, 1/2 bottom, 1/2 second. 160 acres fine grazing, good improvements, daily mail, telephone, fine location, some timber. 40 acres alfalfa. \$13,000. Terms on half. J. E. Decock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

KAW RIVER BOTTOM FARM. 120 acres, 7 room house, barn, good out-buildings, 3 room tenant house. Fenced, plenty water. Main road. Improvements only 2 years old. Rich soil, no gumbo or alkali. All tillable. Does not overflow. This farm just put on the market. Worth \$150. No trade. \$110 per a. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, Kan.

Stevens Co., Kansas Special 160 acres 4 miles S. of Moscow; nice smooth land. Sandy loam. The farm across the road made 40 bushels of wheat per acre in 1915. A snap; \$2000.00. Moscow Land Co., Moscow, Kansas.

YOURS IF QUICK ENOUGH 160 a. 7 mi. from town, smooth and level, good location, price \$3500, \$1000 cash, bal. 3 yrs. 6%. First man who sees it will buy. Take advantage of the opportunity. Coons & Jacobs, Plains, Kansas.

SCOTT COUNTY 160 acres, level, 8 miles north of Modoc. Good soil and water. \$10.00 per acre; terms. R. H. CRABTREE, Kansas.

160-ACRE SNAP Southwest of Wichita: joins good town; 90 acres wheat; 30 acres new bldgs.; all crops go; possession; only \$75 per acre; terms. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

## Santa Fe R.R. Lands

We have good propositions for the man with \$100, as well as the man with \$100,000. Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved. Terms, cash or easy payments. Low interest rates.

Santa Fe Land Co. Hugoton, Kansas.

## HASKELL COUNTY

Good level land, rich soil. Every foot tillable at \$12.50 to \$17.50 per acre. Write for literature and land list, or better yet, come out. Satanta Land Co., Satanta, Kan.

WE OWN 100 FARMS IN FERTILE Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water; will sell \$80 acres or more. Frizell & Ely, Larned, Kan.

## SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS

Choice wheat farms, near market, \$15 per acre. Excellent pasture lands as low as \$6.00 per acre. You want our bargain list. Griffith & Baughman, Kansas.

## Southwest Kansas

—The Liberal District is making good crops; lands very reasonable. No boom but big development. Let us put you on our mailing list. LAND-THAYER LAND CO., Liberal, Kansas.

## TREGO COUNTY

GUARANTEED LAND. Wheat, corn, hogs and cattle leading products. Some real snaps. \$16 to \$40. Write for particulars. E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, 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.

## 320 Acres

1 1/2 miles of Marlenthal, Wichita Co., Kansas. Good house and barn; well and windmill in sheet water district with enough water to irrigate whole tract. Will sell for \$25 an acre and will carry \$3200.00 back on place. Write and tell me your wants.

C. A. FREELAND, Leoti, Kan.

## Free Map

Send today for colored lithographed map of Ness County and list of land bargains. MINER BROS. (Established 1885) Ness City, Kan.

## MISSOURI

40, 60, 80 A. FARMS. 30 mi. E. C. Imp. \$50 acre. Jno. B. Fugitt, Holt, Mo.

100 FARMS, 40 a. up. \$50 to \$150 an a. Ray, Clay and Clinton Counties. Trades. Sexton & Tickle, Lawson, Mo.

80 ACRES, highly improved. 2 miles Railroad town. \$80 an acre. Easy terms. K. & S. Land Co., Butler, Missouri.

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.

## ALABAMA

WHY PAY RENT of \$500 to \$5000 per year when you can buy your own farm for from \$10 to \$20 per acre in the Land of Peace. Plenty and Prosperity? Our lands are suitable for any crop grown in this county and you can make three crops each year. Ready market for all products. We are within thirty-two hours of 50,000,000 American consumers. Get in touch with me. Waits Realty Company, Andalusia, Ala.

## 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.



## OKLAHOMA

**OKLA LANDS.** 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

**400 ACRES,** good land; 8 houses. \$35 per a. Good terms. Other lands. Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.

**WHY PAY \$150 an acre** for Missouri, Iowa and Kansas land, when you can buy just as good farm lands for 1/2 or less? Big oil and gas field. J. W. Davis, Ada, Okla.

**DON'T BE FOOLED.** Get the list of a live wire. I advertise extensively, deliver the goods and have located hundreds of readers of this paper. DeFord, "The Land Man," Oakwood, Okla.

**20 A. 3/4 MI. McALESTER,** city, 15,000. 14 a. fine bottom land in cult. Fair imp. \$35.00 per acre. Some terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

**240 ACRES 2 1/2 miles** Oakwood, Dewey Co.; 190 cultivated. 90 in wheat, good orchard; fair improvements; all fenced; silo; good black sandy loam soil. R. F. D. and phone. School. 3/4 mile. Price \$6500. Terms. L. Pennington, 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.

## 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.

## For Quick Sale

160 a. in very best section of Beaver Co., Oklahoma, 3 1/4 miles S. E. of Liberal, Kan. E. E. 1/4 of 34-6-20. No improvements. 110 a. under cultivation, balance pasture. 40 a. now in wheat. 1/4 goes with place. Not level; sandy soil but rich. A snap at \$2300.00.

**L. D. WEIDENSAUL** P. O. Box 92, Liberal, Kansas

## Public Auction

Of Oklahoma State and School Lands Beginning April 24th, 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 \$11,711 acres of its state and school lands in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, according to the government survey thereof. Said lands being situated in Kiowa, Woodward, Ellis, Harper, Beaver, Texas and Cimarron 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:

**HOBERT, KIOWA COUNTY,** April 24th.

**WOODWARD, WOODWARD COUNTY,** April 26th, 27th, and 28th.

**ARNETT, ELLIS COUNTY,** April 29th.

**BUFFALO, HARPER COUNTY,** May 1st and 2nd.

**BEAVER CITY, BEAVER COUNTY,** May 3rd and 4th.

**GUYMON, TEXAS COUNTY,** May 6th to 16th, inclusive.

**BOISE CITY, CIMARRON COUNTY,** May 18th to 27th, inclusive.

Sales each day will begin at 9:00 o'clock. A large percentage of these lands are vacant lands and have no improvements. For further information address G. A. SMITH, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

## COLORADO

**FOR SALE:** Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. 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.

**FARMS AND RANCHES.** We have a small list of some of the best and cheapest farms and ranches in three counties here, Eastern Colorado. We have the finest climate, soil, water, crops, schools, people and the greatest stock country you ever saw—"Open Range." You never saw greater opportunities. Write us for just the cold facts and our places that you can get right. Cline & Catron, Brandon, Colorado.

## 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., 1/2 cash, bal. any time desired. 5% No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

## OREGON

**FOR SALE.** 160 acres good land in Oregon; over four million feet good fir timber on property. Price \$25.00 per acre. Fine investment. Timber alone worth more money. Address for full particulars. Box 195, Seattle, Wash.

## ARKANSAS

**ARKANSAS LANDS.** All kinds for hogs and cows. H. Hall, Waldron, Arkansas.

**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.

**STOCK FARM:** 460 a. Fenced. 250 cult. 200 black, rich bottom; 260 rich upland. All till. Alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats, Bermuda. 7 tenant houses; big 7-r. plantation home; big barn. Beautiful location; healthful. \$9,500.00. Bahner & Co., Conway, Ark.

**BIG CREEK VALLEY LAND,** sure crops corn, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa. \$10 to \$50 per acre. No swamps, rocks, mountains, alkali or hard pan. Fine climate, water, schools, churches, neighbors and markets. Northern settlement, 15,000 acres already sold to satisfied homeseekers. Cash 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.

## 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. Knight, Jirch, Wyo.

## 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.

## 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 25c. J. B. S., Box Q, Sawtelle, Calif.

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## This Book Will Save You \$\$



**Can You Answer These Questions?** May the farmer's wife act as administrator of the property which the farmer leaves after he dies? What happens to the farm, cattle, horses, machinery and so on after the farmer dies, if the farmer does not leave a will? What is the proper form for a farm lease? How is a mortgage foreclosed? What does the farmer have to do in order to redeem his farm? What right does the holder of a second mortgage have when the first mortgage is foreclosed?

This little law book, containing 835 pages, will be your friend and adviser for life. It will answer all of these questions correctly for you without pay and hundreds of others. The United States presumes that you know the law. You are held responsible for a knowledge of the law. Therefore you ought to read this university law book and find out what the law is.

**FROM A BANK IN MINNESOTA.** "Read and find out for you of the Vest Pocket Lawyer which you need now. If you will send me about ten copies I will dispose of them for you." The law contained in the Vest Pocket Lawyer is not the opinion of any one man or set of men. But it is the American Standard Law that has been upheld by the highest courts of the country for more than a century. It gives you the same law in the same form and in the same order that the best universities teach their students. The volume is filled with hundreds of live cases involving almost every difficulty men are apt to come in contact with. Also contains 112 standard legal forms, which lawyers use all over the country. SPECIAL OFFER: We will send this book free to all who send \$1.35 to pay for a year's subscription to the Mail and Breeze or with a 3-year subscription at \$2.00. Address: Mail and Breeze, Dept. FL, Topeka, Kan.

## Hog Prices are Not Cracking

All Livestock Figures are High—Wheat Seems to be Weakening —Foreigners Uninterested in Corn

**HOG** receipts after falling below 350,000 at the five markets last week for the first time this year rose to over 400,000 last week. The increase caused a moderate setback in prices, tho at the lower level there was urgent demand and the market closed in a firm position. There was a small decline Monday, a stronger market Tuesday, and in the next three days prices sagged. The top price last week was \$9.75, the same as the preceding week, and the high quotation of the year. Increased receipts are thought to be only temporary. High prices the preceding week, and excellent weather for shipping were important factors in the increase. Many hogs were disposed of in order that owners might turn their attention to pressing farm work. It was rather remarkable that with increased receipts following a rise of \$1.30 in the two preceding weeks, packers were able to reduce prices only 15 cents last week. A drop of 50 to 75 cents under such conditions would not have been surprising.

The week's cattle market was irregular. Fat steers declined 20 to 35 cents, while cows advanced about that much. Receipts of cattle last week were as large in Kansas City as in Chicago and 12,000 larger than the preceding week. Nearly the entire increase was in fat steers. On the scale downward packers made large purchases, and there was fair bidding demand. Notwithstanding the decline in prices, new high record sales for March were recorded. Prime 1,388-pound steers sold up to \$9.65, steers and heifers mixed \$9.70, heifers up to \$10, cows \$8.25, calves \$11 and bulls \$7.75. The bulk of the fat steers sold at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Receipts from the West were liberal. About 75 carloads of Colorado steers sold at \$8.35 to \$9.25, Utah and Idaho steers at \$8.35 to \$9.10. Commission men are of the opinion that the killers are more dependent on Western fed steers than ever before.

Small supplies of cows caused higher prices. A large number sold at \$7 to \$7.75. Heifers and yearling steers were 20 to 35 cents lower. Good to choice stock, feeding and breeding cattle sold readily at steady prices, but the plain and ordinary kinds were 25 to 35 cents lower. About 14,000 cattle were sent back to country points last week, 3,500 more than the preceding week and 2,200 more than a year ago.

Sheep prices advanced 15 to 25 cents last week to a new high position for the year. The close was firm at the advance. Lambs sold up to \$11.30, and ewes \$8.30. The former record made this year was \$11.15 for lambs and \$8.10 for ewes. Scarcely any yearlings or wethers are coming. Meager receipts are indicated for some time. Fat lambs are quoted at \$10.60 to \$11.30; ewes, \$7.50 to \$8.30; wethers, \$7.75 to \$8.60, and yearlings, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Receipts of livestock last week, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
<b>Cattle—</b>			
Kansas City .....	38,200	26,300	29,300
Chicago .....	38,700	38,300	32,700
Five markets .....	129,250	114,250	106,575
<b>Hogs—</b>			
Kansas City .....	59,950	41,450	62,400
Chicago .....	176,000	155,000	144,000
Five markets .....	409,650	342,600	382,200
<b>Sheep—</b>			
Kansas City .....	28,100	33,775	23,850
Chicago .....	67,000	77,000	65,000
Five markets .....	146,600	188,975	191,950

The downward movement in wheat prices was temporarily checked last week by increasing evidence of impaired crop conditions, from winter killing in the Central states, and a rally of 4 to 6 cents occurred, but the market turned down again owing to decided weakness in the English grain trade and closing prices Saturday were more than 2 cents lower than a week ago.

Liverpool quotations Saturday were 9 to 10 cents a bushel lower than a week ago, the most important decline that has occurred there in many weeks. Broom-hall attributed the weakness to "more favorable war news" and increasing offerings of wheat from southern countries.

Reports concerning a change in the political situation abroad were very vague, but the increasing burden of financing the huge struggle, waning assaults by the Germans in the Verdun region, reports that Turkey would sue for separate peace and the reported seizure of German ships by Portugal and Brazil appear to be the reasons for the English optimism. Aside from being impressed by the political news English traders displayed considerable confidence in being able to buy requirements at lower prices, and other importing countries show more or less similar attitude.

Current arrivals of wheat abroad have reached sufficient volume to satisfy needs and the big surpluses in exporting countries and prospects of greater tonnage to transport the grain tend to check any anxiety over obtaining plentiful supplies in the future.

Foreign demand in this country was smaller than for several months past, but exports on previous sales continue liberal. Shipments of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week, according to Bradstreet's, were 9,765,000 bushels, compared with 9,645,000 bushels in the preceding week and 6,277,000 bushels a year ago. Probably a large amount of Canadian wheat is under contract to move as soon as lake navigation opens. This will tend to additionally re-

strict foreign purchases in the United States. The stocks of wheat in Canadian elevators March 1 were 84 million bushels, 54 million bushels more than a year ago.

Argentina exported 3,276,000 bushels of wheat last week, 332,000 bushels more than in the preceding week, though 1 1/2 million bushels less than a year ago. A larger supply of tonnage is said to be enroute to that country and further increase in shipments is expected from now on. Australia shipped 1,624,000 bushels, over double the quantity the previous week. India will begin to ship soon.

World's shipments for the week will figure up about 15 million bushels, nearly 4 million bushels more than in the corresponding week a year ago.

With a diminishing foreign demand for wheat in this country, primary receipts are running more than double those of a year ago, and the stocks of wheat in elevators in the United States March 1, as reported by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, were 106 million bushels, 24 million bushels more than a year ago.

Wheat is moving from Kansas City to the Gulf for export and to outside mills in greater volume than for some time past. Galveston cleared more than a million bushels for export last week, relieving the congestion there. The Kansas City stocks Saturday were about 7 million bushels, compared with 2,656,000 bushels a year before.

Some anxiety prevails over the soft winter wheat prospects. There were numerous reports last week of serious damage east of the Missouri River, largely because of ice-covering at different times during the winter. Delayed seeding in Canada is another crop factor that will be watched closely. Generally reports from the hard winter wheat area are favorable, but with the deficiency of precipitation in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska in the past six weeks, a crop scare may be started easily if the growing season starts without some good rains.

Corn futures were up about 1 1/2 cents at one time last week, but continued increases in stocks, indifference of foreigners and the decline in wheat weakened sentiment and prices Saturday closed about 1 1/2 to 2 cents lower than a week ago.

Apparently foreigners are not concerned about the supplies of corn, as there was a complete absence of inquiry in this country last week and Liverpool quotations declined about 5 cents. Prices there are still abnormally high, however, equal to \$1.45 for American mixed corn, 7 1/2 cents above the Kansas City May price. Exports from the United States on old sales were 1,319,000 bushels.

Receipts of corn at three Western markets last week were 2,155 cars, 20 per cent less than in the previous week and more than double the total a year ago. It is the season of the year for a light movement of corn and supplies at market centers soon should begin to decrease.

Holders of corn believe that increased feeding, stimulated by high prices of livestock, and shortage of good corn in the Northern states will furnish sufficient demand to absorb these large stocks.

Exports of corn from Argentina last week were 944,000 bushels, compared with 1,539,000 bushels a year ago. Harvesting of the new crop has begun in parts of that country. The surplus available for export is expected to be less than one-half as large as a year ago.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.01@1.08; No. 3, nominally 99c@1.07.  
Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.03@1.08; No. 3, nominally 99c@1.05.  
Corn—No. 2 white, nominally 67 1/2@68 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 45@46c; No. 3, nominally 41 1/2@42c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 41@43c; No. 3, nominally 35@40c.  
Bran—Nominally 86@87c.  
Shorts—Nominally \$1.04@1.08.  
Corn Chop (city mills)—New bags, nominally \$1.37.  
Seed—Per cwt., alfalfa, \$16.50@18.50; clover, \$15@18; cane seed, 75c@85c; millet, German, \$1.70@2; common, \$1.35@1.55; Siberian, \$1.30@1.50.  
Butter—Creamery, extras, 37 1/2@38c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 33@35 1/2c.  
Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 22c; firsts, 21 1/2@21 3/4c; seconds, 20 1/2@20 3/4c.  
Live Poultry—Chickens, 17c; fowls, 19@20c; turkeys, 22@23c. Dressed—Chickens, 15@30c; fowls, 15@19c; turkeys, 26@30c.

## Bradley Brothers' Jack Sale

Bradley Brothers' jack sale at Warrensburg, Mo., was fairly well attended, but buyers did not seem inclined to pay very high prices for jacks. The offering was worthy of much higher prices. Here is a list of buyers:

Number	Price
1—L. W. Huffman, Aullville, Mo.....	\$ 700
2—J. L. Foot, Osceola, Mo.....	2,200
4—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.....	1,105
5—W. E. Gilmar, Willard, Mo.....	980
7—James Shoemaker, Leeton, Mo.....	645
10—C. B. Cavanaugh, Centerville, Mo.....	395
12—E. A. Gimple, Mankato, Kan.....	495
14—Fred Harris, Lees Summit, Mo.....	180
16—J. O. McDonald, Knobnoster, Mo.....	400
17—B. E. Boyer, Warrensburg, Mo.....	370
18—A. Cameron, Fayetteville, Mo.....	760
19—O. H. Tolson, Urich, Mo.....	215
25—Keller & Foot, Osceola, Mo.....	205
26—F. L. Cox, Warrensburg, Mo.....	205



## Sows Need Real Care

BY W. L. BLIZZARD

Select sows from a good sized litter—six or more. Also select sows that are thrifty and vigorous, strong in constitution, good breadth of body, good depth, carrying the meat well down to the hocks, and with considerable length of body. The boar should be strong and masculine and somewhat shorter in body than the sow.

The feeding of the sow during winter or from breeding time until farrowing is a very important item. The sow must be fed for three purposes: The maintenance of her body; the growth of her body; and the development of the fetal pigs.

Corn is markedly deficient in the muscle and bone building material, protein and calcium. It must be fed in connection with some nitrogenous feed such as tankage or meat meal, oil meal, alfalfa or clover, oats or middlings. For old sows, cut alfalfa or clover mixed with ground corn give excellent results. Young sows growing bone and muscle deserve a richer feed. To produce strong, healthy litters it is not only necessary

Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. With the success of the leading breeders has come an appreciation among the average farmers that quality pays well with mules. This has brought a demand for good jacks of course, and it is making it possible for the owners of jacks to pay high enough prices to get good ones, for they are getting an increased return from the higher service fees.

This is all decidedly encouraging, and it means a higher standard for the draft animals in the Middle West. This will produce increased returns in farming, for more efficiency in the power department will be reflected in other places.

## Illustrator is Still Popular

The George Briggs & Sons second bred sow sale for the winter indicates a growing demand for Illustrator 2d. Hardly before has a bred sow sale held so late in the season been so well patronized by the breeders of Nebraska and Kansas. The demand was strong for sows bred to Illustrator 2d, even the most of them were bred late. Rees Newman of Stromsburg, Neb., topped the sale at \$170 buying a tried sow and bred to

additional 10 head of odds and ends sold some lower. The even range of prices will be better understood when it is remembered that not a single animal reached \$50. A partial list of sales follows:

1—Frank Nall, Edgar.....	\$44
2—E. B. Johnson, Orleans.....	41
3—John C. Bohlke, Kenesaw.....	42
4—H. N. Stille, Farnam.....	43
5—Martin Ekberg, Orleans.....	33
6—Peter Bruning, Harvard.....	40
7—H. T. Grabert & Son, Broken Bow.....	41
8—R. A. Fate, Clay Center.....	37
9—V. Steller, Sutton.....	46
10—Paul Nichols, Clay Center.....	40
11—John C. Bohlke.....	40
12—H. T. Grabert & Son.....	35
13—T. C. Selinger, Juniata.....	40
14—C. M. Frey, Sutton.....	40
15—E. B. Johnson, Orleans.....	40
16—J. O. Oster, Plate Center.....	40
17—L. Coleman, Geneva.....	40
18—John Fritz, Edgar.....	40
19—L. W. Coleman, Geneva.....	42
20—Albert Lewis, Edgar.....	43
21—C. W. Brehm, Harvard.....	41
22—W. J. Yost, Harvard.....	49
23—John C. Bohlke.....	41
24—F. A. Hoppins, Inland.....	47

## O. B. Smith is Dead

O. B. Smith, a Poland China breeder at Cuba, Kan., since July 1890, died at his home March 4. He was born October 10, 1855, at Parisburg, Ohio. The first Poland China sow he owned was Climax Sow 22110 bred by Sam McKelvie, according to the Standard Poland China Record association, and from that time on until October, 1907, he was a Poland China breeder and booster for the breed. In October, 1907, he sold his herd and moved to Thurman, Colo. He lived there only one year and then decided there was no place like Kansas and returned to his old home and again took up Poland Chinas but on a smaller scale.

Mr. Smith always steered clear of booms or fads and stuck strictly to size and quality, believing he knew the needs of the farmer and feeder. The old time friends and brother breeders will be grieved to learn of his death. He was a Christian gentleman and an inspiration to better living to all who knew him.

## Common Sense and Calves

In the feeding and handling of cows and calves common sense should be combined with work. A farmer should understand the law of nature and work with nature. Shelter is very important for cattle. Feed that is meant to produce flesh should not be wasted in keeping animals warm. Have a large shed or a barn for the cows and calves in the winter and in the early spring when the chilling rains fall for days at a time and cut down flesh if animals are not sheltered. Domestic animals respond to warmth and comfort, and like clean dry quarters. Give a calf sweet, warm milk from the separator with some flaxseed meal or some other good meal, and watch him grow slick and fat. On the other hand leave a calf out in the cold to rustle among other stock for his living and he will look rough with his hair standing up coarse and dry and his flesh will be in poor condition. I have seen calves with dry coughs, and patches of hair off their heads and shoulders where they had mange. This was caused by unsanitary conditions and feed of poor quality. Give calves clean water, all the feed they will eat at a feeding, warm quarters, regularity in feeding, and kind treatment and they will bring excellent returns to the farmer.

Animals respond to kindness the same as men. Never set a dog on a calf or cow as it makes them wild and difficult to handle. A gentle calf makes a kind cow. Teach the boys to like the calves and cows. Make them responsible for their welfare. So many persons think as long as the cattle are fed it matters little how they are fed, but they are mistaken. Over-feeding is just as bad as under-feeding and sometimes does more harm to the animals. Water always should be where the cattle can get all they want at all times. A stunted calf never makes as good a cow or steer. When the cattle leave the feed in the trough it is time to make a change in their feed. They also must have salt regularly.

Mrs. Homer L. Williams.  
Louisburg, Kan.

The "right kind of a wife" is said to be necessary to a man's success; yes, and the right kind of a husband is necessary to a married woman's happiness.

Good wagon roads running into the country are more valuable to a town than an extra railroad running thru it.



A Well Balanced Ration and Good Care With Properly Bred Sows Will Result in Producing Pigs Which Have Real Quality.

that the sows be fed correctly upon feeds that supply sufficient bone and energy-making materials, but that they be handled wisely during the period of gestation. The following rations for gilts carrying litters will give most excellent results:

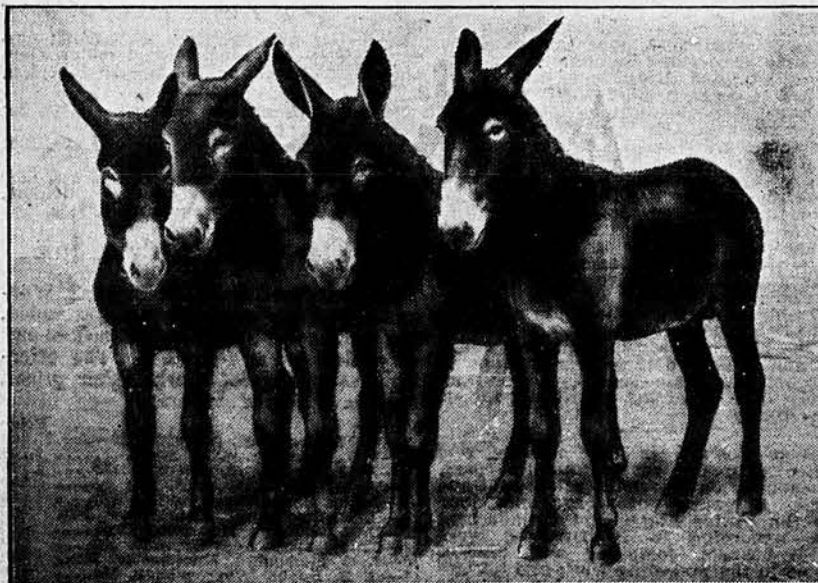
1. Corn 88 per cent; meat meal or tankage containing 60 per cent of protein, 12 per cent.
2. Corn 75 per cent, finely cut alfalfa 25 per cent.
3. Corn 80 per cent, oats or chopped alfalfa 10 per cent, meat meal or tankage 10 per cent.
4. Corn 30 per cent, skim milk or buttermilk 70 per cent.

For old sows the proportions of meat meal, tankage or milk can be cut down practically one-third to two-fifths and still give excellent results. It also is well to let them have access to charcoal, lime and salt. This will supply the mineral elements.

All classes of pregnant animals do well only when plenty of exercise is provided. Range or pasture is perhaps the best of all. Feed on the side opposite the sleeping bunks. Shut the sows from the houses during the middle of the day.

## More Interest in Jacks

There is more interest in jacks and mules than ever in the Middle West. The leading jack breeders have taken some excellent winnings—for example H. T. Hineman of Dighton, Kan., won the grand championship on jacks at the



Some of the Big Bone Mammoth Jacks Owned by J. H. Smith, of the Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm, Kingfisher, Okla.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**Wiebe's Immune Polands**  
Bred gilts, tried sows and 40 choice fall pigs. We ship on approval. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

**IMMUNE YOUNG STOCK**  
by Greenfield Joe, by Big Joe and Moore's Halvor II, dam Big Lady Wonder. D. E. Power, McLouth, Kansas. We invite comparison.

**12 September Boars** by Panama Giant.  
Herd boar material at reasonable prices. Write quick.  
J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, (Norton County), Kansas

## Big Type Poland Chinas

Real Big Type Poland Chinas at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Missouri. Come and see them or write. R. F. Hockaday, Peculiar, Mo.

## 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: Yearling herd boar, a proven breeder. Young boars, heavy-boned fellows, ready for immediate use. Also choice fall pigs. Bargain prices. Write us your wants. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

## Original Big Spotted Polands!!

Fall and winter pigs and spring pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios not related.  
ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

## B's Big Orange Fall Boars

A few top fall boars by this great sire. Real herd boar material and popular blood lines. Prices right for quick sales.  
JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS.

## 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.

## 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.

## Big Type Polands!

Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows.  
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

## 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

## Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Cut my ad out this week. We have sold all our bulls that are old enough for service. Send me my bill. Yours very truly,  
HOMAN & SONS,  
Breeders of Shorthorns,  
Peabody, Kan., March 17, 1916.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We are enclosing change of copy for ad. Have had a good trade in bred sows and have no more for sale. Farmers Mail and Breeze deserves credit for the larger part of these sales. Yours very truly,  
P. L. WARE & SON,  
Breeders of PolandChinas,  
Paola, Kan., Feb. 25, 1916.

## Cowboy Watch Fob FREE UNIQUE

nifty leather holster and metal gun, fob genuine leather, worn by men, women, boys and girls. Sent free with a 3-months subscription to Household Magazine at 10 cents.  
Household Magazine, Dept. Feb 14, Topeka, Kansas

## Horse Book FREE

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically worth its weight in gold to horse owners and livestock breeders. 320 large pages profusely illustrated. Part 1 deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science—Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Fred. Gleason's famous system of Horse Breaking, Training and Taming. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and taming horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field. By a special arrangement direct with the publishers we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" absolutely free—postage prepaid—to all who send \$2.00 to pay for a three-year—new or renewal—subscription to our big farm weekly. Send your name and \$2.00 at once.

Mail and Breeze, Dept. Feb 14, Topeka, Kansas



## CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

**LARGE O. I. C's.** Special offering in young pigs, pairs, trios or young herd. **H. W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS**

**IMMUNED O. I. C's.** Booking orders for March and April pigs; pairs and trios not akin. **A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS**

**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.**

**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 Stock Farm!** I am booking orders for Jan., Feb. and March pigs, to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks old. Pairs and trios not akin. 10 summer and fall gilts left. Bred right and priced reasonable. **C. A. Cary, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Kan.**

**Fehner's Herd of O. I. C. Swine** Anything shipped anywhere on approval. Write today for prices. Herd immune. Member of either O. I. C. or C. W. Ass'n. **HENRY F. FEHNER, Higginsville, Mo.**

Originators of the Famous O. I. C. Swine 1863

**Two O. I. C. Hogs Weighed 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 52 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-JERSEY HOGS.

**Immune Durocs** Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. **E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.**

**HERD BOAR FOR SALE** Van's Crimson Wonder 148191. Gilts bred for May farrow; fall pigs, both sex; pairs no kin. **R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEBRASKA.**

**Immuned Durocs!** An extra fine bunch of fall boars and gilts. Good enough for any company. **F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS**

**Jones Sells On Approval** Fancy last August Duroc-Jersey gilts bred to your order, or open. White Wyandotte eggs \$1.00 per setting. **W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

## Durocs of Size and Quality

Fall herd boars and gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the champions Defender, Superba, Golden Model, and Gano Breeding. Prices reasonable. **JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.**

**40 DUROC-JERSEY** Bred fall yearling gilts for sale. Some have raised litters. Write for prices. **JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.**

**Wooddell's Durocs** One summer boar and a few bred gilts sired by Cowley Wonder; also some fall gilts and boars. Priced to move. **G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Ks.**

**Boars, Boars and Bred Gilts** 18 big, husky boars, 30 bred gilts, a few tried sows, Crimson Wonder, Illustrater 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.**

**BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM** 30 or 40 March and April gilts for sale, bred or open. A few good spring boars. **SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS**

**DUROCS-RED POLLS-PERCHERONS** 20 Immune boars, \$30 each. 2 bulls \$125 each. Young ten stallions—bed rock prices. 1 good registered Jack **GEO. W. SCHWAB, Clay Center, Nebraska**

**TRUMBO'S DUROCS** Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 146175, Crimson McWonder 160983, Constructor 187651. Write your wants. **WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.**

**Special Prices** ON SUMMER AND FALL BOARS AND GILTS. A few bred sows, one show boar. Herd on K. C. & St. Joe Interurban. Write me when you want Duroc-Jerseys. **J. E. Weller, Faucett, Missouri**

**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.

## WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD,** Manager Livestock Department.

## FIELDMEN.

**A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla.,** 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.  
**John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb.** and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
**Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa.** 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
**C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri.** 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

## Saddle Horses and Jacks.

April 11—**Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.**

## Shorthorn Cattle.

Mar. 31—**H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.** Sale at So. Omaha, Neb.  
Apr. 5—**Central Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., K. C., Mo.** W. A. Forsythe, Mgr., Greenwood, Mo.  
April 18—**W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.**

## Polled Durhams.

April 18—**W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.**

## Poland China Hogs.

May 3—**Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.**

## Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

May 3—**Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.**

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

**J. R. Smith, Newton, Kan.,** will sell at auction Tuesday, April 18, 40 head of Holstein cattle consisting of two good young registered bulls, five registered cows and heifers and 33 high grade cows and heifers. These cattle are nice, marked; a very large part are showing safe in calf to good registered bulls. Some few will sell with calf at side. They are the good milking kind. If you want dairy cattle here is a good place to be. Write for further particulars, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Jacks at Newton, Kan.

The firm of Saunders & Maggard, Poplar Plains, Ky., has a carload of extra good Jacks at Newton, Kan., which they intend to finish selling in the next 30 days. These gentlemen have for years been regularly bringing to Kansas and selling to their customers, Jacks that they are willing to stand by and back of. The fact that they come year after year with these Jacks and in many cases sell to their old customers attests to their square business methods and the superior quality of their Jacks. If you want a Jack they have the right kind at the right prices. Do not wait but stop at Newton, Kan., where they will show you at Weihe's Barn, a fine lot from which to select. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

You can write **W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.,** any time about his coming Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle sale, which will be held at his farm April 18. Ask him to book you for his catalog and you will get one as soon as they are off the press. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

**R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.,** offers Jersey bull calves of choicest breeding at attractive prices. He has a big surplus of bull calves and must sell some of them. Now is your chance to buy the best at very reasonable prices. Write him for descriptions and prices today. Mention his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Col. John Brennen, who has conducted public sales all over Northern Kansas for over 25 years, recently sold, in one day, for Fogo Brothers of Burr Oak, his farm sale that totaled \$9,500.** Col. Brennen is busy every day and says stock of all kinds is selling higher than it has ever sold in his 25 years' experience on the auction block.—Advertisement.

**J. W. Taylor, proprietor of Cherryvale Angus farm, Clay Center, Kan.,** has for sale a few choice heifers of that popular breed. He has sold the 10 yearling bulls he has been advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze but will spare a few more heifers. Write him today if you want to buy choice Angus heifers. Go and see him and his splendid Angus herd.—Advertisement.

**A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan.,** is one of the best known breeders of Shorthorn cattle and big type Poland China hogs in the state. He is an advertiser in the Marshall county breeders' advertising section. He is offering his herd bull, My Choice, for sale. Also 10 picked fall boars that are right in every respect. Write about this great herd bull today and also get description and prices on a boar if you need one.—Advertisement.

**Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.,** Rural Route 5, would like to hear from every Chester White hog man in Kansas relative to organizing a Chester White and O. I. C. hog breeders' association for Kansas. If you breed white hogs write Mr. Mosse today and give him your ideas about such an organization. Tell him when and where you think a meeting should be held and give him all the help you can in organizing this association.—Advertisement.

**J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.,** (Norton county), is offering 12 September boars that are the best herd header prospects that we know of anywhere. They were sired by Panama Giant, by The Giant, by Big Ben,

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.** Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

**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

**FLOYD YOCUM** LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAS.

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle** Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

## ANGUS BULLS

1 good 3 yr. old bull, 1 two yr. old and 12 extra choice yearling bulls. Quality, with size and bone. **E. L. Kinsely & Son, Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson County)**

## Cherryvale Angus Farm

Bulls all sold. A few choice heifers for sale. Write at once. **J. W. TAYLOR, R. 8, Clay Center, Kansas.**

## ANGUS BULLS

Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and inspection invited. **W. G. Denton, Denton, Kans.**

## Aberdeen Angus Bulls

For sale: Ten registered yearling Angus bulls, Black Bird and Erica families. Heavy boned, growthy fellows. **W. L. Maddox, Hazleton, Ks.**

## 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.**

## DUROGS \$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.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

**Hampshire Boars** Gilts, bred or open. Collie dogs, German Miltet and pure Sudan Grass Seed. **C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kansas.**

## Shaw's Hampshires

150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Special prices on bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.**

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

**Double Standard Polled Durhams** Young bulls and females for sale. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas**

## 75 POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns) Double registered. Roan Orange, 2000, in herd. 15 bulls, reds and roans, low and blocky; halter broke. Will meet trains. Write **J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas**

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!** Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. **L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, 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**

## Registered Shorthorn Bulls!

20 bulls 11 and 12 months. Reds with a few roans. Sired by the sire of my 1913 show herd. All registered and extra choice. **K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan. (Atchison County.)**

## SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

from 8 to 16 months old. Sired by **Secret's Sultan** Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection invited. Farm near Clay Center. **S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.**

## Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

**Choice Young Bulls For Sale** Sired by 34th 307607 and Real Majestic 373628. Write your wants. **J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS**

**Pleasant Valley Herefords.** Two splendid July bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old. **GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

**Hereford Cattle** All sold out of service—absolutely present. Will have some for spring shipment. **B. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

**WALLACE HEREFORDS** Nothing for sale at present. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for next fall and winter trade. **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, Kas.**

## FANCY POULTRY.

**Plymouth Rocks** Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address **JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas**

**SILVER WYANDOTTES** Fine lot of cockerels **B. M. Winter, Irving, Ks.** and pullets for sale.

**Buff Leghorn Eggs** \$5 PER 100, PREPAID. Cockerels all sold. **Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.**

## AUCTIONEERS.

**S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS.** AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

**Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan.** of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**PURE SCOTCH BULL** that is pure white, for sale. A few heifers trading to Choice Goods. **DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kas.**

**SHORTHORNS--POLANDS** Bargain in Herd bull. 10 picked fall boars. **A. B. GARRISON, SUMMERFIELD, KAN.**

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**Albright's Poland** For Sale, Jan. 12 last fall gilts, 24 March and April boars and gilts. **A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

**45 FALL PIGS** both sexes, Aug.-Sept. farrow. By Sunflower King, by King of Kansas. **N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kansas.**

## DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

**Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C.** hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. **J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.**

**ILLUSTRATOR** We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustrater. Also spring boars. Address **A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas**

**16 Duroc Gilts For Sale** Bred to Col. Tatarax and King of Col. Model. Priced right. **W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Ks.**

**Spring Boars** by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered. **HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAS.**

## DAIRY CATTLE.

**MILLS' JERSEYS** One six months and 2 ten months old bulls, from Agnosa's Lost Time 124813. Prices reasonable. **C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

**WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM** Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 25682 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. **Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Ka.**

**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**



## RED POLLED CATTLE.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle. **C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

**Pleasant View Stock Farm** Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. **HALLORAN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas.**

**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.**

## 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 Alpha Sir Mercedes Segis Vale 83609. Look up his breeding. **W. H. Bechtel, Pawnee City, Neb.**

**Braeburn Holsteins** Last week's offer is gone; but you can get a cousin to the sire of the new 1500 lb. butter champion, ready to use, for \$125. **H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

**Sunflower Herd Holsteins** THREE bulls ready for service, real herd headers with breeding and quality, not merely black and white males at any old price, but bulls you might be proud to own and at right prices. **F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS**

**HOLSTEIN CALVES** High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. **Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

**TRUE WE HAVE REGISTERED HOLSTEINS** rich in the blood of the great sires, but the big end of our profit comes from the milk and fat they produce.

**TREDICO FARM, R. R. 3, KINGMAN, KAN.**

**A SON OF KING WALKER** heads our Herd. He has 30 lb. sisters on his dam's side as well as some that run as high as 32.30 on his sire's side. We are offering for sale, some high bred registered cows and heifers, bred to this bull; also several good bull calves, at attractive prices. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rossville, 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**

**FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE** ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT TOPEKA, KANSAS CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

## JERSEY CATTLE.

**Lad of Nightingale** by the great Signal's Successor. 3 yr. old. Gentle. Keeping his heifers. Write for price. **L. F. CLARK, Russell, Kan.**

**QUIVERA PLACE JERSEYS** HERINGTON, KANSAS **E. G. MUNSELL, Prop. F. L. CUNO, Mgr.**

**Dictators Eminent 117710** \$125. Best bull for the money. Born Sept. 20, 1913. Solid fawn; gentle, sure guaranteed. Dam granddaughter Eminent 2d, sold for \$10,000. 85 tested daughters. **R. J. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

## What Is Gained by Testing Cows

Testing your cows tells whether they are earning money for you. By the Register of Merit work you can now build up your herd from animals of known production. Science is driving guesswork out of the dairy business. Government records show that the average net profit per cow was increased 125% in eight years by testing. Selection based upon actual dairy merit will produce like results in your herd. Our booklet, "What Is Accomplished by Testing Cows," will help you. Send for it now. It's free. **The American Jersey Cattle Club** 355 West 23rd Street New York City



Pfander's great herd boar at Clarinda, Ia. Mr. Foley bought The Giant in dam from Mr. Pfander. Five of these great young herd boar prospects are out of a splendid sow, by Big Orange. Write Mr. Foley at once about them.—Advertisement.

"Quivera Place Jerseys" pay at the stall and are becoming more popular every day. "Quivera Place" is a nice little farm joining Herington, Kan., and is the property of E. G. Munsell of the First National bank of Herington. F. L. Cuno is manager of this little farm and its Jersey cattle. If you are interested write Mr. Munsell for further information about what he has for sale. His advertisement appears regularly in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Choice Duroc-Jersey Glits.

W. W. Jones Clay Center, Kan., has enjoyed a splendid trade in Duroc-Jerseys, both boars and bred glits. This week he changes his advertisement as he is sold out of boars. He is now offering August and September glits, bred to his young boar, J's Good B. Nutt. These young glits will be a year old this coming August and September and will be bred to your order or sold open. His Duroc-Jerseys are not only well bred but they are handled properly and are well grown. Write for prices on these glits. He is also offering White Wyandotte eggs at \$1 per setting.—Advertisement.

## Offers Kentucky Bred Jacks.

If you are in the market for a jack of the right kind go to Holton, Kan., and see the big Mammoth Jacks the Saunders Jack company are offering. They are anxious to move these Jacks and it will be to your advantage to get in touch with them at once. Bruce Saunders lives on his nice farm joining Holton and has been in the Jack business for years at that farm. This winter he went to his uncle's big Jack farm near Lexington, Ky., and brought back a carload of Jacks that are without question the best lot of Jacks ever shipped from Kentucky to Northern Kansas. You better investigate.—Advertisement.

## Carlson's Spotted Polands.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and has advertised regularly in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for the last three years. Under date of March 15 he writes: "I have sold all of my glits bred or open and more than half of my fall pigs. I could have sold 100 bred glits. Today I am shipping one to Illinois and everybody wants Spotted Poland Chinas. Change my card to fall and winter pigs and spring pigs at weaning time. I can furnish pairs and trios not related." Mr. Carlson's herd is one of the best in the West and you can depend on him for a square deal every time. Write him if you can use a pair of glits and a boar not related.—Advertisement.

## Grade Holstein Calves.

Lee Brothers & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., are changing their card advertisement in the Holstein section in this issue of this paper. Making a special offer on Holstein calves. They are anxious to move these calves at once as they need the room and so are quoting the very low price of \$22.50 for calves, bulls or heifers, crated and delivered to any express office in Kansas. They are also offering 50 extra high grade cows giving milk; 100 cows and heifers to freshen before May 1; 40 yearling heifers, some bred and some open, also 15 young bulls of A. R. O. breeding. Note their ad in this issue and if interested in any line of this offering write them, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Wempe, Livestock Auctioneer.

Col. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., is a well known breeder of registered Hampshire hogs. He has enjoyed a good trade this season and is all sold out with the exception of some fall pigs of both sexes. He has been busy all winter with his growing auction business. He has recently been employed to make a big Hampshire sale of 100 head. Mr. Wempe is one of Marshall county's prosperous farmers and stockmen and a livestock auctioneer that knows values and a good man to employ on your next sale. Mrs. Wempe has a fine lot of Buff Leghorns and is all sold out of cockerels but is ready to book orders for eggs at \$5 a 100. The advertisement appears under the poultry head in the Marshall county breeders' advertising section in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write her at once if you want to buy.—Advertisement.

## Big Type Poland Pigs.

John M. Blough, Bushong, Kan., breeds the biggest of big Poland Chinas and his herd is becoming well and favorably known all over the west. He has had a fine trade this fall and winter on his bred glits but is now all sold out. He raised a choice lot of fall pigs and is keeping the tops of the glits and has reserved a few of the actual tops of the boars and is now advertising them in the Poland China section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. These boars are by the great B's Big Orange and are real herd header material. He did not reserve many of them but those he did keep are great individuals and of the best of the big type blood lines. Mr. Blough says they are the best lot of boars he ever raised and that means something. He would like to close them out quick as his crop of spring pigs is beginning to arrive and he wants to give his attention to them. For quick sales Mr. Blough is going to make attractive prices on these young boars. Write him today if you want one. Prices and descriptions will come to you by return mail. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

## S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

## Can You Pick a Champion?

In the Houchin Saddle horse sale at Jefferson City, April 11, without doubt there will be many champions sold. The offering is largely the get of the grand champion Saddle stallion, Astral King. This is one of the greatest stallions of his kind living today. He comes from a long line of champion ancestry. The man who can pick the champion in the coming sale can buy a horse that will make him famous and probably wealthy. A number of mares will be sold in this offering safe in foal to Astral King. When buying any kind of livestock it pays to buy the best and this is particularly true of Saddle horses. A Saddle horse that can really do things is something of which any man

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

Registered horned and double standard polled **Hereford Bulls For Sale** Also a few horned heifers. **JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KAN.**

**Double Standard** Polled Herefords for sale. One fine hard bull; also several younger bulls. **Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., Route No. 4.**

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

## GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Choice registered Guernsey Bull about 6 months old. First letter containing check for \$90, gets him. **OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, O. F. HOLMES, Owner. OVERLAND PARK, KAN.**

## HOLSTEIN CALVES



Heifers and bulls from 4 days to 4 weeks old, nicely marked; high grade out of large type heavy milking extra high grade cows and sired by A. R. O. bulls; crated and delivered to any express office in Kansas \$22.50 per head. Don't wait to write but send your check or draft. We will send you good stuff.

50 head of extra high grade cows giving milk.  
100 head of cows and heifers to freshen before May 1.  
40 head of yearling heifers; some bred, others not bred.  
15 young bulls with A. R. O. breeding, your choice, \$100.

If you want Holstein cows, heifers and bulls, write **Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kansas** P. S. We want to reduce our herd on account of pasture; if you want a bargain, come quick.



## HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write.

**O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS**

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm.

F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

## HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas

Pure-bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. We offer a number of 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 purebred 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.**



## HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices.

**J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS**

## The Saunders Jack Company, Holton, Kans.

Bruce Saunders recently visited his uncle's Jack farm, Lexington, Ky., and brought to Holton as choice a load of Jacks as was ever shipped out of Kentucky. Registered Mammoth Jacks, two to six years old, 15 and 16 hands high. Write to **BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAN.**



## KINGFISHER VALLEY JACK FARM

70 registered, big-boned, black Jacks and Jennets. Big herd Jacks and great mule Jacks. Best of breeding. Good individuals, including prize-winners, colts to 16 hands. Prices and terms right.

**J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.**

## 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.**



**MULE FOOT HOGS.**

**Buy Big Type Mulefoot** Hogs from America's Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog is free. See. Dunlap, Williamsport, O.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

**Berkshire Pigs** \$12.50 and \$15 each. Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig. R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kan.

**BERKSHIRE GILTS**

Spring gilts safe in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**

**2 JACKS,** 1 Stallion, sale or trade, if soon. H. W. MORRIS, Altamont, Kan.

**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.

**KANSAS CHIEF**

**World's Champion Jack**

**Heads Fairview Stock Farm**  
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.

**Quality Registered Jacks and Jennets**  
After the big sales are over come to the home of John L. Jr. Grand Champion of Kansas 1914 and 1915. We have a few extra good ones left priced to clean up. We make a good guarantee good. We raise and break all we sell.  
M. H. ROLLER & SON, Circleville, Jackson County, Kan.

**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

**PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM**

Has 40 big, black Mammoth Jacks and jennets. Every jack my own raising; two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high, extra heavy bone, big bodies. I can sell you a better jack for \$500 to \$600 than most speculators can for a thousand. Come and see for yourself. They must sell.  
E. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.  
38 MILES N. E. of K. C., on C. M. & ST. P.  
40 MILES S. E. of ST. JOE, on SANTA FE.

**HORSES.**

**Imported and Home Bred Stallions** FOR SALE  
Stallions \$300 to \$450, except two. Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa

**Welsh Ponies** I will sell my prize winners at the Panama Exposition and state fairs. The greatest string of show ponies in the U. S. An opportunity of a lifetime to you. They are priced to sell. Also my prize winning Shetlands, including stallions, mares, fillies and geldings of both breeds. Can fill any order. Stallions of both breeds to lease for the season.  
MRS. ADAM STIRLING, DES MOINES, IA.

**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.

**REGISTERED Percheron Stallions**  
and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANS.

**Best 1550 lb. Percheron**

Who owns best 1400 to 1700 registered Percheron stallion in your section? Also several best 1100 to 1400 mares. (No ancestry requirements for mares.) It is quality we want. We want you to start a new breed of horses. Write for information.  
**WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION**  
W. B. Carpenter, Pres.,  
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Woods Bros. Co.** LINCOLN, NEBRASKA  
(Successors to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.)



**Bigger and Better Than Ever**  
65 head of outstanding heavy drafters. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Yearlings to seven-year-olds. Imported and home bred. Our 1915 show record at the Nebraska and Kansas state fairs is an unequalled record. Send for our new catalog just out. Barns opposite state farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

may well be proud and this is the kind that Mr. Houchin will offer in this great sale. Take your boy to this sale and let him see these splendid horses in action. It will be an inspiration to him and he may be able to help you pick a champion. —Advertisement.

**Nebraska and Iowa**

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

George W. Schwab, the big, purebred livestock breeder of Clay Center, Neb., is changing his card ad in this issue and is offering Duroc-Jersey boars, Red Polled bulls, Percheron stallions and a jack. For prices on this stock look up the ad. Mr. Schwab breeds and feeds his stock so that they will prove out in the hands of the purchasers. He gives first class guarantee with every sale. Write him if interested, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

**Publisher's News Notes**

**A Latent Land.**

Thanks to generous publicity, the Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bureau is fairly launched and fruitful results are a foregone conclusion. Already it has been found necessary to appoint district representatives—T. M. Jeffords at Omaha, Neb.; C. H. Evans at Des Moines, Ia., and J. S. Hardin at Topeka, Kan. These representatives will establish agencies for handling the land in connection with the banker-members of the Farm Bureau. Personal calls will be made on many persons who have answered the advertisements; thus giving the equippers first hand information of the opportunities now in Eastern Oklahoma, and at the same time fully explain to them the co-operative plan of the Farm Bureau which has as its sole object a closer settlement of Eastern Oklahoma by the most representative class of farmers procuring land. Every section of the farmer as many and as varied opportunities in the development of its agriculture, horticulture, livestock and dairy interests, as does Eastern Oklahoma. Its resources are rich and abundant; it is easily capable of sustaining a population many times what it now has. Land is cheap, considering its productivity, and small farms—large holdings are impossible under the existing order of things—can be purchased which will return handsome profits to the owner when placed under cultivation. Withal, it is a section exceedingly rich in a natural fertility, with a splendid climate and abundant rainfall—a section largely fallow as yet, but only waiting the plow to make it produce the abundant harvests of which it is capable. The crops of Eastern Oklahoma, including practically every crop of the temperate zone—corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton, potatoes, fruits, berries and vegetables of all kinds, give ample assurance of returns for the reason that, the season wet or dry, hot or cold, some one crop can be relied upon to secure the farmer against total loss.—Advertisement.

**The Profits in Poultry.**

Now is the best time to start your hatches if you want to make a big profit in poultry this year. It's the early hatched chick that tops the market every time. It's the chick that makes the plump fry or broiler along in the early part of the summer—or that makes the laying pullet in the fall and that keeps on laying right thru the winter. Never did poultry raisers have a better opportunity than right now. Prices for poultry meat and eggs continue high. Everybody is busy. Times are good. People have money to buy what you have to sell. With these excellent conditions ahead of us it is surprising that more people are not taking up poultry raising than they do. The farmer is in a position to raise quite a number of fowls and maintain them at practically no expense to himself whatever. They feed on the waste land of the farm, and the returns will run anywhere from 100 per cent to 300 per cent clear profit. Poultry brings in money quickly once you get started. A case came to our attention the other day which shows the excellent profits that one can make even under unusual circumstances. This was a Mrs. Maud Rice at Oklahoma City who did not even have an incubator. But she was determined to make some money in poultry and went into partnership with a neighbor who happened to have an Old Trusty incubator built by the Johnsons in Clay Center, Neb. Mrs. Rice's first efforts rewarded her with \$300 cash, which she received after giving one-third of all her chickens to her partner as his share. Mrs. Rice kept 50 of the earliest hatched chicks for winter layers. From these she sold \$90 worth of eggs. Then there is a Mrs. S. A. Hefner of Chickasha, Okla., who is another one of the 650,000 owners of Old Trustys. She cleaned up exactly \$149.26 in only seven months. But you may say these are unusual records. They are not unusual when you consider if you get the right incubator. It's no trick to make good big profit making hatches with an incubator that's built right. The right kind of construction means getting the right percentage of good, strong, healthy chicks; chicks that live and grow into sturdy profit makers. The Johnsons of Clay Center make such a machine. Their Old Trusty incubator is used now by more than 650,000 satisfied owners. The reason is their incubator was invented by a practical engineer and poultry raiser. It is built for making good big average hatches in even the coldest weather. And it is this construction that accounts for the success of its owners in making profits. In short, the Johnsons are the people you want to get in touch with if you want to make money with chickens. They can make shipment of an Old Trusty to you by freight or express—the quickest and cheapest way. Send for their catalog or their book of poultry "Know-how" as they call it. The book is sent free—they are glad to hear from you whether you send an order later or not. Write them today. Address M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Neb., and please say that you saw the catalog offer in this paper.—Advertisement.

There can be only one kind of morality—that which is good in public as well as in private; a morality which is as binding upon nations as upon individuals.

A barn or a house built without a plan is expensive to begin with, unsatisfactory in the using, and outlasts one's patience and satisfaction.

**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. 1900; black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write M. E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANS.

**Bernard's Draft Stallions**

The largest dealer in draft stallions in the West. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Same old prices. Percheron mares and fillies to trade for young stallions. Barns in town.  
M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.



**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS**

29 black ton and 2200 pound 4 and 5 year olds, 44 black coming 3's, 41 black coming 2's. 29 registered mares for sale. 19 Belgian stallions. Just above Kansas City. 47 trains daily.  
**FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, CHARITON, IOWA**

**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

**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**

75 Head From Which To Select

Stallions from yearlings to 5-year-olds. The kind that mature into 1300 to 1700 pound stallions. They will be priced so that one year's stand will pay for a stallion. Also mares and fillies at very reasonable prices. Write or call on

**J. C. Bergner & Sons, Pratt, Kansas**

**Percheron Stallions at Bargain Prices**

We have 10 three and four-year-old stallions, which we will sell very cheap in order to close out this season. Also 40 head coming two's. Don't write, come and see them. These stallions will suit when you get the price. They are good big ones and the right kind.  
**Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kans.**

**The Great Champion Of Champions**



**Auction Sale, Tues., April 11**

Ten weanlings, ten yearlings, ten 2-year-olds, ten 5-year-olds by Astral King and 15 brood mares safe in foal to this great champion. Included are some ready to use saddle horses that have won and that can win in any show ring; also many show ring prospects among the youngsters. Come night before as the sale will begin early the morning of the 11th. Write today for illustrated catalog, showing pictures of Astral King and many of the offering. Please mention this paper when writing. Address

**Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.**





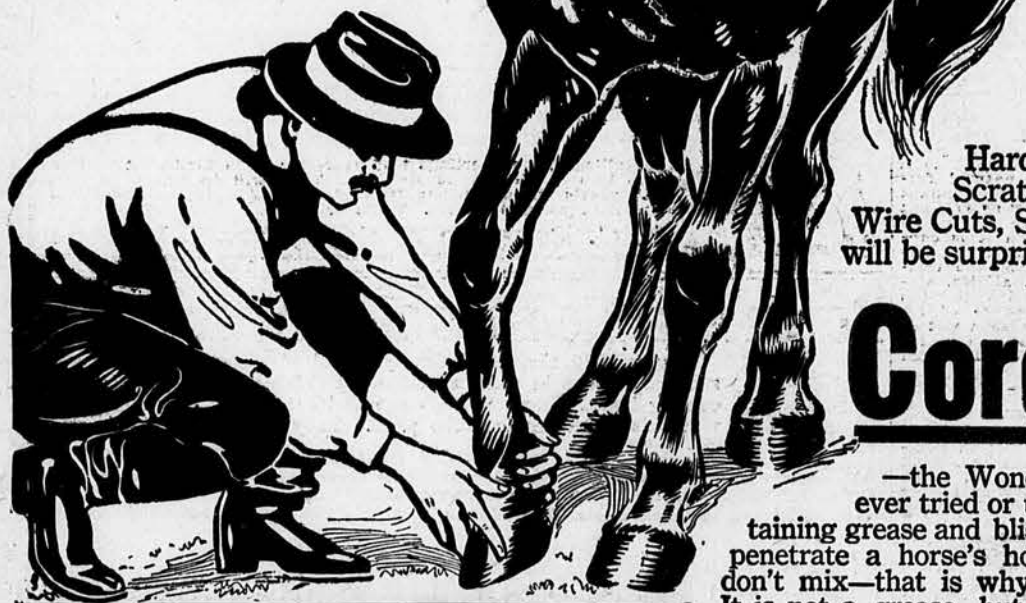
C.G. Phillips  
The  
Wool Fat  
Man

# Try CORONA WOOL FAT 20 Days FREE



I want every Farmer and Stockman to try **Corona Wool Fat** 20 Days at my Risk. I don't ask you to send me a cent of money in advance. Just fill out the coupon below and mail to me today. I'll send you the big can of Corona Wool Fat by **Parcels Post—Prepaid.**

C. G. PHILLIPS, Mgr.



If you own a horse or a cow mail me the coupon below, or even a post card with your name and address, and I will send you a big can of **Corona Wool Fat** on **20 days' trial**, with full directions how to use it. I want you to try it for 20 days after you get it. Then if satisfied with results send me 50c. If not satisfied or if it does not do what I claim, you don't have to pay me one penny for it.

## It Heals and Cures

Hard and Contracted Feet, Split Hoofs, Corns, Scratches, Grease Heel, Thrush, Quarter Crack, Barb Wire Cuts, Sore Teats of Cows, Ulcers, Old Sores, etc. You will be surprised at the results.

## Corona Wool Fat

—the Wonderful Healing Compound—is unlike anything you ever tried or used. Don't confuse it with salves or ointments containing grease and blister compounds. It is the only remedy that will penetrate a horse's hoof which is 60% to 70% water. Grease and water don't mix—that is why **Corona Wool Fat** succeeds where all others fail. It is not a grease, but the fatty secretions extracted from the skin and wool of the sheep. It is readily absorbed, penetrates to the inflamed inner tissues, **heals and cures**, does not burn or blister, leaves no scars, causes no pain, and will never get rancid or decompose.

**Used by 1,000,000 Satisfied Stockmen, Farmers and Horse Owners**

**Used by 1,000,000 Satisfied Stockmen, Farmers and Horse Owners**

It heals without leaving a scar and will grow an entirely new hoof. Morris & Co., the great Chicago packers write: "We have been using **Corona Wool Fat** on our heavy draft horses working on city pavements for four years. We are highly pleased with its results and would not be without it."

## Send No Money—Just the Coupon Today

I take all the risk. If you have not tried **Corona Wool Fat** before, I will furnish you with a big can to try on any case you have. If it does what I claim you would not hesitate to pay me a five dollar bill for it. If it does not, it won't cost you one cent. I leave it all to you. Send coupon today and I'll send the trial can of **Corona Wool Fat** by return mail—postpaid—as offered.

C. G. PHILLIPS, Mgr.

**THE CORONA MFG. CO.**

41 Corona Block

KENTON, OHIO



Heals Quarter Crack

Before and After Using

### Read the Proof

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio. Gentlemen—I received the can of Corona Wool Fat and tried it on a Barb Wire Cut. Your Corona Wool Fat is the right thing for wire cuts, and every Stock Man should have a big box of it on hand at all times. Yours truly, W. S. Dennis, Robinson, Kan.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio. Dear Sirs—I have tested Corona Wool Fat thoroughly and find it to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is the best thing I have ever tried. Yours truly, Warren, E. Stover, R. F. D. No. 2, Spring Mills, Pa.



Cures Scratches



Heals Wire Cuts Without Leaving a Scar



Cures Galled and Sore Shoulder



Cures Collar Bells



Corona Cures Sore Teats of Cows



Before and After—Case of Grease Heel

**20 Days Free Trial Coupon**  
Gentlemen—Please send me the trial can of your Corona Wool Fat. It is understood that I am to use this for 20 days in accordance with directions, and if I am satisfied with the results I will owe you nothing.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
County.....  
State.....  
None Asked for which You Intend to Use CORONA.