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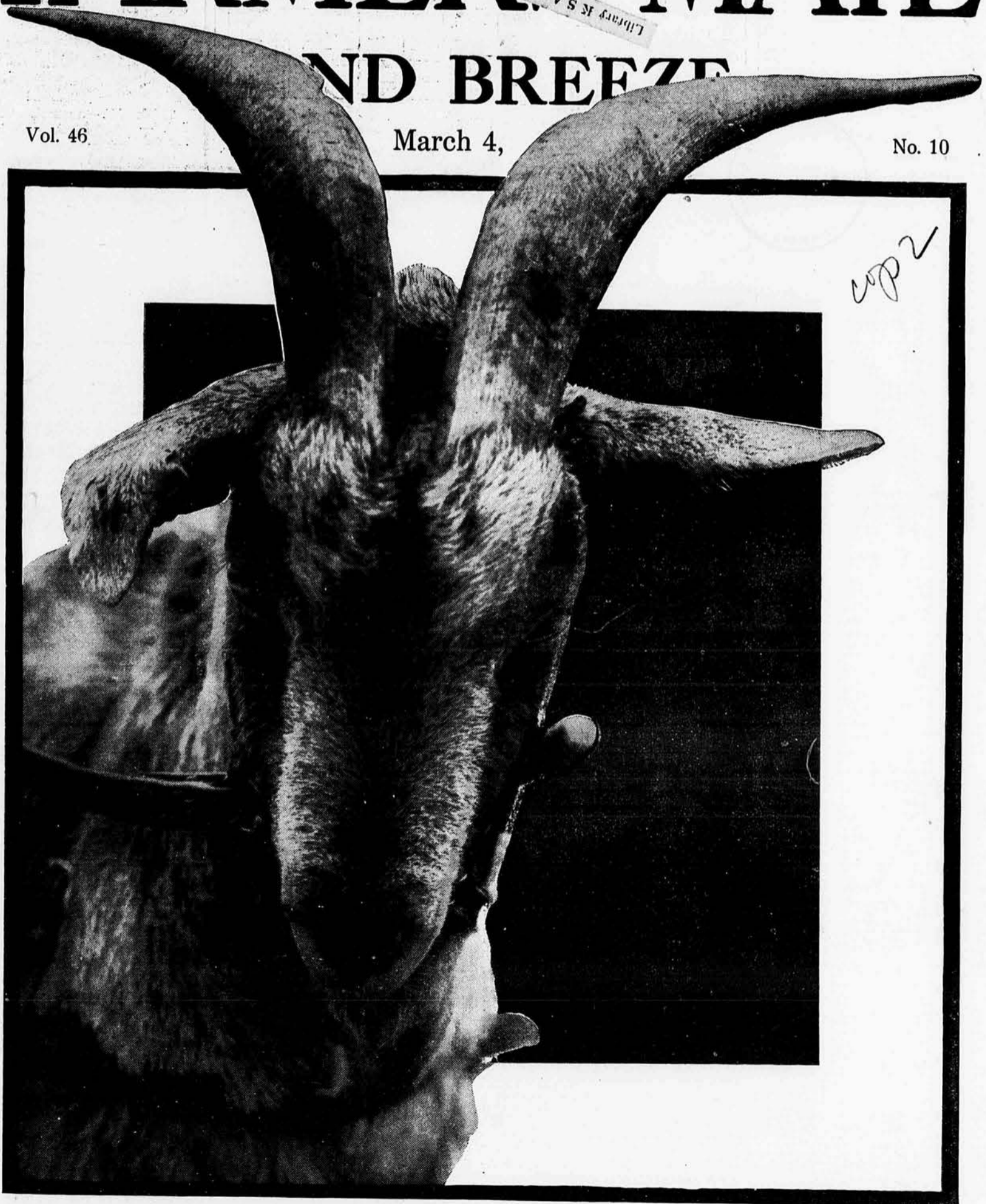
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Good Farming for Lyon

Rapid Progress is Being Made in the Country Near Emporia

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

EXCELLENT progress is being obtained in establishing a better type of agriculture in Lyon county. There is a growth in the interest of crop rotation, a considerable increase in the acreage of legumes, and a material development with livestock, especially dairying. Remarkable advancement has been made in horse breeding; a company of 12 farmers near Emporia owns Isola, a Percheron stallion that took the grand championship last fall at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Great progress has been made in co-operation, of which the co-operative marketing of eggs has been the feature. A great deal of this encouraging agricultural progress has been due to the excellent work of the Lyon County Farm bureau, of which H. L. Popenoe of Emporia is the agent.

The membership of this bureau has been increased rapidly since Mr. Popenoe started his work in the county about two years ago; it now has an enrollment of 263 farmers. The county commissioners recently appropriated \$1,200 for the work, which is more than the minimum required by law. The alfalfa acreage has been increased to about 26,000 acres, and there are several thousand acres of clover. This includes about 2,000 acres of Sweet clover, one farmer having a 160-acre field of this crop. To aid in growing the legumes a considerable use has been made of ground limestone, in the eastern part of the county. This has been shipped in, but one community is expecting to buy a portable pulver, to crush the limestone ledges on the farms where this material is needed. There has been an encouraging development with silage, there now being about 275 silos in the county, which will be greatly increased this year.

One of the main aims of Mr. Popenoe in his work in Lyon county has been to encourage the more general use of the fundamentally sound methods of farming worked out by the leading farmers there. The principal ideal for a farming system in Lyon county is one based on livestock and a good crop rotation. Of course there is some development with special lines of farming; for example R. V. Dyer of Admire has a 110-acre apple orchard which has produced most excellent results. He uses the box pack, has a cider plant to take care of the

windfalls, and a motor truck to haul the fruit to market. There are other good orchards in the county also. The principal part of the county, however, is used for general farming, and on this land the men who are handling livestock properly are making the most money.

Considerable progress has been made in the co-operative crops work on different farms in the county. This work has shown definitely the many important facts in regard to the adaptations of the different varieties to the soils of the county. Especially has it shown that the sorghums have a big place there, largely on the poorer upland soils. Kansas Orange sorghum has done especially well as a silage crop, and it is being used quite generally for this purpose. The acreage of kafir has been increasing also. Several varieties of corn are being grown, of which the leading ones are the Kansas Sunflower and Commercial White, the Pride of Saline for the uplands.

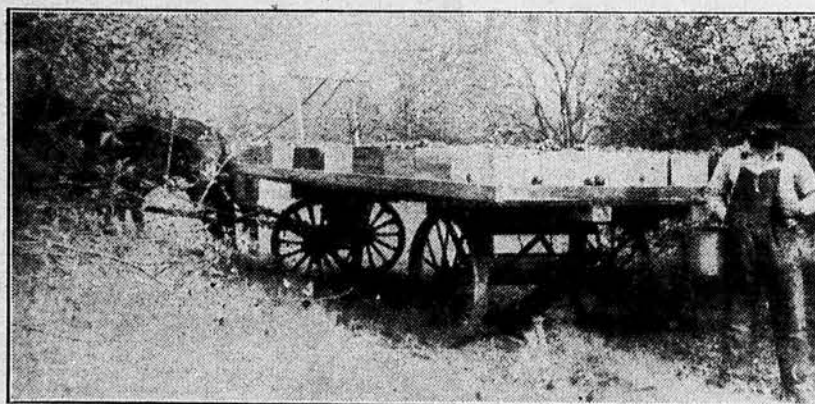
In using these crops in feeding, it has

can be formed to aid in this. Most of the dairy farmers are watching the progress of the other successful testing associations, such as the one in Dickinson county for example, with great interest.

Great efficiency has been obtained in the marketing of eggs. There now are about 100 members in the egg circles in this county, and they are getting a higher price for their eggs than would be possible if they used the old methods. Every member has a letter and number, which is stamped on every egg, so it can be traced back to the farm where it originated if there is any complaint from the buyer. The eggs are gathered on these farms twice a day in very cold and very warm weather, and once a day at other times. The roosters are taken from the flocks before June 1. The eggs are delivered to town at least



Hattie McKinley of Lyon County; She Took First in the State Domestic Art Contest.



Harvesting Apples in the Orchard Owned by R. V. Ryer, North of Emporia— This Fruit is Boxed, and Sold to a Quality Trade.

been shown that excellent profits are being made by the dairy farmers. There has been a rapid growth in the interest in dairying since Mr. Popenoe has been in the county, which has been a movement which he has made every effort to encourage. On most of the leading farms a considerable effort has been made in grading up the herds, and it is believed that in time a cow testing association

twice a week, where they are sorted and packed at the office of the association.

This office is in Emporia, and it is in charge of Mrs. Spencer Griffith. About 1/2 cent a dozen above the market price is paid for the eggs at the time they are delivered, and then after the returns are received a further dividend is paid, which will amount to 1/2 or 1 cent a dozen. The eggs are shipped mostly to a special trade in Kansas City. Some effort was made with parcel post marketing direct to the homes in that city, but it was not especially successful.

What the net result of this system of marketing produces is that the farmers get from 1 1/2 to 2 cents a dozen more than the ordinary market price for their eggs. To get this it is necessary to gather the eggs promptly and to stamp them with the farm number, and to deliver them twice a week. The plan of course is much more profitable than the ordinary marketing systems. It is quite likely that still larger profits will be obtained in the future from this co-operative egg marketing, after the association has had time for a greater growth.

The Lyon County Percheron Breeders' association also is a remarkable organization, which has done a great deal to raise the standard of the horses of

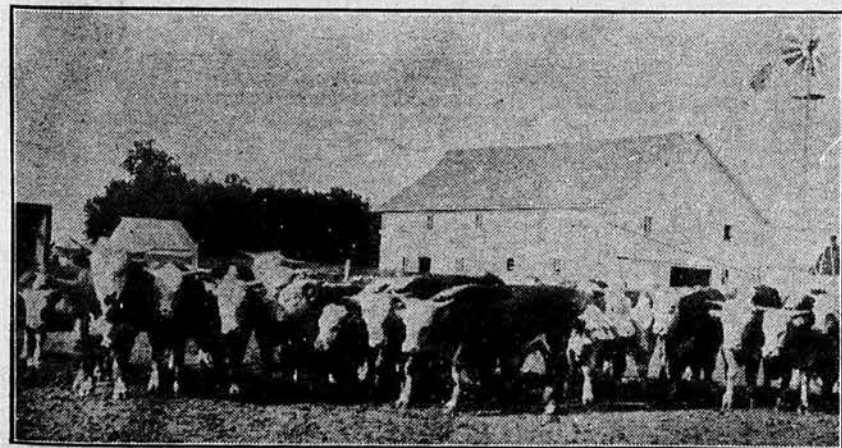
that section. Joe Armstrong of Emporia is president. Isola, the stallion, is taken from farm to farm of the members of the association during the breeding season. Mares not belonging to members of the association are bred, the fee being \$20. If the community around Emporia continues the excellent work in horse breeding which it is now doing it will become a leading Percheron center for the state.

While this excellent work has been done by the old farmers of Lyon county, the younger folks also have been making progress. Especially good work has been done by the boys' and girls' clubs; there were 185 members enrolled in these last year. Contests with prizes for rewards will be held this year with corn, poultry, gardening, canning and sewing. Special effort also will be made with the pig clubs, which will be divided into contests with sows and litters and with single pigs.

These contests have done a great deal among the young people of Lyon county to increase the interest in country life. When their interest is aroused in some form of more efficient production, as it has been in this work, they are led to see the opportunities of rural life in a way they never appreciated before. This is well realized by the members of the county bureau and Mr. Popenoe, and even more effort will be made along this line in the future.

The work of the county bureau includes many lines. The agricultural short course and rural life conference, which was held at Emporia the third week in February in co-operation with the Kansas State Normal and the Kansas State Agricultural college, is a good example. In this five days' short course an effort was made to bring out the fundamentals of a better agriculture as applied to the conditions in that county.

A big ideal of a better agriculture is being firmly established among the farmers of Lyon county. They have had an opportunity to see its advantages in the progress that has been made so far. This progress includes many things, of which the more important are to increase production with all lines, and to get quality, which will make a higher price possible. Then by co-operative marketing and work the higher prices can be obtained, which are not possible by individual dealing. Far and away more important than any of this, however, is the establishing of a more satisfactory rural life, a life that will contain the maximum of real contentment. The farmers of Lyon county are leading among the good counties of the state in founding a satisfactory agriculture. The farm bureau has won.



Herefords on the Farm of Thomas Evans of Hartford; Livestock Farming is Making Rapid Progress in Lyon County.

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

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Spring

This is supposed to be spring, the beautiful spring. So far as March is concerned the latter part of that is, generally speaking, a lie.

Again speaking generally, for in my life I have seen one or two exceptions, March is the orneriest month of the entire twelve. Lured by the seductive name "spring," the householder concludes that he will not need to buy any more coal and, deceived by a few warm days, he puts on his lighter underwear and goes down town without an overcoat. In the morning the sun is shining, and the fool robins are starting to build their nests and raise their families.

By noon the weather is so warm that the man asks what is the physical condition of his last summer's straw hat and proceeds gaily to the office clad in his lightweight suit. Before night the wind whips to the north and the mercury drops 25 degrees in 30 minutes and both the man's ears are frosted before he can get to the shelter of his own domicile. The weather man announces that the indications are for fair and warmer; the next day you have to get your winter overcoat out of soak and buy another load of coal.

In March when the wind isn't blowing from one direction it is blowing from another, and it is no uncommon thing for it to blow from all points of the compass—at the same time—within 24 hours, and be well started on the second round before the opening of the new day.

In the spring, gentle spring of March the pedestrian has either to pull his hat down until his ears stand out from his head at right angles or, forgetting his dignity and his religion, he must chase it down the street while he clogs his system with unuttered profanity.

The March wind is sly, devilish; a mocking fiend. It will snatch the hat from your head, roll it along the street, carefully selecting any mud puddles on the way and then let your tile settle down and wait for you to come along. Just as you are ready to grab it the wind, with a howl of demoniacal laughter, will catch the hat and send it on down the street at the rate of 30 miles an hour. You begin to perspire and puff. You have neglected gymnastic exercise, and sprinting is not in your line. You have, perhaps, accumulated an excess of bay window and also of adipose tissue. You are aware that you are not a graceful figure as you do the marathon act and, to make the matter worse, you get no sympathy from the interested but unfeeling crowd of onlookers.

Nothing pleases a crowd more than to see a fat man chase his hat on a March day unless it is to see two or more fat men chasing their hats at the same time. Instead of helping to stop your hat the chances are that the crowd will greet your progress with loud, rude laughter and cries of "Go to it baldy, if you don't fall down or lose your wind you may catch it yet." They will even offer to take a sporting chance, say 1 to 3 that you will not fall before you go a half a block. Finally you get close to the hat again. It seems to be resting as quietly as if it was nailed down, but you know from sad experience that it isn't. You think that you will be foxy and slip up on the hat quietly when the wind isn't noticing. Just as you stoop down to seize it the wind does two things to you. It playfully blows your coattails over your head and at the same time picks the hat from under your fingers and sends it rolling on down the street as fast as a blooded Hambletonian could trot.

It is very embarrassing for your coattails to blow over your head. It is also embarrassing to go chasing bareheaded and baldheaded down the middle of the street while the crowd greets your progress with hoots and howls.

By this time you are sweating at every pore. Your morals, so far as your language and thoughts are concerned, deteriorate with great rapidity. The recording angel is kept busy rubbing out what credit marks you had been accumulating through several months of exemplary behavior and even temper. You had flattered yourself by believing that you were a person of really angelic temperament but at the end of the second block you know that you have hell in your neck, and what is more, you don't care. You wish you had more so that you could properly express your real feelings.

At this point a careless automobile driver runs over your hat and musses it up in a way that is shameful. You begin to feel that the laws against

murder are an unjust infringement on your inalienable rights.

And still the hat rolls on. Intent on the pursuit you come near being run down by a street car and to add to your wrath and general discomfort you overhear some one say, "Why doesn't the fat old fool hire a boy for a nickel to chase his hat for him?"

In a calmer moment you would know that this really was good advice, but now you are hot and determined. You feel that you would not permit a boy to chase the hat for nothing.

And still the hat rolls on. At the end of six blocks it gets caught on a branch which the same infernal March wind has torn from a tree and dropped into the street. You get your hat but it is so mussed up and generally disreputable in appearance that you are ashamed to put it on. You can't walk up the street carrying a mashed and soiled hat so you dodge into the corner grocery to clean it up a bit and press it into shape. When you get a chance to examine it you discover that the automobile tore the top of the derby from the rim and cut two rents in the crown, and that the hat you have chased for six blocks will never be fit to wear again.

And you again remark, "Drat March and the March wind and also double drat the fool who wrote "Spring, the beautiful spring."

And Victor, Also

Our redheaded excongressman, Victor Murdock, has returned from a visit to Europe. He reports some news which is important if true. First, he says that we have no friends in Europe. One side hates us because it thinks we have done too much for the other side, and the other side hates us because we have not done enough.

I am of the opinion that this report is very much exaggerated; but even if it is true at present it is not particularly strange or alarming. The public mind in Europe right now is abnormal. Temporary insanity is prevalent among the nations. The people of these nations cannot think straight under present conditions, but with the coming of peace they will become gradually sane again.

With the return of sanity the feeling of enmity, if such a feeling exists, will die out and most of the nations will realize that it was the intent of this government to deal as fairly with both sides in the tremendous, world-rocking conflict as was possible under the circumstances.

But the statement concerning the feeling in Europe toward us was not the most important news Victor brought home. He seems to be firmly convinced that as soon as this war is over some one of the contending powers will proceed immediately to attack the United States, altho in the course of the same interview he declares that both sides at the close of the present war will be financially exhausted; in other words about bankrupt. In this state of financial and almost physical exhaustion Victor would have us believe that some one of these nations will immediately begin hunting for trouble with us, and without any reasonable pretext will send over an army of invasion.

Evidently our redheaded statesman has been infected with the germ of insanity while in Europe. Irwin Cobb, who has visited Europe twice since the war began and at one time came near being shot by the Germans as a suspected character if not an outright spy, frankly acknowledges that he became more or less "nutty" himself while in the war zone. He says this abnormal condition of mind prevails among the people of all the warring nations, and that it is almost impossible to get into that atmosphere without becoming infected. I think this is the trouble with Victor Murdock. If he had stayed in Europe another month the squirrels would have been after him. Nothing is more preposterous than this talk about an invasion. This country never was in such little danger of foreign invasion as it is right now, and as it will be in when this war is over. It is common to say that the ocean is no longer the barrier to invasion which it used to be. The fact is that it is a greater barrier than it ever was for the reason that modern warfare calls for the transporting of guns and munitions that are of vastly greater weight even in proportion to the size of the ships than the guns of a hundred years ago or 50 years ago or even 25 years ago.

I have no doubt that during the last two weeks the Germans have shot away nearly as great an

aggregate weight of ammunition as was shot away by both the North and South during any one year of the Civil War. It was comparatively easier during the Revolution to bring an army with such equipment as then existed across the Atlantic and land it on our shores than it would be to do it now. All that was necessary then was to put the men armed with light guns on sailing ships which could sail in shallow water, and therefore get near the land at almost any place. The men could take their own guns and even their cannon on row boats and land them, and they were ready for action.

That cannot be done now. Vast transports capable of carrying monster guns and vast weight of ammunition must be provided. These transports cannot get near the land except in deep water harbors. The cumbersome guns and munitions cannot be put on small boats and landed anywhere along the shore. Every transport must be convoyed by warships. Nothing is more helpless than an unguarded transport.

The campaign in the Dardanelles demonstrated the superiority of land batteries over the best of warships so that the landing of the transports even when convoyed by warships would be practically impossible.

Such things as electrically connected mines were unknown 50 years ago, and the difficulties from that source were still in the future. In every way, speaking comparatively, the difficulties of transporting and landing a hostile force are greater now than they ever were.

Victor has mixed with the war-mad people of Europe and trailed around after the war-mad Roosevelt in this country until he has become more or less foolish.

X Is There No Hope?

The other day on the floor of congress a member of the house from Illinois, delivered himself of a speech in favor of vast military preparedness, in the course of which he said:

We stand face to face with abnormal conditions. A spirit of war and carnage and death possesses the world. Those of us who dreamed of world peace and the disarmament of nations during the calm that preceded the storm were rudely awakened a year and a half ago to a realization that war is appointed, and constitutes a part of the economy of nature, designed and intended. Human nature is so constituted, individually and collectively, that war is inevitable. The reason why is not a pertinent inquiry; it is enough for us to know that it is true, and knowing this, it is our duty to ourselves and to posterity to prepare our country against attack, that we may hand down to future generations unimpaired the institutions established by our fathers which we in our day and time enjoy in all their integrity.

If that is true then the world is in a hopeless condition indeed. If the congressman is correct then war will not only continue but become more and more destructive and inhuman as deadly inventions increase until the human race will destroy itself and the world will become an uninhabited wilderness.

The present war has developed means of slaughter unparalleled in the history of the human race, and within the next few years in all probability, means of destruction will be devised which will make even the great guns of the present seem almost harmless in comparison. The possibilities of electricity are only beginning to be understood by scientists. Already inventions are hinted at which, when perfected, will cause the destruction of all human life within a radius of 50 miles or more.

Airships, generally, have destroyed the lives only of women and children and noncombatants in the present war but the airship as a war vessel is only in its infancy. Within ten years airships carrying many tons of deadly explosives and able to fly with almost incredible speed will be built. They will be so protected that they will be almost invulnerable to any shells fired from the ground, and as they will fly usually at night they will be hit only by chance at best. These great airships will be able to destroy cities and make battleships of little value either for offense or defense.

During the present war the loss of life has reached well up into the millions; with the improved methods of destruction tens of millions would be destroyed within a month.

If, then, war is inevitable and constitutes a part of the economy of nature, nature intends the destruction of the human race. Civilization is a ghastly failure and the teachings of Christ are a mockery. If this congressman is correct Christian churches

should be destroyed or utilized for some other purpose. If he is right the law of the jungle is right and the brutal cave man should be honored as the proper type after which humanity should pattern. But the congressman is wrong. His statement refutes itself by its own absurdity. It is as cruel a lie as ever was uttered. The wonder is that any man who honestly promulgates such a fallacy should have been elevated to a seat in congress.

The Government's Duty

For the last three or four years a great deal of lurid language has been omitted by supposed statesmen and others concerning the duty of the government to protect the rights of its citizens in foreign countries. Most of the indignation displayed by these orators has been roused by the outrages said to have been practiced upon American citizens in Mexico. It is a "burning shame" and to the "everlasting disgrace" of our government, say these fervid declaimers, that the rights of citizens of the United States have not been properly safeguarded in Mexico.

This kind of talk culminated the other day in a demand for information from the State Department as to the number of citizens murdered in Mexico since the war began, six years ago, in that country. The report has been received. The State Department reports that within the last three years, so far as the department has information, 76 citizens of this country have been murdered in Mexico, and that during the previous three years 46 citizens of the United States were murdered.

Now no right thinking person is lacking in the deepest regret that these citizens of this country lost their lives. Furthermore almost everyone will admit that it is the duty of a government to protect its citizens so far as is possible, no matter where they may be. If, as a matter of fact, this government has not given its citizens in foreign countries as much protection as was possible, consistent with the general welfare, then the government has failed to do its duty. But is not the government under as great obligation to protect the rights of its citizens at home as in foreign countries? It would seem, indeed, that it is under rather more obligations to protect the citizen at home than abroad.

During three years, according to the report provided by the State Department, 76 citizens of this country ventured into the war zone of Mexico where there really is no responsible government. They were murdered.

During the first ten months and 15 days of 1915 78 citizens of the United States, or at any rate most of them were citizens of the United States, were lynched. They were charged with various offenses, of which they may or may not have been guilty, but whether guilty or innocent they were entitled, under our law, to a fair trial before an unprejudiced jury. In more than half the cases the crimes charged, even if the persons lynched were guilty, were not punishable by death under the law. It seems, then, that two more men have been lynched in the United States in a little more than ten months than were killed in three years in Mexico. All of these except one were lynched in the Southern states.

However, there has been no indication so far as I have seen of any of these indignant gentlemen rending their undergarments and frothing at the mouth because these 78 citizens have been denied the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. The 78 were murdered by mobs, but no effort will be made to punish the murderers. Not a political orator will lift his voice in the United States Senate or in the House of Representatives to demand that some action be taken to punish the mobs that committed these murders.

Solomon said that the eyes of the fool are in the ends of the earth. Our statesmen seem to be able to see wrongs inflicted on United States citizens abroad but either they do not see or they are too cowardly to mention the wrongs done to American citizens at home. Their eyes, like the eyes of the fool are in the ends of the earth.

Fearful Slaughter

This is written while there is waging near the French town of Verdun, perhaps the most desperate and bloody battle of the present war. The Germans are hurling a rain of shells on the French trenches greater and more destructive perhaps than ever was seen before in the history of the world. The terrific bombardment is being followed by infantry charges on a scale never before witnessed in warfare. The first line of French trenches has been destroyed and the French line driven back, perhaps three or four miles. The German advance, however, is being made at terrific cost of lives and ammunition and it may fail finally as did the great French attempt of last September to break thru the German line. The French declare that the assault already has cost the Germans 150,000 men. This probably is an over-estimate, but it is certain that the slaughter has been terrific.

It is said that this drive has been ordered by the German emperor himself. He is present at the battlefield of Verdun. It seems that whenever the emperor comes to the front in person he orders an advance to be attempted no matter at what cost of life. If reports are to be believed nothing has been omitted on the part of the German military staff to make this drive a success if it is possible to make it a success. A vast army of veterans has been selected. The great railroad system of Germany has

been enlarged in order to rush men, munitions and provisions to the front. Without doubt the army attacking the trenches and fortifications of Verdun is the best equipped army the world has ever seen, and is made up of as determined fighters as ever went into a battle.

Frontal attacks on strongly fortified places rarely are successful unless made with overwhelming numbers. In the present case there cannot be a very great disparity in numbers between the Germans and the French defending themselves behind well nigh impregnable fortifications. It is not now, as it was when the German guns battered down the fortifications of the Belgian cities. The French have learned since then, and have anticipated the bringing up of the heaviest guns. No gun is so powerful that a fortification cannot be built that will withstand it.

It is evident that the present drive is to be the supreme effort of Germany to break thru the French defense and if possible renew the advance toward Paris which failed in the fall of 1914. It seems to me that it is likely to have a tremendous effect on the final outcome of the war. If, after the awful sacrifice of men and ammunition, the Germans should fail finally to capture Verdun and break the French lines of defense it is not unlikely that the German people would feel so discouraged that they would be willing to consider terms of peace much more favorable to the allies than they are now willing to consider. On the other hand if they do succeed in breaking thru the French line, while it will give them renewed courage it is not likely that the allies will be any more ready to consider terms of peace favorable to the central powers than they are now. So, in any event, it is likely that the present awful slaughter will be a useless sacrifice.

In this connection the question is being asked frequently: What are the British troops doing? Why is it that they do not come to the aid of the French? Of course one so far as this from the actual fighting line has little idea of what really is going on there. It may be that the British troops are doing as well as could reasonably be expected, but they are not getting much credit from the spectators.

Senator Gore's Resolution

In the light of his recent explanation it is difficult to understand just what Senator Gore of Oklahoma meant by his resolution introduced in the United States Senate last week. The general public had been led to suppose from the hubbub that was made about it that the resolution was intended absolutely to prevent citizens of the United States from taking passage in vessels belonging to any one of the belligerent nations if such vessels carried any arms. Senator Gore, however, hastens to explain that his resolution didn't mean to do that at all. He says that it does not deny the right of citizens of the United States to take passage on merchant ships carrying arms, but was intended simply to warn them not to do it.

If that is all the resolution meant then it would occur to the average individual that it didn't really mean much of anything. So far as that is concerned every human being of ordinary intelligence must understand when he gets on a British, French, Italian or Russian merchant ship, armed or unarmed, that he is taking considerable risk, and it occurs to me that he ought to have sense enough to keep off such boats unless there is an absolute necessity for his taking passage on them. It does not need any resolution of warning from congress to tell the passenger the risks he is taking.

But if this is all the Gore resolution means then it amounts to nothing so far as settling the difficulty between this country and Germany. If the citizen of the United States has a right to take passage on one of these ships with the consent of this government then it would seem that this government would be required to protect him so far as it is able to do it. Personally, I think that citizens of the United States should not take passage on ships where they not only know they are incurring great danger to themselves but are putting themselves in a position which may involve their government in trouble. It is difficult to see, however, how the President can change his position without conceding everything for which Germany has contended.

Keep Your Heads

This is a most trying time. Men who mean well, who want to do the right thing for themselves, their neighbors and their country, are more troubled than they ever have been before, perhaps, to know just what is the right thing to do. A great many are losing their bearings. Things which seemed right to them heretofore they are now in doubt about.

We have existed for more than a hundred years as a nation, and most of that time with almost no army and very little navy, and we have prospered and kept peace with other nations. People had come to think that this policy of peace and general good will was right as a matter of course, but they have been told so many times and so vehemently during the last two years that such a policy will not do at all; that our only safety lies in vast armies and navies, that many of them are shaken in their beliefs, and almost are willing to own up that they have been mistaken. They do not want to fight with anybody, and cannot see why anybody wants to fight with us, but they have been talked to so

much and they have read so much coming from supposedly wise statesmen that they are almost beginning to think we are in grave danger of attack.

It is a time to keep our heads, and that is especially true of the great middle class which tills the lands, the men who do the ordinary business of the country; just such men for instance as make up the bulk of the Farmers Mail and Breeze family. These men are patriotic citizens. They love our country and its institutions and the opportunities it affords them and their children. They would, if necessary, fight for it but they cannot see why that is necessary; and they are right.

If ever there was any doubt concerning the wickedness and the futility of war this great struggle has settled the doubt. Whether Germany wins or the allies win, the people of Europe must lose unless the war brings different results than any of the rulers intended or expected. Nothing is gained for them if the governments are preserved in the condition they have been. The only chance for gain to them is that the governments they fought for, that is most of the governments, may be changed entirely and a greater degree of liberty and opportunity be obtained for the masses of the people on account of the change. They were called out to fight to save their governments as they were told, but the only valid hope they have is that after the war the governments they have fought to save may be so changed that they will not seem to be the same governments at all.

In the meantime for us to follow in the course they have heretofore followed will be, it seems to me, the supremest folly.

Let Us Help Them

Instead of spending a half billion or a billion dollars a year in preparing to fight these battered and bleeding nations I believe that it would be the part of wisdom if we were to say to all of them, "You have fought and bled your people white. Your lands are despoiled. Your homes are ruined. Let us help you. We will, for the next ten years, if necessary, appropriate 200 million dollars a year to be lent to you without interest to be used under the direction of your most capable citizens in building up the waste places; in restoring your shattered homes; in building asylums for the widows and cripples made by war. We will do this instead of appropriating a half billion dollars a year in making ready for war. We ask no profit from you. All we ask is friendship, and your help in preventing the recurrence of this calamity."

I believe that it would be the best investment we ever made. I believe that we would reap dividends of good will which would outweigh in real value any money dividends to be gathered by money lenders.

I presume this will not be done. In fact I presume it would be regarded as utterly impracticable and visionary by the business men of the country, who can appreciate profits only when they come in the way of money or checks.

The Rights of B

A rents farm land from B which is planted in cane and kafir. B is to receive the roughness left in the field according to written contract. Later B lets A cut the fodder and deliver it on the same terms as applied to grain. A cuts all he thinks worth cutting and tells B he is through with the field. B has witnesses to this statement. There is, however, too much grain left in the field safely to turn cattle on it and B proceeds to cut it. A objects but B cuts the remainder of the heads of grain and takes them home. Can A collect the price of his share of seed? Also if A starts suit against B, does he have to put up bond for costs if demanded by B? READER.

On your statement of the case I am of the opinion that A has no cause of action against B.

B cannot compel A to put up cost bond. A could deposit \$15 to cover probable costs or he might file a poverty affidavit if he has no exempt property and begin the suit without either cash or bond.

Another Rental Difficulty

I am living on a farm of 320 acres which I rented for \$450 cash a year. The owner reserves nothing. There is alfalfa on the farm. The owner is trying to put me off the farm because I pastured the alfalfa. He says the pasturing damaged the alfalfa. I have had it examined by several persons who say that the alfalfa is not damaged, but rather benefited if anything. My contract entitled me to the use of the farm for four years. Has the landlord the right to put me off under such a contract? SUBSCRIBER.

Esbon, Kan.
Under your statement he has not.

Printing Ballots

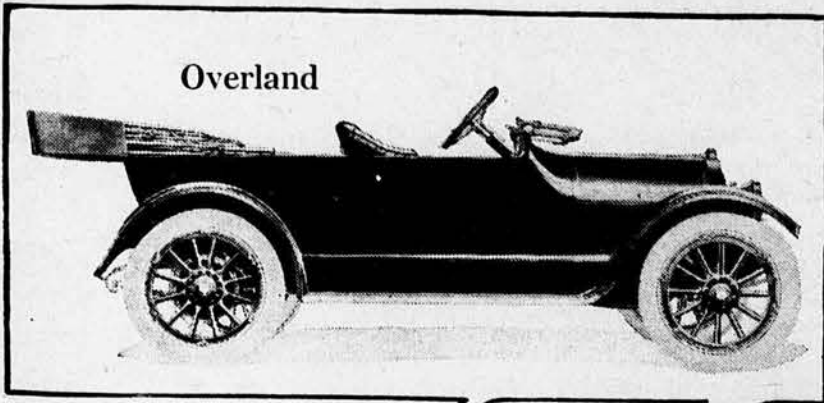
What action or ruling has the supreme court passed on the fixing of the price prescribed by law for printing the primary and general election ballots? Can the printing be let for any amount below what the law specifies? H. M. COE.

Yates Center, Kansas.
The supreme court has not passed on the question. The law seems to be mandatory in regard to the price, but I know that in some cases the printing has been let to the lowest responsible bidder at considerably below the price fixed by statute.

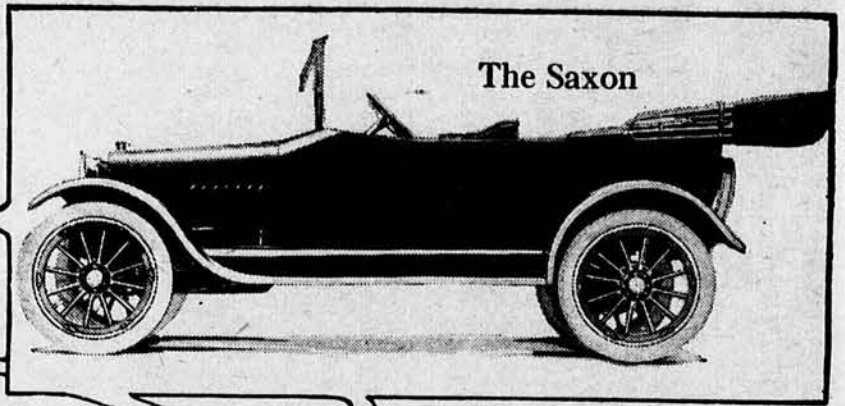
Teacher Can Collect

We hired a teacher for seven months. The fourth month the board of health ordered the school closed on account of small-pox. Can the teacher draw her pay for the time the school was closed? SUBSCRIBER.

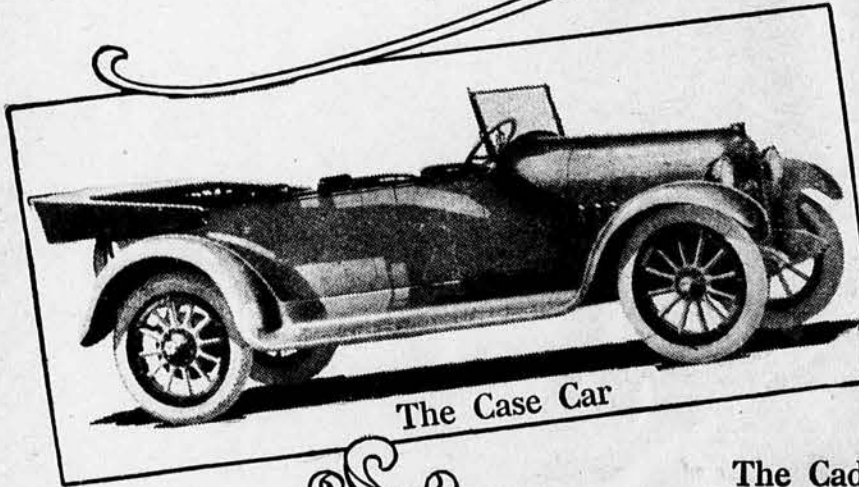
Morganville, Kan.
Yes.



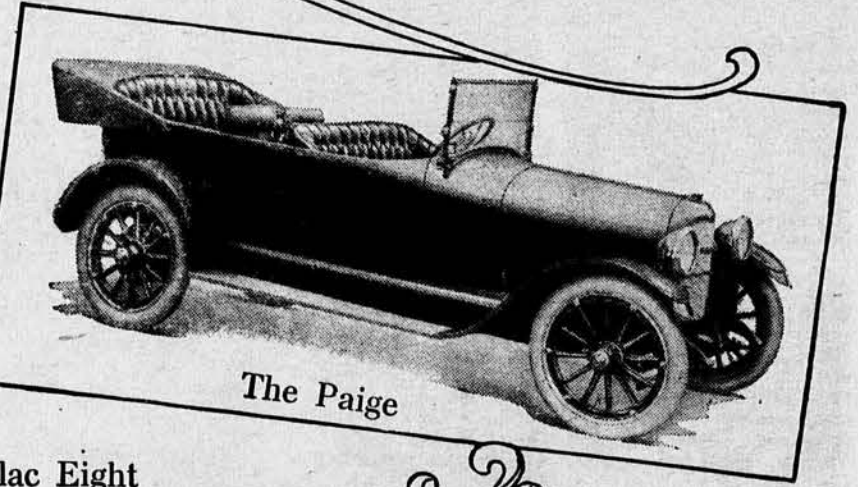
Overland



The Saxon

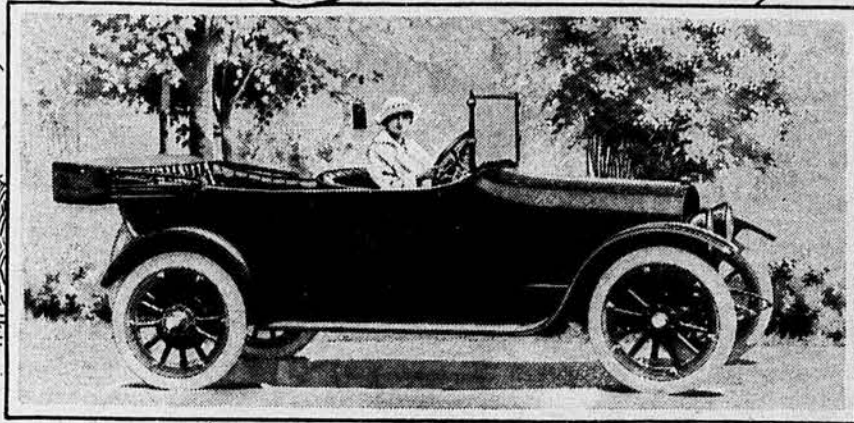
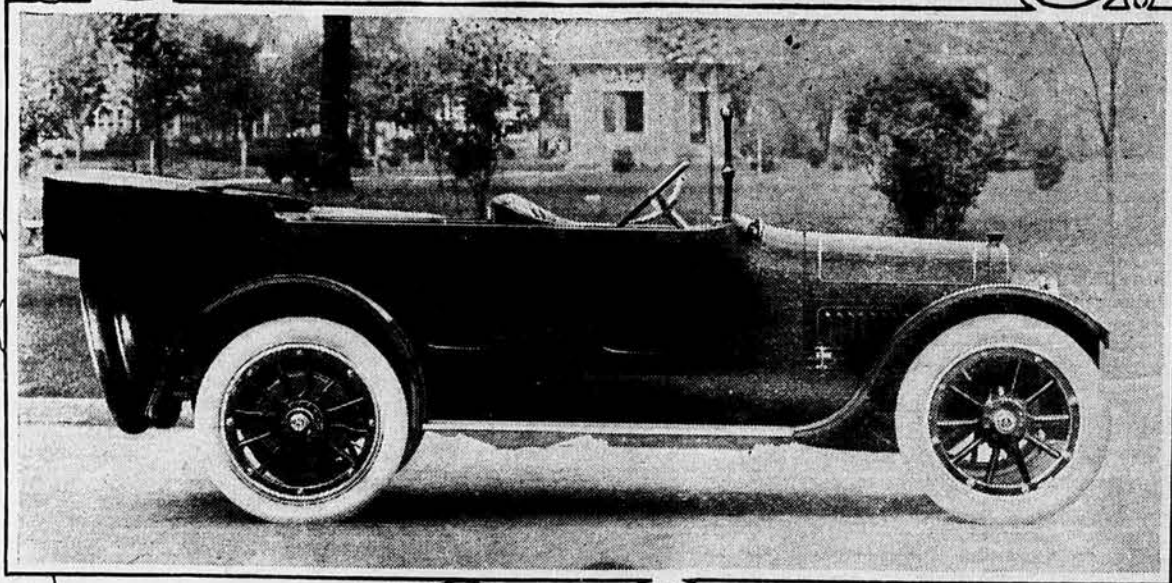


The Case Car

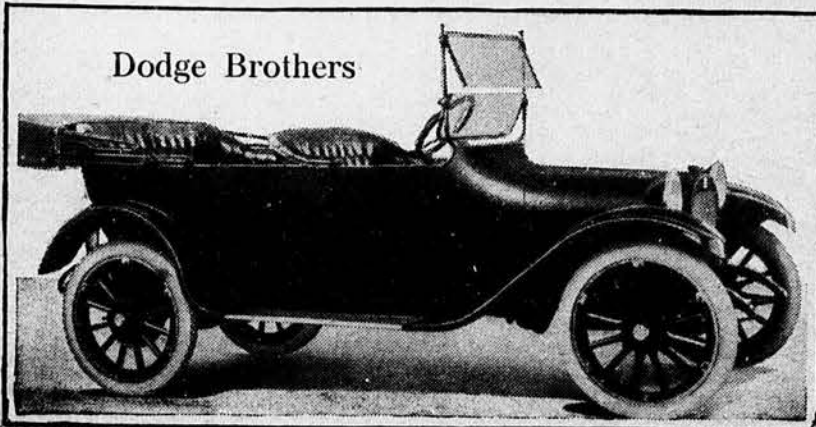


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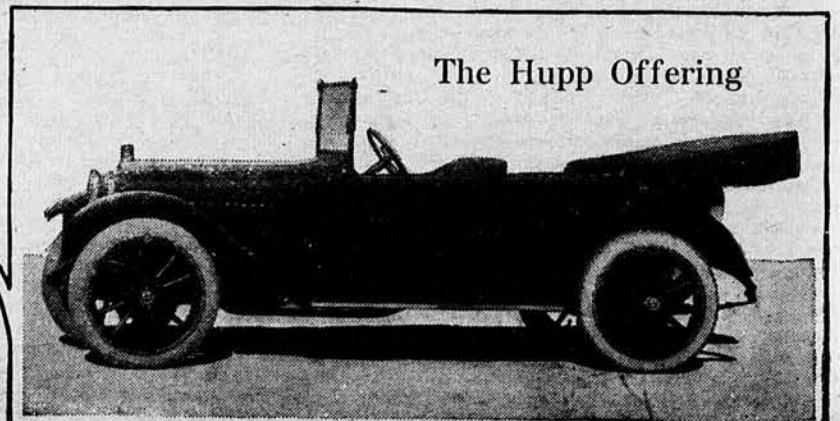
The Cadillac Eight



The Jackson



Dodge Brothers



The Hupp Offering

Saving the Nation by Mail

What the Farmers of Kansas Wrote to Tom McNeal About Preparedness

IN A recent issue appeared two letters in favor of armament, one from Mr. Storm and one by Mr. Horner.

Both are strongly in favor of preparedness. Neither of these gentlemen states what amount should be expended to prepare against invasion by some foreign power. It is good policy to get down to figures to learn just how helpless we are. We are separated by thousands of miles of ocean from the military and naval powers of the world, a fact which gives us more protection than a citizen soldiery could do if we were in Europe. We have expended 250 million dollars on our navy, and have the second largest fleet in the world.

In October 26 million dollars worth of war materials was exported to the belligerent nations, and the output has since been increased. Our resources are greater than the resources of any nation in Europe will be in 50 years. If we can supply the allies with the necessities of war we are able to supply ourselves if we have to do it.

The greatest agitators for preparedness are those who will profit by the manufacture of war goods. The munition manufacturers, the steel trust and the eastern press are crying the loudest for a large increase. These have secured the aid of a prominent citizen in creating war scares. This same man acted as the apostle of peace in the settlement of Russo-Japanese war, but has gone war mad since the war in Europe began.

The army alone will cost more than 500 million dollars the first year and 300 million dollars each succeeding year. The value of the wheat crop of the United States in 1915 was 930 million dollars. The cost of the army alone would amount to more than half the entire value of the wheat crop. The navy program calls for another huge increase and the jingo newspapers call it an absolute necessity. Some persons accept their arguments as facts and believe we are helpless and in danger of annihilation.

Many citizens do not reason and do not realize that we have been preparing a larger navy than any other nation except Great Britain. During the ten years preceding the war in Europe we spent 300 million dollars more than Germany. According to the testimony of General Nelson A. Miles our harbors and seacoasts are sufficiently fortified. In 30 years we have spent 176 million dollars in seacoast defenses. Our munition factories are making 5 million cartridges a day and can make 50,000 artillery shells. It is plain tomfoolery to argue that we are helpless and that some foreign power could overrun us. Mr. Horner says that France prepared because she feared invasion. Yes; they all prepared because they feared one another. The defense precaution led to the bloody conflict.

We are not helpless. We demonstrated our strength a few years ago when we were unfortunate enough to be forced to fight Spain. The battle of Manila bay ought to convince anyone that we are quite able to hold our own.

I am in favor of preparedness, and we are reasonably prepared right now. There is no reason to become alarmed. The common citizen is better off without the preparedness program. He pays the taxes and if need be he will do the fighting, but to squander our taxes on implements of war beyond all reason is an outrage against which every citizen should protest.

If the huge sums that are to be used for defensive preparation were used for needed internal improvements it would go a long way toward the betterment of our roads and rivers. Almost every year the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers do damage to the extent of many millions. If these streams could be forced to follow their channels it would be of more benefit than all the dreadnaughts in existence.

A plan is proposed to form an agreement with the Latin republics south of us, whereby if an attack shall be made on us or on them we will join hands and

fight together for all America. This plan if accepted by all the republics would be a sufficient plan of defense.

E. E. Thompson.

McPherson, Kan.

Let's Think About This

I was looking over the report of the agricultural and livestock products of Kansas for 1915, amounting to \$341,301,430 and \$310,655,643, respectively, and wondered how many farmers and stock raisers it took to produce this sum; how many acres it took to produce these products; and how much the farmers and stock raisers netted from this sum.

I have not seen one farmer who has made a profit in 1915. We had a good wheat crop but it cost us about \$4.25 an acre to put it to the machine, to say nothing about the plowing, the seeding, and the cost of the seed, and we made very little profit.

I can't see why the farmers do not wake up to the need of better roads. They all want good roads but it stops there. I figure that it costs a farmer 15 cents a ton a mile to take his produce to market. The roads should be so that he could do his hauling to market when he could not work in the field but under the present road conditions he can do nothing in bad weather. It is also impossible for him to contract to deliver produce daily if he lives any distance from market. Every township spends from \$5,000 to \$12,000 a year on roads. These roads are improved one year and the next year the work has to be done all over again. Why not fix the roads to stay, if only one or two miles are finished in a year?

H. E. Hansen.

Why Not Protect The Farmer?

It is being demonstrated that I am undone because I am to lose \$200 on the cattle I have lately bought. A neighbor shipped three cars of cattle to market three weeks ago. His returns show that he was short \$600 because the market dropped 25 to 40 cents a hundred pounds after he shipped. The farmer who undertakes to ship his stock to market is told the same thing the Germans are telling Serbia, that is, "Give up or die."

All the shippers we ever knew have gone dead broke. The farmer is not protected in his shipment because when the packer dropped 40 cents on a hundred pounds it was the same drop in all the markets at the same time. The Servians are in a hard place but what about the farmer? No government on earth is concerned in the least about this matter yet all the earth is busy now preparing to spend a billion dollars for preparedness to kill innocent men, while these ghouls rob the very men who supply their bread and meat. This is a free country—for the shark. His machinery is running every day in the year and he is not molested. It is his business to shave the farmer in hundreds of mercantile transactions daily. This habit of fleecing the farmer \$200 on a car of stock without a word of warning is one of the things that adds 20 per cent to the cost of living.

Will some kind-hearted economist please tell me why when the farmer gets his cattle matured and the fat on nicely, he is pushed to one side with an offer of 40 cents on the hundred deducted from that animal? Why place the loss upon the farmer? Should he not share in the sales to the consumer as well as the other fellow?

Anabel, Mo.

George W. Riley.

Disarmament the Best

Three of my brothers came west and spent four years as cow boys. They used to tell how, when they came to Baxter Springs, now called Baxter, the police would take their revolvers and other weapons of war and keep them until they were ready to leave town. Those police were just common sense fellows. If Baxter had employed some uncom-

mon sense fellows like Theodore or Mr. Bellamy of New Ulysses they undoubtedly would have armed the citizens of Baxter and met the cow boys with an extra brace of guns and said "Boys you must have two braces of arms; if you are not doubly armed we will have trouble." But President Wilson says arm not for war, just to be ready for war if necessary. Why don't the Prohibitionists begin erecting distilleries and making whisky, not to make more drunks but just to be ready to make drunks?

Sherman said: "War is hell," but Sherman was wrong. War is worse than hell, for in war babies are starved, drowned, maimed and murdered. War is worse than hell and he that advocates war is meaner than the Devil. I see no difference between standing for war and standing for preparedness. I have not traveled much, but I have attended a few moving picture shows and circuses, and of all the comical clowns I have ever seen none surpassed the preparedness clowns.

I am yours for more food for the body and soul and brain and less food for the cannon.

Coffeyville, Kan.

G. K. Bowman.

The Cost of Preparedness

While few persons would allow the expense of preparedness to be the deciding factor, in view of the fact that thousands doubt the need of such preparation, it might not be a bad idea to note the cost in money, without considering the fact that the nation as well as the individual that carries a gun is likely to get into trouble.

What would it cost the United States to have an army equal to or superior to that of Germany? How many miles of good roads would this money build and maintain?

What would it cost the United States to construct a navy equal to or superior to that of Great Britain? How much irrigation and drainage would this money pay for?

Myron Gilman.

R. I, Leavenworth, Kan.

Mr. Hudson's View

Aren't there two sides to the question of preparedness? As I see it Germany has been preparing for this war for 45 years, but preparing for a definite campaign, not for self protection. In preparing we shall go at it with the idea of defending not conquering. Mr. Wilson's party took issue with yours on imperialism. Had not Germany been checked by the strong fortresses of Liege and Namur Europe perhaps would be a conquered country today. England's being prepared in naval circles did not cause her to start a quarrel.

We can whip Mexico as rapidly as men could be rushed across the country, yet we surely do not seek a quarrel with her. If all nations were as high minded as we as a nation, there would be no need for any army or navy. If all men were as honest as you are, Mr. McNeal, I wouldn't lock my doors or brand my stock. If there were not a lot of folks here who ought not to be here Kansas could do away with jails and prisons. We are prepared against such persons. We can confine them. If we could not do that we would be forced to garrison and guard our property.

Of course we can't put a nation in jail but we can prepare against it. I spent five years in getting a higher education. My father said that he was giving me a chance to get along easier than he did. I am prepared if I wish to use it.

I carry a good deal of insurance on my buildings. I don't like the cost of it, but want to be prepared against loss by fire. We prepare for death, for living, for the winter, for the summer, for almost everything in life and count not the cost. I would much rather save the money or spend it on state improvements such as roads, but we are in strange and mixed company and should carefully

safeguard our national future. If we are safe without an army or navy then disband them. I should like to do it if we might, with safety.

Being prepared doesn't urge an honest man into anything. It doesn't make you burn your house because it is insured. The fact that you are larger than I doesn't urge you to whip me. You are well enough prepared so that you might plan and carry out some huge swindle yet your being mentally prepared doesn't urge you to do it.

We might go slow on this business; wait until the terms of peace are signed. If Germany wins forcing the allies to pay a vast indemnity and destroying the allied fleets then perhaps we could get our army and navy ready by the time she gets her men grown; while if she loses which I hope she will, then our preparedness plans will cease.

Remember you and I may disagree as to what is right or wrong, but we should forget our differences and be one to an outsider. Clay said "Our flag right or wrong." If England were united Germany would be easier licked.

Between ourselves politics may be all right, but our petty differences must be forgotten in foreign affairs.

Remember your party ideas of 1898 and 1916. Be an American not a Republican or Democrat. To this question there is a right side. Let us find it.

Peabody, Kan.

Art Hudson.

In Favor of Embargo

From your comments on my recent letter wherein I advocated a general embargo to end the war in Europe I believe I did not make myself clear. With you, I believe England could not get along without supplies of food, especially, obtained from the United States. If this is true we can force the allies to accept terms of peace and we can also force them to enter into a universal peace pact.

I believe a general embargo would work out this way if both sides did not hail an embargo with great satisfaction.

A general embargo act is passed, as outlined in my former letter, and suppose, for instance, the allies replied that they were willing to accept an honorable peace but could not do so unless the central powers agreed, which probably is the fact.

In that event we probably would not be justified in enforcing an embargo against the allies except as to munitions of war. If the central powers should refuse the peace proposals, under the circumstances suggested, I believe it would lose to them the friendship of all nations. In other words it would concentrate public opinion against them.

With a ring of steel surrounding them, with all supplies shut out and all nations leagued against them I believe the masses of Europe would throw off the military yoke and accept an honorable peace.

I cannot see that the embargo, applied along the lines I have so inadequately indicated, would do an injustice to either side.

If we, as Americans, want our place in the sun we can come nearer obtaining it by working along the lines I have suggested than by supplying munitions of war to any of these belligerents.

If I give a deadly weapon to a man to kill another I believe I am guilty of murder as an accessory before the fact. I am unable to make a distinction between a nation and an individual in a like case.

Louis S. Whitney.

Fairview, Kan.

Why So Brief?

I surely enjoy your publications. I especially admire the stand you take in regard to preparedness.

I think we should insist that the government manufacture its own armor-plate, guns and ammunition.

In that case the war scare would all be over in 24 hours.

Cullison, Kan.

D. M. Harris.

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More Trees For Kansas

There is a Rapidly Growing Interest in Catalpas For This Crop Is Paying Well

THERE is a considerable interest in Kansas in catalpa growing. This is greater than ever, and it has come about because the tree has produced such profitable results. A still further increase in the acreage used for this crop will pay well.

The most important thing in catalpa growing is to get the right variety. The species known as the Hardy catalpa, or catalpa speciosa, is the one to get for wood and pole production. The others are not worth the planting for this purpose. A rich and rather moist soil, containing not too much alkali is best adapted to catalpa growing.

To grow catalpas successfully requires no small amount of skill and careful attention to detail, more so perhaps than the growing of any other tree. When 2 or 3 years old the young trees grown from seed are usually cut off close to the ground. This starts several sprouts from the stump and the best one of these left to make the tree, will be as tall by the end of the season as the original stem would have been. Very often the undesirable sprouts are not cut out until the following winter and either one or two good stems may be left to grow from each stump. The competition for sunlight stimulates height, growth and encourages natural pruning, thus forming a straighter and taller stem with fewer branches. A disease to be watched is heart-rot which gets in through the decaying stubs of larger limbs that have been broken off after the tree attains some size.

Under favorable conditions the first crop of posts may be cut 10 years after planting. By that time each tree should produce one first class post worth 12 to 14 cents, one of second grade worth 8 cents, and two or three stays worth 3 cents each. A considerable amount of firewood is also obtained from tops and small and crooked limbs. By the time of the first cutting the tree has developed a vigorous root system and future crops of posts are grown in from 6 to 8 years.

Catalpas can be planted more extensively on low ground than is generally known. This is being demonstrated in many of the river bottoms of Kansas, especially on the Kansas and the Arkansas Rivers. In speaking of this planting, C. A. Scott, the Kansas State forester, said:

"During the last season I have received numerous inquiries about the advisability of planting catalpas on low land, especially on cleared timber land along creeks and rivers. Such locations are the most desirable that can be found for the catalpa, as it is a tree that naturally grows on deep, rich soil and it is not injured by occasional floodings.

"A grove of 27-year-old catalpa trees on George Newcomb's farm in Washington county, Kansas, is growing on ground not more than 6 or 8 feet above

the water level in the creek that surrounds three sides of the plantation. It is not uncommon for the ground in this grove to be flooded with from 3 to 6 feet of water several times a year. However, as they are along a small creek, the water seldom stands on the ground more than a few hours at the most. The trees in this plantation range from 6 to 16 inches in diameter. The tallest of them are from 45 to 50 feet in height. Many of them will cut poles clear of objectionable limbs from 24 to 32 feet in length with 4 inch tops.

"Only in one instance in Kansas have I found the catalpas making an unsatisfactory growth on this character of land. In this particular instance the trees have been seriously injured by winter killing and I am inclined to believe that they are not the catalpa speciosa.

"Frequently we are asked for information in regard to growing catalpas on wet or soggy land. In my opinion they will not make a satisfactory growth on such land. I have never seen the catalpa growing successfully on poorly drained soil, nor have I any information that it will grow on swampy land. I advise planters to avoid setting the trees in such locations."

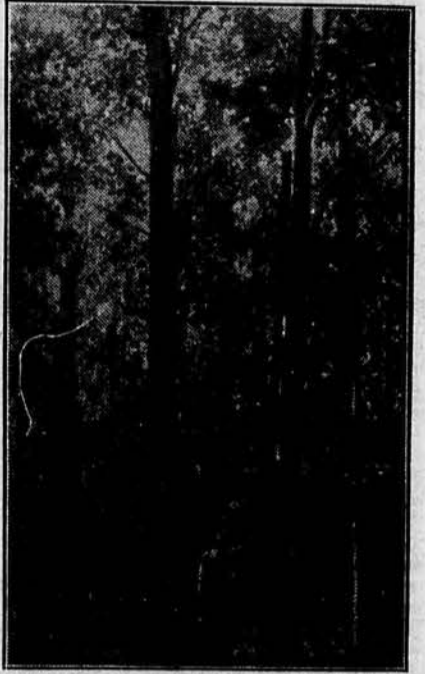
As J. Moncrief of Winfield has well said, success in catalpa growing depends, in a large degree, upon the care the catalpa receives after planting. Cultivation is just as necessary during the first few years as with any other crop. Stir the soil frequently and keep the ground free from weeds. With everything else in their favor, many amateur planters have greatly lessened the chance of good returns by allowing grass and weeds to take possession of the plantation.

Other cultivated crops may be grown profitably between the rows while the trees are small. This insures the ground being kept clean besides bringing in a return while the trees are growing up. Corn, potatoes, and root crops are most frequently grown.

In from three to four years the trees will take care of themselves without further cultivation. At that age the shade will be dense enough to keep down the weeds and grass. Little care will be required from that time on until the timber is ready to harvest.

Rabbits often attack the young trees the first year, but do no serious injury as the trees are cut to the ground the next year. They will do less damage the second year on account of the thickened bark of the new growth. Any trees that are badly injured the second year, should again be cut to the ground. The cleaner you keep your grove, the less trouble you will have with rabbits.

Quoting from Bulletin No. 204 of the Ohio Experiment Station; "Methods must necessarily vary, according to the products and purposes for which the



Kansas Catalpas 27 Years Old.

trees are intended. Lateral branches are necessary in order to obtain diameter growth, and the more leaf surface the tree has the faster it forms the diameter, which is just as essential as height growth. It is the ultimate aim in most cases to obtain a straight tree free from limbs, which is the ideal condition. This cannot be accomplished by too severe pruning at the start. The removal of all side branches will cause an increased height growth at the expense of diameter. Thus the stem of the tree is not large enough to support a heavy crown, which is characteristic of the catalpa. The result is a crooked and distorted tree and through the action of heavy wind and rainstorms the tops of the trees are likely to be broken off entirely. It is therefore better to remove the lower branches each year, allowing a goodly number to assist in forming the diameter or body of the tree."

To insure rapid growth and straight trunks, the trees should be cut back to the ground when 1 year old. This work is done in early spring, about March, after the frost is out of the ground and the sap has begun to start up in the tree. This can be done very rapidly with a large hawkbill-pruning knife, one man cutting back about 2 acres a day.

As soon as growth starts, each stump will send out a number of shoots. Rub or break off at once, while easily done, all but the strongest one. If this work is properly done, about twice the first of the year, it will save the expense of knife pruning. By the end of the first season, the sprouts will have grown from 10 to 15 feet. The sprouts that are broken or injured in such a way as to grow into undesirable trees could again be cut to the ground. At the end of the second season after cutting, they will have gained all the lost growth and be larger than the original tree would have been if left standing.

February or March are the best months for cutting when a second crop is wanted, otherwise, fall or winter cutting is considered best as the work is not so pressing at that time and the wood will season a little better. After the first cutting of timber from a plantation, the sprouts left standing are often split from the stumps by storms. To prevent this, leave at least three or four rows of trees uncut along the edges of the grove to act as a wind-break. These are finally cut back at the end of two seasons when the young trees will be sufficiently large to resist the wind.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze has been a welcome visitor to our home for a goodly number of years.

E. L. Tucker.
R. 3, Burlingame, Kan.



Catalpas Have an Important Place in Kansas, for They Will Make a Rapid and Profitable Growth on the Favorable Soils.

Annual Legumes Pay

Cowpeas Give Splendid Yields in Favorable Years in Eastern Kansas

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

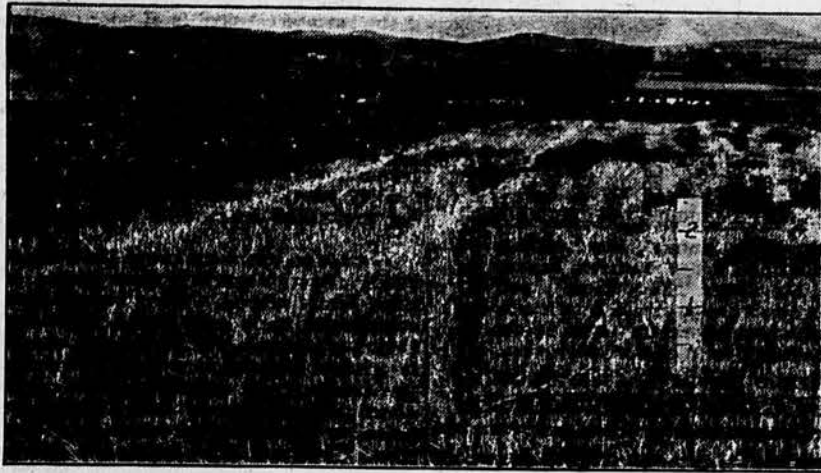
COWPEAS is a crop that is not sufficiently grown nor appreciated in Kansas. It has been regarded too much as a southern crop instead of what it is, the most important annual legume. As a soil-improving crop it ranks especially high, for a good crop adds a great deal of nitrogen and humus to the soil. As with other leguminous crops, it has the power, in co-operation with bacteria, to fix the nitrogen of the air on its roots; and the nodules in which it is stored usually are larger than with alfalfa or clover.

The crop is especially adapted to poor soils, and those which have an average amount of fertility. On rich land there is an excessive growth of vine, and these vines are hard to cure and do not make the best hay. Cowpeas is a rank feeder on the mineral elements of soil fertility, and the crop has the power to extract plant food that the average crop cannot get. This ability makes it of special value when it is desired to improve "worn-out" lands; for, by growing a few crops of cowpeas and plowing them under, one can get the land in good condition for other crops. It is possible to grow cowpeas on land that is too poor for clover and alfalfa, and after the crop is grown for two or three years one then generally can get a stand of clover. This is a method of soil building which has been used with much success on the hardpan lands of Southeastern Kansas in the last few years. The soils of that section are naturally poor, and they have been planted to grain crops for so many years without change that most of the fields were in bad physical condition several years ago. When the owners tried to get a stand of clover they found that the soil had passed the stage at which it would "catch." So some of them started to growing cowpeas, and in this way brought this hardpan formation up to the point where it will grow clover.

In speaking of the advantages of cowpeas, H. T. Neilson of Norton, who formerly was a special agent with the United States Department of Agriculture in the study of this crop, said:

"The beneficial results of growing cowpeas are due largely to the ability of the plants, like those of alfalfa and Red clover, to take nitrogen from the air by means of the bacteria which live in the nodules on the roots. Cowpeas also improve markedly the physical condition of the soil. This, taken in connection with their ability to produce a crop quickly on even the poorer soils, makes the cowpea particularly valuable both as a catch crop and in regular rotations when utilized either for hay or seed production.

"While cowpea culture has greatly increased in late years, this very fact has



Taken September 24; the Cowpeas in the Background, Planted After Harvest, Had Made a Good Growth Although Few Weeds Had Started.

in part brought about a large increase in the price of seed. The more extensive use of the crop will be seriously retarded until seed becomes more plentiful than at present. Fortunately the development of improved machinery for handling cowpeas makes it certain that this will soon be the case and that the price of seed will be materially reduced without lessening the profit to the grower.

"Cowpea seed for planting should be fresh and of good quality; or, if old, should be tested for germination, as seed more than one year old is likely to be very low in vitality. It is practically certain that seed which ripens and is harvested in dry weather is of superior quality. Varieties with hard seeds are injured to a less extent by wet weather at harvest time than those with soft seeds. They also retain their vitality for a longer time and are less subject to the ravages of weevils."

The United States, and especially Kansas, is behind most of the rest of the world in the culture of cowpeas. According to O. O. Churchill, who has made a special study of this crop, cowpeas probably is a native of India. It has been extensively grown in China, India and other eastern countries. The crop was introduced into the West Indies about the middle of the Seventeenth century and into the United States at a little later date.

In the United States the culture of cowpeas is confined largely to the South. However, during recent years their growth has been extending northward. At this time they are grown to some extent as far north as Ohio and Michigan.

Cowpeas show a great amount of variation in their habits of growth. Some

varieties are bunch-like, others are trailing; and all intermediate stages are found. The habit of the plant depends to some extent upon the soil, climatic conditions and the rate of planting. The cowpea is not a true climber. It will, however, twine about objects such as corn and kafir plants to some extent. The leaves and stems are smooth. The leaves are divided into three parts or are trifoliate.

The flowers vary in color, being whitish, yellowish or purplish and are formed singly. The pods also vary in color, although in most varieties they are straw-colored. They vary in length from a few inches to 15 or 20 inches. The color of the seeds shows marked variations. Most of the varieties have smooth seeds. It is not uncommon to have brown or black rings around the scars. This gives rise to such names as "black-eye" and "brown-eye."

Cowpeas very seldom cross naturally in the field. In fact, it is very difficult to produce hybrids under field conditions.

The land ought to be prepared just as well for cowpeas as for corn; it should be in a firm, mellow condition. Too often cowpeas are planted on land that is not properly prepared, and the yields always are materially lowered when this is the case. The crop will do the best on fall-plowed land, and when it is planted on such fields, the soil should be well disked just before the seed is planted. As cowpeas is sown late in the spring, there always is a good growth of weeds started by then, and it is essential that this growth should be killed, so the crop will have at least an equal chance. Harrow the land well and get it smooth and fine.

Cowpeas is especially sensitive to cold, just the same as the common garden bean, and it should not be sown until the ground is well warmed. It usually produces its largest yields when it is sown in the early part of June in Kansas. However, when it is to be used as a green-manuring crop or as a cover crop in an orchard, the planting may be made much later than this.

Cowpeas is a fine legume to follow small grain, as it usually will have time to mature. L. E. Call, professor of agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural college, in speaking of this, said: "In planting cowpeas after small grain as a catch crop at this station, we have found it advisable to follow the binder immediately with the disk harrow, and this with the disk drill. This means a rush of work, but it does not interfere with the shooiking, and it gets the peas planted at the earliest possible date. The crop so planted has every advantage of rainfall and favorable soil conditions, for the soil is in good condition at this time. This practice can be followed only on reasonably clean stubble ground."

One usually will have time enough to allow the cowpeas to mature, even if the planting is delayed until after the grain is stacked. It is best to plant the crop immediately after the binder if



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Pigs Should Pay \$10 Profit

One Minnesota Boy Produced 2,777 Pounds Pork for \$86.83

BY JOHN F. CASE
Capper Pig Club Manager

PIG CLUB work in most states has been confined to the feeding of one pig or at most, two. So far as I know the Capper Pig Club plan of buying a purebred sow and keeping account of the total gain in pork for both the sow and her litter is entirely original. Certainly there should be more profit in our plan, and unless members meet with misfortune every boy should clear money enough to pay for his contest sow and have the sow and a neat little sum in addition. And while the large litters naturally should produce the greatest profit you shouldn't be discouraged if your gilt brings but a few pigs. David Skeen, 15 year old member from Ford county, is the second boy to report an addition to the pig population. David is rather disappointed; his sow brought but six pigs and one died. But those five porkers certainly should more than pay the original \$30 investment, and the contest is based upon number of pounds of pork produced at lowest cost, not on the largest litter. So David might win first prize after all.

What About the Breed Clubs?

It's too early to hear from you about organizing the breed clubs suggested in last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze, but I will be disappointed if there isn't a unanimous vote in favor of the plan. "What do you know about that?" managers of other state pig clubs will say to their members, "Kansas boys have organized the first junior swine breed association in the United States. Some pep, fellows, some pep." I told you about the benefits we might expect thru organization, but it's up to the members. If you want the breed clubs just drop me a line and I'll do the rest. But there must be a decided demand for it or organizing won't be worth the trouble. Tell me what you think about it, and do it now. And when you write let's hear how you are getting along in the contest. Finding record keeping much of a task? By the way, I have some Kentucky bulletins on "Growing and fattening hogs in dry lots and on forage crops," that are good. They will be sent free on application as long as the supply lasts.

Minnesota boys are a live lot of youngsters. Pig feeding clubs were very successful in that state last year. Albert Gulliek of Murray county made fully \$100 clear money on his contest litter in addition to the prizes won. Why shouldn't you do as well? He tells about his work and the cost of feed, in Farming Business.

"Realizing the worth of the pig contest to the boys of Murray county last year," says Albert, "I thought it advisable for me to undertake to carry out the litter contest for 1915. I was fully aware that the job of taking care of the sow and her litter of pigs, with the idea of making a good showing was no easy matter.

"In making such a decision I had first to select a good brood sow. Secondly,

the sow and the pigs must be fed and cared for in the best possible way. I knew full well many people can feed hogs after a manner, but not everybody can feed hogs and make a profit. Thus it would seem I had a man's job.

"The sow which I selected for this contest was a Duroc-Jersey. She was not of the largest type, but an animal of more than medium size, with compact form, fairly low to the ground, strong back, and broad and deep, with sufficient sized bone to carry a large amount of flesh. She stood up well on her toes, was active and she carried a smooth coat, which was without wrinkles. She farrowed 14 pigs, out of which she raised 11. She was a very careful mother and supplied the pigs with sufficient milk to make them grow rapidly. The litter of pigs as a whole were a very uniform lot, there being no runts among them.

"First after farrowing I did not feed the sow a great deal. I tried to feed her cooling feeds, such as bran, shorts and milk. I gave her just what she would clean up from time to time. It was only a short time until the little pigs were very active and had reached sufficient size that they would often sample the mother's feed.

"The ration for the mother and the pigs consisted of milk feeds, buttermilk, kitchen slops, corn and oats, and such feeds that we had on the farm. At first I aimed to feed them such as would make plenty of bone and muscle, thus building up a good large frame. In my effort I found that feeding liberal quantities of oats, barley, buttermilk, with clover and timothy pasture, and limited corn, was very successful, as I had these pigs weighing on an average of 140 to 155 pounds at the time of the Minnesota State Fair.

"The sow and pigs had free access to clover and timothy pasture at all times, of which they made good use.

"In weaning these pigs I did not do it all at once. My object in this case was not to give them any backset. I at first kept them away from the sow half a day at the time and steadily increased the time until they were weaned, which covered a period of two weeks.

Like Peas in a Pod.

"The rules of our contest provided that the contestants competing for a prize must exhibit the mother and the entire litter at the county fair. I had 11 as nice a uniform lot of red pigs as any one would want to see. Many people remarked about the fine looking litter of pigs. Out of this litter of pigs the champion pig of Murray county was sent to the state fair.

"About six weeks before the contest closed on November 20, I began feeding a ration consisting of more corn, so as to put on more fat. All of this corn I had to buy, ranging in price from 70 cents to 75 cents a bushel. I fed the corn sparingly on account of the price. I had

(Continued on Page 40.)



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An Early Spring Once More?

There is Considerable Interest This Year in Oats

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE FIELDS are still very wet but every day sees a little less moisture and raises higher our hopes that perhaps we are to have "an old fashioned spring" which to most of us means an early spring. Whether or not in days gone by the fine weather of spring came at an earlier date than in the last decade most of us do not know but we all like the sound of that phrase "an old fashioned spring."



My recollection tells me that about 20 years ago we had a series of early springs when oats were all sown in the first part of March and when corn planting was well over by April 20. On the whole, however, it is not likely that the springs of other years varied much from the average of today. We hold the memory of the favorable springs and have forgotten the others.

Today, February 10, there is but little frost left in the ground and the roads are in bad condition. The water is vanishing and the mud is getting to that point where it sticks to the wheels. That is the hard time here for traveling but there is one consolation in thinking that when the mud reaches that stage it will soon dry so a road drag can be used. The freshly graded roads are being pushed out flat again and all the work of last fall will soon be lost if a road drag is not used as soon as possible.

Corn has reached 76 cents here and to those who have to buy come thoughts of early oats sowing. There are indications of oats sowing by early March and that has caused many to plan for some oats, hoping by the oats route to save buying corn after July. The co-operative store at Burlington has received three cars of Texas Red seed oats lately and the other seed dealers are handling large amounts. Scarcely any of the oats raised here last year will make good seed and the price charged for imported oats is not high enough to be prohibitive. Oats shipped in from Texas and Oklahoma are costing about 55 cents a bushel.

The farmers of this locality usually do some planning on the location of their oats fields; they do not care to sow oats alongside the corn or kafir because of the chinch bug menace but this year no one is expecting any damage from the bugs. I do not think any bugs survived last summer and so we may expect to be free from this pest until a new invasion occurs from the South. This part of the state was entirely free from chinch bugs from 1902 until the spring of 1910. In that year a host of bugs came in on a warm April wind and by June the oats were alive with them. Then came heavy rains which checked them and we had a good crop of oats that year despite the bugs.

The chinch bugs that live over the winter hatch a crop of young bugs in early summer and this crop is the one that does most of the damage to the small grain. After hatching this crop the old bugs die; the new crop then hatches a brood of their own in August and it is these August hatched bugs which live over the next winter and supply a start for the next year. In the summer of 1915 there were a few bugs alive which in some way escaped the spring floods but I do not think any bugs were hatched here in August. That month was one of the wettest of the year and I think the wet and heat combined put a quietus on the bugs.

From Osage City, Kan., comes this inquiry: "Is it advisable to sow oats with alfalfa seed?" That is a question which could be answered better if we knew what the season was to be. If



"Clear the Decks for Action."

the land to be sown is very foul one might as well sow oats because the grass and weeds will be even worse on the young alfalfa than the oats. Should the season be dry the weeds and grass will not trouble so much and then it would be best not to have any oats. If the field is clean and our main object was to get a stand of alfalfa we should sow the seed alone. It is a very hard matter to get a good stand of alfalfa in a wet spring where the land to be sown is badly infested with fox-tail and crabgrass. Weeds can be mown and killed to a large extent but mowing only seems to thicken the grass.

Replying to a number of questions regarding farms for rent in this locality will say that the best farms have long been spoken for. It is seldom that a good farm is for rent so late as this; in fact, the good farms are usually engaged the fall before and many times a year in advance. The best tenants get these farms, of course, and the poorer land is left for the next choice and for those who move in from other localities. The share rent charged here for well improved farms is two-fifths of the grain and one-half the hay. Pasture is always cash. On the whole I think share rent brings in the landowner the most money and most tenants prefer to rent that way but there is a large enough proportion of slippery ones among the tenants to make cash rent the safest plan for the landowner in many cases.

Not many farms have changed hands here within the last year. Last year was a poor one for crops here and so land seekers passed by looking for good crops. If farm sales do not begin to increase soon I don't know what the lawyers of this region will do. The people have now become too wise to engage in lawsuits; the lawyers, by making suits so costly have killed off all the geese that used to lay golden eggs for them and they are now compelled to fall back upon land title cases for a living. If any young attorney is thinking of locating in this part of Kansas I would advise him to take a course in gardening and chicken raising before making the move for he may find the extra knowledge useful in getting a living.

We have a black mare which has not been doing well since last fall and a short time ago we had her teeth attended to. She had three long teeth which had to be cut off as they interfered greatly with her grinding her feed. Since then she has been doing better. We did not expect to see her mouth in quite so bad a shape for only two years ago we had two teeth cut off but either those or others had again grown out. When a horse fails to respond to rest and good feed it is always a good plan to have its mouth looked after. I don't mean by this to let every traveling "hoss doctor" smooth off sharp edges that ought to be there but I do mean that hundreds of horses—old horses especially—suffer torments from teeth grown out of shape. Any honest veterinarian will be willing to let you inspect the inside of the horse's mouth after the speculum is on; you can then see for yourself what shape the mouth is in.

In these times of high priced grain I suspect that many poor horses do not get enough to eat. True, they may be able to fill themselves with coarse fodder and straw but they can eat enough of that stuff to give them indigestion and still not be able to extract proper nourishment from it. I also suspect that the horses not getting enough to eat will be found more plentiful in the cities and that class of horses will not all be found in the hands of the poorer owners,

(Continued on Page 22.)

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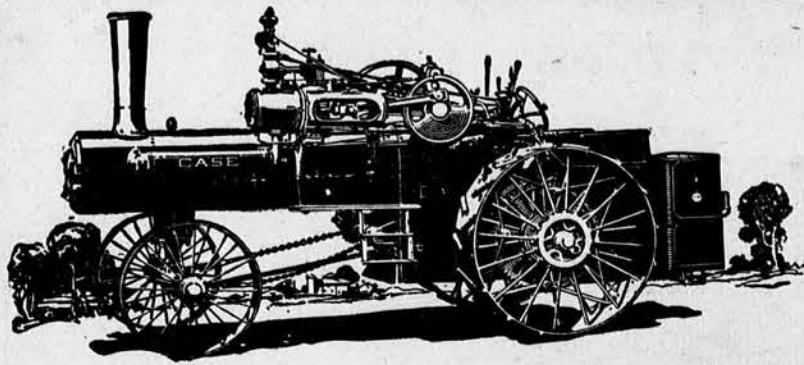
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(372)

The Wheat Yield Tells the Story

of Western Canada's Rapid Progress

The heavy crops in Western Canada have caused new records to be made in the handling of grains by railroads. For while the movement of these heavy shipments has been wonderfully rapid, the resources of the different roads, despite enlarged equipments and increased facilities, have been strained as never before, and previous records have thus been broken in all directions. The largest Canadian wheat shipments through New York ever known are reported for the period up to October 15th, upwards of four and a quarter million bushels being exported in less than six weeks, and this was but the overflow of shipments to Montreal, through which point shipments were much larger than to New York.

Yields as high as 60 bushels of wheat per acre are reported from all parts of the country; while yields of 45 bushels per acre are common.

Thousands of American farmers have taken part in this wonderful production. Land prices are still low and free homestead lands are easily secured in good localities, convenient to churches, schools, markets, railways, etc.

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160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The Wheat Was Not Injured

"Tinkering" on the Farm While the Work Lags

BY HARRY A. HUFF
Dickinson County

THE FROST is out of the ground—February 21, and the wheat is showing green. I looked at it, one day last week, and didn't find one withered stalk. I do not believe that the ice injured the wheat. In the low ground, the water is standing where it ran off from the higher ground and it may kill some wheat and alfalfa in those places. There did not seem to be very much ice and snow on the ground but when it melted, there was as much water run off as if there had been a two inch rain.

While the ice and snow were going off, about all a person could do was to tend to the chores and some of the necessary "tinkering." One of the chores I had to do was to grind feed for the cows. We have a 2½ horse engine fastened solidly in one corner of the shed. A door opens opposite the engine and we have a buzz-saw just outside this door. Inside the shed and the same distance from the engine as the buzz-saw, we have a feed grinder. We can use the same belt for saw and grinder. Then we have a cane sheller a little farther from the engine with a longer belt to run it. They are all in dry places except the saw.

Our grinder is one we "made over." It was an old horsepower grinder and horsepower combined. We used it for a good many years with the horses. We took off the sweep and the big cog wheels and also two smaller cog wheels. Then we put a pulley on the shaft where you would attach the tumbling rod if you went to use it as a horsepower and belted the engine to that. It runs the grinder in fine order. We can grind as fast with it as we ever could grind with horses. It makes a good load for the 2½ horse engine.

Another job I have been doing is getting my bee hives ready for next year. I looked over all the empty hives and supers and put in any nails they might need to make them tight. Then I painted them. I also made some hive stands. I make them out of 1 by 4 stuff, and arranged a slanting alighting board for the front. Then I painted them with coal tar to keep ants away.

I took my Bull tractor down to the Dickinson County High school, about 3 weeks ago, for the farm power class to overhaul. The boys took the engine apart and also took off every thing that needed to be repaired. When they got the engine down, they found that it needed new piston rings, new connecting rod bearings, a new timer, and some other small parts. The school does all the work of overhauling and I am to pay for the material used. When the class gets the engine put together again, each one of the boys should know nearly all there is to know about that tractor.

The weather has been fine for the last ten days and in another day or two, it will be dry enough to plow here in the sandy ground. Just as soon as possible, I want to get my ground plowed for my strawberries and other small fruits. In ground that will not blow, it should be plowed in the fall and then plowed again in the spring but not so deep in the spring as in the fall. If we plow this sandy land in the fall, and it blows very much, it will blow off the ground as deep as it is plowed. We make it a rule on this farm to have a coat of crabgrass or some other form of covering on all our farm land when fall comes. If we have any uncovered land we begin to haul manure on it the first thing in the fall and get it covered as soon as we can. There is one field near here that has not been protected in this manner and it has lost 6 or 8 inches of soil in the last 10 years.

This is a good year to head back the peach trees as all of the buds have been killed. When the state entomologist inspected my strawberries last year, I asked him how a peach tree should be trimmed. He said to cut all the limbs back to where they were an inch or more in diameter. Also to cut off all dead limbs and trim out the brush where

it was too thick. I followed instructions and when I got thru it looked as if I ruined that tree for all time. As soon as spring came, that tree sent out buds just below where it had been dehorned, and in about a month the foliage had covered the tree so I couldn't see where it had been trimmed. When fall came it had made a fine growth and at present it is as well shaped as anyone might wish. I have learned that it nearly always pays to follow the instructions that the agricultural college gives you.

Annual Legumes Pay

(Continued from Page 9.)

one can, of course. When the crop is drilled in after the binder, it is best to use a wheat drill, but for other fields a corn planter with special cowpea plates may be used if desired. If a wheat drill is used, some of the holes should be stopped up. Just how far apart the rows should be depends on whether the cowpeas are to be cultivated; when the crop is not to be tended it is best to double-row the planting when a corn planter is used.

Farmers differ on whether it is best to cultivate cowpeas. When the crop is cultivated, the yield frequently is larger and it does not take so much seed—4 or 5 gallons to the acre is enough. When the crop is not to be cultivated, it takes about twice as much seed, but the labor of the cultivation is saved, and this often means quite a bit, for it must be done when there is quite a rush of work on the average farm. So it seems to be largely a farm management proposition. If one has the help so the cowpeas can be cultivated without neglecting any of the other work, it probably will pay, but if the other work is pressing one can be certain of getting a fair yield if he plants the seed thicker, and allows the crop to make its own way.

If cowpeas is to be cultivated, this operation may be started, as a rule, two or three weeks after the seed is planted. The plants will be small and tender at this time, and many of them will be broken if a weeder or harrow is used, although sometimes the field may be harrowed with profit just before the cowpeas come up, if the surface has become crusted from the recent rains. Three cultivations usually are enough.

Money Saved by the Gardens

(Continued from Page 10.)

be made so deeply as the later sowings. Large seeds can be sown deeper than small seeds. Seeds producing delicate seedlings should be sown rather shallow. Use a good garden hand seed drill in sowing the seed.

A supply of practically all our vegetables can be had throughout the season either by storing fresh vegetables or by canning them. Canning by the latest open process methods is very easily and profitably done. The average retail price of a 2-pound can of tomatoes is 15 cents. The cost of putting up this can of tomatoes, counting tomatoes, labor and cans, will generally be less than 5 cents. Special home canning outfits, with a capacity of about 200, No. 3, 2-pound cans a day, can be obtained for \$15. All sizes and kinds of canners can be purchased from a number of different concerns at very reasonable prices. Under present conditions there is no reason why any canned vegetables should be bought by those who grow them. There is a large market for home canned goods, so that any surplus supply of vegetables can be sold at a very good profit.

For the People

I want to express my faith in Arthur Capper as governor of Kansas. He has been standing up for the people. I voted for him twice and I want the chance to vote for him again. I am with him on this "preparedness" question.

L. A. Hamilton.
Elbing, Kan.



A Personal Word to You

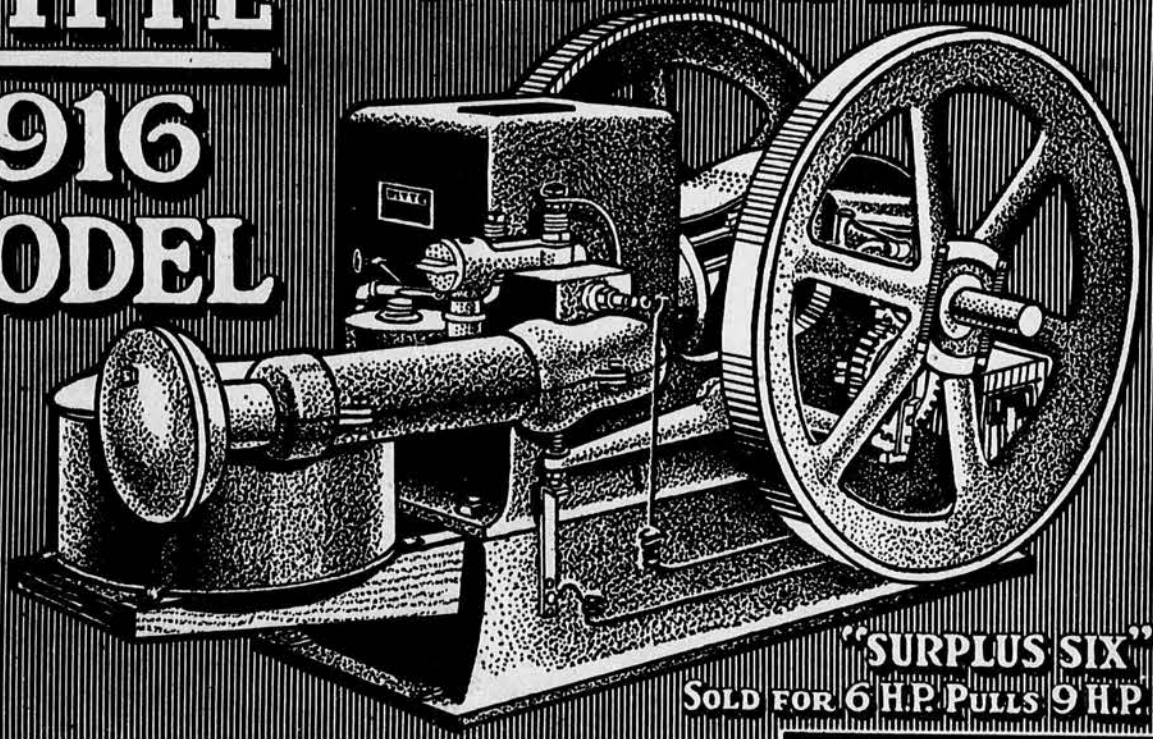
Right Now I am giving greater engine value for the money than ever before in my 30 years of engine building experience. My half-million dollar factory is one of the most efficient plants in the world. I have the greatest machinery made, and hundreds of skilled workmen turning out engines. I sell direct to you—just "you and I" are concerned in a sale. Whether or not you are thinking of buying an engine at once, I want you to send for my free book, "How to Judge Engines," and latest price list.

Ed. H. Witte

KEROSENE ENGINES

WITTE 1916 MODEL

90 DAYS (THREE MONTHS) IN WHICH TO TRY A WITTE ENGINE



"SURPLUS SIX"
SOLD FOR 6 H.P. PULLS 9 H.P.

My 1916 Model Kerosene Engines Are Priced So Low That I am Afraid to Use Figures in This Advertisement!

They say that "figures don't lie," but the quality of my engines is so high and the prices are so low that the figures are misleading to the man who does not know WITTE quality. If I had a small factory turning out only a few dozen—even a few

hundred engines a month, instead of a factory capacity of thousands of engines a month, I would have to charge at least one-half more for my engines. If you were not able to buy direct from me you would probably have to pay much more for an engine.

While my enormous output and great factory system enables me to make prices astonishingly low, I have always figured quality as more important than prices. What a man pays for an engine is soon forgotten. What an engine does is never forgotten. The third engine I built—nearly 30 years ago—is still doing steady work in a pumping plant at Chillicothe, Missouri. Probably the owner forgot years ago what he paid for this engine, but what he has to pay every month for fuel and other upkeep is always fresh in his mind.

That is why I have always been so determined to build my engines to **Use Less Fuel Need Less Attention Give More Power**

Then, after building the very best engine that can be built, I figure my prices. The fact that they are the lowest is secondary to the fact that they are best! Quality First!

Let Me Give You Engine Details

Send me your address so I can send you free by return mail, my whole engine story. Learn why I use semi-steel castings where others use common gray iron; why I make cylinder and bed separable; why vertical valves; 4-ring pistons where others use three; automobile style ignition; safety spark shift for easy starting; high carbon, open-hearth steel crank shaft; machine-cut gears; rocking lever valve operation instead of punch lever; and other features of merit that it has taken me 30 years to discover are best—and my book, "How to Judge Engines," will show you in ten minutes.

Buy Direct From My Big Factory Low Prices—Cash or Easy Terms

I want one of my engines to prove to you—right on your own farm—that a WITTE engine is the greatest engine value on the market. I want you to know, yourself, that you can't buy a better engine at any price. You should, in justice to yourself, investigate the truth of what I say. Do not accept as final the word of any man who has a "profit" interest in selling you some other engine at a big price. The day of big engine prices is passed, no matter how much talk may be used to excite the appetite for asking high prices. I not only make a most liberal trial offer, but you can buy on easy terms and under a rigid guarantee. If I can do anything more to convince you of my honesty of purpose, ask!

Do Not Overlook Fuel Cost!

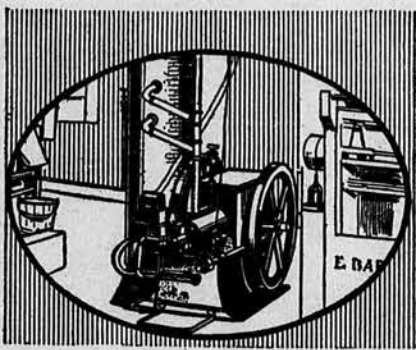
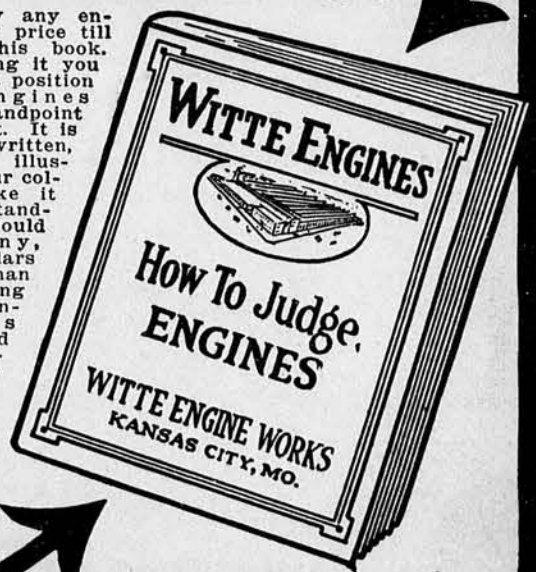
One of the most important things to consider in buying an engine, is fuel cost. Because the price of an engine is low, it is no guarantee that it is a "good buy." The upkeep for fuel, lubricant, repairs, etc., is an expense you will pay for years to come. I make an absolute guarantee in regard to the fuel a WITTE engine uses. Mere bulk and shape of iron and steel alone, do not prove power or durability. It is entirely a matter of proper proportion and balance of working parts to each other. Only experts with years of experience can determine these features.

Prices May Not Hold

I was lucky in having a large quantity of materials on hand when the war started and I also bought heavily before the advance. In spite of this, a great increase in sales is beginning to make a big hole in my supplies. I believe I am in better shape than any other engine manufacturer, but I am sincere when I tell you I would order an engine as soon as possible, if I were you. No one can tell where the cost of materials will go within the next three or six months. It is possible you can save several dollars by acting now. Write today for catalog and prices.

This Free Book Tells "How"

Don't buy any engine at any price till you get this book. After reading it you will be in a position to judge engines from the standpoint of an expert. It is clearly written, beautifully illustrated in four colors to make it most understandable, and should save many, many dollars for any man who is going to buy an engine. It is Free—and you put yourself under no obligation by letting me send you a copy.



When I started manufacturing gasoline engines 30 years ago, I believed just as firmly then as I do now that square dealing always brings its reward. I have tried to practice this belief. I do not know what has become of the first and second engines I made, but the third is still doing steady work at Chillicothe, Mo. I feel that I have made great improvements in my engines during these years, but I must have made them mighty good thirty years ago. One thing is sure; while I am striving every day to find ways to improve my engines, I have always given every bit of value possible for every dollar received. The fact that with the most modern, labor-saving machinery costing thousands of dollars, it takes hundreds of skilled men in my factory to fill the daily orders, leads me to the conclusion that those first principles were correct.

Ed. H. Witte, Witte Engine Works

1546 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 1546 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Remedies You Ought to Know

Farm Mothers often Must Be both Doctor and Nurse

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON
Jefferson County



WE HAVE a Mother's day and a Father's day and now a Baby week. Perhaps the number of days devoted to each shows his relative importance in the family circle. We are sorry that we shall miss many excellent programs on the subject of better care of children. The best we can do will be to read what we can of the suggestions published on the subject and to profit by them.

One of the lines of child welfare work in large towns is called the training of Little Mothers. The older sisters in the family are taught what to do for little children or babies, care of milk, dressing, and the like. They also receive instructions for treating children who have met with some accident. When older, these girls should be better prepared for emergencies than many of us are today.

Many farms are more favorably situated in so far as getting medical help is concerned than is ours. I know, too, there are many readers who are even less favorably situated. Our nearest doctor lives 6 miles away. Under normal conditions we could telephone him and his car would bring him here in half an hour. But conditions are seldom normal. Sometimes the 6 miles are equal to 30 or 40. About a fourth of the time, the telephone is not in good working condition.

There have been so many accidents in the neighborhood that we have often wondered what we should do had any of us been the subjects. A little girl 7 years old, living near here, was badly burned. Her clothing caught fire when her mother was out of doors. The child ran to the barn and by the time the flames were smothered she was suffering terribly. We knew that linseed oil and lime water were considered good remedies but we couldn't tell whether the oil should be raw or boiled. A young man near here recently struck his hand on a rusty nail and blood poisoning set in. We wondered what would be the first and best thing we could do for a rusty nail wound. A neighbor's little girl fell from a high teeter on the school ground and suffered a broken arm. When the doctor arrived, the arm was so badly swollen that it was difficult to set. In warm weather, rattlesnakes are not lacking here. Should a child, by chance, be bitten, what's the proper thing to do? We asked a group of 15 or 20 women and none could tell. This same group and myself included did not know what was best to do for a severe bruise. While going to meet with them, I slipped and fell on the step of a high cart, striking my ankle. We thought we remembered that college football players used ice packs for kicked faces, so we applied cold water. When the pain became unendurable we telephoned to a physician and learned how entirely wrong our course had been.

All these and other considerations led us to ask Dr. J. C. Rudolph of Lawrence to tell us what a farm woman could do for emergencies. Dr. Rudolph is eminently fitted by education and experience to discuss much more complicated cases than those we asked about. He has but recently returned from Germany where he studied, worked in hospitals, and spent some months with the hospital staff of the army. He considers farm women "silent heroes" for whose sake he was glad to give me the suggestions that follow. If we would let our "preparedness" commence in our homes, Dr. Rudolph thinks we

might be more ready to meet any emergency calmly and effectively. I shall give his suggestions in his own words as they are clear and definite, and I second his statement that they should be "read carefully, cut out and kept for reference."

For Burns—Teach yourself and your children never to run when the clothes catch fire. By running, the draft of air makes the fire burn quicker. Roll on the floor or ground, or throw the person afire down and smother the flames with blankets or rugs. Prick the blisters with a sterile needle and let the serum (bloody water) escape. Mix baking soda with enough water to make a dough and spread on burns. If the burns are extensive, apply equal parts of raw linseed oil and lime water. Soak some gauze or cotton cloth in the mixture and wrap the burned parts carefully. This dressing should be changed two or three times a day and care taken not to tear off the skin. If the person has suffered a shock, give him some strong, hot coffee; cover him with blankets and put hot water bottles at the feet. Give only fluid nourishment. Keep the bowels open with Epsom salts.

Hemorrhage or Bleeding—If an artery is severed the blood escapes in jets; if a vein, the blood wells up. In either case, try to stop the bleeding at once—first, by pressing clean fingers on the wound; second, by tying a handkerchief or bandage tightly a few inches above the bleeding part, if the wound is on the hands, arms or legs. Hot water, 115 degrees, will help to control hemorrhage. One may also fold a piece of clean linen, dip it in turpentine and apply to the wound.

Any scratch, tear or cut may become dangerous. Keep tincture of iodine always on hand. Paint the wound. It will smart but it will prevent blood poisoning. Don't put a "quid" of tobacco on a wound. It is both filthy and foolish.

Nose Bleeding—Tear off a piece of clean muslin about an inch wide and a foot long; soak it in vinegar and with the round end of a hair pin push the soaked muslin into the bleeding side of the nose. Stuff it tightly. Apply a very cold, wet cloth to the nape of the neck.

Fracture of Leg or Arm—Put the fractured limb on a large pillow and draw it tightly around the injured parts with strips of muslin or sheeting 3 inches wide. That will ease the limb until the doctor arrives.

Injury from Rusty Nails—Wash the wound in hot water to which you have added a good sized handful of Epsom salts. Soak for 9 or 10 minutes. Press gently on the wound and paint it with tincture of iodine or turpentine. Bandage well and paint twice a day.

Boils—Never open a boil with a dirty pin. Use a needle sterilized by boiling for half an hour. Paint with iodine.

Stings of Insects—Apply ammonia or baking soda mixed with ammonia water.

Snake Bites—Apply a bandage tightly above the bite to prevent absorption of the poison. Suck the wound—don't be afraid to do it!—and apply permanganate of potash. Give strong, hot coffee.

Bruises—Soak the bruised part in hot water. Dry thoroughly. Paint with tincture of iodine.

Frost "Bites"—Soak parts in hot water to which has been added a handful of Epsom salts. After 10 or 15 minutes soaking, dry well and paint with tincture of iodine. Cover parts with cotton.

Poisoning—In all cases of poisoning send for a doctor immediately. Use home remedies till he comes. For carbolic acid poisoning cider vinegar and soapsuds make a good antidote.

From Opium—It often happens that children get hold of paregoric or some soothing sirup or a patent medicine containing opium. Make them vomit, give them strong black coffee. Don't let them fall asleep—walk them around and don't let up. Use plenty of cold water on face and neck until the danger has passed.

For Lye Poisoning—Give the white of eggs and milk or sweet oil and vinegar to protect the mucous membranes. Give strong coffee for the shock.

Whatever happens, don't lose your head. Keep cool. Use the remedies suggested and follow the directions carefully and you may save much expense and trouble. Fix up a box or shelves for your medicines and you will have them ready and handy in time of need. Let me suggest that these directions be tacked on the box.

These are the remedies you must keep on hand to be well prepared:

- 1 pint of raw linseed oil.
- 1 pint of lime water—from any drug store.
- 3 pounds of Epsom salts.
- 2 ounces of permanganate of potash.
- 1 pint turpentine.
- 1 ounce tincture of iodine.
- 1/2 pound of absorbent cotton.
- 3 bandages, 2 inches, 2 1/2 and 3 inches wide. These cost 10 cents a bandage of 10 yards length, at any drug store.

There is only one long sounding drug in the list—permanganate of potash. Most of us have that on hand for our young chickens. Is it not possible that we are better prepared with remedies for stock and chickens than for children? The total cost of this list of eight should not exceed \$1.50. Dr. Rudolph has promised us a set of first aid remedies for colds, fevers, bowel troubles, coughs, headache, earache, and diseases of infants.

In St. Patrick's Honor

Please suggest in the Farmers Mail and Breeze some good games for a St. Patrick's party.

Cuba, Kan.
Green should be the keynote of a St. Patrick's party, and all the decorations should be in green and white. If you have a phonograph, let it play Irish songs during the evening. Some old favorites are "Wearing of the Green," "Where the River Shannon Flows," "Come Back to Erin," "Kathleen Mavourneen," and "Tipperary." The following guessing game, every question to be answered by "Something Green," is taken from "Bright Ideas for Entertaining," by Mrs. Herbert B. Linnscott. Copy the questions in green ink and give the guests green pencils to write their answers.

- A celebrated poet—John Greenleaf Whittier.
- A child's artist—Kate Greenaway.
- A revolutionary officer—General Greene.
- A city in Pennsylvania—Greensburg.
- A cold country—Greenland.
- A western bay—Green bay.
- An ignorant person—Greenhorn.
- A kind of fruit—Green gage plum.
- A famous burial ground—Greenwood cemetery.
- A kind of money—Greenback.
- A variety of apples—Greening.
- A place for growing plants—Greenhouse.
- A part of a theatre—Green room.
- A harmless stimulant—Green tea.
- A town in Kentucky—Bowling Green.
- Another name for jealousy—Green-eyed monster.
- An Irish song—The Wearing of the Green.

A potato race would be appropriate and is always fun tho the idea is not new. Each contestant is given a pile of potatoes which must be carried one at a time in a spoon to the goal. If a potato is dropped, it must be picked up without touching it with the fingers. Another "stunt" is to give the guests each a potato, a paring knife and some toothpicks and tell them to make the

pig that was kept in the parlor. Another game is a shamrock hunt. A large number of shamrocks cut from green paper must be hidden around the house before the guests arrive. Allow 5 minutes for hunting the shamrocks and give a prize to the one finding most. If you wish, some of the shamrocks may be cut with four leaves instead of three and an extra prize be given to the one finding the most of this especially lucky kind. Boxes of green and white candies, a small Irish flag, or a pig bank are suitable prizes.

When refreshments are served, require every guest to tell an Irish joke. It is well to tell them of this requirement when the invitations are sent. Ice cream flavored with peppermint and colored a delicate green with fruit coloring will make a pleasing novelty for refreshments. Serve squares of cake frosted in white with a shamrock made of green candies or colored frosting on each.

When you take up your soaked food at meal time, put hot water instead of cold water in the kettles and cover them tightly. You will be surprised how easy they will be to wash.

Cakes made with water will be more tender and keep fresh several days longer than cakes made with milk.

Belgium women are among the cleverest lacemakers in the world.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Ladies' waist 7354 is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Plain and figured materials are very prettily combined in making this waist.



Girls' dress 7331 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The dress closes at the front and the pattern has a separate guimpe.

Ladies' apron 7395 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. The apron may be made with or without the sleeves. The pattern also provides for a dust cap.

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.

"A Penny for Your Thoughts"

Beauty of Mind Makes Even Plain Faces Lovely

BY LELAH R. BENTON

"MAKE yourself nests of pleasant thoughts," Winnie Reynolds repeated to herself softly as she laid down her book. "John Ruskin must have been inspired when he wrote that sentence. There's a whole book in those few words." And Winnie smiled happily as she took up her mending. Darning and patching were not very congenial work to Winnie, so she always kept a book beside her and peeped into it now and then to break up the task into little bits.

She smiled along her busy row of stitches, but suddenly the smile faded. She frowned, for she saw, coming up the walk a girl whom few persons liked.

"Come in, May," she said politely as she opened the door. Mother has gone to town and I am alone."

"I saw her go by—that's why I dropped in. I wanted to tell you the latest about Dick and Mary. They say—"

Winnie listened with an embarrassed air. She knew her mother always checked all scandal mongering, and wished she was there now to defend Mary. May chattered on with giggles of malice, and one not very refined phrase upon her lips made Winnie suddenly resolve to stem the tide.

"May," she broke in, "do you remember that gorgeous sunset we saw at the beach last summer? Will you ever forget it?"

May looked suspiciously at her. "Yes," she admitted slowly, "I remember it. I wrote a poem about it that night when I got home."

"You did? What did you do with it?"

"Oh, it's somewhere in my room. I had forgotten it."

"If you can write poetry about sunsets why do you forget such things? Why don't you write every day about something lovely you've seen or remembered?"

"I did think I'd cultivate my liking for verse writing. But there are so many other things to take up one's time."

"Such as the story of Dick and poor Mary?" chided Winnie, as gently as possible. Then as she saw May's face darken with anger she followed up her former idea. "And that birthday party we gave the lame boy—what a beautiful spot in life that is to remember. Why, I could sit here all day and call up pleasant times and beautiful things."

"I wish I could write down my beautiful thoughts in verse," she said admiringly. May flushed and said, "You can write them down in prose."

"The thing is first to have beautiful thoughts," Winnie declared, thinking of John Ruskin's words. "Having ugly thoughts is like nursing a nest of vipers in your heart. Suppose you and I have a 'Beautiful Thought' society between ourselves. I have a verse I cut out of the paper that we can pin up in our rooms. It is by Edgar Guest. Here it is."

May read it aloud:
 Think happy thoughts,
 Think sunshine all the day.
 Refuse to let the trifling worries stay.
 Crowd them with thoughts of laughter from your mind.
 Think of the good, forget the bad you find.
 Think of the sun behind the clouds; the blue
 And not the gray skies that today you view.
 Think of the kindness, not the meanness,
 shown.
 The true friends, not the false ones, you
 have known;
 The joy and not the hatred of the strife;
 The sweetness not the bitterness of life.
 Think happy thoughts.

Winnie's "Beautiful Thought" society spread, and many a girl, who like May, had allowed her mind to become a harbor for the pirate ships of gossip, learned that "beauty of mind maketh the face lovely."

Start Flowers in the Hotbed

Save a little corner in the hotbed for flowers. The earlier the seed are sowed the sooner the plants will be ready to

bloom. By planting in the hotbed now you can have marigolds, petunias, verbenas, pinks and four-o'clocks in blossom several weeks before your neighbors who waited to plant their seed in the ground. Other flowers that do well when started in the hotbed are cockscomb, Castor bean, cosmos, chrysanthemums, pansies, asters, ageratum and alyssum.

When seed are planted in the open ground it is necessary to wait till danger of frost is over. A good test to determine whether the garden soil is ready to work is to take up a mass of it in the hand and compact it into a ball. If this ball falls apart readily the ground is dry enough to be worked. The ground should

be well spaded and raked and the surface very fine and soft. Certain flowers as sweet peas, poppies, candytuft, forget-me-nots, and phlox Drummondii, will not bear transplanting. Sweet peas should be planted as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, the earlier the better. After the soil has been well spaded and worked, dig a trench from 4 to 8 inches deep. In the bottom, plant the seed about 2 inches apart. Do not cover too deep. As the plants grow the trench must be filled in to give better rooting.

Poppies may be sowed directly on the surface of the ground that was prepared last fall. The seed should be covered slightly by drawing the back of the rake over the bed. Distribute the seed evenly in the bed as the plants will not do well if the roots are disturbed by thinning. The Shirley poppy, a very showy and attractive variety, may be obtained in many colors. As the blooming season is short it is well to make a succession of sowings. California poppies do not require as early sowing as the Shirley and will bloom during a longer period. Balsams and portulacca are best sowed where they are to grow. They must not be sowed too early.

Rake the Lawn Now

The first of March is not too early to begin work on the lawn. Too many persons delay giving attention to the grass plot until the weather becomes warm and thus lose an opportunity to take advantage of the alternate night freezing and thawing of the ground. If the lawn was not fertilized in the autumn some form of commercial fertilizer must be used at once. Ground bone or tankage with some wood ashes or other fertilizer containing potash is probably the best to use as manure applied this late will not be effective in most cases. Wait to do much work on the lawn till the ground has settled fairly well so that footmarks will not show in the turf. When a lawn has been trampled down during the winter or early spring, special steps should be taken to compact its surface. Rake off the trash with a wooden-toothed rake, leaving on as much of the manure as the summer growth of grass will hide.

Sow fresh grass seed before freezing weather is over. It is only by repeated sowings that a good lawn can be produced. The ordinary seeding of grass on a new lawn is 1 pound of seed to a piece of ground 20 feet square. From 1-10 to 1/2 this amount should be used for reseeding.

The last operation in the preliminary spring care of a lawn is to give it a good rolling. This rolling, which should be done with as heavy a roller as can be handled, should not be begun, however, until after the lawn is dry enough so that the roller passes over it without sinking at any point below the general level. If the land is too wet the roller will leave depressions. Rolling compacts the soil about the roots of the plants, brings them into closer contact with the soil, and gives them a better opportunity to make a quick start as soon as weather conditions are favorable.

Grass cutting should begin as soon as the lawn mower can get a good hold. The very early cutting may be made with the lawn mower set closer to the ground. As soon as the growth of grass becomes a little less vigorous, the mower should be set as high as possible. This high cutting should be done as frequently as though the grass were being cut shorter.

Two Little Old Ladies

Two little old ladies, one grave and one gay. In the self-same cottage lived day by day. One could not be happy, "Because," she said, "So many children were hungry for bread." And she really had not the heart to smile. While the world was so wicked all the while. The other old lady smiled all day long. As she knitted, or sewed, or crooned a song. "I have no time to be sad," she said. "When hungry children are crying for bread." So she baked, and knitted, and gave away. And declared the world grew better each day. Two little old ladies, one grave and one gay— Now, which do you think chose the better way? —Unknown.

A Pretty Edge for Towels

An unusually attractive insertion and edging in crochet are here shown. The following stitches are used: Single crochet (sc)—having loop on hook draw thread through work, thread over and draw through both loops on hook; double crochet (dc)—loop on hook, thread over, draw thread through work, thread



over and draw through two loops, thread over and draw through remaining two; slip stitch (sl st)—having loop on hook, draw thread through work and loop on hook at same time.

Begin by a chain of 9, then 1 dc on first st of chain (ch); ch 1, turn, 15 sc in ring, ch 1, turn; * 3 sc in 3 sc, then a picot of 3 ch, repeat from * 4 times; 2 sc in 2 sc, sl st in last sc, turn; * ch 9, 1 dc in last sc made, ch 1, turn, 15 sc in ring, 1 sl st in first st of previous wheel, ch 1, turn (3 sc in 3 sc, picot), repeated 4 times; 1 sc in next 2 sc, 1 sl st in last. Repeat from * for the desired length.

For the heading to the lace, fasten in second picot of a wheel, ch 3 1 dc in next picot of same wheel, * ch 6, 1 dc in second picot of next wheel, ch 3, 1 dc in



next picot of same wheel, repeat from * the length of lace. If a heavier edge is desired, turn and go back making a single crochet in every stitch of chain.

For the insertion, the heading is put on both edges of the lace. This makes a pretty trimming for towel ends when made of No. 50 mercerized crochet cotton.

A Cure for Tattling

A mother who was very much grieved over her little daughter's habit of tale-bearing, at last adopted a sensible way of dealing with it. She had tried various punishments, and had found out that she could not make the child see how disagreeable the habit was, so she turned directly about and sympathized with the little girl every time she came with a dismal tale of woe.

"Mother is very sorry the children are so naughty," she said with kisses and comfort in the way of sugar lumps. You must not play with Mary again. I do not want her to be rude and unkind to my good little daughter."

In a very short time the little girl's circle of playmates narrowed down to herself, and she soon grew weary of playing alone. She coaxed and begged of her mother to let her play with the other children, only to hear the same words from the mother, "They are too rude and unkind for my little girl to play with."

It did not take very long for the child to think it all over and one day she confessed with a burst of penitent tears that she was more to blame than the others. Then the mother tenderly explained the evils of tattling and always making one's self out innocent while the others were always in the wrong. The penitent little sinner in her arms was tired of being the only "good" child in the neighborhood, and the little lesson brought forth good fruits.—Mother's Magazine.

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Here is a bargain indeed! Three girls' pretty Wash Dresses! One of tan linen, one of pink percale and gingham and one of plaid and checked percale, all for only 99c. Becomingly made exactly as you see them here. Order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed. Colors, as described. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Price prepaid.....3 for **99c**

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 TIRES, lamps, wheels, parts and supplies at half usual prices. A few good second hand bicycles taken in trade \$5 to \$8 to clear.
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Years ago, your grandmother made soap because she couldn't buy it. She taught your mother to make it and your mother can teach you because the important ingredient that your grandmother used is still for sale everywhere.



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The modern housewives do not appreciate how easily you can make clean, firm soap at home. Good lye is the secret. Lewis' Lye is good lye because it saponifies the grease perfectly and entirely. It makes just as good soap as you can buy—better than many—and it makes it cheaper. Get a can at your dealer's today and try it out at once. Lewis' is the lye you'll like for the many household uses.

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Motor Car Earns Its "Feed"

A Recent Contest Shows that Country Cars are not Bought for Pleasure—Many 1909 Automobiles Still Running

ADAPTABILITY of the motor car as a piano mover, washing machine and corn sheller motor, and general family knockabout has recently been demonstrated by a contest conducted by the Hyatt Roller Bearing company. Of the automobiles entered, the winners were principally work cars used for hauling workmen and supplies, running silage cutters, and making trips to and from town.

The Hyatt company wanted to obtain facts about its bearings under service conditions and offered prizes ranging from \$10 to \$500 to the motor car traveling the greatest number of miles upon a single set of Hyatt bearings.

F. E. Slason of Plainville, Kan., won first prize with a mileage of 261,800. His 1908 model Buick car has been driven by more than 25 drivers in addition to the members of the owner's family. It has carried loads at various times of nearly 2 tons, including pianos, trunks, and all kinds of baggage. The car has a straight track record of 70 miles an hour and has taken several first places in Kansas county fairs. During one week seven trips averaging 26 miles were made at night after the car had been used thruout the day. Since the contest closed the car has been driven several thousand miles and it is estimated that it will be able to cover 100,000 miles more before it has outlived its usefulness. The automobile has been running since 1909 and has long since paid for itself.

Numbers of automobiles have been turned into work machines since the cut of their tonneau went out of style. They are pumping water, sawing wood, and taking the children to school, proving that the motor car on the farm can be made to earn its "feed" and be a practical investment.

Second place was given to a Mitchell car, also sold in 1909, and owned by a contractor in Connecticut who was engaged in road building and construction work. Altho most of his contracts were completed in Connecticut and Eastern New York with railroad facilities at hand, it is said that he never took a train to his work but always traveled in the Mitchell, carrying men, tools, and material. The car once was driven over a 40-foot embankment, the steering wheel was broken

and much damage done. By tying a board to two spokes of the wheel it was made possible to steer the car, and after being righted it was driven off under its own power. No thought was given to the bearings until recently when the car was overhauled. At that time it was discovered that a grease cup was missing and the bearings had been oiled only by the grease which escaped from the differential. The work done by the motor cars in running machines was not included in the mileage record.

The owners of cars in the contest are scattered over the United States, and the cars have undergone every kind of weather condition. Judges who awarded the places were Julian Chase, editor of the Horseless Age; Alfred Reeves, general manager of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce; and Coker F. Clarkson, general manager of the Society of Automobile Engineers.

In addition to testing out the bearings, the authentic records go a long way to demonstrate what hundreds of automobiles are doing today in a business way in the country.

This Was a Good Meeting

The annual session of the Berryton Farmer's Institute was held at Berryton Hall beginning Thursday evening, February 24 and closing Friday evening, February 25. The program which was a very excellent one follows:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

7:30 p. m.
Invocation.....The Rev. C. W. Martha
Address of Welcome.....Dr. N. J. Taylor
Response.....John A. Peck
Entertainment in the Country Home.....
.....Norahbell Tevis
Child Management.....Mrs. Chas. Zirkle
Agriculture in the Public School.....
.....Prof. Wm. Vanerudof

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

9:00 a. m.
Good Roads.....H. W. McAfee
Preparedness.....Gov. Arthur Capper

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30 p. m.
Profits of the Silo.....C. C. Whitwer
Discussion...Introduced by W. T. Hotchkiss
Dairying.....E. W. Rankin

EVENING SESSION.

7:30 p. m.
Paper: Here and Now.....Mrs. H. T. Cottle
Dramatic Reading.....Chalabelle Banta
The Future of the Schools in This Community.....Prof. Millard B. Trozell
The Retired Farmer.....W. H. Coultie, Sr.



The New REO "Six"

The 7-Passenger Fashion Plate of '16

YOU NEED GO NO FURTHER—you need pay no more—to obtain all the mechanical excellence, all the beauty, style, finish and luxurious riding qualities in a seven-passenger touring car, that your heart can desire.

FOR WE MAINTAIN that, though you search the world over, you will find no car at any price, that is the superior of this new Reo Six in these essentials.

MECHANICALLY IT HAS NO SUPERIOR—it is not possible to put better materials in a chassis, simply because the science of metallurgy knows no better. Reo uses and always has used the best. The fame of Reo rests on that.

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE to machine parts more accurately—for the Reo factories are admittedly the "Models" among automobile factories and Reo standards are admittedly of the highest.

AND IT ISN'T POSSIBLE to obtain an automobile, in the designing and fabrication of which more experience has been applied—for the Reo organization is the oldest in the Automobile industry. And never since the first Reo was made has there been a single change in the executive organization of Reo.

ALL WE'VE LEARNED, WE'VE KEPT right here in the Reo factories—and this latest product of Reo brains and experience and facilities is the net result.

AS TO BEAUTY OF EXTERIOR we need only say that when this new Reo Six was announced and its graceful lines shown in the engravings it was instantly hailed by everyone in the trade—rival and friend alike—as the "Fashion Plate" for the coming year.

AND IF YOU HAVE WATCHED closely the various new bodies that have since come out—some of them only too palpably redesigned to emulate the lines of this Reo Six—you have observed that it had set the style for the season.

BUT REO BEAUTY ISN'T on the outside alone—it's in the unseen places as well. In fact none so thoroughly appreciates Reo engineering as he who has studied it most intimately.

THE SAME STURDINESS—the same wonderful reliability, dependability and economy of upkeep—that have made the four-cylinder Reo world famous, are in this Reo Six.

"50 PER CENT OVER-SIZE in all vital parts," that Reo factor of safety is the reason at the same time for Reo dependability and low maintenance cost.

EVERY PART THAT IS SUBJECTED—or may ever be subjected—to excessive strains is made fifty per cent heavier—or of better material and therefore fifty per cent stronger—than other makers consider necessary. Motor parts—crank-shafts, connecting rods, bearings—transmission gears, driving shafts, axles, differentials—all vital parts are made to the Reo standard "fifty per cent over-size."

SEE THIS NEW REO SIX. Ride in it. Drive it yourself—you can if you have ever driven any automobile. You will say you have never tasted the real joys of motoring before.

JUST A WORD ABOUT DELIVERIES. Those who know are unanimous in stating that there will be a tremendous shortage of automobiles the next few months. Can't be otherwise. Shortage of all kinds of materials and of tools to manufacture them—demand greater than ever before. Those who order early will get Reos—those who delay cannot hope to.

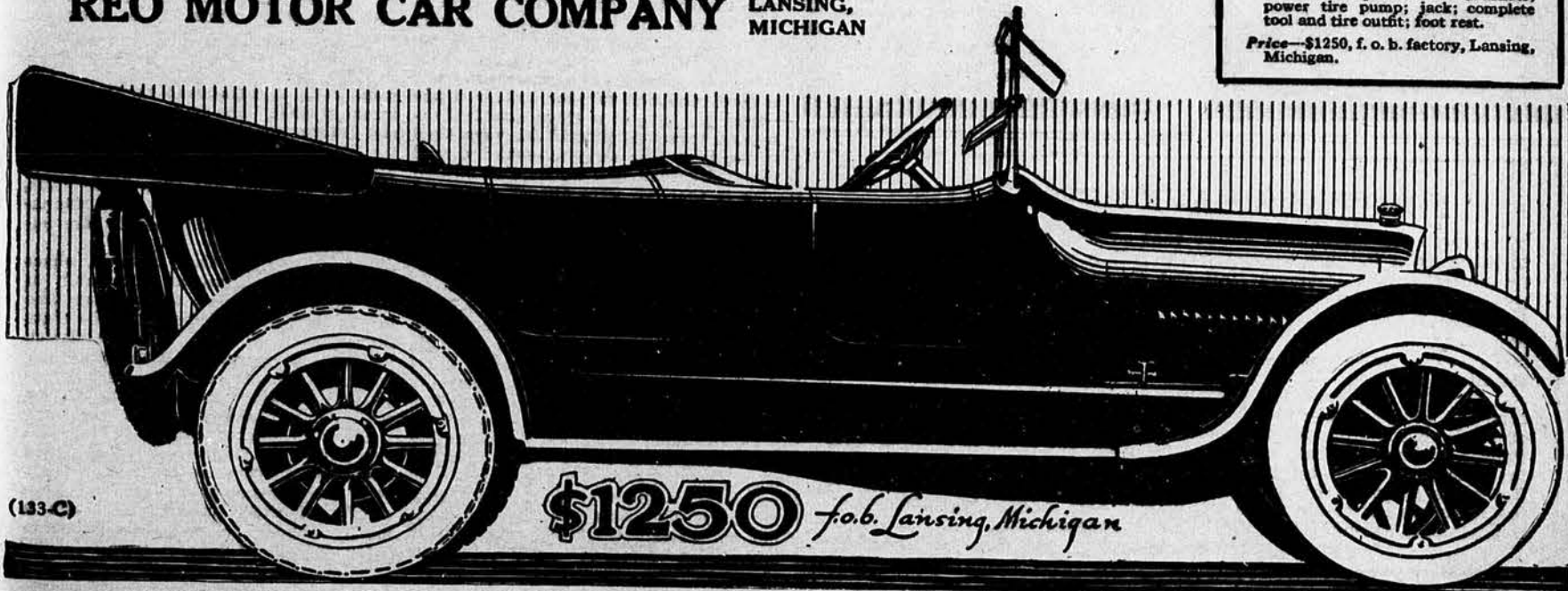
SO WE SUGGEST that you decide this matter at once and order your Reo immediately. Then you'll be one of "the lucky ones."

TODAY won't be a minute too soon.

For the Man Who Knows Cars

Wheel Base—126 inches.
Front Springs—Semi-elliptic.
Rear Springs—Cantilever.
Front Axle—I-beam.
Rear Axle—Full floating. Timken roller bearings throughout.
Tires—34" x 4 1/2". Non-skids on rear. Demountable rims.
Motor—Vertical, six-cylinder, cast in three. Valves protected.
Cylinder Dimensions—3 1/2" x 5 1/4".
Horsepower—45.
Lubrication—Automatic force feed.
Carburetor—Automatic-heated.
Ignition—Generator and magneto.
Starter—Electric (Remy).
Transmission—Selective swinging type.
Single rod, center control.
Clutch—Multiple dry disc.
Brakes—Two on each rear wheel.
Steering—Gear and sector. 18" steering wheel.
Control—Left-hand drive, center control.
Spark and throttle on steering wheel. Foot accelerator.
Fenders—Drawn sheet steel.
Aluminum bound, linoleum covered running boards.
Gasoline capacity—18 gallons. Gasoline tank in rear.
Stewart vacuum system supply.
Gasoline gauge beside filler.
Body—Seven-passenger "Sheer-line" touring.
Genuine hand-buffed bright enamel finish leather upholstery.
Deep cushions and backs. Divided front seats.
Finish—Body, Golden Olive. Running gear, Black. Equipment nickel trimmed.
Theft-proof—Locking device. This enables the driver to lock simultaneously the starting device, the transmission and the floor boards. Starting device is made inoperative, at the same time that the transmission gears are locked in neutral position. It would take a volume to describe it—but you will see and appreciate it at a glance.
Equipment—Fully electric lighted throughout; improved 5-bow, one man, mohair top, with full side curtains; mohair slip cover; clear-vision, rain-vision, ventilating windshield; speedometer; electric horn; extra rim with improved tire brackets; power tire pump; jack; complete tool and tire outfit; foot rest.
Price—\$1250, f. o. b. factory, Lansing, Michigan.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY LANSING, MICHIGAN



WALLIS "CUB" TRACTOR IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

The severe test given the "Cub" on the 1000 mile durability run—its wonderful performance at the Fremont Demonstration and the enthusiastic, unsolicited testimonials from satisfied users all conclusively prove that this tractor is in a class by itself.

Since the earliest days of power farming, no tractor has stood out so pre-eminently as the "Cub," judged from the standpoints of adaptability, dependability, accessibility, power, speed and construction features such as spring mounting and protected parts.

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to complete
1000 mile
durability run



Plowed 3 acres
in 77 minutes
at the
Fremont Show

A REAL TRACTOR

In purchasing a tractor, don't think of price alone, but consider the essential things that are necessary in a real tractor. You want a machine that will be in condition practically 100% of the time, instead of 50% or less, as many so-called tractors have been.

Spring mounting—both front and rear—saves all jars and strains; every vital part enclosed in dust-proof cases and run in constant bath of oil; special high-grade steels, drop forgings and steel castings. Hyatt heavy duty bearings—the best made; gears same quality as in high grade automobiles. *Is short a real tractor that will do the work and stand the strain.*

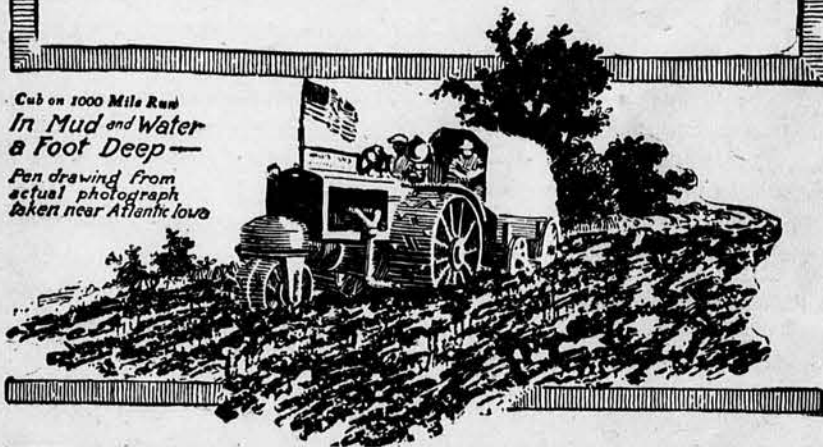
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a Foot Deep—
Pen drawing from
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Sizes, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 16 horse-power. Now sold only direct from my own factory at surprisingly low prices. All sizes, up-to-date, long stroke, valves-in-head, even speed type of engine. Over 20 years ago I made my first engine with my own hands. The thousands of my engines now at work prove that you take no risk when you get a Bauer Engine.

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The Geese are Going North

Spring, Some People Say, is Near, But Here's the Snow

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

AT ALMOST any time in the day or night one may hear the wild geese honking. They are headed to the North, and this, many persons say, is an infallible sign that spring is mighty close. We hope this is true. There is no more enjoyable season on the farm.

The pleasant, warm weather that has been the order for the last ten days has made a wonderful change in the wheat. Fields that showed no signs of life before the thaw are now greening up in fine shape and give promise of a good spring growth. We have heard a number of farmers say that the severe winter weather that we went thro killed all of the Hessian fly. If we were sure such was the case we should be very glad that it came, even if our teeth did chatter several mornings while the feeding was being done. But really we think it too early to tell much about the real condition of the fly. Of course we suppose that the zero weather really did kill the old flies, if they were not dead before it came, but as we understand the fly it is not the old ones that we need to fear next summer but the new generation that emerges from the eggs laid by the old ones last fall. We rather believe that a close examination of tufts of volunteer wheat would show the larvae to be in fine condition to hatch and get in their work next summer. Our reason for being skeptical about their extermination is that the lower species of insect life are very difficult to exterminate. For this reason we rather doubt whether the several cold snaps of the winter really have done them any serious damage.

It pays to plow wheat ground early. Last summer and fall, in the rush of work a 2-acre strip of ground was neg-

poor chance of making a satisfactory growth. The crown, on a great part of the healthy stalks, stands a half-inch or more above the drill row. This, we suppose, shows the distance the ground settled under the influence of the winter snows and rains or perhaps it may show the extent that the freezes heaved the wheat out of the ground. We scarcely think the latter surmise correct, for the roots seem to be firmly attached to the soil. Since the present condition of the wheat, on the strip mentioned is so much poorer than that on the earlier plowed ground we think it would have been the proper thing to roll the late plowed ground before drilling last fall, and perhaps it would be a good thing to do now if a roller was available.

The fields are drying off very slowly this spring. All signs point to a late oat planting season again. Here in the southern part of the state it is no unusual thing for farmers to drill oats in the latter part of February, but we know of no one who is prepared, or able to do it this year. Ordinarily the drilling season, for oats, lasts until about the middle of March and in some cases even later, but the surest way to insure a crop is to get the seed into the ground in season, using good seed on well prepared ground. In the majority of cases the safest thing to do, if one is unable to get a certain crop planted in season is to use the ground for something else.

Of course there are exceptions to this rule. Owing to wet weather in the spring of 1913 we were unable to get our oats in at the right season. We put out a 2-acre patch as an experiment when the ground did finally get in condition to work. The ground was double disked, and was drilled April 16. The yield of those oats, on very ordinary ground was surprising. From the 2 acres of measured ground we obtained 116 bushels of first class oats, or a yield of 58 bushels to the acre. But just to show that the rules of one year are no good for another, we tried the same experiment last year with very poor results. Owing to the wet spring we were again delayed with oat seeding. We put them in late, finishing drilling April 17. While these oats were on better ground than the others, we did not get our seed back, and what we did get were of very poor quality. So again we say that the man who gets his crops in at the right season is the man who will get the most satisfactory returns year in and year out.

Money for Shorthorns

The extent of appropriations for 1916 which the American Shorthorn Breeders' association has made for the state and district fairs and expositions in all parts of the United States should lead to an increase in entries. The aggregate appropriation is far in excess of any previous amount set aside for this purpose. At 15 of the principal state fairs, the association offers \$1 for every \$2 offered by the fair association up to \$750 offered by the Shorthorn society. At 27 interstate and district fairs the same ratio is maintained up to a maximum of \$500. The aggregate offered at the International, American Royal and the Pacific International (Portland) is \$12,500. In the futurity calf classes alone at the Iowa and Ohio State Fairs, the American Royal and the International, \$7,000 is guaranteed by the association.

In addition to these awards, silver trophies are offered at a number of the fairs and shows to breeders who have not previously shown at the state fair or national show. The association will also co-operate in a material way with district and state breeders associations holding shows in connection with public Shorthorn sales.

The plan worked out by the association offers an inducement to beginners and small breeders to enter the shows. It is designed not only to stimulate the efforts of every breeder to attain a higher standard of Shorthorns, but to safeguard the venture as well.

lected when the other wheat ground was plowed. There was wheat ground all around it, and rather than have a patch of something else in the wheat field we plowed it late. The ground was in good condition to plow. After it was plowed we gave it a thoro double disk-ing and harrowed it until we were tired of the job. The strip resembled a well prepared garden, and we were so pleased with it that we were almost persuaded to plow 10 acres more and put it to wheat. But we are now very glad that we did not do so, for this 2-acre strip of wheat is anything but promising. There was moisture enough to bring it up all right and, for a time it seemed to have as good an appearance as the wheat on the earlier plowed ground; but since the hard freezes a great change has taken place. An alarming per cent of the wheat, on this 2-acre strip can be brushed out of the ground with the hand, and an examination shows the roots to be rotted off, but on many such stalks the crown and leaves are still quite green and might, of course live thru and make a crop, but we scarcely think it likely, for any plant with defective roots stands a

Getting Ready for the Spring

Man and Beast and Barnyard Fowls are Busy

BY ROBERT McGRATH
Johnson County

OUR GEESSE have a house in the shape of a tepee with about 9 feet square in floor space. Brush is piled on all sides of it save the opening for the fowls like places a little bit natural. They never miss a night sleeping in their home. Twice a week I place a litter of straw there for bedding, cleaning out the old straw. The same place was used for the geese last spring to lay in. They seem to take pride in having such a house. Should any hen or rooster or even the dog go near it, they make a great racket and drive the intruders away. There is a 20-acre blue grass field west of the barn and last fall I had considerable trouble keeping the geese out of it. A goose will crop closer than a sheep and will kill young English blue grass if left on it long enough. They are not difficult to fence out, however, any wire of ordinary height sufficing. A few of the geese of our flock, particularly the gander, are cross. I feed some 8 months old shotes south of the corn-crib daily and the fowls seem to think they are the only ones entitled to the corn. They scold the pigs and pull their ears until the animals are glad to relinquish their rights. I manage to keep them away when they show signs of too much pugnacity.

Two sows farrowed last night. The evening could not have been better. Both saved their litters. One had nine pigs and the other six. The latter was a young sow and will do better next time. Some persons object to March pigs because they think the month brings so many cold winds. It is a bad month for the little fellows if one has not good quarters for them. Nothing is so bad for young pigs as exposure to dampness. Lots of times this cannot be helped even when the piglets are housed in a clean, dry apartment. If the mother runs about in an outdoor pen during the day, she will, if the weather is damp, bring in on her feet lots of mud. This finds its way into the nest and chills the little ones. I make it a point to change the bedding every other day until the youngsters are able to follow the mother around. One of the sows is located in a government hog house, the other in a division of a house of my own construction. It was formed of an old tenant house and made to accommodate 15 sows with a separate apartment for each one. Windows were placed on all sides to solve the light problem. I find that such a hog house is even better than others of a more scientific construction. Before farrowing time, I assign my sows to their pens three days previously. That gives them plenty of time to become accustomed to their places, so that they will get over disturbances and arrange their nests in proper order.

We went to the tool shed last week and looked over the articles needing repairs. The plow shares were dull. One press of the oats drill was on the hospital list. A couple of links were missing from the planter chain. Besides, small repairs were needed on the various other implements in the shed. While these disorders were not serious, yet any of them was calculated to delay me a day when sowing time arrives. Everyone knows the value of a day on the farm in spring. I took the parts needing to be repaired to town. The blacksmith did not say, "I haven't time now to fix them, you are number ten." He just picked them up and began working. But he will say it to others when the rush arrives.

A water separator is a very handy article to have on hand even if one has a hand separator. While turning mine last night some part of it became wrong which put the entire mechanism out of joint. There was no other thing to do but to return to the water separator which I used before purchasing the hand model. The cream from the latter excels in quantity but I find there is always more water mixed with it. The mistress says it takes longer to churn out the butter when cream contains very much water. But then there is more buttermilk in that case. Calves prefer the hand separator milk

and it seems to agree with them better. Perhaps because it is fresher and less diluted.

I am glad now that I purchased seed oats last fall. Not merely because the price has risen to 60 cents whereas I paid 50, but because the roads usually become impassable for hauling at this time of year. Last year's crop did not come up to the requirements as regards quality. I find it does not pay to run the risk of sowing poor seed. If the weather is bad and the season late there can be no replanting of oats if the first sowing fails to come up. Like produces like and no bumper crop can be expected from poor seed.

A new variety of oats is being tried on this farm, Texas Red. Formerly an Iowa brand was sown. The latter is hardy, of good quality and usually does well here. Texas Red, however, has also proved its worth, sometimes yielding 80 bushels in this locality. Indeed the Texas Red seems to excel Iowa seed here because the climates of Texas and Kansas are more alike than Iowa and Kansas.

I fanned out my seed several days ago. So great is my aversion to smut that the seed was run thru the mill twice. The first time about 4 per cent chaff was fanned out; the second time 2 per cent. With seed ready for sowing and ground fall plowed, one need now only wait for the South wind to dry things up properly. The thot may be a bit hasty but if the present fine sunny weather continues, there will be drills in the fields next week.

I intend sowing 40 acres. In addition a 3-acre hog lot will be sown down and the animals kept off until the grain is in the milk. I did that one year and the hogs ate it ravenously, fattening on the grain quicker than on corn. It was surprising too, how much eating the patch afforded.

During the winter all sort of feeds were provided the hens on this farm in order to make them lay. Ground meat and bone, bran, corn, oats, a poultry tonic and alfalfa chopped fine were fed in rotation. We believe the extra trouble in preparing the winter rations amply repaid us in the increase of eggs. It was an ordeal tho, and so we are glad the time will soon be at hand when the fowls can stroll a respectable distance from the hen house for food. Tender young shoots will soon be at their disposal. The bluegrass field west of the barn is already a temptation to the entire flock. There is a little bit too much mud around the yards now to suit them but better prospects are ahead. Soon there will be extra poultry labors to be attended to, which had no meaning in winter. The care of the incubator chicks and the sitting hens will soon be thrust upon us. They will have to be provided with comfortable quarters safe from storms. Then there is the mite problem; but it looms up a little later on.

I am going to sow the orchard down to bluegrass so that the fowls can have something to pick at during the year. The young calves can also gambol about on the green. When the poultry are strolling about the tract, they will not forget to gobble up a few thousands of harmful insects preying on the limbs. The trees in return will expand their branches and give the fowls protecting shade. It was for this mutual benefit that the poultry houses on this farm were built on the border of the orchard. Plum and cherry trees are benefited very much by having chickens dust bathing about their roots. But I find that a new orchard is unprepared for such visitors as horses and cattle. Stock generally have itchy spots now and if left around small trees they like to scratch themselves by rubbing forcibly against them. They will leave an old tree for the opportunity of testing their strength on the smaller ones because the latter give more readily. If stock is left in an orchard long enough, you will find trees with badly twisted limbs, the trunk leaning sideways and practically ruined.



1775

1916

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Wichita Won With Tractors

There Was a Big Attendance at the Meeting of the Interstate Association of Threshermen

THERE WAS a big attendance last week at the meeting of the Interstate Association of Threshermen at Wichita. Among the visitors was a high proportion of farmers, who had come to Wichita to see the tractor exhibit held by the Threshers' club in connection with the convention. More than 1,500 men registered the first day, which was larger than the total registration last year. It was estimated that there were more than 6,000 visitors Friday.

The remarkably large attendance of farmers was the principal feature of the show. It indicates that considerable interest is being taken in farm engines in the tractor territory tributary to Wichita—which by the way includes a great deal of Oklahoma and Texas. Wichita is a very important distributing center for engines and threshing equipment.

Small tractors got the most attention from the visitors. There was a great interest taken in all the tractors on the grounds. It is evident that there is a growing appreciation that a cheaper farm power is needed, and a belief that the tractors will supply it. Special attention was called to this by W. H. Saunders of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who attended the show with 37 students from his farm tractor classes.

"With more than one-half of our population living in cities and producing none of the raw materials from the soil, it has fallen on the depopulated country districts to increase their power of production," said Professor Saunders, "if tomorrow's people are to be well fed.

"One man usually cannot handle more than a six-horse team successfully on the farm. Tomorrow's demand is for a much larger team. That team with its great strength has been produced in the steel tractor.

"This is the era of the gas engine. A man does not need horse-sense to oper-

for its operation. What a large number of them had not decided, however, was the type and make they wished to buy. They came to Wichita to study this, and they saw the tractors side by side, where they had a good chance to study them in relation to one another.

A great deal of interest was taken by the threshermen in working out methods of getting favorable legislation. Especially will the next legislature be asked to pass a law giving threshermen a lien on threshed grain and also a law that will force the counties to provide stronger bridges. Oklahoma already has these laws in operation and the machine owners are reaping the benefits. Laws which Oklahoma has in operation were read and discussed.

The lien law makes it possible for the owners of threshing machines to hold a lien on the grain threshed for their work, if the farmer is slow to pay his bill. Another law in Oklahoma makes it a penitentiary offense for anyone to put corn or any hard substance in a shock or stack of wheat so the separator would be injured.

A Better Organization.

The need of a strong organization was urged upon all the operators of threshers for their own special interests as well as increasing their efficiency. This was discussed by I. N. Snook, president of the Iowa Threshermen's association. He showed what the power of united efforts has done to compel the states to pass laws giving threshers privileges and advantages.

"By organization everything is accomplished and nothing lost," he said. "Kansas has more wealth per capita than any other state and it should have a stronger association to promote its interests."

W. H. Haggarty, manager of the tractor and thresher division of the Emerson Brantingham Implement company of Rockford, Ill., said that the increased prices of steel would make it necessary for the threshers to charge more for threshing a bushel of wheat. The demand for steel by the warring countries has forced its value upward and hence the increase in prices of all machinery.

He said that a farmer ought not to object when he is selling his wheat for \$1 a bushel. Just how much the operator of a thresher should charge for the use of his machinery should be figured out on the basis of the increased prices of machinery.

The main theme of the whole meeting and show was the larger use of power on Kansas farms. It is plain that the country is entering an era of power farming—an epoch of big power and better work. This will bring higher yields and good profits, which in turn will give a more satisfactory agriculture than the state has ever known.

An Early Spring Once More?

(Continued from Page 13.)

either. There are entirely too many misused horses in the country; that I know. But the proportion is not so high as in the cities. There is more ignorance among city owners than among farmers regarding the proper care of horses and in many cases the abuse of the horse is due to ignorance and not to deliberate cruelty.

M. Comstock, humane officer of Lincoln, Nebr., says that in that city there are more than 1,000 half-starved horses and that many of them belong to men worth from \$10,000 to \$50,000. He further says that fully half the horses owned in that city are underfed. This officer knows what he is talking about, without doubt. How conditions in Lincoln compare with other cities I have no way of knowing but from what I know I should expect to find horses better treated in a city like Lincoln or like Topeka than in those of larger size where feed is more costly. I don't like to read of such conditions anywhere and I know that if any man with a starved looking team could hear the comments passed upon him it might make a great difference in the treatment his horses would receive.

Women who own stock in the Lehigh Valley railroad number 8,832.



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ate power machinery but simple common sense. At the agricultural college the state is paying experts to train young farmers how to meet tomorrow's problem by studying the most up-to-date methods of farming by power."

Quality is Needed.

Visitors at the Wichita show spent more time than usual in discussing quality in tractors. It is evident that the farmers of Kansas are watching with interest the records which all of the leading machines are making. The engines that stand up under the work are going to encounter an immense demand, while the others will not get much trade from this territory. The records which will be made in 1916 will be the basis for a vast amount of buying.

It was evident that a very high proportion of the visitors at Wichita already appreciate the value of tractors. They understand the important place power farming can take in increasing farm yields and profits. Most of the farmers believe that a tractor will pay on a place where the conditions are favorable

Put Dairy Cows on the Farm

High Cost of Living Makes Cheaper Food Products Necessary

BY J. N. FULLER

THERE are several reasons why the dairy cow and her products promise to hold a place of increasing importance. One reason is that the high cost of living brings an insistent demand for cheaper food products. The dairy cow takes first rank over the steer and the pig as an economical producer of human food. A 1,200-pound steer when slaughtered will make about 800 pounds of meat and bone.

Finderne Pride Johanna Rue completed a yearly test in which she gave 28,403 pounds of milk. In this milk were about 3,000 pounds of food, practically all of which could be used by the human body. Here we have a cow supplying in one year as much food as could be had by slaughtering four 2-year-old steers. The average cow cannot by any means equal this record but in the main she is superior to the steer or the pig as an economical producer of human food.

A second reason why the dairy cow will hold an important place is because she fits in with a system of diversified farming. A man may not care to become a dairy farmer but where conditions are at all favorable he will find it to his advantage to milk a few cows.

There are some men who by inclination and training are fitted to carry on intensive farming. The dairy cow has proved her worth in a system of intensive farming. Land in Holland is worth as much as \$1,000 an acre yet the farmers find it to their advantage to keep dairy cows. Land on the island of Jersey rents for \$50 an acre yet the dairy cow is supreme on this island.

Improves Soil Fertility.

The dairy cow is a conservator of soil fertility. The farmer who sells a ton of wheat, worth about \$30, sells with that wheat about \$10 worth of fertilizing elements. The farmer who sells a ton of butter worth about \$500 sells only about 65 cents' worth of fertility. Then too, the dairy farmer quite frequently buys some feed for his herd. He thus adds to his farm a certain amount of fertility.

With the increase in our population there has been a corresponding increase in the number of dairy cows. Yet in

spite of this increase the price of dairy cows is considerably higher than it was 10 years ago. Cows that then sold for \$50 scarcely can be had now for \$75. The demand for purebred dairy cattle is steady and at prices undreamed of a generation ago.

About 16 years ago a young clerk in the Standard Oil offices in New York City was called back to the home farm in northern New York by the death of his father. He found the dairy herd to consist of fair to poor grade cows. He caught a vision of what purebred stock might do for him and invested in a few purebred animals. Last winter, this dairyman died and it became necessary to sell the herd that had been developed during these 16 years. One bull sold for \$25,000.

The herd of 150 animals sold for \$150,000. But few men could hope to attain the success that came to this man, but his success does suggest that there are royal rewards for the man who will give intelligent thought and care to the breeding of purebred dairy cattle. There is every reason to believe that the demand for such cattle will continue.

Demand for Dairy Products.

Not only is there a continuous demand for dairy cattle but there is a like demand for dairy products. Market milk, ice cream, condensed milk, butter, cheese—all require the product from approximately 21 million dairy cows. Never was there such a demand for high class dairy products.

Everything is not plain sailing in the dairy world. There are robber cows to be eliminated, good cows must receive better care and feed, and the quality of our cream must be improved if we are to supply the demand for high quality butter. Greater care must be used in producing milk for towns and cities, and the ice cream maker must be given A-1 cream if he is to turn out a sanitary product. These are only a few of the things that must be done if the dairy farmer is to live up to his possibilities. Those who handle or manufacture dairy products have a work to perform in giving to the consumer the most sanitary products possible.

Do You Own a Separator?

Few farmers should attempt to make butter. They do not have the knowledge or the best equipment and in most farm homes the mother is already overburdened with work without making butter. Many dairymen find it profitable to sell whole milk but most farmers do better with a hand separator. Sell the cream and feed the warm, sweet skimmilk to calves, hogs and poultry.

Milk in a covered pail. If you have been milking in an open pail, get a covered one and see the dandruff, hair and filth that falls on the cover even in a clean barn where the cows are clean. It is sickening to think of it. Every dairyman who can afford it should use a milking machine. Machines with which one attendant can milk 20 to 25 cows an hour can be bought and installed for \$200 exclusive of power. A one-horse motor will run one. They solve the drudgery of labor, the milk is drawn into covered pails, anyone who can run a mowing machine can operate a milking machine and they are not hard to keep properly clean.

The milk should be run thru the separator while warm from the cow. The cream should either be cooled at once by an aerator or else be placed in shotgun cans and these placed in cool water. The cream should not be allowed to get warmer than 60 degrees before it is delivered at the creamery and 50 degrees is better. In taking the can from the farm to the creamery or the depot cover the cans with a thick cloth well soaked in water and cover this with a dry cloth or tarpaulin.

Farmers in the Southwest are losing from 3 to 8 cents a pound on butterfat because most of the butterfat throughout this great territory is not delivered in first-class condition. The fault is due chiefly to the large creameries, because most of them pay, in towns where there is competition, the same price for damaged cream that they do for sweet,

clean, fresh cream. Careful dairymen should insist on cream being paid for according to its condition as well as its contents of butterfat. Then the clean, careful dairymen will get full value for his products and skill.

H. M. Cottrell.

Dehorning the Young Calf

BY E. G. WOODWARD.

Dairy cows should be dehorned, because dehorning makes a cow more docile, easier to handle and feed, and also makes it impossible for her to injure the udders of other cows with her horns.

Possibly the most satisfactory way to dehorn a calf is to apply caustic potash. Caustic potash can be obtained at almost any drug store. It usually comes in the form of sticks about the size of a lead pencil. The calf should be treated when one or two days old or as soon as the starting horn can be located.

To dehorn the calf, clip the hair from the spot where the horn is starting. Then wet the end of a stick of caustic potash and rub on the budding horn until a sore spot about the size of a dime is produced. The operation can be hastened by breaking the skin before rubbing on the potash. The calf should not be turned out into the rain immediately after caustic potash has been applied, as it may be washed down into its eyes.

Caustic potash should be handled by wrapping a piece of paper around the stick. It must be kept in a tightly stoppered bottle, or it will absorb water from the air and dissolve.

The more time it takes to fatten an animal the greater becomes the cost of maintenance.

Feed sold from the farm in the form of butterfat and pork brings the best profits.

Heavy Mail at Hickory, N. C.



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We have a guaranteed remedy for White Diarrhoea or bowel trouble, and if you will send us the names of 5 or 10 of your friends who use incubators, we will send you free enough of our remedy to raise 50 to 75 chicks. Also our book, "History of White Diarrhoea and How It Can be Cured in 24 Hours." Will save you \$100.00 a season. BABY CHICK REMEDY CO., Box 45, Marshall, Mo.

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White Diarrhoea kills more chicks than all other diseases combined. Doc Loveland's P.C. Starting Food is not a medicine but a food that prevents white diarrhoea and other bowel disorders. It is a pre-digested food made so by our special process of C-A-R-B-O-N-I-Z-I-N-G. Send 25c for 3 1/2 lb. package, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. LOVELAND MILLING CO., Dept. A, Wichita, Ka.

No More White Diarrhoea

Last year when her neighbors' chicks were dying by the score from White Diarrhoea, Mrs. Ben Hawley, of Ravenwood, Mo., raised 600 little chicks and never lost one. Mrs. K. L. White, of Oswego, Ill., raised 500 chicks and didn't lose a single one. Mrs. S. B. Middleton, of Wilsey, Kan., raised 400 and never lost any from White Diarrhoea. Mrs. Lovina Cooper, of Balko, Oklahoma, raised 509—never lost one. In a little booklet entitled "The Care and Feeding of Poultry," these ladies and almost 50 others tell how they saved their chicks from White Diarrhoea. What they have done, you can do. This book helped thousands of poultry raisers save their chicks and make more money. The chick season is here. Get ready for it. It's too late when your chicks are dying. Learn now how to save them. Delay is dangerous. The book is free. Send for your copy today to THE WIGHT CO., Dept. 191, LAMONI, IOWA

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK CULTURE Finest illustrated duck book published. Tells how to hatch and care for greatest egg producing fowl on earth. How to get a start. Quotes low prices on stock and eggs of finest strains. Sent for 5 cents postage. Address BERRY'S FARM, BOX 100, CLARINDA, IOWA

Buy a Well Made Incubator

Your Success Depends Largely on the Care You Give It

BY L. F. PAYNE

ARTIFICIAL incubation dates back many hundred years to the time when it was practiced in China and Egypt, but for the colder northern climates it is a comparatively new art. After two decades of testing and experimenting, machines have been perfected until as good results may be expected from artificial as from natural incubation.

The selection of an incubator is the first thing that confronts the beginner. There are various makes of machines, and each one claims superiority over the others, but the fact is that all are operated on the same general principle, and any good, well constructed incubator should give satisfaction, although different people have much better success with some makes than they do with others. It never pays to buy a cheap incubator. The good machine will need less care and attention, give better results and last much longer than one of a cheaper design, and the increased hatching ability will in a short time more than pay for the extra cost.

A simple record sheet for the purpose of keeping track of the infertile eggs, dead germs and weak chicks will prove a great help to breeding up the flock by locating the causes of poor fertility and hatches.

Select for hatching only the medium sized, uniform, smooth eggs. Keep them preparatory to hatching in a clean well

ventilated room, the temperature of which ranges from 45 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Turn them daily, and do not keep longer than two weeks before setting. Study carefully the directions that accompany the incubator, then set it up in a clean well ventilated room that does not have too large range of temperature. The lamp should be filled and the bowl wiped clean every day. The wick also must be trimmed daily by brushing a cloth over it. The heat should be raised to the proper temperature two days before the eggs are placed in the incubator, so as to insure an even heat. The temperature should be kept at 102 the first week, and raised to 103 for the last two weeks of the incubation period. Careful watching is necessary after the eggs are put in to see that the machine varies as little as possible from the proper temperature. However, do not fear a slight change, unless it is of long duration, and do not throw away a lot of eggs until you are sure that they are spoiled. Put the eggs in the incubator and do not bother them for the first few days. After that turn them twice daily until the eighteenth day, and allow the eggs to cool for about 10 minutes once daily. Test on the seventh and fourteenth days for dead germs and infertile eggs. Do not open the machine after the eighteenth day as that allows the escape of necessary moisture and chills the chicks which have not dried.

Temporary Fences Bar Chickens

I should advise a beginner to buy a few good hens or an incubator and get eggs from a successful poultry man (or woman.) Firms selling incubators usually send all the instructions necessary to raise chickens. Read a good farm paper and poultry magazine to keep up with the times. Some potatoes and

brooder, eggs and feed and furnished a few table fowls for my trouble. My chickens did so well last summer that I kept on setting eggs. When prices went down I had a lot of young "fries." I dressed a few and had no trouble in finding customers at about the same price as the early friers brought. The late chickens were easier to raise so that the trouble of dressing them only evened things up. Mrs. M. H. Schroer. Caldwell, Kan.

Here are 16 More Prizes

The value of incubators is widely recognized, but many persons are not very well informed about brooders. We wish to get first hand information from readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who have had experience with commercial brooders. Tell us how you operated your brooder to get satisfactory results. We will give these prizes for the best 16 letters received before March 15, 1916:

First prize \$1; next five, subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year; next five, subscriptions to the Missouri Valley Farmer for one year; next five, subscriptions to Capper's Weekly for one year.

Comparatively few persons have had experience with brooders, and it will not be so difficult to win a prize as if the subject were incubators.

Poultry Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Topeka, Kan.

sweet corn should be raised in spring. Sow a patch of oats close to the hen house and beyond the potatoes for the chickens will pick the first green they come to even if they don't eat it. The patch of sweet corn should be planted at the farthest end of the plat. Drive a few pointed stakes around the sweet corn and put some wire netting up with slats and small nails instead of staples. This can be easily taken down when the corn is about 18 inches high and will keep the chickens out.

Chickens are very fond of green sweet corn. I like to have all but the outside fences erected so they can be taken down when the ground is plowed. When the ground is in good condition about September 1, it should all be sown to wheat. It would be best to keep the hens off then until a good rain settles the ground.

I sold my first incubator hatch, broiler size, for \$20. That paid for the incu-

Care Before Setting Counts

When beginning to use a new incubator or brooder good results may be partly guaranteed by taking the thermometer out, smoking the machine with sulphur and later airing it. This is to be done before each hatching. Fill the lamp with good oil or the tank with warm water if the machine is not a hot air type. Light the lamp and put in the thermometer. Let it go until the temperature reaches 100 degrees and then set the regulator. Let the incubator stand at least one-half day to get it to running regularly. When you put in the eggs they will "take down the heat" but do not worry about it for when the eggs warm the temperature will go up. Better keep the heat a little high rather than too low as cold eggs cause weak chicks; if the heat is kept up the eggs will begin to break about the middle of the nineteenth day. As the chicks come out put them in a basket with chaff on the bottom and cover their backs with a cloth. Get your brooder in order and heat to about 70 degrees. Put the chicks in and give them some sand and fresh water. After they are 36 hours old start feeding them bread crumbs or corn bread. Then begin with a mash of bran, cornmeal, fine ground dried meat and poultry food. During the day give them a little cracked grain. Feed the chicks four or five times a day and in this way you are sure to raise them. After several years of work following these directions you will surely gain a successful chicken business. Oscar Heigert. Bunker Hill, Ill.

I cheerfully send for another year's subscription to your paper. One copy, the one two weeks ago, in the opinion of myself and my wife was worth the year's subscription. The editorial pages are of immense value to our Americans as it is always speaking for the masses, not the classes.—N. B. Wilkinson, Willow Springs, Mo.

The more warm air is mixed into the soil before planting the better will be the crops.

1000% PROFIT IN ONE YEAR

That's making money and you too, can do it with the Sure Hatch Incubator. Mrs. McClellan, Nebraska, writes: "This year I cleared above all expenses \$190.71." And remember a Sure Hatch works for years. Miss W. H. Hatch, Iowa, says: "My incubator has been in use 15 years and doing splendid work yet."

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Over \$2,000,000.00 and 18 years' experience have been put into this 1916 Sure Hatch. You owe it to yourself to investigate.

Have More Money

Raise chickens with this high percentage hatch. It's easy. You take no chances. A very few dollars now makes hundreds later. We show you how. Thousands are doing it. So can you. Here is the way. Write for

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Bring full name over to cover with valuable information, interesting pictures and facts on Chickens, Hatching, Incubators and Brooders. Supply your name and address on a Postal Card and we send Our Big Book. Write today.

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BIG 155-Egg Incubator. Made in U.S.A. of genuine California Redwood. Natural Finish. Double Doors. Deep Nests. Thermometer. Tester. Self-regulating. Has hundreds of air cells to protect eggs from outside changes. Red water heat. Cold-water, one-piece, rugged copper heater. Won't leak. Biggest bargain ever offered on a guaranteed incubator and brooder! Order from this ad or write for new \$16 catalog. Progressive Incubator Co., Box 226, Sackville, Wis.

Mite-less Hen's Nest

6 Nests \$3. 3 Sets, 18 Nests, \$8.50 Made like a strong letter of 24-gauge sheet-iron. Put together with substantial nuts and bolts. Each nest 18 inches square. Sold on



The Cause of Roup

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

How to Prevent Roup

Dear Sir: It has frequently occurred to me that readers interested in poultry raising could help one another very much by giving their experiences through these columns. We raise several hundred chickens every year and have lost a good many dollars' worth from Roup. I used many remedies, none of them successful, so took to using the hatchet, but found that treatment costly. Then I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L2 Waterloo, Iowa, (formerly located at Lamoni, Ia.) for their Walko Remedy, and out of 96 hens that had the Roup bad, I saved all but three. I can't speak too strongly of the treatment, for it certainly does the work, and for White Diarrhea among little chicks it just can't be beat. It makes chicks stronger and grow faster. If more people knew about it, they wouldn't lose half their incubator chicks with White Diarrhea. Mrs. Nellie Heron, Eagleville, Mo.

Don't Wait

Don't wait till Roup gets half or two-thirds your flock. Don't let it get started. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent Roup and White Diarrhea. Send for a 50c box on our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L2 Waterloo, Iowa.—Advertisement.

Comfort Brings Eggs

In order to make a success with poultry on a small scale, one must know exactly how to feed and care for them so as to reap a big profit from them.

So far as the hens are concerned, egg production is essentially reproduction and the conditions which tend to bring about rapid reproduction are those which tend to make the hen comfortable. The money crop is eggs. The way to get eggs is to make the hen comfortable. Spring conditions are best for egg production.

In laying out a poultry pen we must consider first the kind of soil on which to build. The ideal soil is one that is open enough to allow the water to drain out quickly and let warm air in. One should never build a henhouse on low ground as cold air settles in low places and frost appears earlier in the fall, and later in the spring than on higher ground. The successful henhouse will furnish its occupants with permanent protection from dampness, drafts, winds, filth, vermin or other causes of discomfort and disease from the chicken's enemies. It will give access to light and air. All fixtures should be removable in order that they may be taken out and thoroughly cleaned, sprayed and sunned before replacing. The floor should be solid and without any cracks in order that the feed may be thrown in and a litter of straw made for the chickens to scratch in.

Extremes of temperature lessen egg production and should be modified as well as possible. The hen is not able to withstand high temperature as well as some of the larger animals because she has no sweat glands to aid her in keeping cool. Naturally a large amount of shade is necessary and should the chicken yard be a small plot it might be advisable to plant fruit trees. They will serve as a fruit bearer, a wind barrier and furnish shade for the chickens. A small patch of good berries or currants is advisable as the hens love to lie under the bushes and dust themselves during the warm weather and the plants will also serve as a protection for the young from crows or hawks. These advantages are in addition to the crop of berries which the bushes will produce. The henhouse should be placed on a south slope if possible but any slope is preferable to a north one.

When there is little or no snow so that the chickens can be out doors practically every day, 2 square feet is sufficient for each bird but a climate like Kansas requires from 4 to 5 square feet. Overcrowding is responsible for much poor production. This is because it makes the hen discontented and a discontented hen will not lay.

Besides the disposal of eggs we have the small chicks and on a small plant as this is, the only profitable way to do is to caponize all the young cockerels except those you wish to keep for breeding stock. The proper time to caponize is when the chicks get to weigh about 1 1/2 to 2 pounds. Keep the capons until some time in January or February when they should weigh from 12 to 14 pounds. Without caponizing the same chickens would probably weigh 9 to 10 pounds and be worth 9 cents a pound while the capons are worth approximately 28 cents. Be sure to keep two or three capons until spring to raise your young incubator chicks. They can take care of about 40 apiece and make better mothers than either a hen or a brooder.

One should also pick out his laying hens from those which are not laying as they need different kinds of feed. You can tell a laying hen by her red comb, red wattles and by feeling the pelvic bones. On a laying hen you should be able to get from three to four fingers between the pelvic bones while on a hen which is not laying these bones will be closer together and hard.

It is well to have a small patch of rye sown in the fall on which you can run your chickens late in the fall and early in the spring before other grass is green. Later this can be plowed under and a garden planted for your own use. You should have a small piece of alfalfa, say 1/2 acre, to turn them on during the summer months. By feeding proper food in the right proportions at the proper time along with these other conditions there should be no reason why one cannot make money on a small poultry farm. George W. Bell. Effingham, Kan.

Ironclad
TRADE MARK

Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of the Rockies) BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use? Why not own an Ironclad—the Incubator that has for two years in succession won in the GREATEST HATCHING CONTESTS EVER HELD? In the last contests conducted by the Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2,000 Machines were entered, including practically every make, style and price. With 140 Egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder, freight paid, for only \$10, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in last contest.



We Give 30 Days Trial — Ten Years Guarantee

You have nothing to risk. We will send machines—let you use them 30 days—urge you to compare them in quality of material, hatching ability, workmanship and price—and if you don't find them satisfactory, send them back—we'll pay the freight charges and return your money. You are absolutely safe. We have to do as we advertise. If we didn't the publishers of this paper would not carry our advertising.

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

140 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER

When an incubator is constructed of material of this kind it gives you the strongest and most durable incubator that can be made—a machine that will not warp or shrink, or open up at the seams, as every joint is lapped over with our galvanized iron covering—giving you a machine that will last a life time. Don't class this big, all-metal-covered dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with tin or other thin metal and painted, like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in their natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad Specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tanks and boilers, self regulator, Tycos Thermometer, glass in door, complete book of directions, and many other special features fully explained in free catalog. Write for it today or order direct from this advertisement and save time.

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"Adds a money-making charm To the poorly paying farm"

My book "Hatching Facts" shows money-making opportunities for every man, woman, boy or girl. With it comes my low prices—my ten-year personal money-back guaranty. Before you buy any other incubator or brooder read this book on Practical Poultry Raising. Write to me today. Jim Rohan, Pres.



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Get my low price; 1-, 2-, 3-Months' Home Test Plan. Freight Prepaid.

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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

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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KURE-ROUP a paste, a sure cure for roup chicken pox, bowel trouble in adult fowls. You will not lose any if you keep this on hand. 25c, 50c & \$1.00. Standard Remedy Co., Fontana, Kan.

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Most simple, durable and successful machine. California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lined, heavy copper tank, Safety Lamp, best Thermometer, Surest Automatic Regulator made, Double Heating System. **Mankato Incubator Co. Box 712, Mankato, Minn.**



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Triple-Power
Pull an acre or more of stumps a day. Pull any stump in 5 minutes or less. Don't have loader land when it's so easy and cheap to pull the stumps out! Make 1000% profit by using the Hercules. \$125.00 the first year on 40 acres! \$52.00 every year after. Let us prove it.

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EGG TESTER

Write for full particulars. Price \$1.00. Sent by the X-Ray Egg Tester Co., Dept. 24, Topeka, Kan.



Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reeder, the poultry expert, 488 Farmer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhea and tells just the procedure to simply home conditions that cause the terrible disease over night and actually cures 95 per cent of every case. All poultry owners should certainly write Mr. Reeder for one of these valuable FREE books.

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Get 25¢ per egg. Sell 10¢. Keep 15¢. No squabs.

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FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
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CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

Coin Case FREE

Write your name, this month, Coin Case in all my places. Satisfactorily answered, and low monthly rate. This coin case costs less than 10¢. Send 10¢ to pay for the coin case. Address: The National Farmers and Poultry Paper, Attention, **BOOKSOLD, Dept. CC-25, Topeka, Kan.**

Independence in Chicken House

The farmer's wife with 100 hens has a small but sure independence. Dry seasons may come and dry seasons may go but the hens lay on forever. One hundred hens will yield a profit of \$1 each a year, in eggs alone. One hundred hens will raise on the average for the flock five young chickens in addition to the egg production. Counting out average losses, expense of equipment and cost of feed raised on the farm, there is a gratifying balance to the credit of the sale of poultry, in addition to the weekly income from egg sales. We live on a 1,300-acre cattle ranch and believe that every large farm or ranch should be equipped for the care of 400 chickens at the least. They need but very little care and are as profitable as any other farm activity. Our chicken house is built of logs in dugout style in the side of a hill with only the roof showing in the rear and but little of the side walls above ground. The entire east side or front is open. Adjoining and protecting this front is a long scratch shed or run. It is covered entirely with a tight slanting roof, sloping from 2 feet at the north side to 7 feet at the south. The east side is closed with tight boards, while the south is covered only with poultry netting. There is a flat window on the south side of the poultry house roof which admits the sun's rays and warmth.

The poultry house and runs are disinfected every 10 days with a solution of thin whitewash stirred with 2 table-spoonsful of carbolic acid to 5 gallons

It is not the yellow peril nor the danger of invasion by any foreign foe that now menaces America; it is the jingo peril. The greater the increase in armament the nearer this peril comes. The great common people of Europe, the real power of kings and nations, are to be reckoned with this time. They are not going to be satisfied with any mere peace through diplomacy. Their kings will never again sacrifice them in a senseless slaughter to further kingly ambitions. A peace guarantee that shall be war proof and permanent they will have or they will tumble thrones and palaces into the scrap heap and take for themselves what their purlind rulers would deny them. American jingoism expressed in armament is a backward, not a forward step; a great national peril, not a safeguard. We might far better set the war-wrecked world a rational precedent.

of whitewash. It takes 20 to 30 minutes to spray the mixture on the henhouse with the pump. The floors are quickly cleaned every morning. We confine the chickens from October to May and they lay abundantly all during the winter.

We feed waste wheat gathered from where the threshing machine stood last fall. At noon we feed alfalfa leaves from the floors of the big barns. Corn or hot mash from ground corn is given the flock in the evening. Poultry raising is as fascinating as it can be. Then there is the greater joy of gathering the eggs and "shekels."

Mrs. P. T. Corder.
Littleton, Colo.

Lye Water and Health

I feed my hens a warm bran mash in the morning, wheat and kafir in the head. At noon I give them corn in the ear. I mix lime and coarse damp sand together and keep it in a box where they can get all they want. I burn all the old bones which accumulate and put the ashes in the chicken house. I put a teaspoonful of lye in every 2 gallons of drinking water. In the past nine months I have not had a sick chicken or turkey. Previously I was losing some constantly, the symptoms being those of cholera. I sprinkle slacked lime over the floor and in the nest boxes and have never seen a mite. I get from 4 to 5 dozen eggs a day from a flock of 60 mongrel hens. My flock of purebred Rhode Island Reds which hatched last August will have to hustle to get ahead of the mixed bloods that give eggs the year around. With three hen turkeys and a tom

last spring I started a flock. The three hens laid more than 100 eggs during the summer but did not get broody so I set 11 eggs under three hens and got a good hatch. After losing several young turkeys I started them on white bread soaked in sweet milk squeezed out dry and sprinkled with black pepper. During the first week I mixed a few kafir seed with the bread and the second I gave them soaked wheat. I raised 40 during the summer and sold 37 which brought in \$56.28. The young turks were watered with the lye mixture also. I think that this can't be excelled for both chickens and turkeys.

Nannie V. Rutherford.
Little River, Kan.

The Death of Henry Wallace

BY CHARLES DILLON

I used to wonder, years ago when I was a reporter, what I should write about this or that great man when his turn came to leave us. What striking feature or achievement should I use when the time came to write the obituary? What should go into the first paragraph and into the headline? I thought of this task, one day, riding across Iowa with Henry Wallace, and I remember now how the thought struck me as coldblooded—Henry Wallace at 75 was so young, so far from death, so intensely interested in life. And now he is gone and, glancing over the years during which I enjoyed his friendship I find myself wholly unable to put my finger upon the one commanding line—he was so big and genuine, and so wholly interested in everything touching the farmers and their families and the church and the state and the nation and the world at large. Few men exceeded him in world-wide information at his advanced age.

Perhaps, after all, I shall not miss my feelings far if I reprint here what I said, last November in these columns when Mr. Wallace's last book of letters was reviewed: "It doesn't matter how hurried our lives may be nor how hard the struggle for a place in the jostling throng, there are certain bright spots to remember, as we journey through life. Some of the pleasantest in our's are the meetings with old friends and the anticipation of future meetings. We know of no more profitable hours, in the office, on the railway train, in great national conventions or in the home, chatting across the dinner table, than the hours we have spent with Henry Wallace, the dean of all of us, the veteran editor of Wallace's Farmer. We believe it is no affront to the many charming acquaintances we have in journalism or politics to use the superlative in writing of Uncle Henry. No man has contributed more to our store of information on every subject about which we have cared to be informed. To ride with him for half a day on a railway train is a privilege. To read his letters in Wallace's Farmer is better than to take a four-year course in philosophy."

We shall miss Henry Wallace, all of us. He was a fine character. His life was well lived. He died in church, a fitting scene to close the career of a big man.

For More Profitable Marketing

An effort is to be made to establish a central marketing office at Kansas City for the farm products of the Middle West. The National Farmers' association was organized there recently with C. D. Resler of Chautau as president to bring this about. An invitation was extended to other co-operative organizations to join the association. This resolution was passed:

Whereas, this, the National Farmers' association has been organized for the purpose of perfecting a marketing system which will bring about an equitable sharing of profits arising from trading in agricultural products; and, Whereas, the sought for results include mutual benefit to the producer and consumer alike, resulting in a general benefit to our entire country and its people; Be it therefore resolved, that all associations, Granges, Unions, or other bodies of associated or organized farmers be invited and urged to co-operate fully with this association in its efforts to perfect such a practical marketing system as may eventually become nation-wide in its scope; and, Be it further resolved, that the co-operation of the federal and state governments through the postoffice, their respective departments of labor, agriculture, commerce, interior, and other departments, be solicited to this same end.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY
cures your hens. A good preventive too. 50 cents postpaid. Conkey Co., Cleveland, O.—Advertisement.



The Kinnard
FOUR PLOW Tractor

Think This Over

Better pay a little more for a small tractor that will pull four plows. You will be better satisfied and it will be cheaper in the end.

THE "KINNARD" WILL PULL FOUR PLOWS AND IS BUILT FOR SERVICE.

Our 1916 Catalog gives details.

KINNARD-HAINES CO.
854-44th Ave. Ne. Minneapolis, Minn.

160 Fine Trees FREE
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To create greater interest in Fruit-Growing and Gardening, we offer your choice of one or more of six great collections of trees and plants.

Offer No. 1—Ten Apple Trees.
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Offer No. 4—20 Small Fruit Plants.
Offer No. 5—50 Asparagus Plants.
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We send these collections free, prepaid to your door, to introduce and show you the merits of our great magazine, The Fruit-Grower, regular rate \$1.00 per year. You don't pay a cent for the fine trees and plants of these great new and tested varieties. You may select any one of these six offers with each dollar sent for a year's subscription, or send \$5.00 for five years, and get all six collections free, or you may have six of any one offer, or any combination you like. Address at once,

The Fruit-Grower
Box 1304 St. Joseph, Mo.



FREE SEED

A New and Sensational Offer of Free Seeds

You can have them all—25 varieties of superior seeds. These seeds will not be sold, but we will give them away to advertising our business. Write for yours.

There Are 22 Varieties
A new Beet, a new Cabbage, an Improved Carrot, a "Queen" of Celery, an early Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, a "dandy" Cucumber, a Superior Lettuce, a "beach" of a Muskmelon, a magnificent Watermelon, a beautiful Pepper, an Improved Parsnip, a perfect pie Pumpkin, a "sparkler" Radish, a great Squash, a superb Tomato, a new Turnip, five sorts of Flower Seeds, a wonderful new Onion and 2 new Potatoes.

Just your name and address. Send No Money address and name. We will send you our great free offer of 25 improved varieties without cost; also other seeds, plants, fruit trees, flowers, etc. Do this now for the finest vegetable garden you ever had. Only one collection to a family. Write to-day.

G. K. SEED STORE, Dept 70B, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEED CORN

ECHTENKAMP'S BIG yielding Seed Corn was picked before freeze. Each ear is fire dried on a rack with air and steam heat. Sure to grow because germ is preserved. Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write for catalog—it is FREE and it will save you money. Address

FRED ECHTENKAMP, Box 8 Arlington, Nebr.

Ditching and Terracing

Made Easy—Bigger crops—better farms with



10 days' trial. Money-back guarantee. All Steel—Practical—Adjustable—Reversible. Cleans ditches, cuts and works out dirt at same time. Does work of big machines. See maps for location. Write for free booklet and introductory proposition. **Conkey Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc., Box 324, Des Moines, Ia.**

Sales with High Prices

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW,
Republic County.

We attended a public sale yesterday near by. The owner is moving to California. What a difference it makes when one is leaving the country! The farmers seem eager to bid only to show their last respects to the departing owner. Things sold for almost as much as they would have cost if bought new. Of course some things go dirt cheap at any sale. For instance, the grain binder sold at this sale for \$75, just half price. It was a McCormick with a 7-foot cut. Such a bargain as this is rarely seen.

It is a practice on this farm to keep the machinery under cover as much as possible when not in use. The blue sky is a very poor machine shed. I see by the paper that farm implements have advanced in price from 5 to 10 per cent, due to the increase in the cost of steel. The manufacturers say they are forced to pay \$2.70 for steel which formerly cost \$1.30.

Binder twine is, also, soaring in price. Already it is quoted at 2 cents higher for the pound as compared to a year ago. Farmers would better take advantage of this low price and get a supply now.

Did you ever consider the value and life a little paint will add to your machinery? The actual cost is not great, and it can be applied in a very short time. Do this painting in a warm shed or workshop. You will be well paid for your trouble, besides showing that you take pride in what you do.

Hogs are going higher than a cat's back. This probably is due to the cholera late last fall. Several farmers in this locality lost their entire herds, while others saved theirs by vaccinating. According to my theory, vaccination pays, as well as any investment a farmer can make. With hogs at \$8.00 a hundred one cannot afford to take any chances.

If good pasture and shelter, with plenty of pure water and a good balanced ration is provided for them, there is almost a sure chance of making money on hogs. Good breeds are another item in hog production as in anything else. The day of scrub stock is past. If an oil rubbing post is placed in the hog lot where they can have access to it at all times it is a great factor in eliminating hog lice and scales. The big livestock raisers of the land are realizing the necessity of self feeders, as they permit the stock to all get an equal share and thus exterminate the scrubby runt stock.

"Test your seed corn," is the battle cry now-days, due to early frost last fall. Those who were thoughtful enough to gather it before the frost in the districts where the most damage occurred are certainly fortunate. We intend picking ours next season early enough to prevent it from being nipped. It can be dried very thoroly by a very simple method which we use. By driving nails, preferably finishing nails, into the studdings of the hay mow or cornerrib the corn can be pushed on them and they will dry out completely and will be out of the way.

We had to select our seed corn from the crib last spring. This is all right sometimes but it cannot be depended upon. As luck would have it we got an excellent stand, and were not compelled to replant a single hill. Of course last season was an exception for corn production. We plow and check our corn, and by rotation of crops usually get good results. An accurate planter is very essential in corn production. Where several hills are missing it soon cuts down on the average and the profit.

Defined

In the spelling class Hortense had correctly spelled the word terror. "And now Hortense, said the teacher, 'can you tell me what a terror is?'" "If you please ma'am," was the reply, "it is a man that sings in the choir."

We are very fond of your paper and I would not like to do without it. Both my wife and myself get many helpful suggestions out of it.—Will Weltmer, Heezer, Kan.

Worms and Indigestion Cause 90% of Live Stock LOSSES

Do you know that 90% of all your live stock losses are caused by indigestion and worms, and that both are preventable? That's what the Department of Agriculture says in one of its bulletins. It is estimated that the live stock losses during the past year were \$100,000,000 and that \$90,000,000 of this was probably due to WORMS AND INDIGESTION. And both conditions are preventable. Right now the thieving, blood-sucking parasites are at work in your farm animals. They kill off your pigs and lambs. They stunt the growth of many animals. They lessen resistance to contagious diseases. They keep stock gaunt and thin. They steal hundreds of dollars in stock profits from you every year. Destroy these dangerous thieves. Clean them out of your herd. You can do it without risking a penny. I'll show you how. I'll prove it at my risk. I'll rid your stock of worms. I'll do it or no pay. Read my offer below. I don't ask a cent of money in advance—just the coupon.

The Great Worm Destroyer SAL-VET The Great Live Stock Conditioner

SAL-VET is the wonder-working medicated salt which destroys the deadly worms and aids digestion without bother or trouble to you. It is safe, containing no antimony, and is easy to feed. Just put it before your stock; they'll doctor themselves. It costs only 1-1/2c a day for each hog or sheep; 7/8c for each horse or head of cattle. Let me furnish you a 60 days' supply for all your stock.

SEND NO MONEY—Just the Coupon

Just fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have and I will supply you enough to last all your stock 60 days. You pay the freight charges when it arrives, and feed it according to directions. If SAL-VET does not do what I claim and you make a specific report in 60 days, I'll cancel the charge; YOU WON'T OWE ME A PENNY. Address

SIDNEY E. FEIL, Pres. THE FEIL MFG. CO., Chemists, Dept. 49, Cleveland, O.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL on all SAL-VET packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal," this or "Sal" that. Get the ORIGINAL Genuine SAL-VET.

Each 40 lb. package \$2.50
Each 100 lb. package 6.00
Each 200 lb. package 11.00
Each 300 lb. package 15.00
Each 500 lb. package 24.00

Extra discount in larger quantities. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60-day trial offer. Shipments for 60 days. Ship any fresh on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog and 1/2 lb. for each horse or head of cattle. Thousands of letters to me all SAL-VET at above price but in the West and South the price was a little higher on account of the extra freight charges.

"Am well pleased with the 'Sal Vet' which I am feeding to my herd of Hampshire hogs. Since having access to 'Sal Vet' they look better than they ever did before and on less feed."—W. A. WARNER, Elk City, Kansas.

"I fed SAL-VET to 75 pigs, and found it a great medicine, as the pigs simply grew like weeds." ALBERT VENNING, Bushong, Kansas.

"When we moved on this farm, the man who had it before, lost all his hogs with cholera, and other hogs in the neighborhood all around, are still dying. We have been feeding SAL-VET and have not lost a single hog."—ELBERT STRINGER, Rt. 4, Parsons, Kansas.

"In a very short time after I began using your SAL-VET, my hogs were rid of worms and began to thrive."—J. B. BREWSTER, Coffeyville, Kansas.

Fill Out Coupon MAIL TODAY

THE FEIL MFG. CO. Dept. 49-2-4-16 Cleveland, Ohio

Supply me enough SAL-VET to last my stock sixty days. I agree to pay the freight, feed it as directed, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it fails and I so report specifically in 60 days, you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing.

Enough for.....hogs.....sheep.....horses.....cattle

Name.....

P. O.....

Ship. Sta.....State.....

FREE POSTPAID WRITE FOR IT TODAY!

My Big New Catalog of GANT-SAG Farm Gates will save you money. Write for it NOW—TODAY.

"Gant Sag" Gates

Cost less than all wood—last 5 times as long—stronger, more durable, more easily double bolted (not nailed) between 8 angle steel up rights. Guaranteed 5 years. You can set complete gates or just the Gant Sags so you can make your own gates and save money. Write for Catalog. ALVIN V. ROWE, Pres. ROWE & CO. COMPANY 1813 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. (25)

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Over 25,000,000 rods Brown Fence already sold to 400,000 farmers. Factory Prices. Freight Prepaid. 150 styles, 12c per rod up. Gates and Steel Posts, too! Write postal.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 13 Cleveland, Ohio

12 1/2¢ ECONOMY

Before you buy any more fence, write for facts about our 2 1/2 inch ECONOMY HOG FENCE at 12 1/2c per rod. Many other styles and prices.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co., 5850 Industrial St., PEORIA, ILL.

10 1/2¢ A ROD

Get our big, Free Catalog showing 164 styles of fencing and gates. It will save you many a dollar to have your order filled direct from our nearest mills or warehouses in Indiana, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, California or Kansas. Better fence for less money. WRITE NOW before you forget it.

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before you buy. See the famous SQUARE DEAL LOCK—the double grip that will not slip. See the one-piece stay wires, the wavy, springy, strand wires, the perfect weaving, the heavy even galvanizing, the strong, flexible quality of square deal wire made in our own mills, not bought in the open market.

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Green Salt Cured Hides, No. 117c
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Returns made promptly on receipt of shipments. Write for price list and shipping tags.

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126 North Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas



The After-Cost

WHEN you buy an automobile, you expect to use it not only this year and next year, but for four or five, or six years, or even longer. So, while the first cost is always important, it is not nearly as important as the after-cost.

You want a car that can be operated economically. You want a car that will give you the greatest mileage per gallon of gasoline and oil. You want a car that is properly balanced and light in weight so that you will get high tire mileage.

This question of operating expense is one that some people overlook but it is the operating expense that makes a car either a good investment, a health and pleasure giving investment—or a burdensome annoyance and financial drag.

The World's Motor Non-Stop Mileage Record, established last January by a Maxwell stock touring car, offers some interesting facts. Not claims or beliefs or opinions, but *facts*—facts that are supported and vouched for by The American Automobile Association, the supreme court of the automobile industry.

In the first place, the record breaking Maxwell car ran over town and country roads for 44 consecutive days and nights, averaging more than 500 miles per day. During this time—1,056 hours—the engine never stopped and

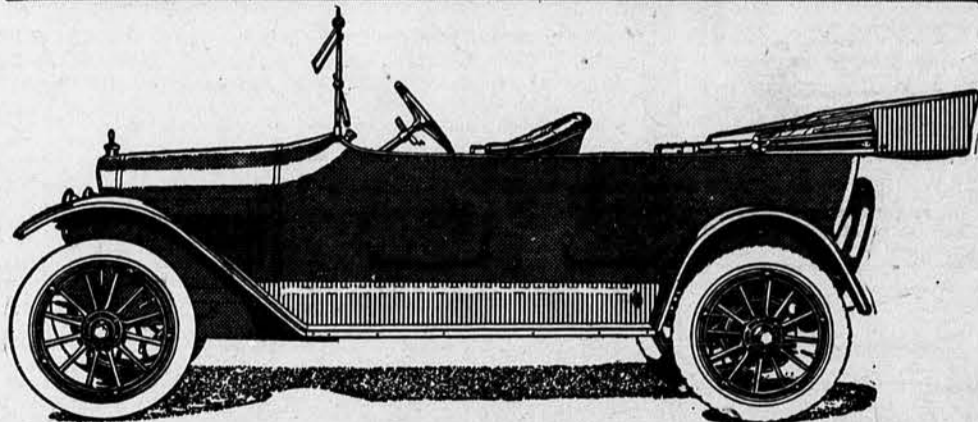
the car stopped only long enough to take on gasoline, oil, water and a fresh driver. The ability of any car to run 22,000 miles in 44 days without stopping the engine is conclusive proof of its genuine merit and quality throughout.

But this is not all. Not only did the Maxwell prove its sturdiness, its wonderful endurance powers, but it established an average gasoline consumption of nearly 22 miles to the gallon. This is truly remarkable in view of the fact that this was primarily a Motor Non-Stop Endurance test and that no effort could be made to save fuel at the risk of stopping the engine.

In addition, the champion Maxwell stock car used only one gallon of oil to every 400 miles of its journey, and it went the whole distance of 22,000 miles on two and one-half sets of tires. We have never heard of anything that could compare, in the smallest degree, with these figures, the accuracy of which is officially and indisputably established.

Every Maxwell touring car turned out of our big Detroit factories is an exact duplicate of this car. The price of \$655.00 is made possible by intensive manufacturing methods and the great number of cars we build during the year. If value, service and economy are of any importance to you, do not fail to inspect and test the Maxwell before making your selection.

Brief Specifications—Four cylinder motor; cone clutch; unit transmission 3 (speeds) bolted to engine, $\frac{3}{4}$ floating rear axle; left-side steering, center control; 56" tread, 103" wheelbase; 30x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tires; weight 1,960 pounds. **Equipment**—Electric starter; Electric headlights (with dimmer) and tail-light; storage battery; electric horn; one-man mohair top with envelope and quick-adjustable storm curtains; clear vision, double-ventilating windshield; speedometer; spare tire carrier; demountable rims; pump, jack, wrenches and tools. **Service**—16 complete service stations, 54 district branches, over 2,500 dealers and agents—so arranged and organized that service can be secured anywhere within 12 hours. **Prices**—2-Passenger Roadster, \$635; 5-Passenger Touring Car, \$655, F. O. B. Detroit. Three other body styles.



Maxwell

MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Write to Department No. 23 for our booklet "22,000 Miles Without Stopping."

Spoiled Silage

I have a silo in which the silage is spoiled in spots through it. What caused this?
N. R. BISHOP.
Wichita, Kan.

With feeds which are ordinarily used for silage and make good silage, there are but two things which cause the spoiling of feed. They are air and lack of water. In the case which Mr. Bishop has described it is more than likely that he did not add sufficient water to enable him to pack the silage as closely as it should have been packed. He had men enough in the silo if there had been moisture enough to enable them to pack it properly. Where feed is run into the silo in too dry a condition, we nearly always find the white, moldy spots which Mr. Bishop mentioned.

In some cases these are no larger than a baseball. In other cases, they may be as big as a bushel basket or larger and we find them through all parts of the silo. Where the feed is too dry to allow packing properly, there is too much air left in the silo and it naturally is forced toward pockets or places where the silage was tramped the least and this accounts for the mold being in spots. It is almost impossible to get the blower to carry a sufficient quantity of water to properly wet down silage that has stood in the shock for even a few days. Under such conditions, the blower should be allowed to handle all the water it will take and an additional hose should be carried over the side of the silo and kept running all the time. There is no rule that we can give you for regulating the amount of water used except as experience indicates that it is wet enough to pack properly.

On a number of occasions I have known silage to be put up from dry shocked fodder and no trouble whatever was had with these moldy spots. But there is always trouble unless a sufficient amount of water is added. Of course, it is seldom that any water is needed in putting up green fodder directly from the binder.

G. E. Thompson.

Manhattan, Kan.

Lice, Worms and Heaves

My stock are infested with lice, and also are wormy. Is there anything I can do to cure a mare that has the heaves?
T. H.
Harvey County, Kansas.

The best thing that can be done for horses and cattle that are infested with lice is to dip them in any of the ordinary cattle dips, or hand spray them. It is, however, not a good time of the year to do this as there is great danger that the animals may become chilled and lung fever result. I suggest that you wait until more favorable weather.

The best way to treat horses and cattle affected with worms is to drench them once a week with a mixture of 1 ounce of turpentine for horses, and 2 ounces of turpentine for cattle, mixed with a pint of raw linseed oil. This is to be given on an empty stomach and should not be repeated oftener than once a week.

Heaves of horses is an incurable disease, but by adopting the following line of treatment the animal may be much relieved and made serviceable: Do not permit the animal to fill up on either food or water just before use. Feed as much grass as possible, and if grass is not available sprinkle the hay and alfalfa with lime water. Administer internally the following remedy:
Trioxide of arsenic.....2 drams
Bicarbonate of soda.....2 ounces
These ingredients are to be mixed and divided into 12 powders. The animal is to receive one powder daily until six powders have been given, then stop the medicine for a week after which the remaining powders are to be given at the rate of one daily.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Which Animals?

One afternoon little Alice went out for a walk with her mother. A very dirty organ-grinder was near the curb. He had a long beard and was particularly unkempt-looking. The man had a monkey on a string and Alice's mother gave her a penny to give to the little animal. "Step up to him and give him the penny," said the mother.

Alice hesitated for a moment, and then turning to her mother, asked very gravely:

"Which one shall I give it to, mother? The monkey or his father?"

Do You Believe in Pulls?

A manufacturer of tractors has been tabulating the uses to which his customers have put the machines he has sold them. This list was compiled from the letters received from farmers by the makers of the tractor known as the "Bull." It is filled with suggestions for all tractor owners, and for that reason is printed in full:

- For pulling gang plows.
- For pulling disk plows.
- For pulling drills.
- For pulling disk harrows.
- For pulling harvester.
- For pulling dead steam tractor.
- For pulling land leveler.
- For pulling scraper.
- For pulling fence posts.
- For pulling a horse out of a well.
- For erecting derrick.
- For moving house.
- For moving cook house.
- For moving feed mangers for cattle.
- For deep plowing.
- For pulling road grader.
- For pulling road digger.
- For pulling excavator.
- For pulling stamps.
- For pulling trees.
- For hauling lumber.
- For hauling water for cattle.
- For hauling distillate wagon in field.
- For hauling grain.
- For hauling hay.
- For clearing weeds.
- For pulling harrows.
- For reaping and harrowing at the same time.
- For hauling logs.
- For hauling stones.
- For sawing wood.
- For breaking mules to lead and accustom them to machinery.
- For making ditches.
- For making levees.
- For stretching fence wire.
- For hauling fence posts.
- For moving steam separator.
- For skinning a cow.
- For pulling an automobile out of mud hole.
- For pulling steam engine out of mud hole.
- Used in place of gate when gate was broken.

Up Goes Copper Sulphate

Kansas orchardists must face a new and serious situation this spring, brought about by the war which has caused high prices in spraying materials, according to D. E. Lewis, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Copper has been in such great demand by the warring nations that the price of copper sulphate has soared. This demand has governed more or less the prices of other ingredients used with it in spraying solutions.

Many inquiries have been received by the department of horticulture from farmers asking where they could obtain certain commercial materials and how much they would have to pay. The department attempted to answer these questions by writing to large manufacturers. The replies just received express a doubt as to whether the materials containing copper sulphate can be obtained at all within a reasonable time and add that the selling price of copper sulphate is from 25 to 30 cents a pound.

"Orchardists have been accustomed to paying approximately 1 cent for the material used in one gallon of dilute spraying solution," says Professor Lewis. "This year they will pay at least 2 cents when Bordeaux and arsenate of lead are combined—if copper sulphate is obtainable under any circumstances. Lime and sulphur and arsenate of lead also will cost more than in previous years.

"An orchardist can afford, if he has good trees, to use some Bordeaux, even with copper sulphate at 25 cents a pound. Five to eight gallons of spray an application will cost 30 to 50 cents a tree, for three applications. Add to this cost, that of two applications of lime and sulphur. This brings the expense to from 50 to 70 cents a tree. It is a poor tree that doesn't yield at least two bushels of fruit and they are mighty poor apples that won't bring 60 cents a bushel. Thus, so far as the cost of spraying, even at this exorbitant price of materials, is concerned, the two bushels of fruit represent a profit of 100 per cent on the investment.

"The best advice to the fruit grower is to use all precautions to conserve his materials, do his spraying on time, and do it thoroughly. If the application is made exactly when it should be, a greater economy of materials and a much better control of insects and disease result than if the spray is applied a week late."

I couldn't get along without the reliable Farmers Mail and Breeze; think it the best farm paper published.—W. T. Warder, Locust Grove, Okla.

Never let the sheep run in the yard with cattle. Sheep are timid and defenseless, and are sure to be injured in some way.

You Want Power and Long Life.

WHETHER or not you care to drive your KisselKar 100,000 miles, it certainly speaks well for it that others have driven theirs that distance.

You feel that a car that has pulled through such mileage must be right—the materials must be right—every feature well worked out.

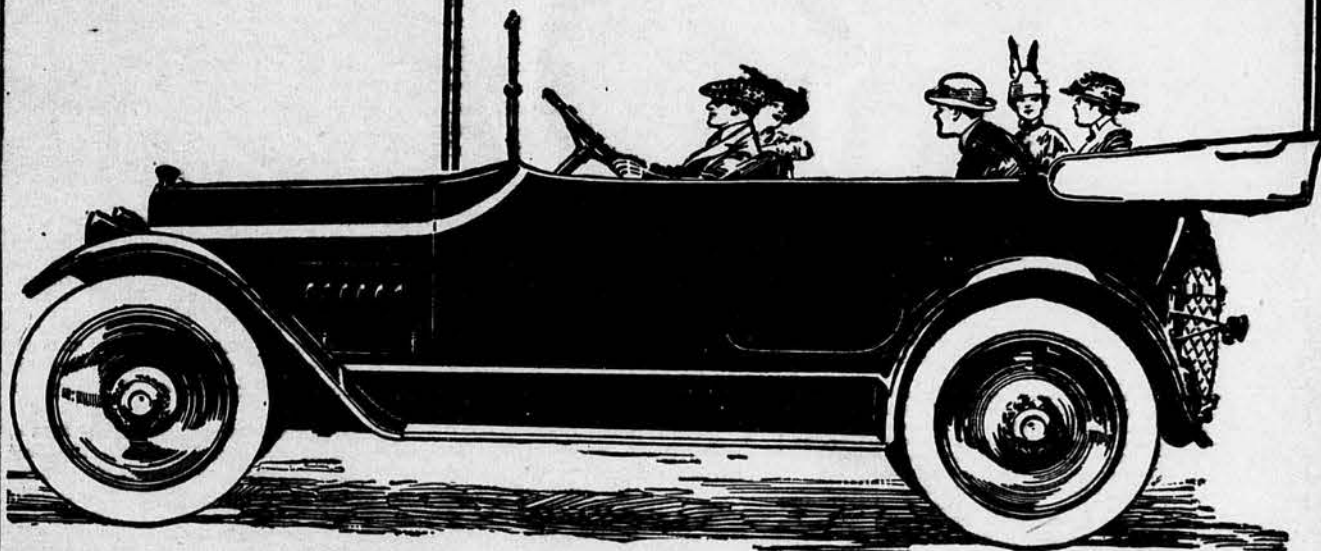
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One of the best KisselKar models ever turned out is the High Efficiency 32-Four at \$1050. You ought to see it before you decide to buy.

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FREE OF COST

This Offer doesn't cost you a single cent, when considering the additional fat put on your hogs by the use of the Meyer's Hog Lubricator. Kills lice—the hogs retain their vitality—ward off contagious diseases. Find out about our special terms, trial offer and \$10,000 Guarantee Bond. Write.

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ROWE'S HOG OILER
NEW IDEA

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Only Oiler made without valves, cylinders or wheels. Can't clog, stick, leak or get out of order. Guaranteed 5 years. Uses Grade or Medicated oil. Kills lice, keeps pens and yards disinfectant. Order one or more on free trial today.

Send No Money I pay freight and send one gallon of Medicated Oil free with each post. Send 25c to cover cost of postage. You take no risk. Order from this ad. (Cattle Oiler sent on request. \$1.00.)

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"Tacoma" Dimension Lumber. Guaranteed full 2-in. thick. 20% stronger. Built to last. "Dakota Clear" Shingles. Guaranteed 1/2 inch butts. Will last for generations.

We quote delivered to your station. To insure lowest prices send list for estimate. You pay only after inspection. References, any Tacoma bank. Catalog free.

LOCAL LUMBER COMPANY - TACOMA, WASH.

Weather and Profits

Profitable Farming depends, to some extent, on Prophets—Weather Prophets.

Is it going to rain within the next twenty-four hours? Is a question that, properly answered, means dollars and cents. Here is a combined Barometer and Thermometer that will do this. It is called the

WEATHEROMETER

This is a new instrument, combining an Accurate Thermometer and a Reliable Barometer so constructed as to show the various temperature variations and weather changes, and to do the latter 15 to 24 hours in advance. The two instruments are mounted on a metal base, size 13x4 1/2 inches, finished in Circassian walnut effect, just as shown in our illustration. It is absolutely weather-proof, as there is nothing whatever to get out of order.

A Private Weather Bureau For Every Home

The Thermometer is of oxidized brass with a 5 inch scale. The Mercury (not alcohol) column registers accurately showing temperature for a range of 40 degrees below to 120 degrees above zero. The Barometer is of polished brass with easy-reading dial. The sensitive needle registers all changes for Stormy, Rain, Change, Fair, Very Dry; so that when the needle points to Rain, you can look for rain in from 15 to 24 hours.

It is a finely made instrument and has always sold at a rather high price. However, by a fortunate deal we are able to offer it to our readers, postpaid by Parcel Post, on the following terms: This Weatherometer will be sent to all who send \$1.00 for a one year subscription to Mail and Breeze with 50 cents additional. Or we will send the Weatherometer FREE to any one who will send in two yearly subscriptions to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each. Address

MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. WM, Topeka, Kansas

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Arcadian Malleable Charcoal Iron Range

This range is riveted metal to metal, airtight without the use of stove putty, and stays airtight year after year. This is why it stays a perfect baker and saves 1-3 your fuel bills, wood or coal.


Write for booklet that tells inside facts about ranges—learn how to judge range values—FREE.

ARCADIAN MALLEABLE RANGE CO.
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"Two years later she went lame behind, and I could not use her. The doctor said 'a ringbone.' He gave a blister, and if not better in 3 weeks to fire and blister; at the end of 3 weeks the blister healed, but horse as lame as ever. So I told my wife I will use Save-The-Horse. You would be surprised, as in the next 3 weeks she was working every day and has never taken a lame step since. Two neighbors also had good success with Save-The-Horse."

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Household Magazine, Dept. Feb 14, Topeka, Kansas

Bees Are Needed in Kansas

Every Farm Should Have Several Prosperous Colonies

BY E. E. TAYLOR

EVERY Kansas farmer should have two or more prosperous colonies of Italian bees. The honey-bee is our expert carrier of the pollen from flower to flower of fruits, vegetables and other crops. The fertilizing of one flower by pollen from another is the rule among honey plants and self-fertilization is the exception. If your fruit blossoms fail to set fruit perhaps a few colonies of bees would help. The honey from a colony of bees is a mere pittance of their real value on a Kansas farm. And yet from the point of view of honey production alone there is no legitimate enterprise from which a larger percentage of profit can be obtained on the necessary capital invested and labor expended. No other enterprise fits in so well with general farming and offers such attractive inducements to the faithful and industrious.

The honey bee is related closely to the various other bees, such as the bumblebees, and to the ants and the wasps. Most insects of this type are armed with a poisonous sting, which is simply a modified ovipositor or structure used by the female for drilling holes in which to lay eggs. The male or drone bee is without the sting while the queen or fully developed female, and workers, which are undeveloped females, all have stings. This is true also of the other stinging insects.

Lays 3,000 Eggs a Day.

There are three kinds of bees—queen, drone and worker. The queen is the female and the mother of the colony. It is her duty to lay the eggs in the cells provided by the workers. In a single day, when at her best, she may lay as many as 3,000, or twice her own weight in eggs. The workers feed her largely predigested food so that she can devote her entire energies to the production of eggs. Of all the bees she is the most delicate. A sudden chill, jar or fright may cause her to stop laying. She is a wonderfully constructed machine into which food is poured and which grinds out great quantities of eggs.

The queen is reared in a special cell which usually points in a downward direction. It is about 1 inch long and as large around as the tip of the small finger. When swarming time approaches the workers make one or more queen cells, each surrounding an egg previously laid in a worker cell, or the workers make queen cells, in each of which the queen may lay an egg. When the egg hatches the workers give the maggot-like grub a special food—royal jelly—which makes it grow rapidly into a queen instead of a worker. In about five days the grub is fullgrown and spins its cocoon, and the workers begin to seal up the cell. In this closed cell, within the cocoon, the grub changes to the pupa or resting stage, and in about 16 days the adult winged queen comes forth.

The Queen Mates Only Once.

In the meantime, under normal conditions, the parent queen has left the hive with a swarm. At first, the young queen is not much larger than the workers, but after she mates with the drone she assumes her full size, which varies from nearly an inch to a little more than an inch in length. In a few days after maturing, she usually leaves the hive on her mating flight, at which time she mates with a drone and then returns to become the queen and mother of the hive.

She mates but once, receiving from a drone a large supply of sperms which are stored in a special sac for use as needed in fertilizing her eggs during her life of usefulness. When she lays an egg, which is to produce a drone, the sperm is withheld, but it is permitted to enter eggs destined to produce workers or queens. This is a wonderful power possessed by bees, whereby an unfertilized egg produces the drone and a fertilized egg may produce either a queen or a worker depending upon the amount and kind of food received by the maggot-like larva which hatches from the egg. Any worker egg or larva under 3 days of age can be developed into a

drone cells, which are about 1/4 inch across and 1/2 inch deep; and in these cells the queen lays a special so-called unfertilized egg which always produces a drone. The drone larva is full-grown and the cell capped about 6 1/2 days after the egg hatches, and about 24 days after the egg is laid the drone appears. He develops less rapidly than the queen. The drone is both longer and broader than the worker and more than twice as heavy. Two thousand drones weigh a pound, while it takes 5,000 workers to weigh a pound. The drone is about 3/4 inch long, clumsy in action and flies with a peculiar droning buzz. He is not quite as long as the queen but is broader and does not taper.

The Workers are the Rulers.

After the swarming season is over the workers usually kill off the drones to prevent them from continuing as a burden to the colony; this is one illustration of their economy.

The worker is the real bee of the colony. It plans everything and is the master of the hive. It shows a kind of reverence for the mother queen but this is a case where the queen is ruled by her servants. During the late winter a strong colony may have only about 15,000 workers, but in midsummer there may be from 40,000 to 60,000 workers.

Each worker bee is a queen that was kept sexually undeveloped by the kind and amount of food given it while in the larval stage. The food given to the queen is of such a nature that it develops the reproductive organs, while in the worker these parts are sacrificed for the greater development of the brain and the various organs used in collecting and storing food. At times so-called "fertile workers" appear, especially in weak or hopelessly queenless colonies. They may lay two or more eggs in a cell which produce drones, and as long as they are present the workers will not accept a true queen. To get rid of them unite the colony with a strong one.

The physical work of the hive is done by the workers. The young bee on first maturing serves for a time as a nurse. It eats honey and pollen and digests it, in part at least, and then regurgitates it for feeding the queen and the young brood. Later it may serve as a wax producer, secreting small flakes of beeswax, which are later worked over into comb. Finally it takes on the duties of a food gatherer. After circling about for a time to mark the place, it leaves for its first load of honey or pollen.

Pollen is gathered very largely in the early morning hours. Later in the day the pollen is dry and more difficult to get, while the nectar is in better condition for collecting. A study of the modifications of the parts of the legs for gathering pollen and the mouth parts for gathering nectar, will show that wonderful adaptations have taken place in this small creature.

The worker bees gather nectar, pollen, water and bee-glue or propolis while they secrete, by means of wax-glands on the under-side of the abdomen, the wax used in the hive. The nectar is collected by thrusting the slender tongue down into the flower and drawing the nectar into its honey stomach where it is carried until the bee returns to the hive to regurgitate and store it in the cells of the comb. The bee deposits an acid secretion with the nectar and this secretion in time changes it into the real honey when it is sealed or capped. A worker bee will visit about 20 flower cups for one load of honey, which weighs about half a grain. About 16,000 loads are required for one pound of honey. A colony of bees will visit about 3 million flower cups a day.

The pollen is collected and molded into a small lump as it is being stuck on the outside of the hind legs, in the so-called pollen basket where it can be seen when the bee arrives at the hive. This is mixed with honey and other substances and is then known as bee-bread. Bee-glue is collected from freshly opened buds of trees and plants, and is also carried in the pollen basket. It is used to paint and stick fast frames, lids, and all parts of the hive, also to cover objects which cannot be removed from the hive, such as a dead mouse or snake.

(Continued on Page 33.)

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Just write me and I'll clean up those lice without it costing you one cent. I'll send you a Hog-Joy Oil for a free trial. You just put it in your hog pen—and watch those suffering hogs go to it.

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Write today for my offer to rid your hogs of lice absolutely free.

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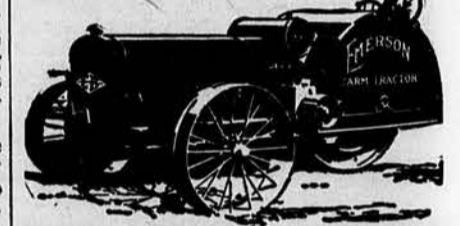
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Kansas, and the Wild Indians

Many Tales Have Been Told of the Treacherous Red Men

BY JOHN H. BROWN

IT ALWAYS makes me laugh when I recall the terrible tales I used to tell my cousins in Pennsylvania about the wild Indians I knew in Kansas in the early days.

The last visit I made them was in 1868 and as we gathered around the big fireplace in the evening I would lead up to the Indian subject and one would be sure to ask, "Are there any wild Indians in Kansas?" and I would say, "Yes, all Indians are wild; I will tell you about some of them."

"A hot, sultry day was drawing to a close, the sun was sinking to rest behind the western horizon, casting a slender shadow from a solitary horseman that was wending his way towards the setting sun, with no thought in his mind where he was going to spend his night.

The shrill cry of a coyote, calling to his kind, was the only sound that could be heard, and this cry was soon answered by others, and soon the surrounding prairie seemed to be alive with them. This brave Indian scout had no fear of the coyotes, nor had he fear of man or beast of any kind. Suddenly his horse raised his head, turned the tips of his ears toward the north, uttered a shrill neigh, a warning to his master that something was in sight. The horseman grasped the stock of his trusty rifle with his right hand, shading his eyes, with his left scanned the horizon and uttered the single word, "Injuns!" Then I would spin a terrible tale of the atrocities practiced by the wild Indians in Kansas that would have been a credit to Beadle or Munro, the publishers of those yellow back novels that were so popular and widely circulated in the early days.

Some Stories are not True.

I have read terrible tales and heard how mean the Indians were in Kansas; how they would attack wagon trains that were crossing the plains, kill the men and boys, burn the wagons, run off the horses and cattle and take the women and girls into captivity. No doubt, others have heard the same things, but the people must not believe everything they hear. I have seen many overland trains fit out in Atchison, start for Denver, Salt Lake, Virginia City and many other places, and I have seen them come back, also. I was well acquainted with many of the men that managed these trains, and none of them ever told me of having any trouble with the Indians, while they were going or coming. These outfits often consisted of 50 to 75 wagons, and took from 75 to 100 men to take care of them. Each man was brave, well armed with carbines, muskets, rifles, revolvers and bowie knives, and experts with these weapons as they were, they were amply able to defend themselves against any number of Indians that would attack them. Packsaddle Jack, One-eyed Zeke, Long Tom and Sandy were the names of some of the men that I knew; the Indians knew them, or had heard of them.

As for running off the horses and cattle, that was not true, because there were no horses used; the wagons were drawn by big mules or cattle, and no one ever heard of Indians wanting a lot of mules. There never was any kind of goods in the wagons that the Indians wanted or had any use for. The government was keeping them in supplies, and the Indians were smart enough to know that their supplies would be cut off if they were devilish, besides, the soldiers would soon be after them.

Many stories have been written about how brave the Indian men, and how beautiful the Indian women were. Longfellow wrote quite a tale about the brave Hiawatha and the lovely Minnehaha, but they lived long before my time. He may have been brave and she may have been handsome, but if they were, then they were different from any Indians that I ever saw in this part of the country.

There may have been cases where Indians attacked white people in the early days and killed the men and carried off the women, but if this is true it was an attack on some lone prairie schooner that was traveling the road, and they were put up to do it by some white renegade or squaw man, who had been

driven away from the white settlement, and took up with the Indians. I cannot believe that the Indian men would take these women for themselves, for they all had squaws of their own. While Minnehaha may have been a lovely woman, and resembled the "Laughing waters," and she may have been perfectly willing to build wigwams, gather wood and make fires to warm and cook for her brave Hiawatha, I am sure that her disposition was not so different from that of other women, that she would stand for Hiawatha keeping another woman around the wigwam.

The Indians Were Often Innocent.

I do not wish to say anything against the Indians that will make them feel bitter toward me. It is more my intention to tell the plain facts, to correct the idea that they hunted, killed and plundered the white people. Often the overland stage coaches were held up while crossing the plains, the passengers robbed and killed, and the blame was put on the Indians, when it really was done by white road agents. They had invited the Indians to be on hand and see how it was done, then be blamed for it. Indians would have no object in robbing these people, for they had nothing that the Indians could use. The Indians had no use for gold dust that these men were bringing home, but, in most cases they got the credit for the robbery.

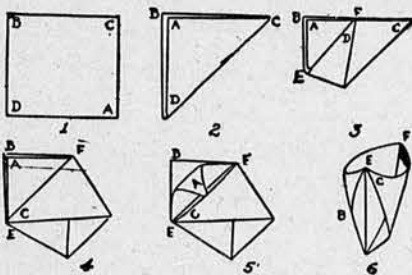
Don't believe all the terrible Indian stories you read or hear about. No one will deny the fact that Indians are treacherous, and that they are cowards and sneaks and were always afraid of the guns in the hands of the white people. If they ever did any killing they always slipped up on the victim, shot him from behind, then scalped him.

The piece that the late Noble L. Prentiss wrote in his "History of Kansas" under the head of "The Indians in Kansas" is just about as good a description of them as could be written. "The Indian appears in the history of Kansas, a grim and unhappy figure. No gentle nor attractive tradition remains concerning him. He appears squalid and degrading, or brutal and terrifying, a beggar or a bandit. For years he menaced the border, fighting with the ferocity of a wild beast, the advance of civilization. He was swept on and away from it, leaving behind no eulogist to praise a brave foe, nor mourn for a generous enemy."

A Handy Cup to Have

[Prize Letter.]

I will tell the readers how to make a drinking cup. Take a piece of paper 7 inches square and fold diagonally as in Fig. 2. Fold the point D up to F as in Fig. 3. Fold the point C over to E then insert the corner A in the fold of C



and turn the point B along the lines E F, and your cup is made. It will be useful when taking a trip on the train and have left your cup at home. Goddard, Kan. Genevieve Gosney.

Twelve Brain Teasers

Here are twelve good anagrams. Can you get them? Next week's paper will help you, if you fail.

- 1. The leek supports the vessel. (Answer by changing the letters around in the word "leek" you get the word "keel," which makes this sentence read sensibly. Now try the other anagrams.)
2. John and Will deal their class.
3. A large gray wolf flies to the top of a tall tree every night.
4. James plays well on the clear tin.
5. My veins grow luxuriantly.
6. I will not take that horrid present.
7. The farmer sold his team for one dollar.
8. A little child walked a lime on Mars.
9. Do Indians eat skates?

- 10. The great bell gave one long leap and fell.
11. The vane was crowded with visitors.
12. Your well written doe raised the per cent of your standing.

Two Toys That Are Easily Made

[Prize Letter.]



I made a small bed for my sister's doll by using a chalk box. I cut the sides down to about one inch of the bottom, and one edge down to make the foot, as shown. I took four spools and put in each corner. Take small sticks and use for slats. I made a sled also. To make a sled like mine you will need a saw, hammer, boards, brace and bit and eight penny nails. The runners are 3 feet long, 4 inches wide and 1 inch thick, and are sawed as shown.

Bore holes in the runners as shown, for the rope, and nail 8 boards, 1 1/2 feet long across the top. Gate, Okla. Max Ranney.

Word Making

One of the names of this farm bird in the picture, which you will recognize, is a long word of three syllables. By taking some of the letters of this name and properly arranging them, we may spell out the name of each of the other objects in the picture. What is the bird, and each of the other objects? Study hard and send the answer back before March 15.

The words to be supplied in the "Performing Horses," in an earlier issue are:

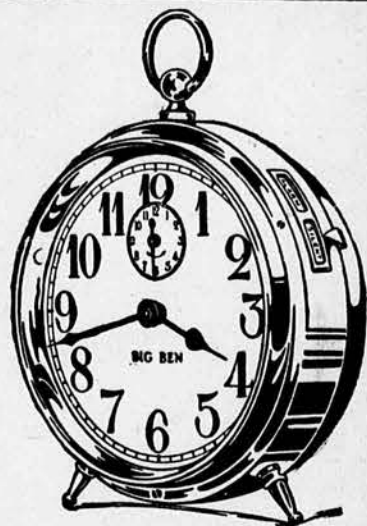


walk, prance, trot, pace, rack, amble, canter, curvet, gallop, leap. The prize winners were: Alvin Tinker, Coldwater, Kan.; Donald Smith, Pomona, Kan.; Lois Johnson, Holton, Kan.; Tom Bolton, Paxico, Kan.; Virgil Adkisson, McFall, Mo. Address all letters to the Puzzle Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

"Best Books for Boys and Girls"

Dr. W. D. Howe, of the English department of Indiana University, has prepared a list of the "Best Books for Boys and Girls," the 50 winning first place on his list being as follows:

- The Bible.
Julius Caesar (or selections) . . . Shakespeare
Robinson Crusoe . . . Defoe
Treasure Island . . . Stevenson
Gulliver's Travels . . . Swift
Kenilworth . . . Scott
The Tallsman . . . Scott
Ivanhoe . . . Scott
Oliver Twist . . . Dickens
A Tale of Two Cities . . . Dickens
David Copperfield . . . Dickens
The Old Curiosity Shop . . . Dickens
Christmas Stories . . . Dickens
The Mill on the Floss . . . Eliot
Silas Marner . . . Eliot
Westward Ho! . . . Kingsley
Water Babies . . . Kingsley
The Last Days of Pompeii . . . Lytton
The Vicar of Wakefield . . . Goldsmith
The Pilgrim's Progress . . . Bunyan
Fairy Tales . . . Grimm
Fairy Tales . . . Anderson
Hans Brinker . . . Dodge
The Prince and the Pauper . . . Mark Twain
Tom Sawyer . . . Mark Twain
Autobiography . . . Franklin
The Vision of Sir Launfal . . . Lowell
Tom Brown at Rugby . . . Hughes
Tom Brown at Oxford . . . Hughes
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland . . . Carroll
Two Little Confederates . . . Page
Cudjo's Cave . . . Trowbridge
A Watcher in the Woods . . . Sharp
The Pied Piper of Hamelin . . . Browning
Wake Robin . . . Burroughs
Birds and Poets . . . Burroughs
The Ancient Mariner . . . Coleridge
Arabian Nights . . .
Aesop's Fables . . .
Swiss Family Robinson . . . Wyss
Child Rhymes . . . Riley
Rebecca . . . Wiggan
Wild Animals I Have Known . . . Thomson
Jackanapes . . . Seton
The Age of Fable . . . Bullfinch-Hale
Rudder Grange . . . Stockton
The Oregon Trail . . . Parkman
Norse Stories . . . Mable
Stories from the Odyssey . . . Church
Old Greek Folk Stories . . . Peabody



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FORD JOKE BOOK 64 Pages 10c

Richard Lavery, Asbury Park, N. J. Pat. June 8, 1915

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SENSIBLE COMBINATION WORK SUIT

Order Today! From your dealer; or direct from us. Give chest, waist and inseam of pants measurements. Stifel Indigo \$2.25 Express stripe \$2.50; Pin Stripe \$2.50; Government Standard Khaki \$3.50. Money back if not satisfied. Write for descriptive circular. JOHNSTON & LARIMER MFG. COMPANY Dept. 15 Wichita, Kan. Enclosed please find \$.....for which send me..... Sensible Suits (kind.....). If not satisfactory I may return for full cash refund. Chest.....in. Waist.....in. Inseam of pants.....in. Name..... Address.....

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National Carbon Company
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 Sure griping, flame-stock spring-clip binding posts, no extra charge.




TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

A made a will in 1910 disposing of all his personal and real property. Later he decided that he wanted to give a certain person a quarter section of land that he had willed away. He made a warranty deed to this person and placed it in the bank with instructions to turn it over to the person named as the grantee, at his, the grantor's death. The person to whom the land was deeded puts it on record. Can he hold the land?
 J. W. S.
 Tescott, Kan.

In my opinion he can. The deed being made subsequently to the will, operated as a modification of it. If the will had been made subsequently to the execution of the deed I do not think the deed would have conveyed any title.

Impure Seed.
 Our Grange recently bought a car of seed oats, shipper delivering them on our track at a certain price. These oats are mixed with a seed which we believe is Johnson grass. We have sent sample to the Kansas Experiment station and the experts say the seed is either Johnson grass or Sudan grass seed, probably Johnson. We want to know the laws of Kansas regarding this seed. Can we recover from the seed company which shipped this seed, and is the seed company criminally liable for shipping it into this state? The company shipped the seed for pure Texas Red oats.
 FRANK HARLOW.
 Mapleton, Kan.

Section 9732 General Statutes 1909, reads: "It shall be unlawful to introduce into or sell or offer for sale within the state any seed or roots of Johnson grass."

For some reason, however, the solons failed to provide any punishment for the offense. Undoubtedly you would have ground for a civil action for damages against the company selling you the seed, but the law does not provide for criminal liability.

Wife's Name on Deed.
 1. If a wife's name is on a deed with that of her husband does she have a larger share in the property than if her name was not on the deed, and if the names of both husband and wife are on the deed does the man have to divide his property with his child or children?
 2. If a wife has property of her own which she had before marriage, and has no children, does the man inherit her property? Can she will it to other relatives if she gives him a small amount, any amount she sees fit over one dollar?
 A. B.

This question is not clear. The writer does not say whether she means a deed from some one to the husband and wife or a deed from them to some one else. I assume that she means to ask if the wife is made a grantee in a deed along with her husband will she have a greater property interest than if the deed is made to the husband alone. Yes. She would have a greater interest. In that case she would have whatever interest was mentioned in the deed. If the deed is made to the husband and wife without qualifications she would become the owner of an undivided half interest in the property.

2. If she dies without will her husband would inherit all her property. She might, however, will half of her individual property to other relatives or will it as she pleased. She could not prevent her husband's inheriting one-half in any event.

Fences and Interest.
 1. What would be required to make a lawful fence? How many wires, and how close should the posts be set?
 2. What is the highest lawful rate of interest in Kansas?
 MRS. A. E. MOSS.

A lawful wire fence is composed of three barb wires, the third wire not less than 44 inches and not more than 48 inches from the ground; bottom wire not more than 24 inches and not less than 18 inches from the ground; posts set 2 rods apart, or posts may be set 48 feet apart with slats placed perpendicularly between the posts and not more than 12 feet apart. In townships where hogs are permitted to run at large there must be three additional wires, the lowest to be not more than 4 inches from the ground.

2. Legal rate of interest in Kansas in absence of contract, 6 per cent. Highest contract rate 10 per cent.

Railroad Lands.
 1. Did the railroads in Kansas get patents from the government on lands embraced in the various land grants from the government?
 2. Did they or do they pay taxes on those land grants?
 H. J. W.
 Mt. Hope, Kan.

1. Yes.
 2. The railroads in Kansas have long since parted with all the lands

they obtained in the land grants, unless it may be a few scattering quarter sections in the Western part of the state. So long as they held title to the lands I presume the state assessed them and collected taxes as it did on other lands. If that was not done it was the fault of the state officials.

Engineer's License Law.
 Is it a fact that an engineer's license law has been passed in Kansas? When and where will the examination be held?
 Mangum, Okla. E. O. McCOOL.

No. Bills providing for the licensing of engineers were introduced in both the senate and house at the last session, but failed to pass.

A Question of Sound.
 I am a boy of 14 and interested in reading your Passing Comment. Here are two questions I should like to have answered.
 1. What is sound?
 2. Now if a man fired a gun and there weren't any insects, no animals, no human beings or nothing that could hear, would there be any sound? If not why not?
 RALPH E. WEIKAL.
 Kingman, Kan.

Sound, according to the Standard dictionary is first; the sensation produced through the organs of hearing; second, the physical cause of this sensation; waves of alternate condensation and rarefaction passing through an elastic body, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, but especially through the atmosphere. Taking the first definition by itself where there is no ear to hear there is no sound, but taking the second definition, sound is produced by these waves without any reference to whether it is heard.

The dictionary maker tries to reconcile these two apparently contradictory statements by dividing sounds into "audible," and "inaudible" which division I must say does seem to me to be very sensible. It seems to me to be no more reasonable to say that a sound is inaudible because no creature with the faculty of hearing happens to be present when the sound is made, than it would be to say that a rose would have no odor if it happened to be blooming where nobody was present to smell it.

My own opinion is that a sound is a physical fact without regard to whether it is heard. A cannon discharged in a deaf and dumb institution would, I think, make just as much sound as if it were fired anywhere else, but the inmates of the institution would not be aware of it. So in the highly improbable case cited by my young friend, discharging a gun in a locality where there was neither insect, animal nor human being (I presume the man who shot the gun was also deaf) I think there was a sound just the same as if there had been a thousand auditors.

The Delinquent Subscriber.
 A subscribes with B for a county paper for one year and pays for the subscription. B does not notify A when his subscription expires and the paper is sent out to A's box by the postmaster. After four or five years B tries to collect for the time the paper was sent. Can he collect anything by law? Is there not a law requiring publishers to stop papers at expiration of subscription? I notice the Farmers Mail and Breeze stops my paper at the proper time.
 Mayfield, Kan. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Postoffice Department forbids a paper to carry a delinquent subscriber on its list for more than one year after the expiration of the subscription. The old rule that a subscriber is liable for the subscription price so long as he continues to take the paper out of the office, is in my opinion abrogated by the newer postoffice regulation. I do not believe that any publisher can collect for a subscription he is not permitted by law to carry on his books. In the case cited B continued to take the paper out of the box without protest. I am of the opinion, therefore, that he is liable for the subscription price for one year after his subscription expired.

Cemeteries and Widows' Pensions.
 1. What is the law regarding private cemeteries? If one wants to start a cemetery on his own land is it necessary to form a company and get a charter before lots can be sold? How big are the blocks? How many lots are there in one acre, and how far apart are the driveways in a cemetery? When the owner of the cemetery ground sells lots does he still own the driveways?
 2. Is a Civil War widow who is 74 years old, who owns a house in which she lives and who draws a pension of \$12 a month, entitled to admission to the Mother Bickerdyke Home? Can she stay there during the cold weather and then go to her own home during the warm weather? Would she have to give a part of her pension during her stay in the Home and what steps would she have to take in order to get admitted?
 MRS. T. A. M.
 Lyons, Kan.

1. There is, so far as I know, nothing in the law to prevent the owner of

a tract of land starting a private burying ground upon it and selling lots to persons for burial purposes. There would be no necessity for getting a charter if it was used as a private burying ground. Neither would there be any rule to be followed in laying it out. The owner of the lot or parcel of ground purchased would get title to just that and no more. If driveways were put in by the owner of the burying ground they would belong to him and not to the lot owners.

2. The widow of a soldier who served in the Civil War and was honorably discharged is entitled to admission to the Bickerdyke Home on the following conditions: First she must have been married to the soldier prior to 1892 and not have been divorced from him. Second; her financial condition must be such that she would otherwise have to depend to some extent on public charity. The fact that she draws a pension of \$12 a month would not bar her from the Home nor would she have to give up any part of such pension while an inmate. Neither would the fact that she may own a small home of her own bar her, provided the value of the home is not more than \$400 or \$500. I think the board of managers permits the inmates to go out during the summer if they so desire. For further information write Col. J. N. Harrison, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Hand Wages.

I am a farm hand working by the month. I am indebted about \$400, caused by sickness. What part of my wages can my creditors collect if they should sue me? I am paying one-third of my wages every month on my debts. What better can I do? Robinson, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

Unless you are the head of a family or your earnings are necessary for the support in whole or in part of a family, no part of your wages are exempt. If you are the head of a family or if your wages are necessary for the support of a family in whole or in part then only 10 per cent of your wages can be taken from month to month in payment of your debts.

Rights of Alien Woman.

Can an alien woman who comes to this country when she has passed the age of 33, become naturalized if she does not wish to marry? And can she vote in Kansas? Gove County, Kansas. SUBSCRIBER.

She would not be compelled to marry in order to become naturalized. After naturalization she can vote in Kansas provided of course that she has been a resident of the state for six months prior to the election. In fact she does not even have to be naturalized in order to vote in Kansas. She may take out her first declaratory statement, that is her statement of intention to become a citizen. After taking that out she is entitled to vote in Kansas.

Who Gets the Growing Crop?

A owns a stock of merchandise. B owns a farm. In the absence of B his son trades the farm to A for his stock of goods. A contract is made between A and B's son and a forfeit deposited to bind the bargain. The terms of the contract fix the value of the farm at a certain amount. The stock of goods to be invoiced and applied on purchase of the land at the invoiced value, the difference if any between the value of the farm and the value of the stock of goods to be paid in cash. No provision is made in the contract about reserving the growing crops. B and wife execute warranty deed and deliver the same, no exception being made about the growing crops. Can B then hold growing crops even if the real estate was leased and crop put in by B's tenant before deal was made? Who would be entitled to the growing crop, A, B, or the renter? Salina, Kan. J. R. J.

The deal between A and B could not affect the rights of the tenant. He would be entitled to all the growing crop if he rented for cash or to his share of the crop if he rented on the shares. B of course parts with whatever interest he has when he signs and delivers his deed with no reservations in it. A steps into his place as "landlord" and would be entitled to whatever share of the growing crop B would have been entitled to if he had not parted with title to the land.

Question of Residence.

1. A owns real estate in Kansas but boards in Missouri, and has his washing done there. He has money in Missouri but pays taxes in Kansas, but hasn't voted for 18 years. Which would be considered his lawful residence?

2. A has one full brother dead and several half brothers and sisters living. His full brother has children living. How would the property be divided? Wathena, Kan. R. E.

1. Unless A is in Missouri temporarily and has an established residence somewhere else, his legal residence is in Missouri.

2. The inquirer does not say wheth-

er A is a single man or married or whether he has children of his own; or if he is single, whether his parents are living, therefore I cannot say how his property will be divided. Assuming that he is a single man without children, I say without children advisedly, for even if he had illegitimate children they would inherit; he might dispose of his property by will as he pleased. If he is unmarried, has no children and makes no will, if his parents are living his property would go to them, and if they are dead to their children.

As to Church Sexton.

I should like to get all the information possible on the duties and obligations of a county church sexton. What is the law concerning a sexton? Lehigh, Kan. P. V. WIEBE.

I frankly confess that Mr. Wiebe has me guessing. I never heard of a county church and if there is any law bearing on the specific duties of a church sexton I do not know what it is.

Bees Are Needed in Kansas

(Continued from Page 30.)

The wax is secreted in small flakes, by wax glands on the under side of the body, and is mixed with secretions so that it can be molded into combs.

The worker bee has no fear and yet will not "pick a quarrel." It is too busy to waste time in that way until it is forced to do so. Its aim in life is to feed, protect, and, if necessary, die for the good of the entire colony. Self-gain is unknown among bees and the whole colony works as a unit without friction or discord. Such harmony has never yet been attained by the human race.

The average life of the worker is about 6 weeks. It works from daylight

If you don't quite get this the first time read it again: By prompting a federal judge to order a temporary injunction invalidating injunctions granted by their own courts, the Kansas receivers of the Natural Gas company are permitted to collect the increased gas rate of 28 cents ordered by the Kansas Utilities Commission, while appealing from that very order for a higher rate. A fine example of lawyers' law.

Washington's political soothsayers say a western lawyer will become secretary of agriculture if the President makes the present incumbent secretary of war. Why not take one of the receivers of the Kansas Natural Gas company, or get somebody who doesn't know wheat from oats.

until dark gathering stores, and then all night carries on the constant work of fanning the freshly stored nectar or thin honey to evaporate the excess of water. It literally works itself to death. When it is no longer able to rise at break of day and go in search of food, or when its wings have become so worn that it cannot carry a full load, it does not think of applying for a pension or a comfortable corner in the hive in which to end its days. Its work has been done and it throws itself from the hive, or drops in the field to die, in order not to pollute the hive or trouble the other workers. Those that drop dead while at work in the hive are quickly thrown out and replaced by others.

The honey bee is not a native of America, but was brought over by the early colonists. There are a number of distinct races of bees. These vary in size and disposition, and are found in different parts of the world. In this country the golden or Italian bee is the favorite, but the black or German bee is also common. The black bee is usually found in the woods as it swarms oftener than the Italian. The beginner had better select the larger, more docile, golden Italian bee.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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THE BROWN MOUSE
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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 "standpaters" 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 is likely to be recorded.

FAME OR NOTORIETY.

The office of county superintendent was, as a matter of course, the least desirable room of the court-house. I say "room" advisedly, because it consisted of a single chamber of moderate size, provided with office furniture of the minimum quantity and maximum age. It opened off the central hall at the upper end of the stairway which led to the court room, and when court was in session, served the extraordinary needs of justice as a jury room. At such times the county superintendent's desk was removed to the hall, where it stood in a noisy and confusing but very democratic publicity. Superintendent Jennie might have anticipated the time when, during the March term, offenders passing from the county jail in the basement to an arrangement at the bar of justice might be able to peek over her shoulders and criticize her method of treating examination papers. On the twenty-fifth of February, however, this experience lurked unsuspected in her official future.

Poor Jennie! She anticipated nothing more than the appearance of Messrs. Bronson, Peterson and Bonner in her office to confront Jim Irwin on certain questions of fact relating to Jim's competency to hold a teacher's certificate. The time appointed was ten o'clock. At nine forty-five Cornelius Bonner and his wife entered the office, and took twenty-five per cent of the chairs therein. At nine fifty Jim Irwin came in, haggard, weather-beaten and seedy as ever, and looked as if he had neither eaten nor slept since his sweetheart stabbed him. At nine fifty-five Haakon Peterson and Ezra Bronson came in, accompanied by Wilbur Smythe, attorney-at-law, who carried under his arm a code of Iowa, a compilation of the school laws of the state, and Troop on Public Officers. At nine fifty-six, therefore, the crowd in Jennie's office exceeded its seating capacity, and Jennie was in a flutter as the realization dawned upon her that this promised to be a bigger and more public affair than she had anticipated. At nine fifty-nine Raymond Simms opened the office door and there filed in enough children, large and small, some of them accompanied by their parents, and all belonging to the Woodruff school, to fill completely the interstices of the corners and angles of the room and between the legs of the grown-ups. In addition there remained an overflow meeting in the hall, under the command of that distinguished military gentleman, Colonel Albert Woodruff.

"Say, Bill, come here!" said the colonel, crooking his finger at the deputy sheriff.

"What you got here, Al?" said Bill, coming up the stairs, puffing. "Ain't it a little early for Sunday-school picnics?" "This is a school fight in our district," said the colonel. "It's Jennie's baptism of fire. I reckon . . . and say, you're not using the court room, are you?"

"Nope," said Bill.

"Well, why not just slip around, then," said the colonel, "and tell Jennie, she'd better adjourn to the big room."

Which suggestion was acted upon instanter by Deputy Bill.

"But I can't, I can't," said Jennie to the courteous deputy sheriff. "I don't want all this publicity, and I don't want to go into the court room."

"I hardly see," said Deputy Bill, "how you can avoid it. These people

seem to have business with you, and they can't get into your office."

"But they have no business with me," said Jennie. "It's mere curiosity."

Whereupon Wilbur Smythe, who could see no particular point in restricted publicity, said, "Madame County Superintendent, this hearing certainly is public or quasi-public. Your office is a public one, and while the right to attend this hearing may not possibly be a universal one, it surely is one belonging to every citizen and taxpayer of the county, and if the taxpayer, qua taxpayer, then certainly a fortiori to the members of the Woodruff school, and residents of that district."

Jennie quailed. "All right, all right!" said she. "But, shall I have to sit on the bench?"

"You will find it by far the most convenient place," said Deputy Bill.

Was this the life to which public office had brought her? Was it for this that she had bartered her independence—for this and the dusty office, the stupid examination papers, and the interminable visiting of schools, knowing that such supervision as she could give was practically worthless? Jim had said to her that he had never heard of such a thing as a good county superintendent of schools, and she had thought him queer. And now, here was she, called upon to pass on the competency of the man who had always been her superior in everything that constitutes mental ability; and to make the thing more a matter for the laughing of the gods, she was perched on the judicial bench, which Deputy Bill had dusted off for her, tipping a wink to the assemblage while doing it. He expected to be a candidate for sheriff, one of these days, and was pleasing the crowd, and that crowd! To Jennie it was appalling. The school board under the lead of Wilbur Smythe took seats beside the railing which on court days divided the audience from the lawyers and litigants. Jim Irwin, who had never been in a court room before, herded with the crowd, obeying the attraction of sympathy, but to Jennie, seated on the bench, he, like other persons in the auditorium, was a mere blurry outline, with a knob of a head on its top.

She couldn't call the gathering to order. She had no idea as to the proper procedure. She sat there while the people gathered, stood about whispering and talking under their breaths, and finally became silent, all their eyes fixed on her, as she wished that the office of county superintendent had been abolished in the days of her parents' infancy.

"May it please the court," said Wilbur Smythe, standing before the bar. "Or, Madame County Superintendent, I should say. . . ."

A titter ran through the room, and a flush of temper tinted Jennie's face. They were laughing at her! She wouldn't be a spectacle any longer! So she rose, and handed down her first and last decision from the bench—a rather good one, I think.

"Mr. Smythe," said she, "I feel very ill at ease up here, and I'm going to get down among the people. It's the only way I have of getting the truth."

She descended from the bench, shook hands with everybody near her, and sat down by the attorney's table.

"Now," said she, "this is no formal proceeding and we will dispense with red tape. If we don't, I shall get all tangled up in it. Where's Mr. Irwin? Please come in here, Jim. Now, I know there's some feeling in these things—there always seems to be; but I have none. So I'll just hear why Mr. Bronson, Mr. Peterson and Mr. Bonner think that Mr. James E. Irwin isn't competent to hold a certificate."

Jennie was able to smile at the . . . now, and everybody felt more at ease, save Jim Irwin, the members of the board and Wilbur Smythe. That individual arose, and talked down at Jennie.

"I appear for the proponents here," said he, "and I desire to suggest certain principles of procedure which I take it belong indisputably to this hearing."


"Have you a lawyer?" asked the county superintendent of the respondent.

"A what!" exclaimed Jim. "Nobody here has a lawyer!"

"Well, what do you call Wilbur Smythe?" queried Newton Bronson from the midst of the crowd.

"He ain't lawyer enough to hurt!" said the thing which the dramatists call A Voice.

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There was a little tempest of laughter at Wilbur Smythe's expense, which was quelled by Jennie's rapping on the table. She was beginning to feel the mouth of the situation.

"I have no way of retaining a lawyer," said Jim, on whom the truth had gradually dawned. "If a lawyer is necessary, I am without protection—but it never occurred to me."

"There is nothing in the school laws, as I remember them," said Jennie, "giving the parties any right to be represented by counsel. If there is Mr. Smythe will please set me right."

She paused for Mr. Smythe's reply. "There is nothing which expressly gives that privilege," said Mr. Smythe, "but the right to the benefit of skilled advisers is a universal one. It can not be questioned. And in opening this case for my clients, I desire to call your honor's attention—"

"You may advise your clients all you please," said Jennie, "but I'm not going to waste time in listening to speeches, or having a lot of lawyers examine witnesses."

"I protest," said Mr. Smythe. "Well, you may file your protest in writing," said Jennie. "I'm going to talk this matter over with these old friends and neighbors of mine. I don't want you dipping into it, I say!"

Jennie's voice was rising toward the scream-line, and Mr. Smythe recognized the hand of fate. One may argue with a cantankerous judge, but the woman, who like necessity, knows no law, and who is smothering in a flood of perplexities, is beyond reason. Moreover, Jennie dimly saw that what she was doing had the approval of the crowd, and it solved the problem of procedure.

There was a little wrangling, and a little protest from Con Bonner, but Jennie ruled with a rod of iron, and adhered to her ruling. When the hearing was resumed after the noon recess, the crowd was larger than ever, but the proceedings consisted mainly in a conference of the principals grouped about Jennie at the big lawyers' table. They were talking about the methods adopted by Jim in his conduct of the Woodruff school—just talking. The only new thing was the presence of a couple of newspaper men, who had queried Chicago papers on the story, and been given orders for a certain number of words on the case of the farm-hand schoolmaster on trial before his old sweetheart for certain weird things he had done in the home school in which they had once been classmates. The fact that the old school-sweetheart had kicked a lawyer out of the case was not overlooked by the gentlemen of the fourth estate. It helped to make it a "good story."

By the time at which gathering darkness made it necessary for the bailiff to light the lamps, the parties had agreed on the facts. Jim admitted most of the allegations. He had practically ignored the text-books. He had burned the district fuel and worn out the district furniture early and late, and on Saturdays. He had introduced domestic economy and manual training, to some extent, by sending the boys to the workshops and the girls to the kitchens and sewing-rooms of the farmers who allowed these privileges. He had used up a great deal of time in studying farm conditions. He had induced the boys to test the cows of the district for butter-fat yield. He was studying the matter of a co-operative creamery. He hoped to have a blacksmith shop on the schoolhouse grounds sometime, where the boys could learn metal working by repairing the farm machinery, and shoeing the farm horses. He hoped to install a co-operative laundry in connection with the creamery. He hoped to see a building sometime, with an auditorium where the people would meet often for moving picture shows, lectures and the like, and he expected that most of the descriptions of foreign lands, industrial operation, wild animals—in short, everything that people should learn about seeing, rather than reading—would be taught the children by moving pictures accompanied by lectures. He hoped to open to the boys and girls the wonders of the universe which are touched by the work on the farm. He hoped to make good and contented farmers of them, able to get the most out of the soil, to sell what they produced to the best advantage, and at the same time to keep up the fertility of the soil itself. And he hoped to teach the girls in such a way that they would be good and contented farmers' wives. He even had in mind as a part of the schoolhouse the Woodruff District would one day build, an apartment in which the mothers of the neighborhood would leave their babies when they went to town, so that the girls could learn the care of infants.

"An' I say," interposed Con Bonner, "that we can rest our case right here. If that ain't the limit, I don't know what is!"

"Well," said Jennie, "do you desire to rest your case right here?" Mr. Bonner made no reply to this, and Jennie turned to Jim.

"Now, Mr. Irwin," said she, "while you have been following out these very interesting and original methods, what have you done in the way of teaching the things called for by the course of study?"

"What is the course of study?" queried Jim. "Is it anything more than an outline of the mental march the pupils are ordered to make? Take reading: why does it give the children any greater mastery of the printed page to read about Casablanca on the burning deck, than about the cause of the firing of corn by hot weather? And how can they be given better command of language than by writing about things they have found out in relation to some of the sciences which are laid under contribution by farming? Everything they do runs into numbers, and we do more arithmetic than the course requires. There isn't any branch of study—not even poetry and art and music—that isn't touched by life. If there is we haven't time for it in the common schools. We work out from life to everything in the course of study."

"Do you mean to assert," queried Jennie, "that while you have been doing all this work which was never contemplated by those who have made up the course of study, that you haven't neglected anything?"

"I mean," said Jim, "that I'm willing to stand or fall on an examination of these children in the very text-books we are accused of neglecting."

Jennie looked steadily at Jim for a full minute, and at the clock. It was nearly time for adjournment.

"How many pupils of the Woodruff school are here?" she asked. "All rise, please!"

A mass of the audience, in the midst of which sat Jennie's father, rose at the request.

"Why," said Jennie, "I should say we had a quorum anyhow? How many will come back tomorrow at nine o'clock, and bring your school-books? Please lift hands."

Nearly every hand went up. "And, Mr. Irwin," she went on, "will you have the school records, so we may be able to ascertain the proper standing of these pupils?"

"I will," said Jim. "Then," said Jennie, "we'll adjourn until nine o'clock. I hope to see every one here. We'll have school here tomorrow. And, Mr. Irwin, please remember that you state that you'll stand or fall on the mastery by these pupils of the text-books they are supposed to have neglected."

"Not the mastery of the text," said Jim. "But the ability to do the work the text is supposed to fit them for."

"Well," said Jennie, "I don't know but that's fair."

"But," said Mr. Haakon Peterson, "we don't want our children brought up to be yust farmers. Suppose we move to town—where does the culture come in?"

The Chicago papers had a news item which covered the result of the examination; but the great sensation of the

Woodruff District lay in the Sunday feature carried by one of them.

It had a picture of Jim Irwin, and one of Jennie Woodruff—the latter authentic, the former gleaned from the morgue, and apparently the portrait of a lumber-jack. There was also a very free treatment by the cartoonist of Mr. Simms carrying a rifle with the intention of shooting up the school board in case the decision went against the schoolmaster.

"When it became known," said the news story, "that the schoolmaster had bet his job on the proficiency of his school in studies supposed and alleged to have been studiously neglected, the excitement rose to fever heat. Local sports bet freely on the result, the odds being eight to five on General Proficiency against the field. The field was Jim Irwin and his school. And the way those rural kids rose in their might and ate up the text-books was simply scandalous. There was a good deal of nervousness on the part of some of the small starters, and some bursts of tears at excusable failures. But when the fight was over, and the dead and wounded cared for the school board and the county superintendent were forced to admit that they wished the average school could do as well under a similar test."

"The local Mr. Dooley is Cornelius Bonner, a member of the 'board.' When asked for a statement of his views after the county superintendent had decided that her old sweetheart was to be allowed the priceless boon of earning forty dollars a month during the remainder of his contract, Mr. Bonner said, 'Aside from being licked, we're all right. But we'll get this guy yet, don't fall down and fergit that!'"

"The examinations tend to show," said Mr. Bonner, when asked for his opinion on the result, "that in order to learn anything you shud studdy somethin' else. But we'll git this guy yet!"

"Jim," said Colonel Woodruff, as they rode home together, "the next heat is the school election. 'We've got to control that board next year—and we've got to do it by electing one out of three.'"

"Is that a possibility?" asked Jim. "Aren't we sure to be defeated at last? Shouldn't I quit at the end of my contract? All I ever hoped for was to be allowed to fulfill that. And is it worth the fight?"

"It's not only possible," replied the colonel, "but probable. As for being worth while—why, this thing is too big to drop. I'm just begining to understand what you're driving at. And I like being a wild-eyed reformer more and more."

THE COLONEL TAKES THE FIELD.

Every Iowa county has its Farmers' Institute. Usually it is held in the county seat, and is a gathering of farmers for the ostensible purpose of listening to improving discussions and addresses both instructive and entertaining. Really, in most cases, the farmers' institutes have been occasions for the cultivation of relations between a few of the exceptional farmers

and their city friends and with one another. Seldom is anything done which leads to any better selling methods for the farmers, any organization looking to co-operative effort, or anything else that an agricultural economist from Ireland, Germany or Denmark would suggest as the sort of action which the American farmer must take if he is to make the most of his life and labor.

The Woodruff District was interested in the institute, however, because of the fact that a rural-school exhibit was one of its features that year, and that Colonel Woodruff had secured an urgent invitation to the school to take part in it.

"We've got something new out in our district school," said he to the president of the institute.

"So I hear," said the president—mostly a fight, isn't it?"

"Something more, said the colonel. "If you'll persuade our rural school to make an exhibit of real rural work in a real rural school, I'll promise you something worth seeing and discussing."

Such exhibits are now so common that it is not worth while for us to describe it; but then, the sight of a class of children testing and weighing milk, examining grains for viability and foul seeds, planning crop rotations, judging grains and live stock was so new in that county as to be the real sensation of the institute.

Two persons were a good deal embarrassed by the success of the exhibit. One was the county superintendent, who was constantly in receipt of undeserved compliments upon her wisdom in fostering really "practical work in the schools." The other was Jim Irwin, who was becoming famous, and who felt he had done nothing to deserve fame. Professor Withers, an extension lecturer from Ames, took Jim to dinner at the best hotel in the town, for the purpose of talking over with him the needs of the rural schools. Jim was in agony. The colored waiter fussed about trying to keep Jim in the beaten track of hotel manners, restored to him the napkin which Jim failed to use, and juggled back into place the silverware which Jim misappropriated to alien and unusual uses. But, when the meal had progressed to the stage of conversation, the waiter noticed that gradually the uncouth farmer became master of the situation, and the well-groomed college professor the interested listener.

"You've got to come down to our farmers' week next year, and tell us about these things," said he to Jim. "Can't you?"

Jim's brain reeled. He got to a gathering of real educators and tell his crude notions! How could he get the money for his expenses? But he had that gameness which goes with supreme confidence in the thing dealt with.

"I'll come," said he. "Thank you," said the Ames man. "There's a small honorarium attached, you know."

Jim was staggered. What was an

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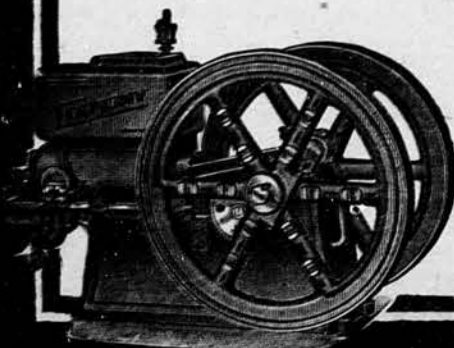
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honorarium? He tried to remember what an honorarium is, and could get no further than the thought that it is in some way connected with the Latin root of "honor." Was he obliged to pay an honorarium for the chance to speak before the college gathering? Well, he'd save money and pay it. The professor must be able to understand that it couldn't be expected that a country school teacher would be able to pay much.

"I'll try to take care of the honorarium," said he. "I'll come."

The professor laughed. It was the first joke the gangling innovator had perpetrated.

"It won't bother you to take care of it," said he, "but if you are not too extravagant it will pay you your expenses and give you a few dollars over."

Jim breathed more freely. An honorarium was paid to the person receiving the honor, then. What a relief!

"All right," he exclaimed. "I'll be glad to come!"

Let's consider that settled," said the professor. "And now I must be going back to the opera-house. My talk on soil sickness comes next. I tell you, the winter wheat crop has been—"

But Jim was not able to think much of the winter problem as they went back to the auditorium. He was worth putting on the program at a state meeting! He was worth the appreciation of a college professor, trained to think on the very matters Jim had been so long mulling over in isolation and blindness! He was actually worth paying for his thoughts.

Callista Simms thought she saw something shining and saint-like about the homely face of her teacher as he came to her at her post in the room in which the school exhibit was held. Callista was in charge of the little children whose work was to be demonstrated that day, and was in a state of exaltation to which her starved being had hitherto been a stranger. Perhaps there was something similar in her condition of fervent happiness to that of Jim. She, too, was doing something outside the sordid life of the Simms cabin. She yearned over the children in her care, and would have been glad to die for them—and besides was not Newton Bronson in charge of the corn exhibit, and a member of the corn-judging team? To the eyes of the town girls who passed about among the exhibits, she was poorly dressed; but if they could have seen the clothes she had worn on that evening when Jim Irwin first called at their cabin and failed to give a whoop from the big road, they could perhaps have understood the sense of wellbeing and happiness in Callista's soul at the feeling of her whole clean underclothes, her neat, if cheap, dress, and the boughten cloak she wore—and any of them, even without knowledge of this, might have understood Callista's joy at the knowledge that Newton Bronson's eyes were on her from his station by the big pillar, no matter how many town girls filed by. For therein they would have been in a realm of the passions quite universal in its appeal to the feminine soul.

"Hello, Callista!" said Jim. "How are you enjoying it?"

"Oh!" said Callista, and drew a long, long breath. "Ah'm enjoying mysef right much, Mr. Jim."

"Any of the home folks coming in to see?"

"Yes, seh," answered Callista. "All the school board have stopped by this morning."

Jim looked about him. He wished he could see and shake hands with his enemies, Bronson, Peterson and Bonner; and if he could tell them of his success with Professor Withers of the State Agricultural College, perhaps they would feel differently toward him. There they were now, over in a corner, with their heads together. Perhaps they were agreeing among themselves that he was right in his school methods, and they were wrong. He went toward them, his face still beaming with that radiance which had shone so plainly to the eyes of Callista Simms, but they saw in it only a grin of exultation over his defeat of them at the hearing before Jennie Woodruff. When Jim had drawn so close as almost to call for the extended hand, he felt the repulsion of their attitudes and sheered off on some pretended errand to a dark corner across the room. They resumed their talk.

"I'm a Democrat," said Con Bonner, "and you fellers is Republicans, and we've fought each other about who we was to hire for teacher; but when it comes to electing my successor, I think we shouldn't divide on party lines."

"The fight about the teacher," said Haakon Peterson, "is a ting of the past. All our candidates got odder yobs now."

"Yes," said Ezra Bronson. "Prue Foster wouldn't take our school now if she could get it."

"And as I was sayin'," went on Bonner, "I want to get this guy, Jim Irwin. An' bein' the cause of his gettin' the school, I'd like to be on the board to

kick him off; but if you fellers would like to have someone else, I won't run, and if the right feller is named, I'll line up what friends I got for him."

"You got no friend can git as many wotes as you can," said Peterson. "I tank you better run."

"What say, Ez?" asked Bonner. "Suits me all right," said Bronson. "I guess we three have had our fight out and understand each other."

"All right," said Bonner, "I'll take the office again. Let's not start too soon, but say we begin about a week from Sunday to line up our friends, to go to the school election and vote kind of unanimous-like?"

"Suits me," said Bronson. "Wery well," said Peterson. "I don't like the way Colonel Woodruff acts," said Bonner. "He rounded up that bunch of kids that shot us all to pieces at that hearing, didn't he?"

"I tank not," replied Peterson. "I tank he was just interested in how Jennie managed it."

"Looked mighty like he was managin' the demonstration," said Bonner. "What d'ye think, Ez?"

"Too small a matter for the colonel to monkey with," said Bronson. "I reckon he was just interested in Jennie's dilemmer. It ain't reasonable that Colonel Woodruff after the p'litical career he's had would mix up in school district politics."

"Well," said Bonner, "he seems to take a lot of interest in this exhibition here. I think we'd better watch the colonel. That decision of Jennie's might have been because she's stuck on Jim Irwin, or because she takes a lot of notice of what her father says."

"Or she might have thought the decision was right," said Bronson. "Some people do, you know."

"Right!" scoffed Bonner. "In a pig's wrist! I tell you that decision was crooked."

"Vell," said Haakon Peterson, "talk of crookedness wit' Jennie Woodruff don't get wery fur wit' me."

"Oh, I don't mean anything bad, Haakon," replied Bonner, "but it wasn't an all-right decision. I think she's stuck on the guy."

The caucus broke up after making sure that the three members of the school board would be as one man in maintaining a hostile front to Jim Irwin and his tenure of office. It looked rather like a foregone conclusion, in a little district wherein there were scarcely twenty-five votes. The three members of the board with their immediate friends and dependents could muster two or three ballots each—and who was there to oppose them? Who wanted to be school director? It was a post of no profit, little honor and much vexation. And yet, there are always men to be found who covet such places. Curiously there are always those who covet them for no ascertainable reason, for often they are men who have no theory of education to further, and no fondness for affairs of the intellect. In the Woodruff District, however, the incumbents saw no candidate in view who could be expected to stand up against the rather redoubtable Con Bonner. Jim's hold upon his work seemed fairly secure for the term of his contract, since Jennie had decided that he was competent; and after that he himself had no plans. He could not expect to be retained by the men who had so bitterly attacked him. Perhaps the publicity of his Ames address would get him another place with a sufficient stipend so that he could support his mother without the aid of the little garden, the cows and the fowls—and perhaps he would ask Colonel Woodruff to take him back as a farmhand. These thoughts thronged his mind as he stood apart and alone after his rebuff by the caucusing members of the school board.

"I don't see," said a voice over against the cooking exhibit, "what there is in this to set people talking? Buttonholes! Cookies! Humph!"

It was Mrs. Bonner who had clearly come to scoff. With her was Mrs. Bronson, whose attitude was that of a person torn between conflicting influences. Her husband had indicated to the crafty Bonner and the subtle Peterson that while he was still loyal to the school board, and hence perforce opposed to Jim Irwin, and resentful to the decision of the county superintendent, his adhesion to the institutions of the Woodruff District as handed down by the fathers was not quite of the thick-and-thin type. For he had suggested that Jennie might have been sincere in rendering her decision, and that some people agreed with her; so Mrs. Bronson, while consorting with the censorious Mrs. Bonner evinced restiveness when the school and its work was condemned. Was not her Newton in charge of a part of this show? Had he not taken great interest in the project? Was he not an open and defiant champion of Jim Irwin, and a constant and enthusiastic attendant upon, not only his classes, but a variety of evening and Saturday affairs at which the children studied arithmetic, grammar, geography, writing and spelling, by working on cows,

pigs, chickens, grains, grasses, soils and weeds? And had not Newton become a better boy—a wonderfully better boy? Mrs. Bronson's heart was filled with resentment that she also could not be enrolled among Jim Irwin's supporters. And when Mrs. Bonner sneered at the buttonholes and cookies, Mrs. Bronson, knowing how the little fingers had puzzled themselves over the one, and young faces had become flouxy and red over the other, flared up a little.

"And I don't see," said she, "anything to laugh at when the young girls do the best they can to make themselves capable housekeepers. I'd like to help them."

She turned to Mrs. Bonner as if to add "If this be treason, make the most of it!" but that lady was far too good a diplomat to be cornered in the same enclosure with a rupture of relations. "And quite right, too," said she, "in the proper place, and at the proper time. The little things ought to be helped by every real woman—of course!"

"Of course," repeated Mrs. Bronson. "At home, now, and by their mothers," added Mrs. Bonner.

"Well," said Mrs. Bronson, "take them Simms girls, now. They have to have help outside their home if they are ever going to be like other folks."

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Bonner, "and a lot more help than a farm-hand can give 'em in school. Pretty poor trash, they, and I shouldn't wonder if there was a lot we don't know about why they come north."

"As for that," replied Mrs. Bronson, "I don't know as it's any of my business so long as they behave themselves."

Again Mrs. Bonner felt the situation getting out of hand, and again she returned to the task of keeping Mrs. Bronson in alignment with the forces of accepted Woodruff District conditions.

"Ain't it some of our business?" she queried. "I wonder now! By the way Newtie keeps his eye on that Simms girl, I shouldn't wonder if it might turn out your business."

"Pshaw!" scoffed Mrs. Bronson. "Puppy love!"

"You can't tell how far it'll go," persisted Mrs. Bonner. "I tell you these schools are getting to be nothing more than sparkin' bees, from the county superintendent down."

"Well, maybe," said Mrs. Bronson, "but I don't see sparkin' in everything boys and girls do as quick as some."

"I wonder," said Mrs. Bonner, "if Colonel Woodruff would be as friendly to Jim Irwin if he knew that everybody says Jennie decided he was to keep his certifikat because she wants him to get along in the world, so he can marry her?"

"I don't know as she is so very friendly to him," replied Mrs. Bronson; and Jim and Jennie are both of age, you know."

"Yes, but how about our schools bein' ruined by a love affair?" interrogated Mrs. Bonner, as they moved away. "Ain't that your business and mine?"

Instead of desiring further knowledge of what they were discussing, Jim felt a dreadful disgust of the whole thing. Disgust at being the subject of gossip, at the horrible falsity of the picture he had been able to paint to the people of his objects and his ambitions, and especially at the desecration of Jennie by such misconstruction of her attitude toward him officially and personally. Jennie was vexed at him, and wanted him to resign from his position. He firmly believed that she was surprised at finding herself convinced that he was entitled to a decision in the matter of his competency as a teacher. She was against him, he believed, and as for her being in love with him—to hear these women discuss it was intolerable.

He felt his face redden as at the hearing of some horrible indecency. He felt himself stripped naked, and he was hotly ashamed that Jennie should be associated with him in the exposure. And while he was raging inwardly, paying the penalty of his new-found place in the public eye—a publicity to which he was not yet hardened—he heard other voices. Professor Withers, County Superintendent Jennie and Colonel Woodruff were making an inspection of the rural-school exhibit.

"I hear he has been having some trouble with his school board," the professor was saying.

"Yes," said Jennie, "he has."

"Wasn't there an effort made to remove him from his position?" asked the professor.

"Proceedings before me to revoke his certificate," replied Jennie.

"On what ground?"

"Incompetency," answered Jennie. "I found that his pupils were really doing very well in the regular course of study—which he seems to be neglecting."

"I'm glad you supported him," said the professor. "I'm glad to find you helping him."

"Really," protested Jennie, "I don't think myself—"

"What do you think of his notions?" asked the colonel.

"Very advanced," replied Professor Withers. "Where did he imbibe them all?"

"He's a Brown Mouse," said the colonel.

"I beg your pardon," said the puzzled professor. "I didn't quite understand. A—a—what?"

"One of papa's breeding jokes," said Jennie. "He means a phenomenon in heredity—perhaps a genius, you know."

"Ah, I see," replied the professor, "a Mendelian segregation, you mean?"

"Certainly," said the colonel. "The sort of mind that imbibes things from itself."

"Well, he's rather wonderful," declared the professor. "I had him to lunch today. He surprised me. I have invited him to make an address at Ames next winter during the farmers' week."

"He?"

Jennie's tone showed her astonishment. Jim the underling. Jim the off ox. Jim the thorn in the county superintendent's side. Jim the country teacher! It was stupefying.

"Oh, you musn't judge him by his looks," said the professor. "I really do hope he'll take some advice on the matter of clothes—put on a cravat and a different shirt and collar when he comes to Ames—but I have no doubt he will."

"He hasn't any other," said the colonel.

"Well, it won't signify, if he has the truth to tell us," said the professor.

"Has he?" asked Jennie.

"Miss Woodruff," replied the professor earnestly, "he has something that looks toward the truth, and something that we need. Just how far he will go, just what he will amount to, it is impossible to say. But something must be done for the rural schools—something along the lines he is trying to follow. He is a struggling soul, and he is worth helping. You won't make any mistake if you make the most of Mr. Irwin."

Jim slipped out of a side door and fled. As in the case of the conversation between Mrs. Bronson and Mrs. Bonner, he was unable to discern the favorable auspices in the showing of adverse things. He had not sensed Mrs. Bronson's half-concealed friendliness for him, though it was disagreeably plain to Mrs. Bonner. And now he neglected the colonel's evident support of him, and Professor Withers' praise, in Jennie's manifest surprise that old Jim had been accorded the recognition of a place on a college program, and the professor's criticism of his dress and general appearance.

It was unjust! What chance had he been given to discover what it was fashionable to wear, even if he had the money to buy such clothes as other young men possessed? He would never go near Ames! He would stay in the Woodruff District where the people knew him, and some of them liked him. He would finish his school year, and go back to work on the farm. He would abandon the struggle.

He started home, on foot as he had come. A mile or so out he was overtaken by the colonel, driving briskly along with room in his buggy for Jim.

"Climb in, Jim!" said he "Dan and Dolly didn't like to see you walk."

"They're looking fine," said Jim.

There is a good deal to say whenever two horse lovers get together. Hoofs and coats and frogs and eyes and teeth and the queer sympathies between horse and man may sometimes quite take the place of the weather for an hour or so. But when Jim had alighted at his own door, the colonel spoke of what had been in his mind all the time.

"I saw Bonner and Haakon and Ez doing some caucusing today," said he. "They expect to elect Bonner to the board again."

"Oh, I suppose so," replied Jim.

"Well, what shall we do about it?" asked the colonel.

"If the people want him—" began Jim.

"The people," said the colonel, "must have a choice offered to 'em, or how can you or any man tell what they want? How can they tell themselves?"

Jim was silent. Here was a matter on which he really had no ideas except the broad and general one that truth is mighty and shall prevail—but that the speed of its forward march is problematical.

"I think," said the colonel, "that it's up to us to see that the people have a chance to decide. It's really Bonner against Jim Irwin."

"That's rather startling," said Jim, "but I suppose it's true. And much chance Jim Irwin has!"

"I calculate," rejoined the colonel, "that what you need is a champion."

"To do what?"

"To take that office away from Bonner."



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like to serve my country on the school board.

Jim's face lighted up—and then darkened.

"Even then they'd be two to one, Colonel."

"Maybe," replied the colonel, "and maybe not. That would have to be figured on. A cracked log splits easy."

"Anyhow," Jim went on, "what's the use?" I shan't be disturbed this year—and after that—what's the use?"

"Why, Jim," said the colonel, "you aren't getting short of breath are you? Do I see frost on your boots? I thought you good for a mile, and you aren't turning out a quarter horse, are you? I don't know what all it is you want to do, but I don't believe you can do it in nine months, can you?"

"Not in nine years!" replied Jim. "Well, then, let's plan for ten years," said the colonel. I ain't going to become a reformer at my time of life as a temporary job. Will you stick if we can swing the thing for you?"

"I will," said Jim, in the manner of a person taking the vows in some solemn initiation.

"All right," said the colonel. "We'll keep quiet and see how many votes we can muster up at the election. How many can you speak for?"

Jim gave himself for a few minutes to thought. It was a new thing to him, this matter of mustering votes—and a thing which he had always looked upon as rather reprehensible. The citizen should go forth with no coercion, no persuasion, no suggestion, and vote his sentiments.

"How many can you round up?" persisted the colonel.

"I think," said Jim, "that I can speak for myself and Old Man Simms!"

The colonel laughed.

"Fine politician!" he repeated. "Fine politician! Well, Jim, we may get beaten in this, but if we are, let's not have them going away picking their noses and saying they've had no fight. You round up yourself and Old Man Simms and I'll see what I can do—I'll see what I can do."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Cards for Readers—Free

If you will send us the names of ten 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.

We have taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze for 15 years and to discontinue now would be like parting with an old friend.—J. R. Horton, Madison, Kan.

We consider the Farmers Mail and Breeze one of the very best farm papers printed.—S. A. Pulver, Muscotah, Kan.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for March 12: Heroes and Martyrs of Faith. Hebrews 11:1-12:2.

Golden Text: Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and perfecter of our faith. Heb. 12:1, 2.

After the death of Stephen this lesson on heroes and martyrs of faith is quite interesting. Stephen's death is told in Acts, today's lesson in the Epistle to the Hebrews. This book is thought by some to have been written by the Apostle Paul, but its author is unknown. It probably was written about 65 or 68 A. D., near Rome.

Now "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

The author of this Epistle certainly is familiar with the Old Testament history and points out what faith has done for some of the people and the victories it has brought them.

Faith is a conviction and not an emotion, a proof of something that we really know nothing about. Faith in God is a moral act of the will, and to have it we must make an effort to believe. These references to the past history of the Hebrew nation, give us a firmer grip on our problems today. Noah's faith gave us the "Beautiful Land of Beginning Again." He lived in a time of wickedness, when almost every imagination was nothing but evil. How the people must have hated him for his God-fearing righteousness and his warnings about their sins. His certainly was a faith of things hoped for, as he patiently built his huge ship, while his neighbors ridiculed and slandered him.

All through history, from Abel down to the present time, we find these heroes and martyrs of faith standing out as guide posts for our way. A hero isn't always a martyr, but a martyr almost always is a hero, and in the instances we are studying they all possess faith, even if the examples are of two kinds. The first class are deeds of heroism performed through faith, and the second class those who endured great sufferings and persecutions through their faith. Any cause, if righteous, that we have faith enough to work and fight for, finally will succeed. "Faith is responsible for most achievements that are worth recording."

We have more need of courage for the commonplace things in life than for courage in a crisis: Sometimes the crisis never arrives, but the common-

place always is with us, and if we have this faith of things hoped for, while unseen, it is easier to decide in our choice between the little things of good and evil, no matter how attractive the evil appears.

We are not to look out in the world and find its sin and sorrow to weaken our faith, but to look to these wonderful characters and see the good they accomplished under circumstances more unfavorable than our own.

We are all running a race to this City of God, and we are to lay aside every weight. In this case the weight is the evil and sin, to which we are most easily tempted to yield.

I once heard this City of God described in a very beautiful manner, as a City of Exclusion and Inclusion. The conditions to be excluded were tears and death, mourning, crying and pain. The characters excluded were the fearful, the unbelieving and the abominable. Night is not there; that is the opportunity of evil. The unclean is not there; that is the occasion of evil. He who maketh a lie is not there; that is the occupation of evil. The unclean is not there; that is the outcome of evil. It is a city from which all evil things are banished.

The ultimate triumph of God in human affairs, is included in this city. Life is there; light is there; love is there; order and beauty of service, flashing and flaming glory, and so, as we come down these guide posts for our faith, we come to Jesus of Nazareth, who never leaves us alone to fall by the way; side in our race to this beautiful City of God.

To Kill Prairie Dogs

Poison prairie dogs on any bright sunny day in January, February, or March, advises Dr. R. K. Nabours, zoologist in the Kansas Experiment station. It is in these months that they can best be killed. When fresh grass or other vegetation is available, the little animals do not eat the poison.

A poison sirup of grain is used for killing the prairie dogs. The sirup is manufactured by the college and sold at 90 cents a quart or \$1.75 a half gallon, full directions accompanying. This method has not been known to fail, when used according to directions. A circular on the prairie dog situation can be obtained from the Experiment station.

I appreciate the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much as it contains many useful helpful suggestions for home and farm.—C. T. Culbertson, Erie, Kan.

AN EXTRA SPECIAL PROPOSITION ON 10,000 NEW GALLOWAY No. 8 SPREADERS FROM NOW TILL SEEDING TIME

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NEW STEEL BEATER AND WIDE SPREADING V-RAKE pulverizes and tears manure to shreds. Worth \$15.00 on any spreader; costs you nothing extra on Galloway. Over 50,000 in use. Invincible, irremediable, patented roller feed. This great exclusive feature on the Galloway Spreader is what makes it superior to all others. It's a secret of our light draft, because of the perfect mechanical principle used here to exactly the same principle as moving a house on rollers. This feature alone is worth \$25 on any spreader. Exclusive on the Galloway, but costs you nothing extra. Don't buy a spreader of any make or kind until you have tried a genuine Galloway at our risk without obligating yourself before trying.

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Remember we manufacture this spreader in our own factories and sell it direct to you from factory to farm. This spreader should not be compared or confused with other low-priced spreaders that do not have the special exclusive patented features and genuine merit (backed up by tens of thousands of Galloway spreader users) that is found in the Galloway. Beware of cheap, absolutely worthless imitations of the genuine Galloway. Beware of imitations at any price. Get a genuine Galloway and you will be safe.

Manure Spreaders Manufacturing Specialists 49 GALLOWAY STATION, WATERLOO, IOWA

THEN READ THIS NOT MANURED! This picture was made on site photograph. It is in the same field but not manured. It had been cropped to death! This field was in exactly the same condition as the other field, planted the same day, cultivated the same way, grown from the same seed, by the same man, but was not manured. A Galloway manure spreader will positively pay for itself in one year if you have a hundred loads or more to haul—and leave you money besides! Read our special 1916 proposition in this ad, and the complete story of this experiment in the new 1916 big catalog.

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To Reduce Cholera Damage

A hog cholera convention, called for the purpose of controlling and eradicating hog cholera and other animal diseases, held three sessions in Arkansas City, February 22. There were representative delegates from Oklahoma and Kansas. These delegates were appointed by Governor Williams of Oklahoma and Governor Capper.

Permanent officers of the association were elected as follows: president, T. N. Athey; vice-president of Oklahoma, Dr. L. L. Lewis, of the Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.; vice-president for Kansas, Dr. F. S. Schoenleber of the Kansas State Agricultural college; secretary, Homer Brown of Arkansas City. An executive committee consisting of three members from Kansas and three from Oklahoma was elected, which committee, with the president, will constitute the legislative committee of the association and will endeavor to get uniform legislation in both states to carry out the purpose of the organization.

The association will hold three other meetings during the present year at places to be later designed and after January, 1917, will meet in annual session, alternating the places of meeting between Oklahoma and Kansas.

Grow Posts at Home

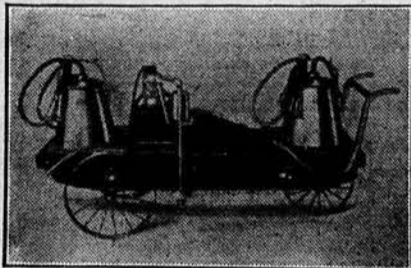
Commercial wood lots in Kansas are most common in the central part of the state, although there are a number in the eastern part. The hardy catalpa is the species most commonly planted. The Osage orange and Russian mulberry are found less commonly.

The returns from the Kansas commercial woodlot are posts and poles. The species mentioned, being small sized trees, seldom reach sufficient size to make saw logs. The annual acre returns for the time required to grow posts and poles are declared by C. A. Scott, state forester, to be at least as much as the average returns in the production of grain during a like number of years. Trees are not so subject to injury from drouth or insect attacks, and less labor is required to protect and harvest the crop.

Demand for posts and poles throughout the agricultural region of the state has always been good, and when produced in sufficient quantity they are readily marketed. The choice of species for such planting must be determined by the character of ground that is to be planted. The spacing and manner of planting will be determined by the species used.

Here is a Portable Milker

A portable milking machine has been placed on the market by the Hinman people. Persons who have been interested in milking machines for any length of time have inquired into the merits of the Hinman milker. This little machine is said to combine the good points of their former machines with the port-



Hinman Portable Milking Machine.

able feature. If the engine works as quietly as they say it does, there should be no disadvantage in having it close to the cows that are being milked. If the inventors keep on working, it may be that everyone can afford milking machines after awhile, even if only five or six cows are to be milked.

I know the Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper I have ever seen. I like to read T. A. McNeal's comments; it is great.—G. B. Seevers, Guthrie, Okla.

We think the Farmers Mail and Breeze the best farm paper for the farmers of the Middle West.—C. C. Eastwood, Morrison, Okla.

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Many manufacturers and others share their profits with their employees and customers. We have decided to offer \$5,000.00 cash representing a part of our profits. We want you to get a share of it—why not get the \$1,500 cash or \$750 cash or \$500 cash. You have just as good an opportunity as anyone. Absolute fair play is guaranteed to all.

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Easy isn't it? Well, we mean it to be easy and lots of fun playing the Picturegame too. We want to give the money away, and we use this pleasant game as a way to offer it to all our readers, giving them all an equal opportunity to become one of the prize winners.

The money is in the bank, waiting to be distributed. You, no matter who you are, should win it, and you'll have only yourself to blame if you don't try. There is no work in this pastime, no canvassing or soliciting or anything of that sort. This is simply the method we take of getting rid of \$5,000.00 cash. Our readers help us to prosper—why shouldn't we share our success with them?

If space permitted we could tell you how to play here in detail, but we have written the whole thing out for you and will gladly send it immediately when you send in the inquiry coupon to the right. Do that NOW—we want you to play the game and get your share of the money, and we most heartily invite you, dear reader, to accept from us a big share of our annual profits. The game is free to all and without the slightest obligation of expense. The plain rules telling all about this, date to send in answers, object lesson pictures, will be sent you free, on receipt of the Inquiry Coupon. May the money you win buy the very thing you desire most in life, but can't afford now. Send in the Inquiry Coupon, and put yourself in readiness to share in our profits. SEND IT NOW.

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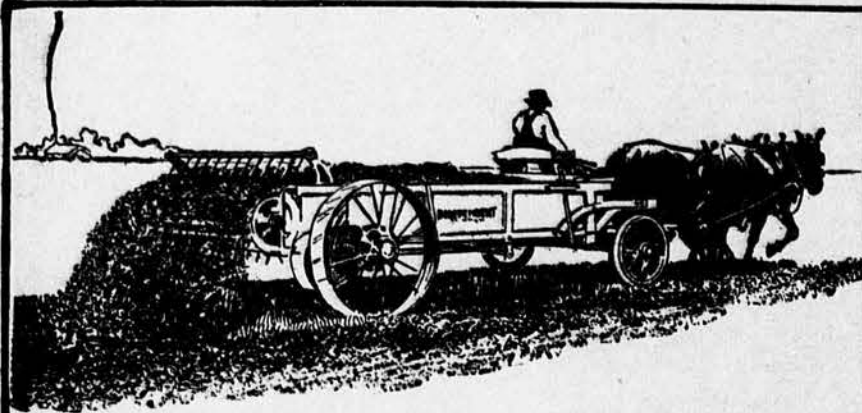
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And it's welcome news to the men who hear it, because it is the chew that gives the satisfying taste of rich, sappy tobacco.

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

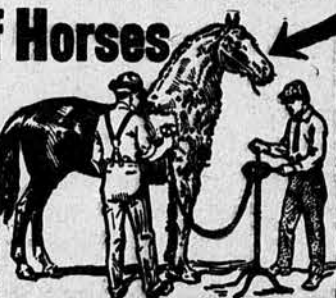
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What the Law Says

BY C. D. YETTER.

Recording mortgages on real estate, for the purpose of clouding the title, by any person except the owner or one lawfully authorized by him, or receiving or placing on record of such mortgages by any person who knows them to be fraudulent, fictitious or misleading, is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or jail sentence or both.

On demand of the owner or a person lawfully acting for him, the person who has placed such mortgage on record must cause satisfaction to be entered without expense to the owner. If the person who caused such mortgage to be recorded fails to comply with this demand within 30 days after notice, the owner may collect damages of \$100 with attorneys fees and may also collect other damages, depending on the evidence in the suit. The demand need not be in writing, and if the residence of the maker of the mortgage cannot be ascertained by due diligence the notice will be excused. In an action in the district court for damages the owner of the real estate may unite the cause of clearing the title to the land with the claim for damages. Proof of due service by publication of personal service outside of the state is sufficient in cases of clearing titles in this way.

Any mortgage assignment or release of a mortgage recorded in any county in Kansas showing the purpose of discharging or assigning any mortgage where the debt secured by such mortgage has been due and payable at least five years prior to the date when the law herein referred to took effect May 22, 1915, is made and declared to be valid, notwithstanding any errors in the form, execution or recording of such release or assignment.

The holder of any mortgage, or his proper representative or heirs have one

Some day a day's work will be as standard as a dollar. An honest day's work whatever that work may be, should mean a good living for the worker. It should make it possible for him to own a home, to educate his children, to put something by for old age. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but he doesn't get it. The man who works with his hands is oftener underpaid than the man who works with his head. Big salaries are too big, small salaries too small. An income tax is proof of it. This is a great wrong that we should do all we can to right.

year from the foregoing date in which to begin action in the county where the land is situated to set aside any defective release or assignment; and if such an action is not begun within the year then the holder of such a mortgage is forever barred from bringing such an action in any court in this state.

When any mortgage on real estate has been paid, or when a mortgage has been recorded in the office of the register of deeds in which the mortgage has no interest the person holding such a mortgage, within 60 days after demand, must enter satisfaction of such mortgage or cause it to be done without charge. Refusal or neglect to enter such satisfaction makes the holder of such mortgage liable to the mortgagor in the sum of \$100 with attorneys fees. The plaintiff in such a case may collect additional damages if the evidence so warrants. Civil actions may be brought and attachments had as in other cases.

Land may be purchased and municipal farm homes established by the county commissioners of any county in Kansas for the purpose of placing prisoners thereon to work out their fines or jail sentences. Cities of the first class may do the same thing, or any city of the first class may unite with the county in purchasing this land, in any case not more than 160 acres, and establishing such a municipal farm home.

The general funds of the city or county may be used for this purpose, or bonds may be issued to pay the expense of establishing such an institution, but in any case the proposition must first be submitted at an election, and if bonds are required the amount must be stated when the matter is voted

on. Provision is made for the court to investigate the financial condition of prisoners to be sentenced, and where the prisoner is responsible for a dependent wife or dependent minor children, to provide that a part of the prisoner's earnings while detained at the municipal farm home be paid to such dependents. Where the county alone provides such an institution the governing of it is in the hands of the county commissioners; where it is a joint proposition the city authorities and county commissioners make a joint arrangement as to the division of the expense and proceeds.

The purpose of the act seems to be to provide a humane method of handling persons convicted of minor offenses, and to provide at least a small income for their dependents as opposed to confining them in idleness in jail to their physical and moral detriment.

Pigs Should Pay \$10 Profit

(Continued from Page 11.)

to buy corn on account of being hauled out in July. With a ration of buttermilk, house slop, barley, oats, corn, millings, and the like, I succeeded in making a daily gain of 1.18 pounds at an average cost of .031 cents a pound. These pigs averaged 252.6 pounds apiece in 214 days. The total weight from 11 pigs was 2,777 pounds.

"For the purpose of keeping these pigs healthy I kept before them lime, salt, copperas, and ashes, of which they made use. They wasted no feed, as I fed them only what they would clean up.

"I feel that the state-wide movement encouraging boys and girls to take care of a litter of pigs to feed and care for them, is a splendid move.

"Corn, \$50.40; oats, \$10.20; pasture, \$3.00; shorts, \$9.78; buttermilk, \$13.45. Total \$86.83.

Total amount of pork, 2,777; pounds daily gain, 1.18; average cost a pound, .031 cents; period of 214 days from April 20 to November 20, 1915."

Fields are Getting Green

(Continued from Page 2.)

large acreage already sowed. Wheat green and grass starting nicely. Early gardens being planted and incubators being set. A good deal of farm produce going to market. Eggs 20c; hens 11½c.—H. J. Dietrich, Feb. 26.

Alfalfa County—Wheat growing nicely. Oats nearly all sowed. Ground in good condition. Horse market dull. A good many public sales. Considerable road work being done. Eggs 18c.—J. W. Lyon, Feb. 27.

Harmon County—Weather like spring and some farming being done. Road work in progress. About \$3,500 worth of chickens sold in Harmon county last week. Some hogs being shipped. Cholera killing some hogs yet. Eggs 15c.—R. R. Grant, Feb. 22.

Lincoln County—Very good weather. Farmers busy sowing oats, planting potatoes, and plowing for corn. Winter wheat and alfalfa have stood the winter well. Plenty of feed. Stock in good condition. Hogs 7½c; chickens 12c; eggs 15c.—J. B. Pomeroy, Feb. 26.

Muskegon County—Spring is very backward with cold weather and wet ground. Some farmers preparing oat ground but some fields are too wet. Cattle doing well on prairie hay. Hay \$2 to \$3 in stack; corn 65c to 70c; seed oats 50c.—E. D. Olin, Feb. 26.

Custer County—Weather conditions dry, and there is some hesitation about sowing oats. Wheat looks good. No green bugs. Stock coming thru the winter in good condition. Public sales numerous and prices good. Wheat \$1; kafir 38c; eggs 16c; cream 30c; hogs \$7.60.—H. L. Tripp, Feb. 26.

Garfield County—Weather very good the last two weeks and farmers busy. Oats sowing is well under way and the soil works good. A little larger acreage of oats sowed than last year. Wheat has made rapid growth and most of the fields are green. Nearly all the winter barley winter killed. Stock in fairly good condition.—J. A. Voth.

Kiowa County—Fine warm weather. Oats seeding about completed and a large acreage sowed. Wheat looking much better since the warm weather. A small acreage of cotton will be planted but it will be a small increase over 1915. Plowing for spring crops in progress. Cream 28c; eggs 14c; hens 12c; oats 40c.—T. Holmes Mills, Feb. 25.

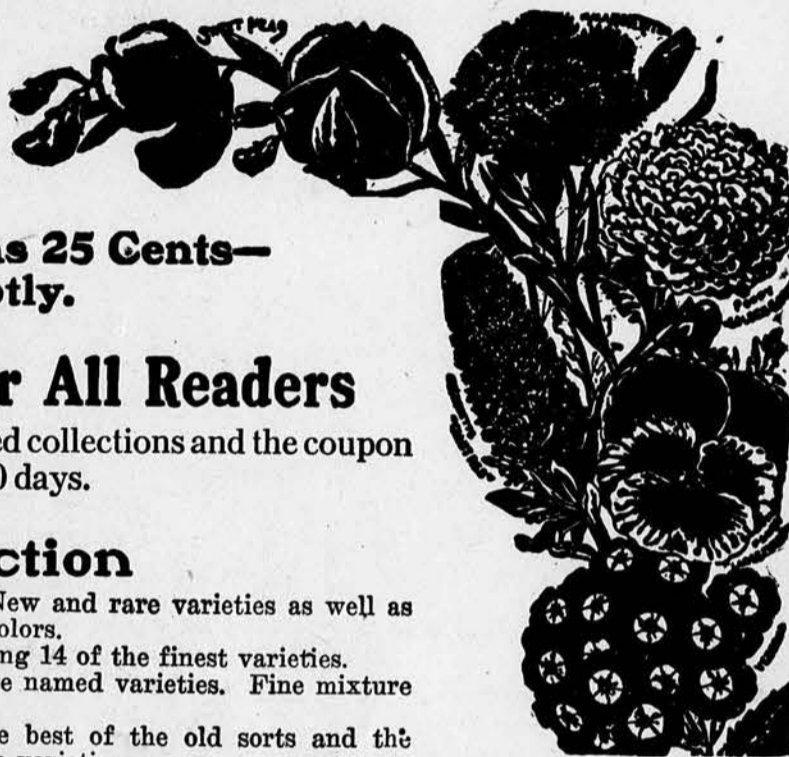
Washington County—Fine spring-like weather and farmers are planting potatoes and making garden. Wheat damaged by the freezes, especially the late sowing. Everybody is anticipating a good corn year and a large acreage will be planted. Plenty of feed to carry the stock thru until spring. Pig crop will be light. No sales. Farmers getting ready to sow oats.—J. M. Brubaker, Feb. 26.

Beaver County—Very fine weather the last two weeks. A good rain is needed. There is enough moisture in the ground to keep the wheat growing. Farmers very busy threshing their kafir and milo and getting ready for spring work. A good deal of building being done and a number of automobiles being bought by the farmers. Wheat \$1.10; kafir 40c; eggs 15c.—E. J. Walters, Feb. 26.

Grant County—Weather warm and wheat and alfalfa starting nicely. Oat ground being rapidly prepared. Some wheat poor stand on account of the wet fall and poor preparation. Farmers will plant big acreage of oats. Several public sales and everything selling well. Many new automobiles. Stock in good condition and plenty of feed to last until the grass is ready. Not much wheat pasture but alfalfa took its place.—A. C. Craighead, Feb. 21.

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We want every reader to receive one of our big flower seed collections and the coupon will count as 25 cents if used within 20 days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Capper's Weekly1 year }
and Flower Seed collection

All for \$1.70 or \$1.45 Cash
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McCall's Magazine.....1 year }
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Today's Magazine.....1 year }
and Flower Seed collection

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McCall's Magazine.....1 year }
Capper's Weekly1 year }
and Flower Seed collection

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and the 25c coupon, if you send order promptly

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Mail and Breeze1 year } Value
Pictorial Review.....1 year } \$2.75
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and Flower Seed collection

All for \$2.10 or \$1.85 Cash
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To introduce McCall Patterns, The McCall Company allows each subscriber for McCALL'S MAGAZINE to choose from her first copy of McCALL'S, any one 15 cent McCall Dress Pattern FREE. Send free pattern request to McCall's Magazine, New York City, giving Number and Size, with 2-cent stamp for mailing. McCall's Pattern given only with clubs containing McCall's magazine.

Remember the coupon counts as 25c and you get Seed Assortment Free if you send your order promptly. Don't miss this great profit sharing offer. Use the special gift coupon. Send your order—now—today. Address*all mail to

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Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$..... and one 25c coupon for which send me the publications in combination No. and Flower Seed Assortment Free.

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Address.....

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Immune Dueroes... Spring boars an gilts, best of blood lines...

20 DUROC GILTS... bred for March and April farrow. Will sell Van's Crimson Wonder 148191.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS... A few bred sows, also choice fall gilts \$15 each...

20 IMMUNE DUROC JERSEY BOARS... Females bred and open. Red Poll bulls and females...

Wooddell's Dueroes... One summer boar and a few bred gilts sired by Cowley Wonder...

Boars, Boars and Bred Gilts... 18 big, husky boars, 20 bred gilts, a few tried sows...

40 DUROC-JERSEY... Bred fall yearling gilts for sale. Some have raised litters.

Jones Sells On Approval... August and September pigs for sale. Prices right...

Immuned Dueroes!... 5 June boars, big, long, rangy kind. As good as ever looked through a pen.

DUROC BRED SOWS... 8 fall yearlings bred for second litter \$30. 4 fall yearling gilts \$35.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM... Dueroes-Jerseys... 30 or 40 March and April gilts for sale...

DUROC HERD BOARS IMMUNED... Boars and Gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type...

BANCROFT'S DUROCS... Everything properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale bred gilts...

POLAND CHINAS.

Wiebe's Immune Polands... Bred gilts, tried sows and 40 choice fall pigs.

Big Type Poland Chinas... Real Big Type Poland Chinas at reasonable prices.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS... FOR SALE: Yearling herd boar, a proven breeder.

Original Big Spotted Polands!!... Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs, either sex.

ENOS' IMMUNED POLANDS... Spring and Summer boars ready for service and spring gilts...

I Ship on Approval... Big Immune Sows and Gilts bred for early litters.

Capital View Herd... Big Type Poland Chinas... September Pigs—Pairs and trios not related.

Big Type Polands... Herd headed by the 1,020-pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair, 1915.

He is a live wire and you can't miss it by hiring him on your next sale...

Combines Angus Herds... George M. McAdams, Holton, Kan., has taken over the well known Belthrop herd of Angus cattle...

Kemmerer's Bred Sow Sale... This is the last call for the John Kemmerer March 8 sale of Poland China bred sows and gilts...

Big Kentucky Jacks... Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan., is a well known jack breeder that has recently returned from Kentucky with a load of jacks...

Prewett's Shorthorn Sale... April 18 is the date of W. A. Prewett's draft sale of Shorthorn cattle.

Surplus of Young Bulls... A surplus of young Jersey bulls is the style of R. J. Linscott's Jersey cattle advertisement in the Jersey section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze...

Nebraska and Iowa... BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

The Johnson pony farm, at Clay Center, Neb., is advertising regularly in this paper.

Schwab Sells Dueroes March 8... Remember the Dueroes-Jersey bred sow sale to be held by George W. Schwab of Clay Center, Neb., Wednesday, March 8.

Bernard's Draft Stallions... M. T. Bernard, our Grand Island, Neb., draft horse advertiser, had a very creditable consignment in the Nebraska breeders' sale held at Grand Island recently.

Kelly & Son's Draft Stallions... Daniel Kelly & Son, proprietors of the Antelope Park Horse Farm, at Lincoln, Neb., start advertising in this issue of Mail and Breeze.

Illustrator 2d Dueroes Sale... The last chance of the season to buy sows and gilts bred to the great Illustrator 2d or bred to him will be at the George Briggs & Sons' sale to be held at the farm near Fairfield and Clay Center, Neb., Tuesday, March 7.

POLAND CHINAS.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS... Big March and April boars priced to move. Gilts bred to your order...

Poland China Bred Sows... (Private Sale). Very choice fall yearling gilts and tried sows of Big Orange and A Wonder breeding and bred to A Son of Big Wonder's Jumbo.

Berkshire Pigs... \$12.50 and \$15 each. Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig.

BERKSHIRE GILTS... Spring gilts safe in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE... 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Hampshire Boars... Gilts, bred or open. Collie dogs, German Millet and pure Sudan Grass seed.

Shaw's Hampshires... 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Special prices on bred gilts.

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON, HOLTON, KANSAS... Price winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale.

FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS... 2 ready for service now. All out of A. R. O. dams.

High Grade Bull Calves... For sale. Sired by Alba Sir Mercedes Segis Vale 93669. Look up his breeding.

BRAEBURN BUTTER BOY... 15 months old, pretty as a picture, with great records all around him.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins... Special bargains in fresh heifers and cows, calves at side. 50 per cent heifer calves also springers.

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.

FOR QUICK SALE... A large number of highly bred, registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers; good ages, and good producers.

Tredico Farm Holsteins... We believe that it is your desire when placing a bull at the head of a herd to get a producer of good individuals that will meet the Advanced Register requirements for 300 days of each year.

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.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, 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 grand young bulls, serviceable age, all registered, from A. R. O. dams and sires.

O. I. C. HOGS... 3 herd boars priced to sell. July boars and bred gilts. Also fall pigs.

LYNCH'S IMMUNE O. I. C's... Boars and gilts not related.

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs... Spring boars and gilts for sale. Also fall pigs not related.

Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs of Quality... A trial will convince you; anything sold from eight weeks on up.

SMOOTH HEAVY BONED O. I. C's... All ages for sale at all times that carry prize winning blood.

Silver Leaf Stock Farm!... I am booking orders for Jan., Feb. and March pigs to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks old.

Two O.I.C. Hogs Weigh 2806 lbs. Why lose profits breeding and feeding scrub hogs?



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.

A. Harris, Madison, Kan. Live Stock, Real Estate and Merchandise AUCTIONEER.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo. Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above

Col. E. Walters Skedee Oklahoma W.B. Carpenter 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS... Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS



260 Holstein Cows 260 and Heifers 260... If you want Holstein cows, springing or bred heifers see my herd. I have them. They are very large, good markings, out of the best milking strains, bred to purebred bulls of the very best blood.

200-Holstein Cows-200... You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bull to go with them.



LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

HORSES.

Clydesdale Dispersion Herd Stallion; 2 reg. mares, bred; 2 stallion colts, one 2-year-old filly. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan.

Imported and Home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION TWOYRS. OLD; Wt. 1000; black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write M. E. GIDEON, EMERYT, KANSAS.

Bernard's Draft Stallions The largest dealer in draft stallions in the West. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Some old prices. Percheron mares and fillies to trade for young stallions. Barns in town. M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

REGISTERED Percheron Stallions and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. L. E. PIPE, NEWTON, KANSAS.

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. Graver, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.

58 Head of Registered 58 Stallions and Mares Percheron, Belgians and French Drafts from yearlings to 7 years old. I have rented my farm and am quitting farming. Must sell all my horses by March 1. Nothing reserved. All priced reasonably—the first buyer to come will get the bargain. I mean business and must sell my entire herd. Come and see me. J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kansas.

YOUR 1250 LB. MARES—May win a prize of \$50 in gold. Send us no money but a picture (kodak will do) of your 1250 lb. mare, or from 1100 to 1400 lbs. Give weight and height. You will either get the prize or a picture of the winners. WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION W. B. Carpenter, Sec'y, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS. 2 JACKS, 1 Stallion; sale or trade, if soon H. W. MORRIS, Altamont, Kan.

Missouri Bred Jacks and Jennets Four to five years old. Fifteen to sixteen hands high. Will show mules with anyone in the State. Must sell. W. H. Wheeler, Garden City, Kansas.

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers Always a good lot of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Saddle stallions, geldings, mares and colts. Write us fully describing your wants. The Cook Farms, Box 436 Q, Lexington, Ky.

BARGAINS in Jacks and Percherons Six Jacks, two Percherons, all blacks; sound and good performers. I will sell you a good one as cheap as any man in the business. Come and see, or write. LEWIS COX, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

Mammoth Jacks 10 Jacks from suckers to 6 years old. All that is old enough broke. Also 8 Jennets with foal. 17 years a Jack breeder. Write for full information R. King, Robinson, (Brown Co.) Kan.

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 E. of K. C. on C. W. & S. P. 40 MILES S. E. of ST. JOE, on SANTA FE.

JACKS and PERCHERONS 40 big black Mammoth Jacks, 15 to 16 hands, standard. Young black ton Percheron stallions and mares. Extra quality. Also Jennets in foal. Mares in foal to 2400 pound horse. Reference, banks of Lawrence. 40 miles west of Kansas City. Al E. Smith, R. 1, Lawrence, Kansas

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.

KANSAS CHIEF World's Champion Jack Heads Fairview Stock Farm More registered Jacks and Jennets than any farm in the West. Jacks up to 1,210 pounds. Choice young Jennets bred to Kansas Chief 9191. Written guarantee with every Jack sold. Reasonable prices and terms. Car fare refunded if stock is not as represented. Reference, any bank in Dighton. H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

Jacks and Jennets 27 Jacks and 25 Jennets. These Jacks range from 3 to 6 years old; a fine assortment from which to select and at prices you will say are reasonable. Write today. Philip Walker Moline, Elk County, Kansas

bred to these Jacks. Note Mr. Roan's ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write him at once for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

East Call for Limestone Valley. L. M. Monsees & Sons of Smithton, Mo., will hold their thirty-seventh Jack and Jennet sale March 7 and 8. They will sell 100 head of registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, including their Panama-Pacific Exposition show herd, champion and grand champion herd headers and Jennets bred to the champions Orphan Boy and Limestone Monarch. Don't fail to attend this great sale.—Advertisement.

Fairview Poland Chinas. P. L. Ware & Son of Paola, Kan., are changing their ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and are offering special prices on boars. The offering includes one yearling herd boar and a number of heavy-boned young boars just ready for service, also some fall pigs. Note the ad in this issue. We especially recommend P. L. Ware & Son to our readers who are interested in high class Poland Chinas.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes Start the Pigs Right. The most critical time of the year for hogs is of course March and April when spring pigs are farrowing. Getting the young pigs started right means everything. A reliable tonic and regulator for both brood sows and little pigs is a mighty good investment. In Standard Hog Regulator a formula based on the government receipt is provided. The Standard Chemical Mfg. Co. has furnished it to hog raisers for years and has also used it regularly on its own farm. The company also provides a practical self-feeder in which to feed it to the greatest advantage. By writing the Standard Chemical Co., Dept. 3, Omaha, Neb., you will receive free the 48 page booklet and their special March offer to readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Talking About "E-B" Implements. The excellent "E-B" line of agricultural implements made by the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company of Rockford, Ill., is being brought to the attention of the implement dealers throughout the country in a series of double page colored advertising inserts in the leading implement trade papers of the country. The inserts are printed in four colors. They show attractive illustrations of the various "E-B" implements, such as gas engines, tractors, mowers, wagons, hay loaders, cultivators, manure spreaders, buggies, corn shellers, harrows, plows, threshers, saw mills, listers, planters and hay presses. The Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company also is advertising in farm papers having an aggregate circulation of 15 million readers.—Advertisement.

An Automatic Guide Elevator. The Roderick Lean Mfg. Company, makers of the New Century Leverless Cultivator, claim to be manufacturing the only cultivator equipped with an automatic guide. The cultivator is extremely simple. The weight of the operator counterbalances the gangs, and does the work ordinarily done by the rider's arms and legs. The counter-balanced gangs can be handled with the quickest ease and freedom at all times, with quick dodge and wide swing as necessary for successful cultivation. When both gangs are swung to either side, the frame and pole are automatically guided in the same direction. The most crooked uneven rows can be followed without special attention or trouble, and the crop thoroughly worked. The New Century is adjustable for any weight operator, as well as any field or soil condition. It is perfectly balanced at all times, is light in weight, and light in draft. The New Century Leverless Cultivator is one of the popular tools in the implement world, and in case it is not sold by a dealer in your community, a handsome catalog can be had free by writing the Roderick Lean Mfg. Co., 146 Park Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.—Advertisement.

Substantial Incubators Please Owners. "When I started in the incubator business, 23 years ago, I made up my mind to produce an incubator which I could recommend in the highest possible terms, describe in the most forceful way, which I could guarantee conscientiously, and yet not over-state things. Almost every year, for 20 years, I have been advised by well meaning people, to make an incubator with thinner walls, less durable tanks and lamps, and lower in the egg chamber, in fact something that could be produced cheaper, so that I would be able to meet competition better. I have refused persistently to do this, because I was convinced it was right in maintaining the substantial, high class construction of my machines and that sooner or later the poultry raisers of this country would realize it would be to their advantage to pay a little bit more money and get something that would give them satisfaction for many years. This season, more than ever before, I have realized that this course, which I pursue, is the right one. I have received more testimonial letters and more follow up orders from my old customers than ever before. The fact of the matter is, 40 per cent of my business so far this season has been obtained from our old customers or their friends to whom my machines have been recommended. I am sure that the cheapest advertising I can get is through my well pleased customers. If you haven't my 96-page catalog by this time, I shall be pleased to send it to you on request. Address J. S. Gilcrest, Des Moines Incubator Co., 346 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.—Advertisement.

The Real Reason James started his third helping of pudding with delight. "Once upon a time, James," admonished his mother, "there was a little boy who ate too much pudding, and he burst!" James considered. "There ain't such a thing as too much pudding," he decided. "There must be," contended his mother, "else why did the little boy burst?" James passed his plate for the fourth time, saying: "Not enough boy."

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

Bishop Brothers Percheron Stallions Our stallions are two and three year olds. Very large, drafty type, with conformation and QUALITY. Pasture grown, fed in outdoor lots with outdoor exercise; the kind that make good in the Stud. If you want a stallion see ours. Prices are right; barn in town. Bishop Brothers, Box A, Towanda, Kansas

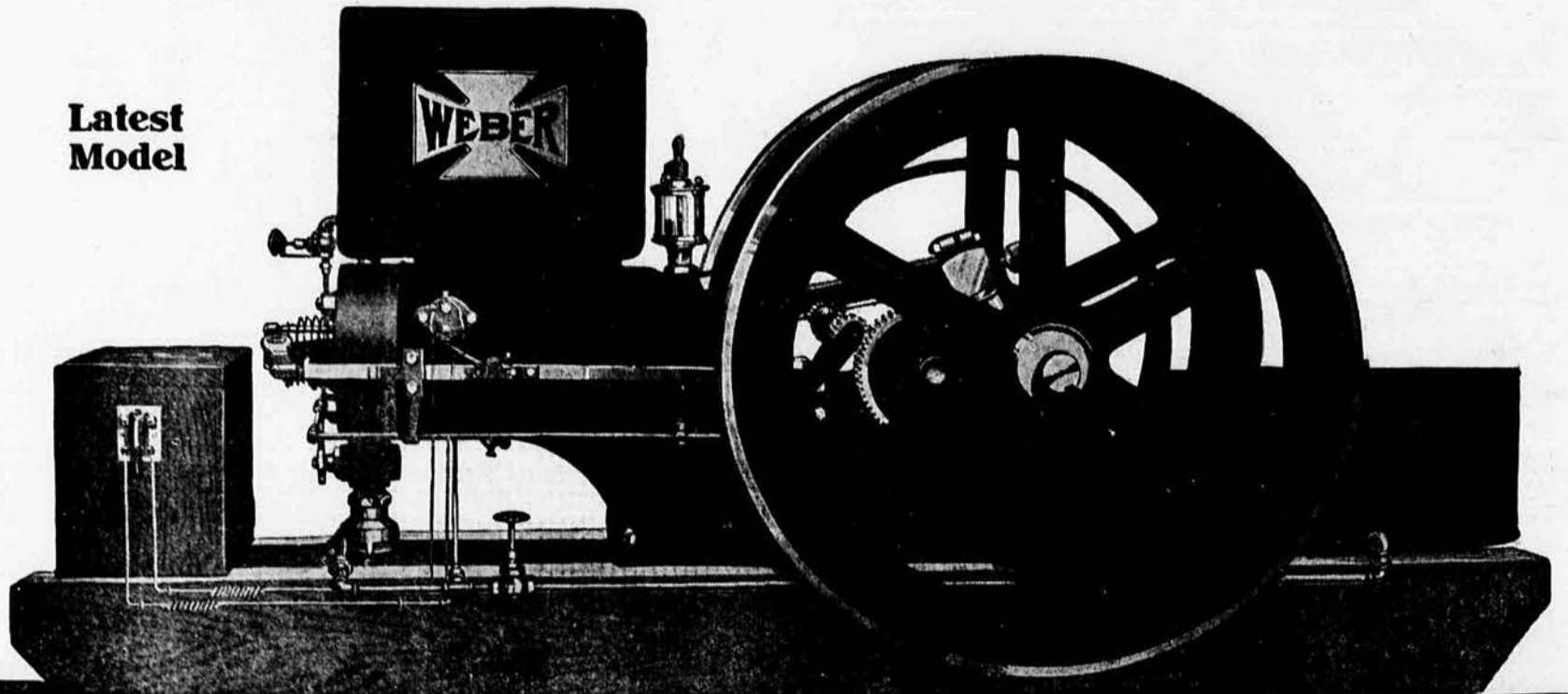
German Coach Stallions and Mares 80 Head From Which to Select 11 Stallions from coming 2 to 5 years old, also one of our herd headers, the Imp. Milton, 1st in 4-year-old class and Reserve Champion at St. Louis World's Fair. Mares and Fillies all ages. Practically all of our foundation mares are by grand champions both of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs. These German Coach horses are large handsome, stylish, early maturing, easily broke and quiet in harness and mature into 1250 to 1650 pound animals. They have great endurance both for heat and cold and always ready for the harness. They are the kind the Germans use both in peace and war and are sure to grow in popularity in this country as their good qualities become better known. Our herd is bred in the purple and our prices are reasonable. Call on or write J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

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.

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. Anyone wanting a good Jack will do well to call and see them. Earn two blocks from Santa Fe Depot, one block from Interurban. Come and see us. Saunders & Maggard, Newton, Ks.

Eighth Annual JACK SALE From the Noted Cloverleaf Valley Farm La Plata, Mo., Monday, March 20 25 Jacks and 20 Jennets I sell more Jacks that pay for themselves in the first year than any man in America. If you will look through my catalog and study the breeding of this offering, you will see why. Mammoth J. C. sired 10 Jacks that sold under three years of age for \$9,950. Missouri King, sired the highest priced two-year-old Jack north of Missouri River. Yucatan, sired the first Jack that sold for \$1,000 in Sullivan County, Mo. These three sires have never been surpassed. Cloverleaf Valley Farm has produced Jacks that have lifted mortgages and brought prosperity to the men who owned them. They are backed up by the right kind of sires. The twenty Jennets are the best lot that I know of. The majority of them have colts at their sides. They are sired by such Jacks as Orphan Boy, Champion Boy and Yucatan. The colts are sired by and the Jennets bred to Cloverleaf Banker, Starlight and Yucatan. My catalogs are ready to mail. Write for one today and mention this paper. G. C. ROAN, La Plata, Missouri Auctioneer, P. M. Gross. Fieldman, C. H. Hay.

Latest Model



WEBER ⁴ Cycle THROTTLE-GOVERNED KEROSENE ENGINES

WHAT WEBER USERS SAY

Powerful - Simple - Economical

J. R. Ashbrook, Humboldt, Kans.: "I consider the Weber the most powerful, economical and simplest I have ever seen."

No Repair Cost

Wm. J. Ford, Melrose, Ia.: "I have had a Weber Engine for two years, and have never spent a cent for repairs."

Stands Up

D. E. Garrett, Delta, Iowa: "Have used the Weber on concrete mixer for four years without a cover, and if that won't try one I don't know what will."

Strong

John Lincoln, Vandemere, N. C.: "It is the strongest Engine I ever saw."

15 Cents Repair

J. H. Donaldson, Green Ridge, Mo.: "I have owned a Weber engine for 7 years - repair cost 15 cents."

Powerful and Durable
L. V. Arnold, Parnell, Mo.: "The Weber Engine can't be beat for power and durability."

Great Fuel Saver

Geo. Back, Kiefer, Okla.: "The Weber Engine I purchased from you is a great fuel saver, easy to start and a smooth runner."

Full Horse-Power

D. W. Simpson, Miles, Wash.: "The Weber is the only engine I know of that will develop its rated horse-power and stay with it under load."

MADE IN KANSAS CITY SINCE 1884

Costs Less than a Gasoline Engine - Gives more power - Cuts fuel cost in half - Power regulated by throttle - Easy to understand and operate - Steady as a motor - Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Naphtha, or Distillate, without change of parts or stopping engine - Now sold direct at Wholesale Prices

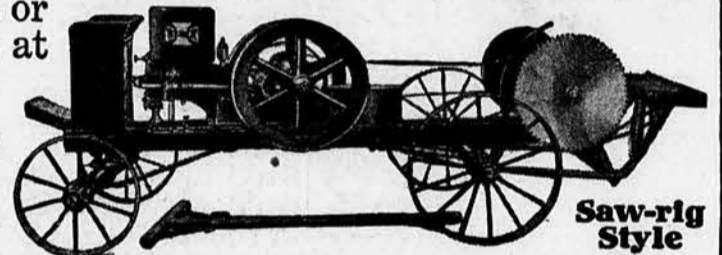
Cash or Payments

Don't decide on any engine until you have seen and tried the wonderful **Kerosene Weber** - the strongest, safest and most powerful engine on the market. Prove its superiority on your own work - any size, 2½ to 15 H-P.

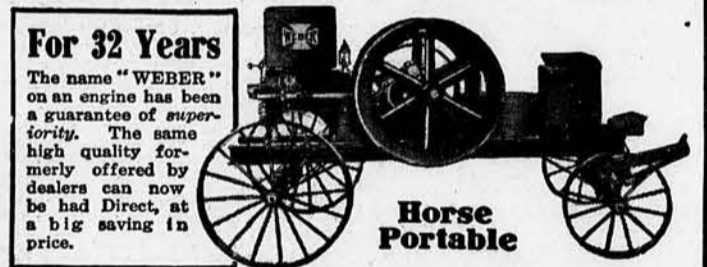
2 Months Trial!

Send for Special 2-Months Trial Offer. Compare the Weber with any other make. Let us show you why the Weber Throttle-Governed Kerosene Engine is bound to revolutionize the engine business. Any responsible farmer or shop owner can have a Weber on these favorable terms. The saving in fuel alone will soon pay for the engine.

Free Equipment. A complete equipment to begin work is sent FREE with every Weber Engine. All you have to furnish is fuel and water. Engines are equipped with batteries or Magneto, as desired. Don't miss this opportunity to try a Weber on this Special Introductory Offer.



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For 32 Years
The name "WEBER" on an engine has been a guarantee of superiority. The same high quality formerly offered by dealers can now be had Direct, at a big saving in price.

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We guarantee every WEBER Throttle-Governed Kerosene Engine to work successfully on Kerosene, Gasoline, Naphtha or Distillate, without change of parts or stopping engine, and to be free from defects or imperfections of material, or workmanship, and guarantee to replace any parts that prove defective, any time within FIVE Years - FREE OF CHARGE.

WEBER ENGINE CO.
Dept. 2253, Kansas City, Mo.

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