

Fifty-Six Pages

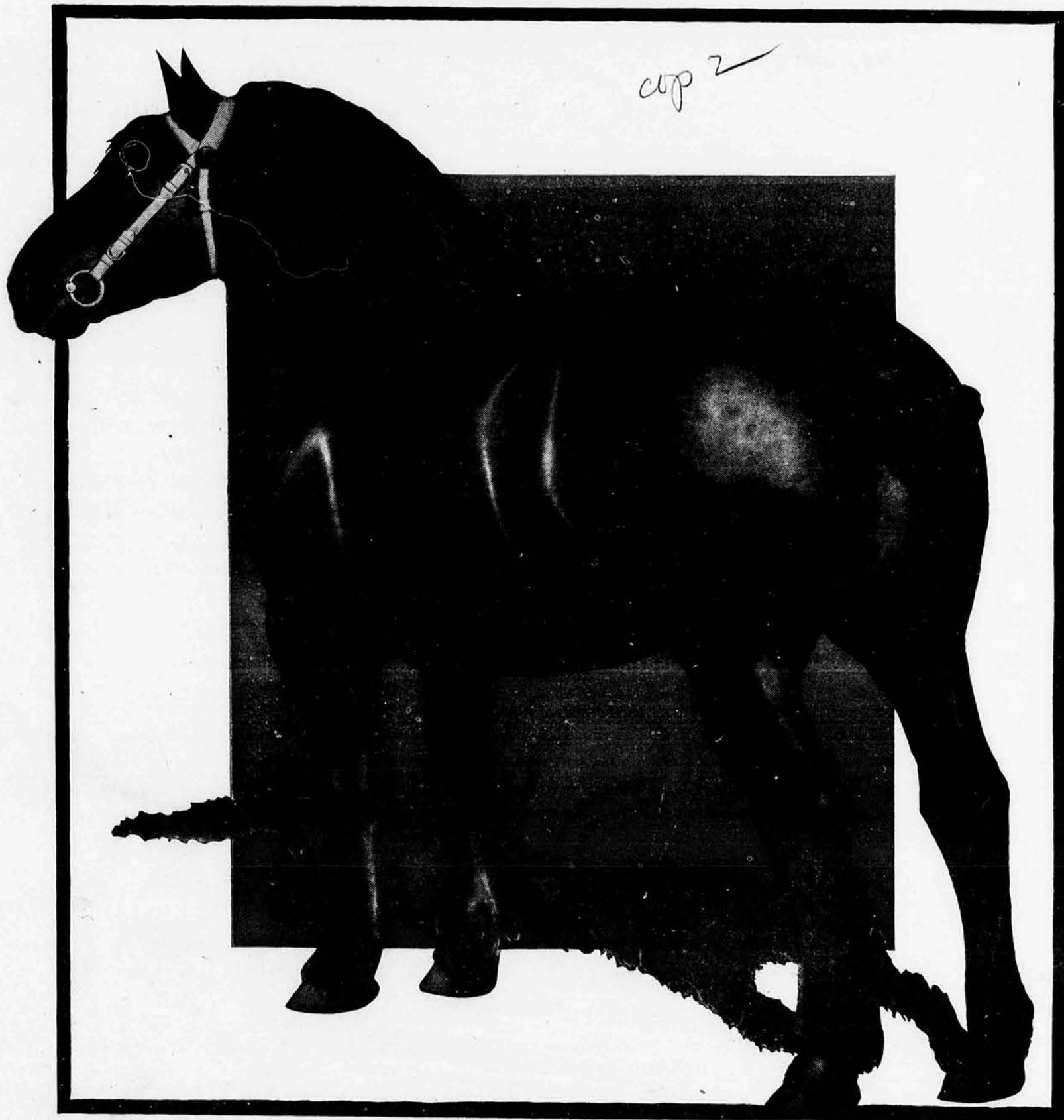
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AND BREEZE

Vol. 46

March 11, 1916

No. 11



PAIGE

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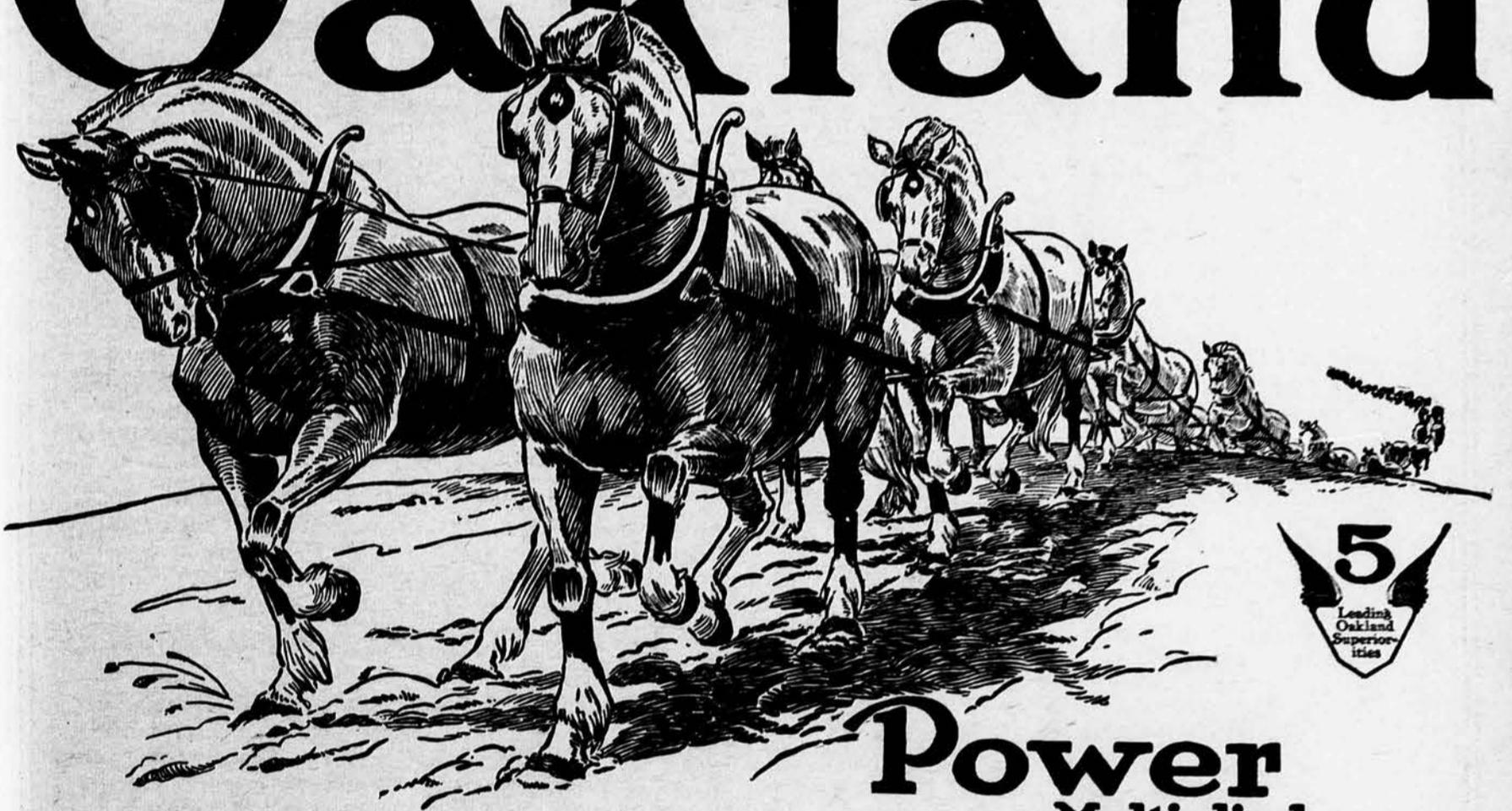
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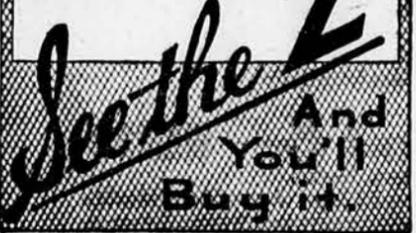
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Cushman Motor Works 814 North 21st Street LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Better Clover for Johnson

BY ROBERT McGRATH.

I prefer sowing clover and timothy together as the combination balances the feed better. Timothy and clover are so adapted to each other that they really should not be separated. One is a support to the other. In regions where wheat and oats ripen the same time as clover, the farmer usually leaves the clover field until after his grain is cut. If timothy happens to be the clover's companion in such a case, the latter will be supported from falling by catching on the long leaves of the timothy. Especially is this noticeable along the rich river bottoms. When the two are sown together the hay yield is much greater than any one would produce separately.

Red clover is the most popular variety sown here. It seems to fit into the rotation scheme better than most of the other kinds. Formerly clover was looked upon as a crop special: One which would grow on rich soil only. Some of the varieties I understand, are peculiar in this respect. But the Red clover will grow in any region where a temperate climate is combined with a reasonable amount of rainfall. I have known instances where some good yields were made on gumbo soil. Like corn, wheat or oats however, clover has a better show on moderately good land. The only requirement for clover is that the soil must have plenty of lime.

I always plant the seed on fall plowed ground, allowed to remain rough all winter. A field disked under seems to give better results than that which is plowed in the spring. Many fields are sown with the oats crop but that is not our method. If a drouth should come in May or June, the larger grain will draw all the moisture from the ground, leaving the clover plants to perish. Clover thrives best when sown between the medium of the not too early and the not too late season. In other words just at the right time. In this locality the time differs yearly. Some years I have taken chances and planted the last of February with good results. The open season for sowing is from this time to the first week of April.

When my judgment tells me the season is right, I rise early and go out to investigate the ground. If there has been a freeze the night before and the weather looks favorable for the future I take a chance on sowing. If sown on a honeycombed, sleety surface, the seed becomes imbedded in the earth when thawing begins. If the next night freezes up the ground slightly again so much the better for my purpose. The seed will not germinate so long as the freezing and thawing process is in operation and there is no danger of its coming up until the temperature passes beyond the frost line. Sown under these conditions, I find that the seed secures a good rooting and will more successfully resist drouths than that sown under conditions less ideal.

The cost of seed at \$13 a bushel seems high, but at that, the expense an acre is not much greater than wheat. A bushel will sow from 7 to 8 acres. Wheat runs out of the seeder a bushel and a peck to the acre. With seed selling at a dollar the cost of sowing an 8 acre wheat field would be about \$10.

Hay is very cheap now. At a public sale held here recently bright timothy hay sold for \$6.50 a ton. Bought privately it would have been about \$3 higher. Local prices for clover hay are \$12. These prices are somewhat behind those quoted in the market reports. Last year at this time the value received was from \$2 to \$3 a ton more on all kinds. The decrease is no doubt due to the extra acreage of last season combined with the heavy yield as a result of the many rains.

Wolves are becoming numerous in this region again. The wolf by himself is a coward and does not venture out in plain view unless in company. A pack of the animals becomes very bold. There are several packs around here. A woman going to church Sunday was alarmed at the sight of four standing in the road not 50 feet away. They showed not the least inclination to fear. Neighbors are reporting losses of young pigs and chickens. There should be a larger bounty paid on wolves. The animals are so sly that they easily elude one hunter. If a larger price were paid

for their heads, people would bunch together and scour the country in search of them. By watching the old straw stacks this spring one can generally find a litter or two of whelps.

Farm Work at Belleville

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW.

We did our spring butchering yesterday, and now have enough meat and lard to last all summer. We intend to fry the most of it down and put it away in the lard where we can get at it handy. The hog we butchered weighed 140 pounds. Hogs of this size make as nice and juicy meat as one ever ate. There may be some waste to small hogs but the flavor more than makes up for it.

The seed corn grader we sent for arrived the latter part of last week. It is a very simple machine of double deck construction that permits a toss-and-shake movement which you cannot get with an open box. It is worth many times the price we paid for it in getting grains of a uniform size.

We expect to harrow the cornstalks down and then cut them with the disk. In this way one kills two birds with one stone, for you not only cut the stalks but also tear down the ridges and pulverize the soil. By this way, the ground after being plowed is pulverized to the full depth of the furrow and makes a perfect seedbed for the corn. The corn is always checked on this farm, therefore great care must be taken in preparing the ground.

This warm spell we have been having has induced the hens to start laying again. We are getting quite a number of eggs, but I am afraid the hens have waited too long as the price of eggs is very discouraging at present, being about 15 cents a dozen.

Condemns Meat Packer Combine

The Chronicle believes in giving credit whenever and wherever it is due and for that reason we wish to say a word in commendation of Governor Capper's outspoken criticism of the all too apparent packers' combine in Chicago, which he denounces in no uncertain language.

"I know and you know there is something wrong with our livestock markets," said Governor Capper. "When in two days last fall the price of hogs declined \$1.25 a hundred, it was plain

While the greatest industry in America has waited more than four years on Congress for a system of rural credits, an organization of Kansas farmers has just taken action that goes right to the heart of the matter. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Kansas will ask the next legislature of Kansas for a authority to establish co-operative banks. Every sincere student of the question in the United States has reached the same conclusion. The key to the rural credit problem is the co-operative bank. In other words, the way to get rural credit is to get it, and these union farmers have found the way.

that some powerful interest was unlawfully and wickedly manipulating the market."

The governor suggests, that in addition to the investigation just entered upon by the federal department of justice, and to which Governor Capper has pledged every assistance possible from this state, an effort be made to provide competition for the packers in the way of co-operative plants. He also suggests government supervision of the packing business.

We must all admire the position Governor Capper has taken in this matter, as we will all hope for good results from the agitation. It is as he says: "If the packers are in the wrong (and no one doubts that they are) the time has come when they must mend their ways or go to the penitentiary."

I am well pleased with your offer. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is worth more than you ask for it without any premium. Ed. Byland. Columbus, Kan.

Not less than 25,000 women are now working on the railroads of France.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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Buying Cows on Credit

By V. V. Detwiler

PUREBRED dairy cows are more profitable than scrubs. Everyone has to admit that, even the owner of the scrubs. Purebred cattle sell for high prices, however, and many persons put off buying them, because they wish to use their ready money for other things. An association of farmers and other business men in Marinette county, Wisconsin, has overcome the money difficulty by advancing credit to any worthy farmer in the county who wishes to get a start in purebred dairy stock. The same plan might be used with profit in Kansas counties.

This Wisconsin association was started two years ago. It has bought more than \$10,000 worth of purebred Holstein and Guernsey cattle for farmers in the county; allowing the farmers to pay for the cattle by the month if they wish. The men behind the organization have had no losses to make good so far. Six per cent interest is charged, and the persons who take advantage of this credit have the privilege of paying the entire debt at any time they wish. The cattle bought through this association go almost entirely to new settlers and persons who are only starting in the dairy business.

Any group of responsible Kansas farmers can start an organization of this sort if they wish. They will have no difficulty in getting the bankers of the county to co-operate. An association of responsible farmers easily can get all the money needed. It will increase the prosperity of the county greatly for a large number of purebred cattle to be shipped in. Most bankers are keen enough business men to know that it is to their advantage for the farmers of their county to make more money, and they will be willing to boost a co-operative buying scheme of this kind. If you are able to pay cash for all the cattle you need, it still is to your advantage to be in an organization. The cattle will be bought by the carload, and they will cost a great deal less a head than if only a few were bought. Also you will help make it possible for your neighbor, who cannot pay cash for his cattle, to get a start in purebreds.

The farmers and bankers in the Marinette County Advancement association, as this Wisconsin cattle buying organization is called, elect a board of trustees to carry on all the business of the association. Any farmer in the county who desires to get dairy cattle, either Holstein or Guernsey, grades or registered, and does not have the ready money to

pay for them can fill out one of the application blanks for payment on time, and send it to the secretary of the trustees. The trustees, thru a committee known only to them, look into the merits of all applications. If they find that the applicant is in a position to care properly for the stock desired, and also that he is a safe risk, the application is accepted. The applicant is informed at once of the action of the trustees. When there are applications enough for a carload of cattle the stock is sent for.

One man is sent from the county, to look after the business of paying for the cattle and getting them shipped. F. H. Scribner of the University of Wisconsin assists in picking out the cattle, and passes on their quality and value. Professor Scribner's services are free.

When a man sends in an application he designates the breed of animals he wishes, and the approximate price he wishes to pay, as well as a statement of his resources and liabilities. The trustees and their representatives simply act as agents for the applicant, who according to the terms of the application he has signed must take the stock that is bought for him.

The expense of buying the cattle and getting them to their destination is shared equally by all the animals in the shipment, and is added to their original cost. The men who have ordered the cattle are informed when and where they will be delivered and it is their duty to be on hand to receive them. Upon receipt of the stock the buyer gives a note in payment, secured by a chattel mortgage. The farmer assumes no risk until he receives the stock. The note is made payable to the trustees or their order. These notes may be paid at any bank in the county.

From the standpoint of the business men this scheme is an effort to hasten the development of the resources of the farms of the county. They are interested because the prosperity of the city is dependent on the prosperity of the surrounding country. From the standpoint of the farmer it is a straight business proposition. It is an opportunity to get good dairy cattle bought and shipped in carlots, and paid for at cash prices. And also there is the advantage that the farmer has the privilege of paying for them in monthly payments, covering a period of three years, with interest at 6 per cent.

"The first carload of cattle brought in under our co-operative plan were distributed from Crivitz May 27, 1914,"

says D. S. Bullock of Marinette. "This carload consisted of three registered Guernsey heifers; registered Holstein-Friesians, two heifers and one bull;

men for the excellent quality of stock that has been obtained and also for the fine condition in which it has been delivered to the buyers."

These Wisconsin dairymen believe that it is to the advantage of all the dairymen in the county for Marinette county to be known as a breeding center for one



grade Guernseys, three cows; grade Holsteins, four cows and six heifers; making a total of 19 head. These cattle were purchased in Waukesha county and were delivered to the farmers who ordered them at \$9.50 a head more than their cost prices. About a month after the stock were delivered the following article appeared in the principal papers of the county:

To the Farmers of Marinette County:
We, the undersigned, obtained cattle thru the Marinette County Advancement association and desire to say to all farmers of the county that the stock is satisfactory in every way.

We heartily recommend the plan to farmers of the county who are desirous of obtaining good dairy cattle. A cordial invitation is extended to any who are interested to call and see the stock bought by us.

(Signed) Martin Martinson, Peshtigo.
Fred Constine, Peshtigo.
Fred Sweningson, Peshtigo.
Wm. Stull, Wausaukee.
H. P. Fleener, Wausaukee.
A. F. Hose, Intervale.
H. J. Farmer, Athelstane.

"The second carload was distributed April 28, 1915 from Crivitz and Marinette. It consisted of one registered Holstein-Friesian heifer, one cow and six heifers grade Holstein, and three cows and nine heifers grade Guernsey, making a total of 20 head. These were purchased near Grand Rapids, Wis., and were delivered to the buyers at \$10.37 above their actual cost price. Every person who received stock expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with their purchases.

"J. K. Kern of Peshtigo accompanied Prof. F. H. Scribner in buying and bringing these two carloads of stock into the county. Great credit is due these

or two breeds. A great many Holsteins and Guernseys were owned in the county at the time the association was formed, and so it was decided to encourage the keeping of these breeds. Soon they will be able to buy most of the cattle desired from local men.

Here are the rules used by the trustees in passing on applications for cattle:

1. Every applicant must give satisfactory evidence that he has feed and shelter sufficient for the animals he already has and also for those he contemplates purchasing.

2. A man must have been a successful breeder of grade stock before we can approve of an application for the purchase of purebred females.

3. We consider a silo almost a necessity for the man who contemplates keeping purebred stock for the reason that practically all of the stock that will be brought in will come from farms where silos are used. Altho we will not reject an application because a man does not have a silo we urgently recommend that such applicant make arrangements to get a silo as soon as possible.

4. All applications will be passed on by a committee to be appointed by the trustees who will look into the individual merits of each application.

5. For persons wishing to buy and pay cash the association will be glad to assist in purchasing dairy stock of any breed that the applicant may wish to buy.

Rules 1, 2 and 3 apply only to those who wish to take advantage of the method of payment on time.

It is not necessary to pay any money down, when buying cattle in this association, but of course it is better to pay some cash if possible. If a person wishes to see the stock before they are bought, he can go with the buying party, and pay his own traveling expenses. Credit is given only for dairy cattle, but the association will help anyone in getting purebred beef cattle if they wish to pay cash for them.



One of the First Herds of Purebred Dairy Cattle Shipped into Marinette County, Wisconsin, by the Marinette County Advancement Association. This Organization was Started Two Years Ago, and Has Bought More than \$10,000 Worth of Holstein and Guernsey Cattle for Farmers of the County.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
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 Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

The Pen and the Sword

Some weeks ago I received this letter written in a boyish hand:

I should like for you to give me some argument for the affirmative side of this question: "Resolved: That the pen is mightier than the sword."

Just then I was decidedly busy with other matters and did not have the time to help the young man with his debate, but it started a flood of recollections. There is a picture hanging in the gallery of memory of a debate in the long ago when this question was up for discussion. I presume it was being debated when the Roman forum resounded with the eloquence of Cicero. While the greatest of Roman orators was inserting the oratorical snickersnee into the quivering form of Cataline, down at the Tiber lyceum a couple of young and perspiring Romans were settling the burning question of the relative potency of the pen and the sword.

But the picture which hangs in memory's gallery is of an incident that occurred nearly 2,000 years after the voice of Cicero had been silenced and his body had mouldered and returned to its original dust. Two lads had been selected to give their first debate. The lad who had to champion the power of the pen had toiled over the speech. He had spoken it to the silent trees; his only living auditors being the meek eyed kine which pastured in the woodlot. These had watched him with mild and innocent wonder. They had never seen anything of the human kind act that way before. He had ransacked history to get materials for his argument.

Of course there was the Bible to start with. What a marvelous influence it had exercised on the lives of men and the destinies of nations! And there was the Koran, the teachings of which had swayed to fanatical zeal, untold millions of the human race; and the works of Confucius, laboriously transcribed on parchment with a pen in the hand of its author, for more than 20 centuries it had been the philosophy, and had fashioned the lives and moral standards of nearly half the world's inhabitants.

And there were the books of the ancient Greek philosophers, poets and historians. What a marvelous influence they had exercised on the literature and civilization of the world! There were the works of the Roman historians, Livy and Tacitus and Sallust; the great poets, Virgil and Horace, whose writings had helped to shape the policies and tastes and beliefs of a mighty people. He had come down to modern times and dwelt on the power and influence of the modern books and magazines and newspapers.

Altogether he had worked up considerable of an argument. He really felt that the boy whose business it was to speak for the power of the sword didn't have a look-in. He drilled on his speech until he thought he had it letter perfect and could begin at either end and speak it forward or backward, or start in the middle and work both ways. Also there was at least one other object to be attained by doing up his opponent aside from just the intellectual satisfaction of winning the debate: There was a red-cheeked girl who was to have a part in the program. She was to read an essay on the inspiring theme: "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy." There was some rivalry for first place in her esteem and affection between the two debaters. If the boy who stood for the power of the pen could only demolish his opponent in the intellectual combat it would clear the way for him to the innermost shrine of that maiden's heart.

The all important night came at last and the defender of the power of the pen rose to deliver his argument. And then the speech, which he had carefully rehearsed to the trees and the cows, departed. Where it went or why it should have taken that particular moment for its exit he has never known. The only impression that lingers in his memory is the recollection of the utterly empty and resounding corridors of his alleged mind as he stood with quivering limbs before that assembly. He was dimly conscious that the girl with the pink cheeks who was billed to make the ascent of the Alps; in fact had already made the ascent, for the essay came before the debate, was still present. He thought, also, that he could sense a look of diabolical triumph on the part of his adversary who was standing for the power of the sword.

He was conscious that the thermometer was a brazen, shameless liar. It indicated that the weather was cold, quite cold. There was the sound of jingling bells outside as the sleighs dashed by, but he knew that the world was enveloped in tropic

heat. He had never experienced such warmth in his short life. And yet it was not an even heat. The temperature of his head was about 130 but the rest of his body, particularly his feet, seemed to be suffering from a chill.

If only there had been some good angel to give him a start, to suggest the opening sentences of his argument, but the angel wasn't there and the masterly defense of the power of the peaceful pen went down in blackness and despair.

A good many years have come and gone since that fateful night. The red-cheeked girl is a grandmother, so fat and rheumatic that she couldn't climb an Alp 10 feet high to save her life. The boy who stood for the sword has for years been sleeping beneath the carpet of grass or the mantle of snow which a kindly nature spreads by winter or summer over his lowly grave, his windowless mansion of rest, and a new generation is taking up the same aged, but ever interesting question: "Resolved: That the pen is mightier than the sword."

Apparently it is not much nearer solution now than in the days of Nero and Cicero when the budding orators of Rome discussed it in the country literaries by the banks of the Tiber. Perhaps the trouble is that the pen has never yet been divorced from the sword. The best descriptive talents of historians have been given always to the word painting of battles and wars and the achievements of men whose record on the pages of history is written with the blood of other men; illumined by the fires of burning cities and punctuated by the sobs of widowed women and orphaned and starving children.

The achievements of the heroes of peace have had small space on the pages of history, and so the average boy grows up with the impression that the only real heroes are those who have led men to slaughter. The old, old question assumes that the pen and the sword are opposing forces, which is a wrong assumption. If they had been, the sword would long ago have been relegated to a place among the antiquities, a curious relic of the days when men were ignorant and savage beasts and physical might supplied the only law. But the pen, which might have banished the sword, has been its aid and abettor, and instead of teaching the doctrines of love and brotherhood has for the most part spread the poison of hate and strife and bloodshed.

What of the United States

In the meantime I am considerably concerned about what is going to happen in this country. The fears of our people have been worked on with greater effect than most people out here in the West imagine. The advocates of a great standing army and a bigger navy than any other nation are having their innings now, and they may win. We are told that we must depart from the policy which has been followed for a hundred years, and be prepared not only for defense but for aggressive warfare. We must be in position to dictate terms to any other nation; in short we must become the most military nation in the world.

Although no reason is given why any other nation should attack us we are assured that such an attack is certain to be made. And the adherents of this belief have succeeded in making a vast number, perhaps the majority of the people of the United States, believe that sort of thing.

Here, in the Middle West sanity still seems to prevail to a large extent, and it is the duty of the people who have not yet gone war mad or yielded to groundless fears, to set their faces like a flint against this unspeakable folly.

What of the Outlook?

I am asked frequently if there is, in my opinion, a prospect of war between this nation and Germany. My opinion on that subject probably is worth as much and no more than the opinion of the average man who knows nothing about the inside workings of the German empire. I do not believe that we are in serious danger of war with Germany, however, for at least two reasons; one is that the people of this country, speaking generally do not want war with Germany or with any other nation, and the second reason is that regardless of what the feeling toward this country may be among the German people, I do not think Germany wants or can afford to have war with the United States.

I do not think that the German government is

afraid of any army we might send across the waters, for it is scarcely within the range of possibilities that we would send an army even in case of war; nor is it because of the damage which might be done to them by our navy. There are shut up in the harbors of the United States German ships valued, according to a recent estimate, at 250 million dollars. In case of war the first thing that would be done by this government would be the seizure of these ships. Germany is looking ahead. The German leaders do not expect the war to last always, and when it ends the supreme effort of the Germans will be to rebuild their seagoing trade which has been destroyed by the war. At present they have almost no ships anywhere except those which are interned.

If war can be avoided with this country the ships interned in our harbors will be released when peace is declared, and can at once be put into the ocean trade. In case of war with this country, however, they probably will be forever lost to Germany, and the United States will have a fine lot of ships ready to go into the ocean trade. Apparently, nothing is to be gained to Germany but much to lose as the result of war with the United States. Of course this theory is based on the supposition that there is still remaining a modicum of sanity among the men who control the destinies of Germany. It may be that such an assumption is without much foundation. All Europe is infected with war madness. It is possible that they will act without regard to ultimate consequences, but I do not think they have arrived yet at that stage of insanity.

Will This End War?

The present war in Europe is the result of vicious diplomacy, the undue concentration of power and the greed for commercial gain. To the student of history who has examined the conditions which prevailed in Europe prior to the outbreak of the conflict, the war seemed inevitable. Certain causes must produce certain effects and the madness of militarism necessarily led to war and destruction, awful beyond parallel and beyond the power of words to express.

When it will end I certainly do not know, and I think no one knows. It is my belief that the terrific contest is nearer an end than most persons suppose. So far Germany apparently has had all the best of the fighting and yet I think the defeat of that great power was never so certain as now. There is less evidence of discord and more effective co-ordination of effort, apparently, among its enemies than at any previous time. Germany is wearing herself out in a desperate and fruitless effort to break the circle of her foes.

In the awful struggle at Verdun the German soldiers have shown a valor and persistency which must challenge the admiration of the world, but the same praise must be given to the French. Undoubtedly the Germans have left the very flower of their army among the heaps of slain, and yet they have not accomplished the end sought. And suppose even that the Germans succeed in driving the French out of Verdun, the victory certainly will not be worth what it cost.

The vast army of Great Britain, which has been a disappointment in the work accomplished, is still to be dealt with, and unquestionably it is more efficient than at any time since the beginning of the war. Russia, reorganized and more powerful than ever after her long and discouraging series of defeats, is now, apparently, driving the Turkish army to destruction. It is known that a large element of the Turks have never had any real heart in this war, and while I do not take much stock in the prediction that the Turkish government will seek a separate peace without the consent of Germany it is possible that the German government is about ready to give that consent as a preliminary to an ending of war.

I believe that the colossal power of Germany will be broken but will that end war? Will the people of the various warring countries, who have poured out their blood without stint and with no prospect of benefit to themselves or their children, rise and demand that a pact of peace be signed between the nations that the armies be disbanded or reduced to a force only sufficient to perform police duty, and that a federation of Europe, based on universal lib-

erty, shall take the place of scheming diplomats and cabinets of kings?

Is it too much to hope that the masses will wake to a realization of their rights, and strip their rulers of the power to drive them to another hell of slaughter?

Perhaps so. This consummation can be brought about only by the spread of democracy among the armies themselves. So long as these vast bodies of well drilled, well armed soldiers are willing to obey implicitly the commands of royalty just that long will real democracy make comparatively little progress. Large standing armies not only threaten the peace of the world but they are also necessary to sustain royalty and autocratic forms of government. For this reason governments like Germany, Russia and Austria will not voluntarily disband their armies. The only hope of disarmament lies in the spread of democracy in the armies themselves. Some profess to believe that education will be fatal to autocratic forms of government. That this is not necessarily true is shown by the case of Germany where there is, perhaps, more general education than in any other leading power in Europe. Education may be repressive of democracy as it has been there. The child may be trained to believe that the state is composed of the emperor and his ministers, and that even the ministers are merely the agents of the emperor, who is the real state, and that it is the first duty of the citizen to yield unquestioning obedience and loyalty to the head of the empire. Once get this belief firmly implanted in his mind and the study of text books tends only to strengthen his sense of obligation, for the schools are organized to teach that very doctrine of subordination of the individual to the government.

I am not so optimistic as some about what will come about after this year. I am moderately hopeful, that is all.

Satisfied With Texas

Having been an interested reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for about seven years, especially of Passing Comment, I was interested in a letter written by another former Kansan. As I have lived here only a little more than two years my experience will not be so thoro, perhaps, as that of the Provident City subscriber.

Two years ago was a year of floods here, and that condition with the low price of cotton for 1914 made times rather close. Last year, in August, occurred the Gulf storm, the third in 20 years, I believe, which did any considerable damage to this part of the Gulf coast. Notwithstanding this last off year I can point out a number of farmers who are well satisfied with their year's labor and who, to all outward appearances, have accumulated money. The five preceding years, I am told by men who would not profit by a falsehood, were years of general prosperity.

I learn that this country, like Kansas, has its ups and downs, more so I am led to believe, than Illinois or Iowa for example. In writing of the extremes, too wet and too dry, just Kansas conditions again, I might say that we have had a very dry fall and winter, extremely pleasant, for we do not live where the sand blows, but on fertile black land, and with scarcely two inches of rainfall in two months the farmers who really farm, have ample moisture and some have corn up and good stand.

I am not in a position to contradict all that H. P. F. has stated, but I should advise him to move about 25 miles nearer the Gulf coast where conditions are not nearly so bad as around Provident City.

I have lived 22 years in Illinois and five years in Kansas, and find that the most prosperous men are those who do not move from one place to another, and like my dissatisfied reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, living down here, join with him in advising all Kansas people to stay away from South Texas, provided of course they have their health and are prosperous where they are. I must give H. P. F. full credit for admitting that this is a lovely climate in which to live.

GEORGE BISSETT.

Louise, Texas.

The Kansas Rural Credit

Can you find room in your Passing Comments for a short discussion of the Kansas Rural Credit association? Extravagant claims have been made concerning the benefits to be derived from the association, but I fail to see how those benefits are to be realized. The capital stock of the association is necessarily limited. This limits the membership. None but members can share in the benefits. All of which is perhaps as it should be, but in view of these facts how is the association to bring about any material reduction of interest rates in the state or relieve the situation which now exists in regard to borrowing money? The comparatively few who become members doubtless will find it a good thing, but the majority who cannot join; those who have not the \$100 to invest; those for whom there is no room; those who are most in need of the benefits of the association, will find no relief. They are still at the mercy of the old time loan sharks.

But even if the benefits of the association, such as they are, might be extended to all, a person must have at least half enough money or property to pay for a farm before he can borrow enough from the association to complete the payment. A person in such circumstances will find very little difficulty in borrowing the other 50 per cent at fairly reasonable rates under present conditions.

It is they, of whom there are a great many, who are not able to make a 50 per cent payment on a piece of land, who are most in need of rural credits. Of what benefit will the association be to these persons—the ones who really need it?

LEE R. HUDGENS.

Plains, Kan.

I am very glad to answer this letter as far as I am able. I do not know what "extravagant claims" may have been made for the Kansas Rural Credit association by others. For myself I have never made any. All that can be held for this association or similar association is that by combining and mobilizing the credit of all its membership it should be able to obtain money or credit on more favorable terms than the individual could obtain money or

credit on his own resources. So far as I know no one has said that the benefits of such an association will be extended to those outside of the organization. If, however, it should have the effect of bringing down the rates of interest to the members of the association the effect probably would be to force other agencies which lend money to reduce their rates of interest to a point where they will compete with the rates afforded by the association.

It is true, as Mr. Hudgens says, this association will not help the man who has no credit to start with. But I can see how it may help the man who has credit in the way of a reputation for honesty and industry, but no land. Let me illustrate how I think it may work out: Jones is a young man with good health, ambition and integrity but no money and no land. He can buy a farm from Smith if he can arrange to get the money. He arranges with Smith to sell him the farm and then arranges with the Rural Credit association to give him a loan for 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land. The amount so obtained he turns over to Smith in part payment on the land and gives him a second mortgage for the remainder of the purchase price. The loan from the association is a long-time, amortization loan, say for \$5,000, the purchase price of the land being \$10,000. He pays Smith interest on what remains unpaid on the purchase price say at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent a year.

Smith is satisfied because he knows that every time Jones makes a payment to the association he is reducing his indebtedness and increasing Smith's security for what is still due him.

He would feel safer than if the first mortgage was made to a loan company, for the reason that a loan company does not, ordinarily, make a loan longer than five years, and might at the end of that period demand the payment of the entire principal, and foreclose if Jones was not able to arrange for payment. In the case of a loan from the Kansas Rural Credit association so long as the annual payments, amounting to not more than 7 per cent on the principal are paid, foreclosure cannot be made and Smith's second mortgage is in no danger of being crowded out.

I believe the time will come when there will be a system much superior to the Rural Credit association, even if it more than fills the expectations of its advocates. I think the time will come when interest rates will be very largely reduced if not entirely abolished; when through the agency of the government the municipalities, organizations like this and perhaps individuals, will be able to utilize their credit and get needed capital to develop their business, public and private, and to develop the resources of the country generally. But we have not reached that condition yet, and we must, therefore, do the best we can under conditions as we find them.

All that can be said for the Rural Credit association is that it enables its members to borrow money on better terms than they probably would be able to obtain otherwise. It is not an eleemosynary institution. It does not promise to help those who have neither capital nor credit. The same plan has been tried for a long time in various countries in Europe, and has proved of great benefit to the small farmers of those countries in the way of extending them credit which they could not otherwise have obtained.

There is no reason so far as I know, why a rule which has worked well there will not prove to be a success here if honestly and efficiently managed.

Who Owns the Manure?

I pay cash rent and have a contract, but it says nothing about manure which accumulates. Can this manure be hauled to another farm, and to whom does it belong? SUBSCRIBER.

Bronson, Kan.

The decisions in regard to the ownership of manure are not uniform, some holding that it passes with the real estate, while other decisions, and I think they are the majority, hold that it is personal property, and does not pass with the real estate unless there is a provision in the transfer to that effect. According to these decisions the owner of the land would have the right to haul the manure to another farm. The renter would not have that right but unless forbidden by the landlord would have the right to haul the manure out on the land on which it had accumulated.

"The Birth of a Nation"

The letter of an Oklahoma man who took occasion to heap abuse and vituperation on the editor because of his views on the celebrated moving picture show, "The Birth of a Nation," was printed here two weeks ago. Here is another:

"The Birth of a Nation" is only an improbable lie written by a Southern Democrat (who professes to be a minister of the Gospel) for the purpose of ridiculing and misrepresenting the negroes. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," did not have the knowledge of slavery that would have enabled her to tell half the story of crimes committed by the slaveholding class during the period when slavery existed in this country. Whatever may be said in criticism of the marriage of blacks and whites it is not so evil or disgraceful as the concubinage so commonly practiced by white men in the South with negro mistresses. Three cheers for Kansas and the North where that condition does not exist.

If it is true that there are negroes in the South who say they would rather be slaves than free, it only goes to show the kind of freedom which the ruling white class has granted them; if true it is a wretched kind of freedom which has been ac-

corded to these ex-slaves. The whites of the South have fixed the conditions under which the ex-slaves must live. If that condition is so intolerable that the negro prefers actual slavery with all of its cruelties and horrors to the present conditions, it is a terrible indictment of the ruling class in the South. No man, no matter what his nationality or color, prefers slavery to freedom; there is, however, a so-called freedom which is freedom only in name.

If the letter which appeared in the Farmers Mail and Breeze two weeks ago under the title, "A Southern View," fairly represents the South it shows a condition which, unless changed, must sooner or later bring trouble, possibly civil war to this republic, and it may be that when that time comes there will be no Abraham Lincoln to guide the nation in its hour of trouble.

L. J. HOLMES.

Chetopa, Kan.

Widow's Pension Law

Please give me information regarding the widow's pension law. MRS. M. H. Arkansas City, Kan.

Chapter 261 session laws 1915 provided that the county commissioners shall grant to widows who have children depending on them and are financially unable to support themselves and children, or in cases where the woman is not a widow but whose husband is physically incapable of supporting his family and the wife is compelled to support the family; a pension not to exceed \$25 a month. The mother must be of good moral character and must have been a resident of the county for at least one year prior to the granting of the pension.

School Co-operation

The Gary system has a rival. It is, according to the Minneapolis Journal, the "Wheaton idea." Wheaton is a village of 1,500 inhabitants in Traverse county, Minnesota. This county lies in the west-central part of the state in the midst of a farming region. On Washington's birthday a \$26,000 community building was dedicated. Altho situated in Wheaton it represented the united efforts of ten rural school districts round about. A large crowd, considering the size of Wheaton, was in attendance. Educators from more important centers in Minnesota aided in the dedication.

The "idea" seems to be the co-operation of school districts in the promotion of rural interests, thereby concentrating efforts which have hitherto been scattered, and which consequently have not been followed by satisfactory results. Educators have found in the Gary plan a plan whereby resources may be adapted to circumstances. It has worked with considerable success, yet it is not without its critics. New York City's adoption of the plan in part was the most conspicuous application of its principles, which are simple, says the Indianapolis News.

Minnesota is pleased to believe that the village of Wheaton has found its "place in the sun," as the Journal puts it. Wheaton has set a good example, to be sure, one which may be profitably copied elsewhere. But it is sometimes noticed that a tendency of American life is to seize on some improvement or experiment, in one particular locality, lift it up, admire it and forget utterly that thousands of other places are working along the same lines and that they are making progress. The most interesting feature is possibly the initiative, and in this hundreds of communities may share. In the case of Gary, it was the initiative which applied an idea to an industrial center. In the case of Wheaton it was the initiative of the village which united a group of rural school districts in applying the idea of community co-operation to county education.

That looks to me like a good idea. One trouble with our schools is that too often they do not coordinate with the everyday life and needs of the people. What most of the boys and girls learn at school seems to have little or no connection with their everyday life or the life of the community in which they live.

Here seems to be a reasonably successful effort to connect the work of the schools with the life of the community and what adds greatly to its chances for doing good is that a large number of schools are cooperating.

Another thing I like about this experiment is that it brings the people of the farms and the small town together. That ought to result in great and lasting benefit to both the country and the town. It has not been so very long since there seemed to be a fixed antagonism between the country and the town. Each side believed the other was trying to take advantage, to put something over on them, in other words. This feeling of suspicion and antagonism was stronger, I think, in the country than in the towns, but both sides had it. The trouble was they didn't know each other. That is at the bottom of most of the trouble in the world anyhow. People are hostile and want to fight and fuss because they don't know one another.

The truth is, that folks, speaking generally, are a good deal alike by nature. Association and environment make the differences between them. The mean, low-lived skunk who wants to take advantage of everybody and who never wants to help anybody is, fortunately, the exception, and the rather rare exception. The rule is that people would like to be kind and helpful if they only knew how to be. Here is a plan to teach them how to be mutually helpful. I am interested in it. I hope it will be a great success and that the idea will spread.

Saving the Nation by Mail

What the Farmers of Kansas Wrote to Tom McNeal About Preparedness

Did You Write a Letter?

So many letters have been received by the Farmers Mail and Breeze objecting to the administration's "Preparedness" program that only a very small fraction of the whole number ever can be printed. You must not be grieved if yours fails to appear. Every letter is read carefully. This reading has disclosed the fact that the majority has only one opinion: Opposition to the extremely large appropriations proposed. Frequently one letter expresses the viewpoint of twenty writers. We are doing the best we can do in the circumstances. Incidentally: Letters written on both sides of the sheet will not be published.

THE EDITORS.

Change the "System"

A RECENT statement that "The United States has not a friend on earth," made by Congressman Murdock, ought to bring up the question to every thinking person: What have the 100 million people of the United States done to make the whole world their enemies? What has been done by the several millions of people from Germany, Russia, England, Austria and other nations, who have left their own over-populated fatherlands and have come to America?

If we go on electing a few congressmen, senators and a President giving them the sole right to make enemies and declare war, so long as they cannot be recalled and recalled quickly by the people who put them in power, this class of professional politicians will make us enemies. Some of these and a few rich that are very patriotic wolves in sheep's clothing are doing a great deal of blabbing about the safety of our country, but are silently watching to snap up the dollars. They and the system they work with are at the bottom of the whole war business, and they and their kind have been the cause of nearly every war in history.

Why not do away with a class that causes and always has caused so much trouble? True, this cannot be done in a day, and it cannot be done easily at any time.

I believe there are two things necessary to make the world an ideal place. It seems as if we were failing to get the right kind of spirit toward our fellowman under capitalism. Why should it succeed with everything working against such a spirit? Change the system and it will make it much easier for such a spirit to banish greed from the earth.

Another question which cannot be fully answered yet is: What will the people of the country do who are against preparedness if, as it seems likely, both the great political parties declare for greater preparedness? It is almost certain that if Roosevelt stays in the Progressive party and has his way it will fail to progress except toward the possible destruction of the country. It is probable that the greater part of those people will fail to see the handwriting on the wall, and will vote for something that they are convinced is wrong.

Downs, Kan. V. F. Tannehill.

We'll Never Have Peace

The preparedness propagandists persist in referring to the possibility of Germany's attacking us as soon as European hostilities cease, and explain how easy a prey we should be for her trained veterans. Germany's only reason for attacking the United States would be to replenish her empty coffers, and to this statement the most ardent advocate of preparedness subscribes.

Now, supposing Germany should attack us, can even the most disordered

brain think that England could remain indifferent, while her erstwhile enemy was acquiring the sinews of war and menacing her most cherished foreign possessions? Never.

Why did England enter into the present war? To protect Belgian neutrality? Not exclusively, I opine. She was not blind to the fact that the defeat of France meant her own dissolution, or at least would place her in the list of third class powers. For the same reason Germany could not view with complaisance an attack on us by Johnny Bull. The peace of the world, it seems, depends on the existence of several strong powers. Unless some plan other than militarism or preparedness—I think in the sense in which they are used they are synonymous terms—can be evolved there will be coalition for mutual protection, and treaties for defense and offense, and wars as long as this old world stands. "Peace on earth and good will to men" will be a myth.

Haskell, Okla. S. S.

Another Young Man

It seems to me you were unusually cruel in the way you rubbed it in on Kenneth E. Bellamy. It is not like you to become so sarcastic. I am sure your usual good nature was in eclipse. True, the young man was very cocksure but I think I could name over some very prominent men who have lived to be close to 60 and are just as cocksure as he.

I doubt very much if you would have treated Kenneth's letter in such a manner were he in favor of disarmament. His manner, with his youth seem to be the only places for you to strike back.

And yet what advantage has your age given you over him as far as your knowledge of the ways of nations is concerned? But as to the real knowledge of facts has a man of 60 such an advantage over one of 20? Let us see. Of all the knowledge of the rise and fall of the nations and their conduct toward one another, since time began you have but 60 years personal knowledge—60 years compared to perhaps 6,000! The rest you learned from history and the like. You have an advantage over Kenneth of 38 years. A long time, so far as man is concerned but when we speak of nations it is nothing. One week's hard study could put him on a par with you.

The average man knows nearly nothing of the relations of the nations of his own time, that is, the plans and intrigues of the diplomats, of the jealousy and hate of their rulers. This is worked out too slowly for the short life of one man. He sees only the final acts, those that must be staged in the open. He knows not the force that moves them. We see this great war going on in Europe but no man can tell what is the exact cause. The only part of the lives of nations we can understand is that which has happened years ago. Where we can compare it in blocks of 200 or 300 years and from what has happened, judge what is most likely to happen in the future.

I am only 20 years old myself, and do not pretend to know what might happen if a nation should lay down its arms. But I should judge it would meet the same fate as all other weak nations have met in time gone by. History is full of the over-riding of weak nations by the strong. Human nature has changed but little, the nations none at all. The Bible says there shall be wars and rumors of wars to the end of time. So, keeping the past in my mind I should tremble for any nation that would place itself in a position for another to put its foot on its neck.

A nation develops only as fast as it can defend that which its industry produces. England and Germany were rivals. One will prove able to defend its claims and will go on after this war. The other will deteriorate at least so I judge, keeping the past in my mind. I am in favor of preparedness for this nation but not the enrichment of the makers of munitions of war. I want

money for defense but I want 100 cents' worth of defense for every dollar; no "pork."
C. F. Davidson.
Marlow, Okla.

He Wants to Know

Can our government allow its citizens to manufacture and furnish one-fifth or more of the war supplies used by the allied armies and still be neutral?

Has our government the same right to cut off the supplies our citizens are selling to the allied powers that England has to cut off the supplies we could sell to Germany, Austria and the adjoining nations?

Should a Christian nation permit the money we get out of the war traffic to blind our eyes to such an extent that we cannot realize the part we are taking in this cruel war?

Can our government afford to draw out of this, cut off all war supplies and give our citizens to understand that if they take passage on a belligerent vessel they do it at their own risk?

If our government could do this would it not relieve us of our present troubles more quickly than any military preparedness would do it?

Leon, Kan. H. C. Morgan.

War a Necessity?

It would be folly in the extreme for the police department of New York to adopt the policy of "unpreparedness," and go forth to meet thugs and burglars and other armed criminals without clubs or guns, and try by moral persuasion to arrest and make good citizens of them. I honestly believe that the force of armed police in all large cities is an absolute necessity to the enforcement of law and order. As long as people are born and reared among, and in the so-called civilized nations who are immoral monstrosities with innate propensities to disregard the moral and natural rights of others, and trample those rights in the dust, human beings will, who are thus constituted, have to be controlled by armed forces. A certain amount of "Preparedness" is necessary reasonably and properly to police a city like New York; but such a preparedness may be carried to an extreme, and the citizens of New York be taxed overmuch, to arm heavily and expensively an unnecessary number of policemen.

So it is in our national "Preparedness." Congress may be prevailed upon to go to extreme and unnecessary expense to be ready to meet in war a visionary enemy. The warships and guns and other war aids so prepared, probably will be rusted out, or be a back number, out of date, and a useless, almost a criminal waste of the citizen's money, before being needed in a real war.

The way human governments are now divided and carried out, war between them will be an inevitable necessity, at different periods, on account of narrow, selfish, national pride and egotism in each nation. As you say in "Passing Comment," "The small and weak nations will have to yield to the strong and powerful." Why not unite all the Anglo-Saxon nations of the world under one grand Constitution, in which each nation will surrender the right to treat and maintain armies and navies to the government of "The United Nations of the World," composed of a Congress of one representative to every 10 million population in each nation, and a president and vice president chosen by a majority vote of the people of the nations, who thus elect their Congress of representatives; also a supreme court, and inferior courts to carry out the government of "The United Nations of the World?"

Such a government, modeled much after our national Constitution over state governments, applied to the present divided, war exposed nations would be a boon to the whole human family; reducing war armaments to a minimum; for these very nations are largely put to the enormous expense of arming themselves against one another when at the same time, their interests are iden-

tical. If the rivalry in trade, and commerce were neutralized by the Constitution of the "United Nations," as our national Constitution neutralizes the tariff and other trade hindrances between states, no such war as Europe now has would be possible. It is a pity that man has not advanced in the science of government in the same proportion he has in the other great sciences. I am sorry that our brothers in Europe are slaying one another with all the science, and invention that can be brought into the killing business; that they have fallen short, and are ignorant of the greatest of sciences, that of government.

You know that if each of our states was a sovereign power within itself, and each had to maintain an army and navy against the other, and against the world, how awful the military burdens of the people of our states would be, and how apt a terrible war would be.

You are, no doubt, able to paraphrase the Constitution of the United States into a Constitution for "The United Nations of the World." Governor Capper has the presses to print it and send it to the governments and presses to be published and advocated in all the civilized and reading nations of the world for their consideration.

I would give aid in subscribing money for its propagation, and I am sure the many subscribers of the Capper Publications would more than pay the money, expenses of such a propaganda if they were acquainted with its aims, and they had the opportunity.

Do you think the so-called civilized nations would be too selfish to embrace such a union? It might take some years to educate the people of the different nations, so they would be able to see the great benefit and peaceful solution to military difficulties such a union would bring for their enjoyment, peace, happiness and prosperity. Perhaps many people in our country would be opposed to surrendering our national sovereignty to the sovereignty of "The United Nations of the World." But our national government would be the same relation to the government of the "United Nations of the World" that our states are to our national government at Washington. James D. Shepherd.
Clay Center, Kan.

Why Prepare for War?

Why should the United States prepare for war? I see no great cause for alarm. The sister republics at the south of us are our best friends, and the European countries seem to have about all they can attend to for some time to come.

When they are through they are likely to have all the war they will desire for the next 25 or 50 years. Then, why this hurry for extensive preparedness?

After the war Europe's resources will be exhausted, and the people will have nothing to draw from except war widows, crippled soldiers and war babies.

No nation would think of making trouble with us with fewer than two million soldiers and a much greater navy than we have. This fleet would have to consist of many great battle ships, submarines and torpedo boats; and oh, how many great transports for troops and provisions! Five or six hundred at least. And they would all have to be on the job and ready to attack our various forts and harbors at about the same time. What would we be doing about this time?

If we should have any great wars in the future they will be fought by water and with air craft. In this event we shall have to add a few submarines, air ships and torpedo boats to our already quite efficient navy. Of course we should have to increase our army to some extent, in case we were compelled to fight some of the European powers, but we fail to see any cause to borrow trouble. When the war of the Rebellion broke out the first calls for troops were promptly responded to, and I believe the American people are as patriotic now as then.

J. W. Cutstraw.
Jamestown, Kan.

Back to the Rural Life

Tom Found That the City Gives its Big Rewards only to Well Trained Specialists

By Floyd B. Nichols, Field Editor

I THOUGHT Tom was making a mistake, and I told him so that afternoon, as we sat on a box on the south side of the barn, where the sun could keep us warm. It was in March a good many years ago—I should like to forget the number—and he had been telling me of his troubles in farming over on an old buck hardpan eighty. He further had volunteered the information that farming was a poor business anyway, and that he was going to the city where a man could make money and have a "time."

Tom was 20 years old then, which made him somewhat the older, and I had considerable respect for his opinions. I could not agree with him, however, when he declared that farming was a "bum" life—I remember especially that I objected to "bum"—and I suggested that there were some things about city life that were rather "bum" also. While Tom agreed to this he also said with all of the cheerful optimism of youth that he expected to escape all of this. Had he not read of a young man who had gone to Chicago from a farm not more than 40 miles from our neighborhood less than 10 years ago and was now getting \$10,000 a year as the head of a department in a large manufacturing company? He said that this was just an example of what a country boy could do in the city, and that he proposed to "give it a whirl" himself.

Well, we had quite an argument. I urged that while it was true that the city offers big opportunities to a few specialists of great ability and training it also is true that the country gives the best chance to the average man. Finally Tom admitted that, but said that there was no use in anyone being an average man anyway, and that he was going to the city with a belief in himself and in his ability to do things which the average man cannot do, and to win a position that would yield a big income. That finished the afternoon's debate I remember, for he went home and I got on a pony and went over in the north field after the cows.

Soon after this Tom called me up on the 'phone and said he was going to Chicago, and wished to tell me goodby. I wished him good luck, and we agreed to write to each other. This we did at first, and I gathered from his letters that Chicago was quite a remarkable place; especially did I hear that there was a wonderful place called State street that I ought to see. He urged that I leave the "cows and the chickens" and go to Chicago also. This I declined to do. Gradually his letters arrived less frequently, and they finally ceased. The years passed, and I lost track of him, altho I knew in a general way that "Tom was back East" somewhere. I did not forget him, for he had taken too big a place in my life for that, and I had been intending for the last few months to get his address and write to him.

Well, I saw him the other day, and we had the first talk since that winter afternoon so many years ago. I had just come out of the Livestock Exchange building at Kansas City when I saw him. He was leaning against the side of the building, and was about the most discouraged looking person I had seen for some time. I went over to him and called him by name, but it was some little time before he recognized me. Then his face lighted up with the old smile that I remembered so well. We had a great talk, and he told me of his experiences in the years since we had met. These were very interesting, altho they were not especially unusual. He had gone to Chicago and started in at ordinary labor, at \$1.30 a day, and after changing work several times had got into a manufacturing plant, where he started at \$2.25 a day. By considerable application and the use of more than an ordinary amount of brains he had gradually worked up until he was getting \$3.50 a day. This gave him \$21 a week if he put in full time, which was the rule for several years, and with time and a half for all overtime his checks frequently were much more than this—they

had been as much as \$30 a week.

There were several jobs in the department that paid much more than this, and the chance for advancement looked good. The future was encouraging. Tom got married, bought a little home—mostly on time—and settled down as a good mechanic with more than an ordinary income. Then something occurred which upset his future. One of the older men in the department invented a machine which completely changed the manufacturing methods of that particular product. This machine made it possible to do the work by the use of a great deal of cheap, ordinary labor and a few skillful specialists to keep the machinery running. Tom didn't exactly come in either class, so he lost his job.

He started out to find another place, and got it, at \$2.60 a day. At this place he did good work and was raised to \$2.75 when a period of business depression came, and the order went out to the heads of departments from the general manager to cut down expenses. When an order of this kind goes out the general rule in all organizations is that the more efficient men are protected, and if there are several men of about the same degree of efficiency the older men are retained and the newer ones are "fired." Well, Tom was discharged, and he started out to look for work again.

And he got another place, too, on short time work, and then he was discharged again. Several short jobs followed, during which time he did not make enough money to support his family. There now were four children, and it took money to buy the things they required. Finally he got another place, and worked up on steady time until he was getting \$3 a day. Then came the great war, which had a destructive effect on almost all lines of American business. Tom was let out again, in the last week of August a year ago, with a mighty poor chance of getting any work.

A year ago this winter will be remembered as one of the worst Chicago has ever known. I was in the city during Thanksgiving week when it was said that 50,000 men were out of work, and the police force was adding extra policemen to take care of the increase in



Tom's Son is Happy, Too; as Every Boy Should Be.

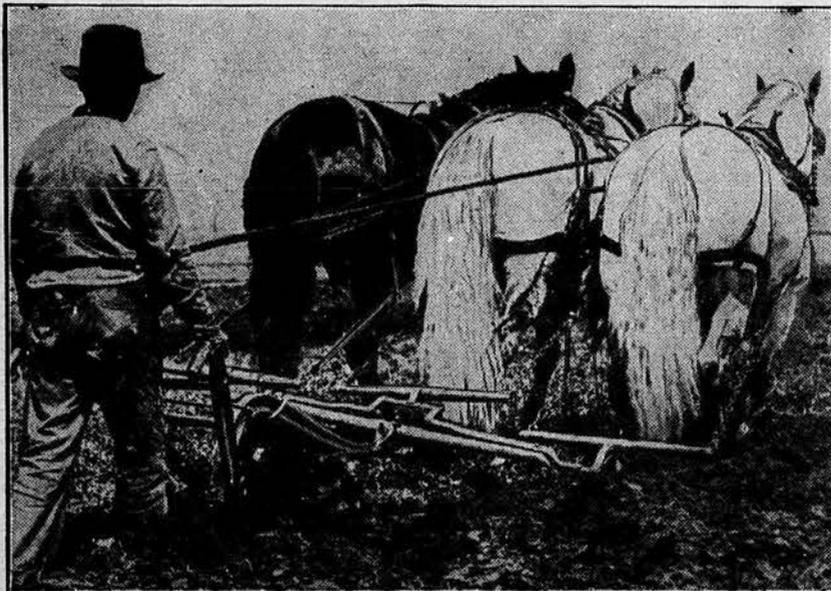
crime. There was little chance for an ordinary man to get work, and Tom didn't get it either. Finally, during the late winter, on the promise of work in Kansas City, he sold the home and what household goods he had, paid his debts, and moved to Kansas City, with practically no money.

Then bad and good luck followed. He was discharged from his new job before he had been at work a week, but he was successful in getting another place at \$2.50 a day, at work which lasted all summer. In October he was discharged again, and since then there had been little work. Occasionally he had got work for a day or two at a time, and he had made some money in shoveling snow off the sidewalks. At the time I met him he had but a very few dollars left between him and the bread line. One child, the baby, has been very sickly, and has been the cause of considerable expense.

We sat out on the sunny side of the Livestock Building as he told me this story, much the same as years ago, when he told me he was going to the city. After he had finished I led the conversation around to the old subject of the opportunities in the city for country boys, by asking him how his experiences compared with the average of the men he had known. I shall never forget his words:

"I tell you I'm cured of all love for the city. There is no opportunity here for the average person—for the man who is not a specialist. Practically all of the men who go to the city from the country and succeed are men who either have a special chance or else they are men with college training, who can do things which I can't do. There are a few men who get advancement without special training, I've known two or three who did it, but they had an extraordinary amount of brains. I have had some hard luck of course, because of unsettled business conditions, but I can see now that the city is no place for me. I want to go to the country as soon as I can."

The next day I went out to Tom's home and met Mrs. Tom and the children. I also talked over his future plans with him, and told him of a stockman in Central Kansas who needed a man for work I thought Tom could do. We



Tom Now is Contented With His Farm Work for He Has Found That the City Does Not Offer an Equal Reward.

both wrote to him, and a week later Tom moved down there. I have a letter from the owner before me as I write, telling me that Tom is doing good work, altho of course he has forgotten some things about the farm. He thinks that in a year or two he can get Tom started as a livestock tenant, with an opportunity to really do something.

I think that this will all work out, too, and that probably eight or ten years from now Tom will have a farm of his own, or at least will be able to make the first payment on a place. Anyhow he will be able to work for the owner of the place he is on and be assured of a steady income which will provide a much better living with the extras that he gets than he has had for many years. He is back at the place financially that he was when he left for Chicago, and the best years of his life are gone. All the practical information that they brought him, too, is that the city is no place for an ordinary man—the country offers far greater opportunities for a man unless he is a specialist, with years of good training behind him, who can do some one thing especially well.

Tom believes that if this were well understood there would be no drift from the country to the city; that the few specialists who go would be more than balanced by the drift from the city to the country. He thinks that a young man who is thinking of going to the city should get a good idea of the way that success is gained there. It would be well for a young man to go to a big city for a while on a vacation, Tom said, and study this question. Get a job at ordinary labor, and find out how it goes. The young fellow who does this usually goes back to the country if he can still do so, for he sees that without special training he must work under a boss all his life, and have his life regulated by other men.

If a young man believes that the country does not offer the things he wishes in life, and is determined to go to the city, he may make a success of the life there if he will become a specialist. This requires for most of the worth while things a great many years of preparation, which usually will return larger rewards if the same amount of effort is given to becoming a specialist in agriculture.

Tom spent a great many years in the city to learn one thing. It took the best part of his life and strength. It required a great deal of suffering and effort. Here it is, "Don't move to the city and try the life there unless you are a specialist, for to an ordinary man the country offers a far greater reward."

Drink Plenty of Water

Water taken as a tonic assures a happy disposition, a clear complexion, a good appetite, and a liberal amount of "pep," in the opinion of Dr. R. T. Nichols, physician in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The average person—particularly in the winter time—does not drink enough water," says Doctor Nichols. "Water may be taken at any time by the average person without injury to the system. Old physicians have advised against drinking water at meal times. Their theory was incorrect as no harm can result provided one does not wash down the food."

"Water stimulates the kidneys, the bowels, and the pores of the skin. A good digestive system is almost an assurance of perfect health. Pure water is a tonic for this system, and moreover is the best tonic a person can take."

"Ice water should not be drunk by the healthy person no matter how hot the day for its temperature is too far below that of the body. The source of tonic water should be tested several times a year. Although water is the best of tonics it may carry the worst of germs. Always be sure drinking water is pure."

I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze so well I feel that I can't do without it.—A. W. Friend, Ringwood, Okla.



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Good Pumps in Demand

A Large Increase in Usefulness is Being Obtained With Irrigation Equipment

BY R. A. SEATON

THE CHIEF items to be kept in mind when selecting irrigation pumping equipment in Kansas are reliability and economy of operation. Reliability is of vital importance, since a failure in the water supply at a critical time during the growing season will cause serious losses. In small pumping plants, the machinery must run with but little attention, and this from attendants who are not accustomed to the operation of complex machinery. The machines should therefore be as simple as possible and should be rugged in construction so they are not likely to get out of order.

Economy of operation includes not only the cost of fuel, or of power, if electric power is purchased, but also interest and depreciation on the investment, and cost of lubricants, repairs and attendance. The items of interest, depreciation and attendance must be taken into consideration whether the owner borrows the money for the investment, or uses his own money, and whether he looks after his own plant or hires this work done, since he is deprived of the use of his money and time for other purposes when he supplies them himself.

Frequently, too little attention is given to economy of operation. A pump may deliver a large quantity of water and appear to be operating very satisfactorily when in reality its efficiency is low, and the resulting cost of power is therefore much higher than it should be for the quantity of water delivered. In other cases, the pump may work very efficiently, and the cost for fuel be correspondingly low, but on account of the high first cost or the short life, the charges for interest or depreciation are so high as to make the installation uneconomical.

Under the conditions usually met with in irrigation practice in Kansas, centrifugal pumps meet the requirements better than other types of pumps. They are simple and rugged in construction, are of low cost, require little attention, and give fair efficiencies. They are therefore widely used for pumping water for irrigation.

The centrifugal pump consists essentially of one or more sets of rotating arms or vanes called impellers inside a castiron casing. The impellers are carried upon a shaft, the rapid rotations of which cause the water to be thrown outward into the casing where it is collected and led to the discharge pipe. Since it is the centrifugal action which causes the outward flow of the water, it is not necessary for the impeller to be a close fit in the casing, and the only rubbing parts are therefore the bearings, and the stuffing box on the shaft. There are but few parts which will wear out in these pumps, and it is also possible to pump a considerable amount of sand without serious injury such as would be sustained by most other types of pumps.

Different types of centrifugal pumps are adapted to different conditions. The horizontal shaft single stage pump is to be preferred where conditions will permit its use. When it is used to pump water from a stream the pump usually

can be set above the ground level, and a suction pipe can be carried to the stream. The suction pipe should be made as short and straight as possible as the friction of water in the pipe increases the suction head and any leakage of air at the joints will materially decrease the efficiency of the pump. The vertical lift of the water from the stream to the pump should not usually exceed 20 feet and it should be less than this if the suction pipe is long.

When the pumping is from wells the suction lift usually would be too great if the pump were located at the surface of the ground, and hence a pit is dug nearly to the level of the ground water and the pump is set at the bottom of this pit. The well extends downward from the bottom of one pit, and the suction pipe of the pump should be carried 25 feet or more into this well, so that if the level of the water is considerably lowered by pumping the pump may still continue to operate. If an electric motor is used to operate the pump, it may be located in the pit and connected directly to the pump. If an engine is used, it is generally located on the surface and an inclined belt is run to the pump.

Frequently the pit is carried low enough so that the pump is below the natural ground water level, and the water is cased out by means of a water-proofed concrete lining. This has the advantages that the pump will be self priming, that the pump will continue to operate after a greater draw down on the water surface in the well, and that there is a shorter suction lift. It has the disadvantages of being more difficult and expensive to install, and of danger of leakage into the pit when the pump is not in operation.

It is not usually considered economical to use a horizontal centrifugal pump where it would be necessary to dig a pit deeper than about 30 feet. In such cases, a single stage vertical type centrifugal pump may be used. This is very similar to the horizontal centrifugal except that the shaft is vertical and much longer. The pump is placed in the well below the ground water level, and the shaft extends to the surface of the ground where it carries a belt pulley, or an electric motor-head. A steel frame usually is used to support the pump and shaft. The weight of the shaft and the unbalanced water thrust, are in a well designed pump, carried on a roller bearing. This type of installation is adapted to depths of wells from 30 feet up to as deep as 125 feet, though frequently it may be desirable to use a multistage pump for so great a depth. The size of well required for this type of pump will be from 3 to 6 feet in diameter, depending on the size of the pump.

When it is not practicable to dig so large a well as is required for the ordinary vertical centrifugal pump, a turbine deep well pump may be used. This is very similar to the vertical centrifugal except that the diameter of the im-



Good Pumping Equipment is Needed

PELLERS is made small, and several of them are used on the same shaft, being so arranged that the water leaving one impeller passes through the next one above, and thus the total head which can be pumped against is increased to the amount desired merely by the addition of extra stages. The driving shaft is carried down through the discharge casing, so the steel framework becomes unnecessary. Turbine deep well pumps are made usually of sizes to enter well casings of from 12 to 24 inches in diameter, for lifts up to 250 feet, and for quantities of 500 to 3,000 gallons a minute. Other types of pump are used to supply water for irrigation under certain circumstances, notably plunger pumps and hydraulic rams, but these are not generally applicable to the conditions in Western Kansas.

Centrifugal pumps are essentially different in their characteristics from other types of pumps, in that a difference in the head against which the pump is working makes a large difference in the quantity of water pumped, and in the efficiency of operation when the speed remains constant. For any given total head there is a certain speed at which a centrifugal pump will give the greatest efficiency. For other speeds the pump may discharge some water and appear to be operating properly, but the cost for power will be unnecessarily high. For this reason it is very desirable before a pump is purchased for any given installation to determine as accurately as possible the amount of draw down in the water surface of the well when the desired quantity of water is being pumped. It will often be economical to install a temporary pump which will pump the required quantity of water and to operate it until the water surface in the well becomes stationary. This will give information from which it will be possible to select a pump and engine or motor suited to the conditions, and to determine the speed at which the pump should run.

As an illustration of the necessity of knowing the actual head against which the pump must operate, and of running the pump at the proper speed for the given head, I will give some figures from tests of centrifugal pumps in the laboratories of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

A 4-inch horizontal centrifugal pump tested gave its best efficiency when pumping 650 gallons a minute against a 50-foot head, the efficiency being a little over 60 per cent, and the speed of the pump being 950 R. P. M. When the head was increased to 60 feet, with the same speed of the pump, the discharge dropped to 275 gallons a minute and the efficiency of the pump to 45 per cent. When the pump was speeded up to 1005 R. P. M., the pump again gave 60 per cent efficiency, and discharged 650 gallons a minute as be-



There Has Been a Great Increase in the Efficiency of Pumping Equipment in the Last Two Years, and This Makes Higher Lifts Possible.

(Continued on Page 41.)

For Better Farm Labor Sweet Clover

An Efficient System of Getting Men for Country Work is Needed

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

FARM LABOR problems are becoming increasingly hard to solve in Kansas every year. If there is a big wheat crop this season it is likely that there will be a serious labor shortage next summer. There is a very considerable demand for ordinary labor in the cities now, and it is probable that more trouble will be encountered in getting the hands out in the fields than was the rule last year, or for the big crop of 1914.

Many organizations are trying to help in solving the farm labor problems. Most of the employment agencies operated by the states and the national government have done good work. This is especially true of the Kansas free employment agency at Topeka, which did a great deal more than is realized to aid in getting hands for the big crop of 1914. The local associations also have done good work; this is especially true of the agency which has been working at Dodge City for the last two years, in charge of Lee H. Gould, the agricultural demonstration agent for that section. The government now has also entered the field, and established a labor bureau at Kansas City. In speaking of the work which this bureau hopes to do, M. A. Coykendall, the inspector in charge, recently said:

"The Government Free Employment bureau has a branch office at 212 Federal building, Kansas City, Mo., and is prepared to supply on short notice experienced help, both male and female, to the farmers living in the territory under its jurisdiction, which includes Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Oklahoma. All that a farmer has to do, when in need of help, is to fill out a blank application form and mail it to this office and in a few days the help requested will be supplied to him with no other cost than the postage stamp used on his letter. And the cost to the laborer will be just what he has to pay for his transportation to the farm. Application blanks can be obtained from the nearest postmaster or rural route mail carrier, or if they are out of the blanks a letter to this office will bring a blank by return mail.

"During the summer of 1915 this office supplied about 9,000 harvest hands to the farmers. This coming summer it hopes to do still better. But we are not satisfied with simply supplying harvest hands. We wish the farmers to know that we are able and willing to give them whatever help they may need at any time during the year. Some of the farmers know of this office and make use of its services the year around. The office wishes to be of assistance to the farmer in need of help; to the laborer in need of a job, and to the government in its efforts to solve one feature of the labor problem by bringing the employer and the employe together."

Other plans also are to be used by the government. It is proposed by Dr. Louis Post, assistant secretary of labor, to reduce the handling of the floating labor to a better basis. It is believed



An Important Feature of the Farm Help Problem is to Keep the Young Men Interested in Helping to Develop a Better Country Life.

that a plan should be formed to take the floating labor along as the wheat harvest moves north, with cheap train service. This will prevent the bunching of the hands at the central towns, which usually causes trouble, as at Enid, Okla., last year for example, when the governor had to call out the troops. In speaking of this problem of the distribution of farm labor, Dr. Post recently said:

"We are trying to find a solution for this problem. The wheat must be gathered and the harvesters are entitled to dignified consideration and fair treatment. Here is the plan that the department is trying to work out in cooperation with the labor commissioners of the wheat states:

"We are trying to arrange for trains upon which the harvesters can be carried into the wheat country. Riding on the 'bumpers' is a dangerous business, and many of the men are killed and injured. The railroads will gladly supply trains at a low cost because they want the grain harvested. We need to get authority from Congress empowering the interstate commerce commission to approve contracts for cheap trains. That, I think, won't be difficult, if the other phases are worked out.

"The men would be carried first to Oklahoma, and then northward to the Dakotas as the crops ripened."

No matter whether this plan is worked out or not it is obvious that there will still be serious labor problems in Kansas farming. The fundamental reason for this is that the work is not distributed properly on most places; there is an abnormal amount of work in the summer, and not enough in the winter. So long as this condition prevails farmers will have trouble in getting hands.

It is evident that the farming plan should be based on the idea of providing more work in the winter and reducing it in the summer. This will shorten what an engineer would call the "extremes of the load," and make the conditions as nearly normal as possible through the year. This cannot be obtained under any system of grain farming—it is only when livestock is featured, with the basis of a good crop rotation, that it can be brought about. When wheat land is changed into a di-

versified farm of this kind it is possible to provide employment the year around, and there need be no large increase in the help needed in the summer, such as is required with wheat. This makes it possible to hire efficient men, pay good wages, get them used to the farm and the system, and obtain real results.

Wheat growers dread the troubles which are encountered with the harvest hands. Even if the men were all willing and capable—which is not the case—they frequently are not adapted to the conditions on the place, and a great many of them are unused to farm work. Many irritating things can come up in the handling of large numbers of strangers which makes life anything but a joy to the "boss."

Another disagreeable feature is this taking of strangers into the home. Quite naturally one can know nothing about most of the men he hires, and they do not always "fit in" so well as can be desired. Another thing which must be expected with the labor problem is the outbreaks of troubles such as that at Enid when the hands get strange ideas about what they have a right to do. This annual trouble at Enid has occurred for several seasons, and it is becoming worse every year. We have had it in Kansas on a smaller scale, at Abilene for example, and it is likely that this "I Won't Work" discontent will cause serious trouble in this state in the future.

All of which brings up forcefully the fact that exclusive wheat growing is fundamentally wrong. This is true from the soil fertility and profit standpoint, and it is especially obvious when the labor situation is considered. Not only this, but the labor difficulties are likely to increase in the future, and the fertility problems will be even more serious. Kansas needs less wheat and more livestock and diversified cropping. And we are making some progress; B. D. Harris, in an address before a group of cattlemen in Wichita, said recently:

"The farmers of the country are learning to get away from the 'one crop' idea, and diversify; to produce food crops on their farms for their families and for their livestock, irrespective of other crops. More and more the breeding of livestock on farms will continue. When crops fail it is the livestock which is a sure reliance.

"For the last two years the country as a whole has been blessed with large crops of feed and forage, abundant stock water, and exceptionally good average conditions of all sorts. There had been declining production and increasing consumption for a number of years and after the first shock of the war the indications that this country would soon enter into a period of prosperity and greatly enlarged domestic consumption, and would be called on heavily from abroad to supply the requirements of Europe—forecasting high prices—were a perfectly natural incentive to wide-spread stocking up, and it was very opportune, at a time when such large quantities of feed and forage were being produced. The demand for canners to supply the European armies; stock cattle for breeding purposes; for

(Continued on Page 41.)

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A Good Year for Fruit Trees

Gardens Need More Attention Than Usual

BY W. H. COLE

THIS WILL be an excellent spring to set out young fruit trees. The subsoil is soaked to such a great depth that moisture to start them to growing vigorously is assured and with a little care and cultivation during the summer there need be but little loss. The hard freezes too have done a great deal towards putting the ground in good condition for the tree roots to penetrate and we anticipate a good growth from the young trees which will be set out on this farm this spring. We believe that most of the young trees set out are placed in too small a hole and by being cramped there is not room for the roots to be straightened out. This retards the growth of the tree.

This part of the state is going thro the excitement attendant upon the discovery of oil and the development of the fields. Oil men are everywhere making leases, or trying to, and judging by the lists of leases that appear in the local county papers they are in a large measure successful. The leases differ a great deal. Some are seemingly written with the object of fairness in view. Others are the exact opposite and are carried with the evident intent of catching suckers. Many pay to the man who owns the land \$1 an acre, in advance, for each year the land is held under lease and in case oil is found the owner is to receive one-eighth of it. This is regarded as a very satisfactory contract. Another lease that has come to our notice provides that the owner of the land is to receive \$1 down. This is supposedly to make the contract legal. Then at the end of six months he is to begin receiving quarterly payments of 25 cents an acre on his land if it is yet under lease. This is regarded as a very unsatisfactory way of leasing land here as it affords an excellent opportunity for speculation, with small cost, by the oil men and yet quite a number of such leases have been drawn up recently in this locality. If they found they could not sell such a lease to any other concern it can be terminated at the end of the six months and they would be out but \$1 while the man who received it would have to give \$2 to get the land released on the county records.

Have you ordered your garden seeds yet? If not it would be good business to do so at once for when the ground warms up a little the women folks will want to get in a few seeds to supply the table with early "garden sass." A few years ago we sent to a northern firm for our garden seeds and while their prices seem a trifle high we were so well pleased with the appearance of the seeds and the results obtained from planting them that our order has gone to the same firm each spring since then. The preparation of the garden spot, when it is properly done, requires a great amount of time and labor and as it is to supply the table with eatables in the summer the price of seeds, provided they are high quality, should be a small consideration.

The garden spot on this farm was plowed last fall. The trash was removed and the ground was turned as deep as two large horses could pull a small garden plow. Since that time it has been heavily coated with well rotted manure which was well worked into the soil with a smoothing harrow. As soon as the ground will do to work it will again be plowed, this time deeper than before, and after a thoro disking and harrowing will no doubt be in good shape to receive seeds. We have found that it is almost impossible to put too much work on the garden patch either before or after planting and as the garden is usually near the house, for convenience sake, and is seen by many persons it is usually the aim of the lady of the house, who takes pride in the appearance of the garden, and most of them do, to have the best looking one in the neighborhood. Thoro preparation of the seedbed and the purchase of first class seed, regardless of their cost will go a long way toward the accomplishment of this ambition.

A few years ago we were persuaded to try out one of the new improved garden seeders and cultivators and a half day

was enough to convince us that we had found just what we had been looking for. The planting of the garden, which had formerly required 1 1/2 days of tedious work was done in 2 hours and we are sure the work was done with greater accuracy than it would have been done had the seed been planted by hand in the old fashioned way. They are easily adjustable to plant any size or variety of seed and the only seed which we thought was not evenly spaced were the large long red beans. These seemed to collect in the throat of the seed spout and appeared to fall out in bunches. Since trying the machine we have used it every year and expect to do so as long as it lasts and when it is gone we will have a new one. However, that is a long ways off for with proper care such a machine ought to easily last 20 years but if they only lasted a few years we would consider them a good investment if for no other reason than the time they save. After the planting is finished the planter attachment can be detached and any of the numerous cultivating implements, which came with it, put on in its place. It is here that the greater usefulness of the machine becomes apparent for instead of heaving over a hoe all day in order to give the garden a much needed cultivation the work may be done in the cool of the morning and in a satisfactory manner. The cultivating attachments that came with it consist of plows, surface knives, shovels and furrow opener and the adjustments that may be made with the various attachments enable one to cultivate any kind of garden plants no matter how small they may be. Of course this cultivator will not work in a garden where there is trash, but then there should not be trash in any garden if one does good work.

This is moving time in Southern Kansas. Every day one may see people moving their worldly possessions from one farm to another where they expect to make their home for the coming season. The custom that some people have of moving every spring is a costly one and while a person may think they do not possess any great portion of the world's goods nevertheless at moving time they assume gigantic proportions and instead of being able to move in a day or two they find that it requires a much longer time, and if the weather and roads are bad the job is prolonged for an indefinite period. The person who first said that "three moves are as bad as a fire" spoke one of the world's great truths, as an examination of the goods of habitual movers will prove.

THE FIRST TASTE

Learned to Drink Coffee When a Boy.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving them coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, Mother used to give me sips of coffee. And so I contracted the coffee habit early.

"I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having had coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. "I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers

Johnson Grass in the Oats?

More Care is Needed With Farm Credits

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS IS written February 26, and the signs of an early spring appear more and more plainly. The roads have dried in this neighborhood and most of them have been dragged. South of this farm a short distance a shower hit this week; just enough rain, fell there to muddy the roads up again. Because this shower went around there are already some who fear the "going around" habit is to be a weather feature this summer.



should expect it to hold its own with any farm crop.

We used the road drag on 3 1/2 miles of road the first of this week with good results altho the dirt was still a little damp to move well. In some soils it may be the thing to drag the roads while they are still wet but it cannot be done here. The road has to be fairly dry before anything can be done; there is a "just right" stage and if we can hit the roads then a drag will do an immense amount of good, not only in smoothing them but in putting dirt back to the center. On the ordinary 26-foot road two rounds with the drag should be made or a second ditch will be started in time at the outside of where the drag runs. The townships near here pay at the rate of 75 cents a mile for dragging.

A residence of 34 years in the West has taught me the futility of worrying about the weather yet to come. In that time I have never seen two seasons alike and I have never seen the "signs" of one year certain to bring the same weather in another year. I have seen dry springs turn to wet summers and I have seen wet springs bring dry summers. No man knows what the weather is to be and it is well it is so.

We cleaned up our seed oats this week. We did this because of the chance that there might be Johnson grass seed in them. A car shipped to the north part of this county last week proved to be well loaded with this pest and we wanted to see what was in ours. I am not familiar with Johnson grass seed altho I see that grass in a field between here and Gridley every time I go to town so I cannot say for sure there is none in our seed oats. There is a small red seed about the size of Sudan seed in the oats; in the 40 bushels we found a few of these seeds. I think they may be Johnson grass but shall make sure soon. The fanning mill seemed to take every one out and I have not found one in the cleaned oats.

I have seen it stated that Johnson grass will winter-kill in most years north of Manhattan but in the 20 years I have lived here I have never seen the grass in the field I have mentioned as lying near Gridley harmed in the least by cold weather. I have seen this field plowed at all times of the year; it has been plowed in the summer, in the fall and in the winter with no effect on the Johnson grass. With this object lesson before me I would never think of sowing oats containing any Johnson grass seed on this farm; I would go without oats first.

In this connection let me mention a note on killing Johnson grass which appeared in some farm journal a short time ago. I have forgotten the paper and who wrote the note so cannot give credit. The gist of it was, that the man succeeded in killing out a thick stand of Johnson grass by sowing the field in Amber cane for several years. The writer said that the cane gradually mixed with the Johnson grass until it had so many features of the cane that it killed in the winter. He said that even the root stocks lost their Johnson grass appearance and resembled cane. I give this for what it is worth; it will cost nothing to try it. Perhaps continued sowing in cane would smother out the grass but from what I know of it I

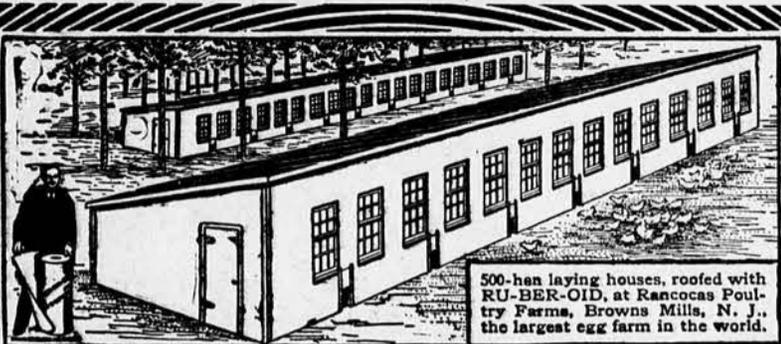
are still wet but it cannot be done here. The road has to be fairly dry before anything can be done; there is a "just right" stage and if we can hit the roads then a drag will do an immense amount of good, not only in smoothing them but in putting dirt back to the center. On the ordinary 26-foot road two rounds with the drag should be made or a second ditch will be started in time at the outside of where the drag runs. The townships near here pay at the rate of 75 cents a mile for dragging.

We have our shocked corn all moved in off the field except 19 shocks. The oats are to go on the field where corn was cut as we can get on that field several days before we can work any other on the farm. The soil is sandy and porous and the water gets out of the way much quicker than on the fields where the soil is heavy and where the subsoil is of a gumbo nature. The fodder that we move we husk as needed and find that all the farm animals like the newly husked corn much better than that which has been in the crib all winter. I heartily dislike husking shock corn but we cannot afford to feed the corn contained in it to stock cattle.

The writer was due to start discussion on "rural credits" at the Pomona Grange in Burlington last week but the roads were just at their worst then and so we did not attend. As several farmers said they wished to hear what I had to say on the matter I will take it up here long enough to give an idea as to where I stand. I think that instead of extending our credit to the utmost we should use it just as little as possible. Half the borrowed money is used in speculation pure and simple and is largely lost. I believe that speculation in cattle has lost the farmers of this part of Kansas more money than dry weather.

If every man were qualified by nature to make a profit on the money he borrowed I should be more willing to let down the bars. As it is I think the farmers have borrowed too much in the past and instead of borrowing more should make an effort to pay what they owe. I asked a bank cashier last summer if he thought 50 per cent of the borrowers were qualified to make any profit at all on the money and he shook his head. Look over your neighborhood and tell me if I am not right. Is there not 50 per cent of the borrowers who would be better off if they had never borrowed a dollar? When I speak of "rural credits" I mean to take in the whole thing, store credit, bank credit, sale notes, and implement bills as well as money borrowed on a farm mortgage.

(Continued on Page 41.)



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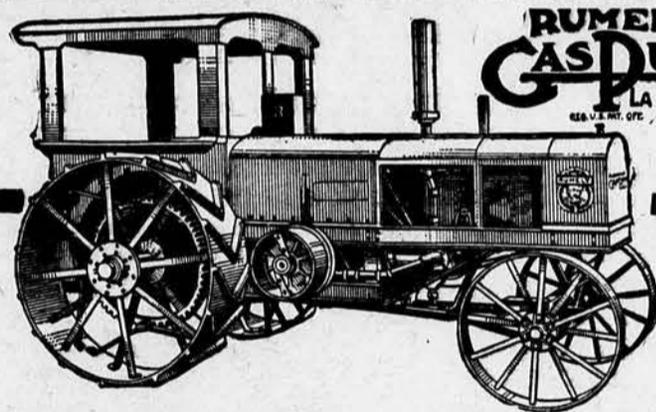
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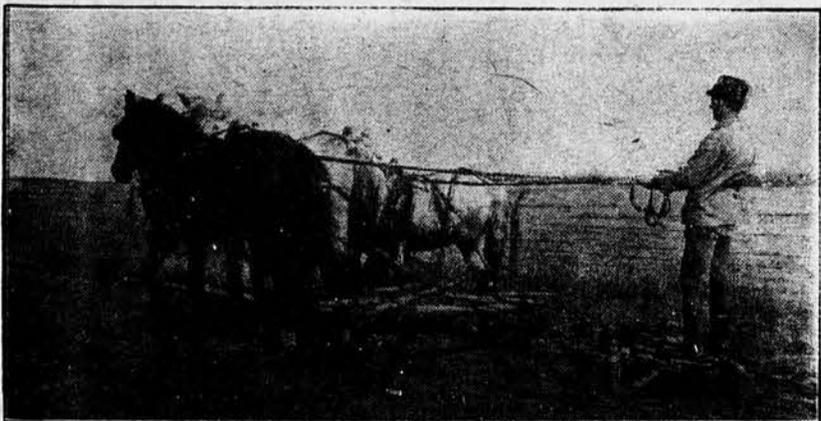
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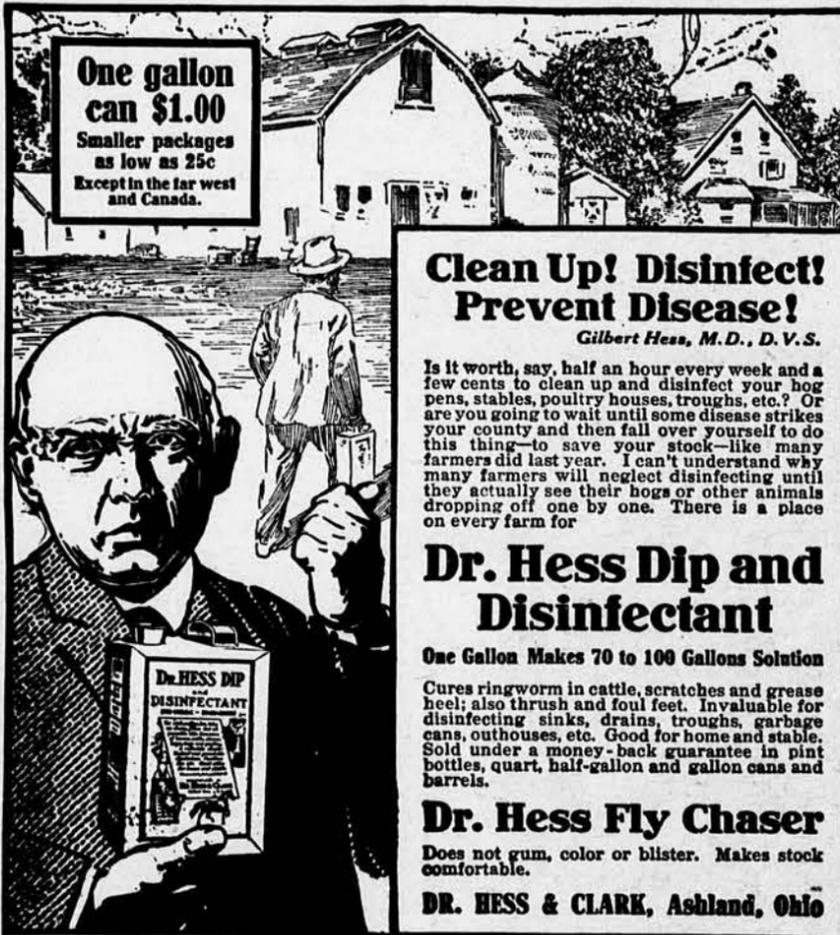
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Is it worth, say, half an hour every week and a few cents to clean up and disinfect your hog pens, stables, poultry houses, troughs, etc.? Or are you going to wait until some disease strikes your county and then fall over yourself to do this thing—to save your stock—like many farmers did last year. I can't understand why many farmers will neglect disinfecting until they actually see their hogs or other animals dropping off one by one. There is a place on every farm for

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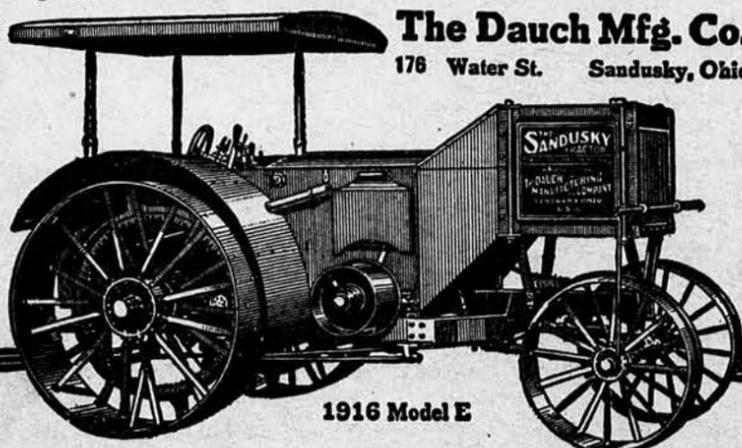
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Bees Must Have Real Care

There are Five Conditions Under Which Swarming Will Take Place, Which Should Be Well Understood

THE number of hives of bees is increasing in many Kansas communities. There are several reasons for this, the main one being the increasing acreage of alfalfa and other legumes, which is providing better pasture for the bees. Then the price of honey has been fairly good in the last few years, so that any man who will study the business and handle the insects in a logical manner can expect to make good returns. This is especially true in the leading alfalfa sections of Kansas.

One of the main troubles encountered by the farmers who are starting into bee keeping is the amazing habits that the bees have in regard to swarming. One of the best laws that has ever been made to cover the habits which bees have in swarming is this: Swarming among bees is a migratory habit which operates under conditions which render difficult or impossible the performance of their respective functions by the inmates of the hive. With the light of this definition as our guide, let us see what can be done to prevent swarming.

There are five conditions in the presence of which bees swarm, according to Gleanings in Bee Culture: 1. Uncomfortable hive; 2. Starvation; 3. Insufficient numbers; 4. Poor or failing queen; 5. Crowding.

Let us consider these conditions in the order given. 1. Uncomfortable hive. A swarm placed in a dark-colored hive, in the boiling hot sun, without a shade-board, is almost sure to desert. Often it will also desert if placed in a hive with a small entrance. A swarm hived on starters is pretty sure to abscond; hived on full sheets it is less likely to abscond; and hived on a set of sweet-smelling full combs they never abscond. To prevent that kind of swarming which we call absconding, place the hive in the shade, because bees cannot work so well if oppressed by heat. Make the entrance large enough, because bees cannot work if they cannot breathe freely.

Do Not Use Starters.

Do not give starters, because it compels the bees to do some hard, preliminary work before beginning with the more important work of housekeeping. Do not give full sheets if it can be avoided, because, although the preliminary work is less than with starters, it is still considerable, and stands in the way of taking up at once the real work of life. If you can do so, give the swarm a full set of combs, because it removes every obstruction to the immediate beginning of the important work of life. To summarize, make it easy for the bees to begin rearing brood and storing honey. These are the two kinds of labor for which comb-building is merely a painful preliminary. Relieve the bees of that, and they will be contented.

2. Starvation. Bees cannot live without food, nor can they rear offspring if they cannot live. Realizing this they seek a more favorable location. To prevent this, see that the bees have plenty of food at all times of the year.

3. Insufficient numbers. A handful of poorly wintered bees will usually begin brood-rearing, just as will a colony weakened through drifting when set out.

It is an inexorable law that the temperature of the center of the cluster must be high in order to mature brood. A handful of bees cannot maintain that temperature, therefore the work of life cannot be carried on. Keep all colonies strong in summer, fall, winter and spring, and you will not be troubled with this kind of swarming.

4. Poor or failing queen. In the evolution of the bee, those colonies headed by the most prolific queens had the best chance of survival. Prolificity is common to the queens of honey-bees, and the presence of a vast multitude of bees, as a normal condition, has been registered in the brain of the bee. So when a queen fails to lay many eggs, the bees instinctively feel that something is wrong with their queen, that the future of the colony is threatened, and so they begin preparations for rearing a new mother. But for thousands of years the building of queen-cells has been inseparably connected with swarming.

Prolific Queens Are Needed.

Hence a swarm emerges as soon as the first cell is sealed, or even with the emergence of the first queen. To prevent this, keep track of the age of the queens and of their egg-laying. Do not allow queens to get older than two years, and remove all inferior queens. Young prolific queens make it possible for bees to carry on the function of life, raise an abundance of brood, and secure an abundance of food. To prove that a good deal of swarming results from superseding, remove several queens this year after the honey-flow is over, and you will find that, in from 11 to 14 days, swarms will issue from some of those colonies while the remainder of the yard will be quiet.

5. Crowding. We come now to what I call normal swarming. I wish to state, in passing, that part of the swarming commonly attributed to crowding is due to superseding, for queens are replaced by the bees in spring, summer, and fall. If swarming is due to crowding, then of course more room must be given. By so doing we are simply making it easy for the bees to carry on their lifework, and this is all they desire.

Giving room to colonies run for extracted honey is easily accomplished. Brood may be lifted into upper stories, and empty combs given; but it is not so easy to give room to colonies run for comb honey without sacrificing part of the crop. Shaking the strongest colonies off and allowing them to run in on to full sets of combs, at the beginning of the honey-flow, usually settles those colonies for the season. But if the honey-flow is long and the queen prolific, these colonies may need attention.

It is not at all impossible, however, that an examination every week or 10 days will reveal no queen-cells started, in which case there is nothing to do. If queen-cups are found with eggs in them, these may be destroyed and swarming may not take place; but if large larvae are found in cells it is necessary to take away all brood and give drawn combs in its place.

(Continued on Page 17.)



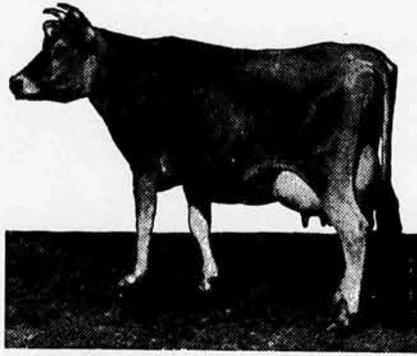
Better Profits are Being Obtained from Bees in Kansas, for the Increasing Acreage of Alfalfa and Other Legumes is Providing More Pasture.

It's Time to Move the Bees

Many Farmers Attended the Short Course at Chapman

BY HARRY HUFF

I HAVE been moving some bees during the past week that I bought last fall. It is not a good plan to move bees in the early fall or winter as there is danger of exciting them, and of causing them to start to rear brood. If they do this they will wear themselves out and also use up their stores and will likely die by spring. If they start brood rearing at this time there will not be much danger of them being weakened by it as there will be something for them to gather about the time the young bees will be ready to work. It takes five to six weeks from the time the egg is laid till the bee will be ready to work in the field. The bees that I moved were in eight frame hives, and last fall I put tarred paper around the hives and then set a box a little larger than the hive over each one for additional protection. When I was ready to move them I took some wire screen and cut out strips about 3 or 4 inches wide and 1/2 inch longer than the width of the hive entrance and then pushed this wire into the entrance so the spring in the wire cloth held the wire tight against the opening of the hives.



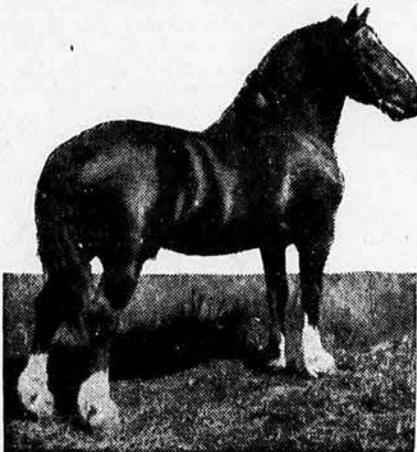
More Livestock Was Urged.

or three carloads of stock and equipment here from Manhattan for demonstration purposes. Every one that attended this year will come next year and there will be a great many more. Besides what the people learned from the professors in charge, they also learned several things about the county high school that they did not know before. One thing was a sample of what the domestic science classes were doing.

This gives the bees plenty of ventilation and is the easiest way to keep them in. If the weather was warm or the hive was crowded full of bees it would be necessary to remove the top of the hive and put wire screen over the top and then leave the top off while moving. Bees need considerable ventilation when there are a great many in a hive but in the spring it is safe to move them with the tops on the hive if you do it early enough so they have not filled the hive with young bees. I used a spring wagon to move the bees with as the less jar you give them the better. I still have several hives to move about 5 miles and I will try to move them with the motor car if the roads are so I can use it. I prefer the car to the team.

The extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college has finished a five day school at Chapman. The school lasted from February 21 to 25. There were three men and two women instructors, and the classes lasted from 9:30 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 1 to 3:30 in the afternoon. There were 60 women enrolled in the home economics classes and after the first day you could not get them to stay away. The agricultural subjects did not draw so large a crowd as the women's course did, there being only 31 men enrolled. The classes were held in the Dickinson county high school building, the women meeting in the high school gymnasium and the men in the agricultural rooms. There was a great deal of interest shown and all who attended were pleased with the course.

The professors in charge stated that this was the best attended school that they had held this year and that it was the only one that had paid out so the business men of the town were not called on to make up the amount guaranteed. One professor who has been over the country a great deal and who has been in a large number of high schools stated that the Dickinson county High school was the most progressive high school he had seen. Plans for another school for next winter are under way and it is planned to ship two

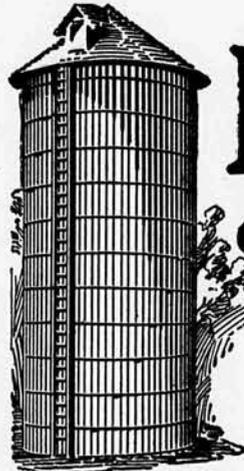


Dr. Pyle Talked on Horses.

The reason that these schools are of so much benefit to all who attend them is that you can get a good deal more out of a lecture where you can ask the man who is giving it questions than where you read the same thing in a paper. If there is a point in an article in the papers that you do not understand there is no way of getting it straightened out without a lot of trouble, but when you have the man right there it is easy. Many men do not have time to read and a lot more of them do not like to read but any one can listen to a lecture.

Do these farmers' courses pay the men who attend them? Here is one incident that happened during the time the school was going on at Chapman. A young man had a team that he had offered to sell for \$250 and the horse buyers did not want it at that price. After Dr. Pyle had given his lecture on horses and their care this young man went home and started to apply what he had heard. He trimmed the feet, manes and tails of the horses and then gave them a good cleaning up. When he got the horses all cleaned up, there was considerable difference in their looks.

It was only a day or two till he saw a horse buyer again and told him he had a team that he wanted to sell. The buyer came out and looked at the team and in not over five minutes from the time the buyer got there he bought the team for the price that man had been asking for them. Does that young man think the short course is a good thing? He told me that there were a number of things that he learned at the lectures that would be worth as much to him as what he learned about horses.



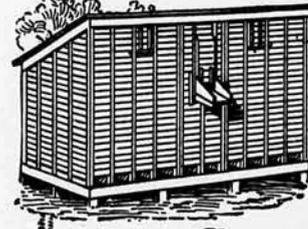
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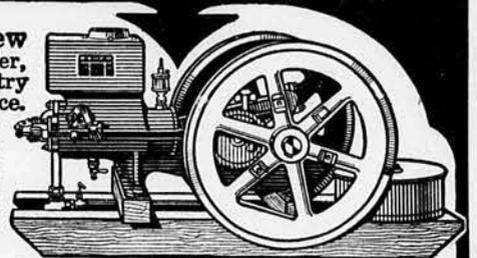
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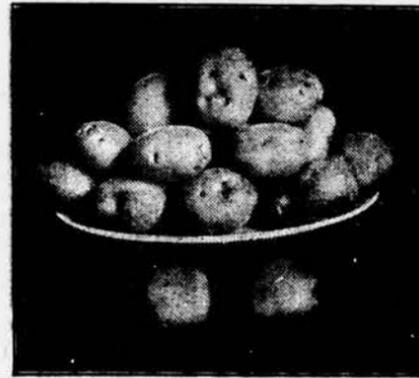
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USA

A Garden Reduces Expenses

Every Farm in Kansas Can Raise Vegetables and They Will Help to Make Country Life More Agreeable

BBETTER farm gardens are needed in Kansas. More of an effort than usual will be made this year to get them, too, judging from letters from all sections. There is a pretty general appreciation that this will pay well. If a farmer had to go to the grocery and buy all the food materials he gets from his garden during the year he would soon be convinced that the garden plays an important part in his farm economy and that it deserves more of his time and attention. It is safe to say that there is no other equal area of the farm that can be made to pay as large returns for the time and money invested as the well cared for garden.



Smooth and Free From Scab.

And yet on many farms in Kansas the garden is sadly neglected. It is considered to be a side issue and were it not for the women and children in many instances it would be a dead issue, as the Farmers Guide said recently. It is well for the women to help with the garden, as much as their other numerous duties will allow, but this part of the farm is of sufficient importance to demand the attention of the lord of the household who has greater strength to wield hoe and rake, and who helps to eat of the vegetables and fruits produced. Every farm should have a well planned, well tended garden and the farmer himself should take a hand in its planting and care.

If a new garden is to be established study over the situation and set aside a patch of ground near the house, where the soil is well drained, and, if possible, one that slopes toward the south. The better the soil the better the garden will be. If the soil is not naturally fertile it should be made so by the liberal use of barnyard manure. If drainage is needed supply that also. Don't be skimpy in the amount of ground allotted to the garden, but at the same time don't take in more than can be cared for properly. It is better to have a smaller area and have it well tended than to have more and have it choked up with weeds before fall. Lay out the garden long and narrow rather than square. This will admit of planting in long rows that can be tended with a horse or wheel hoe. Such a garden is also much easier to plow. Plan the garden on paper. Make a diagram of it and locate the places for each crop. Have a system about it so you will know just what you are about.

Land intended for a garden is best plowed deep in the fall but if that was not done then the breaking should be done as early in the spring as possible. The more well rotted barnyard manure turned under the better. All trash and crop refuse should be raked up and burned, as this destroys many insects and fungous diseases and will be a help during the growing season. Any preliminary work, such as repairing fences, putting in drains and building hotbeds should be attended to before the time for active garden work.

An early garden is always advisable. Vegetables that are ready before the usual time are always more appreciated, both on the home table and on the market, if one has some to sell. To have an extra early garden it is necessary to have a hotbed. Some of the vegetables grown in hotbeds are lettuce, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, beets, eggplant, pepper, spinach, kale, tomato, squash and

Sweet potato. Their care while in the hotbed will consist chiefly in giving them plenty of room, air and sunlight, and in keeping them free from too much heat and cold from drafts. Water should be applied on sunny days, preferably in the morning in order that the plants may dry out before night. The bed should be ventilated on warm days and protected from frost on cold nights by placing straw or old cloths over the sash. The plants, when big enough and the weather is suitable, are to be transplanted to the open ground. If they are especially early they must be hardened off by subjecting them gradually to the open air conditions and by withholding water for a few days before transplanting. The best way is to transplant them to a cold frame, which is made the same as a hotbed except that it does not have bottom heat, and from there to the open ground.

The selection of the seed is a very important part of the successful garden. Great care should be exercised in buying seed to be sure that good varieties are obtained and that the seed will grow. The best way is to send to the various seedsmen and get their catalogs and study them very carefully before ordering. When one has found a dependable seedsman it usually is best to stay with him as long as he gives good service. Seed may be tested as to its germinating power by sprouting a small sample either in sand or between moist blotters. This should be done in the kitchen or some other place that is reasonably warm. Seed testing will pay, especially where one is planting a large area.

It usually is best to choose standard varieties, those that have been tried through a series of years and found to be satisfactory, rather than to attempt something new. If the new varieties are to be tried out, it should be only in an experimental way but the main plantings should be of those that can be depended on. Plan to have a succession of crops, to keep the ground growing something all through the season. The failure to do this is one of the common sources of loss in the farmer's garden. It is better to grow vegetables than weeds, and if there is not a crop growing, weeds are pretty likely to take the ground. Succession planting has several advantages. It safeguards the certainty of a crop. If one of any series of plantings fails because of unfavorable conditions, the succeeding planting may mature a satisfactory yield. It provides for a more complete utilization of the garden area, resulting in the increase of returns. It provides a continuous supply of fresh vegetables throughout the season in liberal variety. There are many vegetables that cannot be grown in the heat of the summer, but there are other quick growing ones which are resistant to the heat.

The various crops should be studied and the plantings so arranged that the best results will be secured at all seasons. Spinach, peas and onions do best where grown early, while beans, beets and Sweet corn may be planted in succession at intervals of a week or 10 days up to July 1 or a little later, and will give satisfactory yields. For canning purposes the later crops are to be preferred. Early potatoes (Continued on Page 17.)

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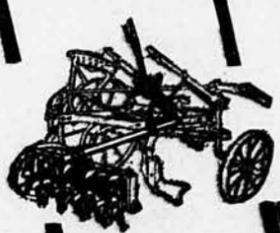
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Try an Onion Patch This Year.

(Continued on Page 17.)

Sedgwick Looks to the Farm

Hedged by Cities, a Kansas Town Finds Co-operation with the Country Will Hold Friends and Business in the Community

TO BE CLOSE to a city of 60,000 is commercially unfortunate for a small town. To have an hourly interurban running thru the city limits hauling customers away to Wichita, Newton and Hutchinson is a business calamity.

This is the situation which has been forcing itself upon Sedgwick, Kan., a town of 700 population within 17 miles of Wichita. The town is almost as old as Wichita, but the dominating arm of the city has been sweeping away trade from the territory of Sedgwick until the little village has to make some effort to defend itself or become a suburb of Wichita.

"We've got to make it interesting for the country folks and be real friends with the farmer," business men told one another. It was realized that the personal element had the power to bestow the deciding balance—that friendship and honesty with the farmer could be the only thing that would counteract the pulling power of big stocks and varieties offered in city markets. The local merchants might approximate the prices offered in Wichita but they had to deliver something additional which would make the customer want to stay at home to trade. This was where the personal element entered. George Brown, farmer, would rather buy of Ray Jones, hardware man, if he knew that Jones really cared for his interests and wants. The whole town needed to do something. The country and village must shake hands and enjoy one another's privileges and pleasures. Sedgwick must become a country town, acquire the views of the country, and get away from the idea of being a "young city" with aspirations. A standstill census indicated plainly the village's opportunity of becoming a metropolis had been blighted. Before any real growth could be made, Sedgwick was to become a rural community, a home for retired farmers, and a gathering place for country folk.

Canny citizens recognized this and began a movement some months ago. The Sedgwick Pantagraph started to "play up" agricultural publicity. The farmers' institute introduced a number of Kansas State Agricultural college experts to the residents and countryside. The new brick high school has many rural students.

Blatant music by a pick-up band enlivened Friday evenings last summer. It didn't matter whether the blacksmith tuba player did thunder out his fortissimo notes like cannon shots or the E-flat clarinetist wailed and wobbled over a flyspeck. Many of the bandmen "washed up" in the evening and came off the farm for a few hours of congenial practice with bank clerks, dry goods salesmen or railway employes. The practice and concert hours gave them a good substitute for club life.

As many lecture course tickets were sold in the country as in Sedgwick this winter. The first big movement toward establishing an organized community center was made the last of February.

Merchants and families entertained the farmers and families at a lunch and social evening. The dinner was served in the roomy Christian church basement following a program in the high school auditorium.

"Whenever you fellows want to start something that will really benefit the community and make Sedgwick a better place in which to trade, you can count most of us farmers in." That's the way a farmer expressed his sentiments the next day.

Wess Goodwin was advertised to give the principal talk on "A Better Community." His theme was, that a country town never stands still. It goes either backward or forward. The way for a town to go forward is for everyone to take an interest in the town and the country. Every potential patron of a local business should give the proprietor a chance to meet his wants; every proprietor of a business should study the needs of his potential patrons and be ready to meet them at a fair and reasonable figure. It is community co-operation that is needed and a more thorough understanding acquired by putting yourself in the other fellows' place.

The speaker did not berate the patrons of mail order houses. He did not

blame them at all. If he placed any blame, it was on the merchant who failed to advertise. He discussed the psychology of the situation. Mr. Goodwin gave figures to show how much money the catalog houses were spending to sell their goods. It was a revelation to many present.

"The catalog houses have made shopping by mail easy; have placed the suggestions of what to buy right at hand; and have made their guarantees of quality," he said.

Sedgwick's new band had an opportunity to show off for the first time since last fall and the Sedgwick orchestra was prominent in the program at the auditorium. There was some old fashioned fiddling and as an additional attraction, an itinerant troop of negro music makers.

An organization among the farmers and townspeople will be effected early in March, it is expected. Should it work out successfully Sedgwick will fulfill the true destiny of the small Kansas town: a shopping and gathering place for the country folk with closely entwined interests and opinions and complete absence of that urban "aloofness" which goes most of the way in making many small towns "little."

Bees Must Have Real Care

(Continued from Page 14.)

If queen-cells are started, and eggs laid in them, and if they are immediately destroyed by the beekeeper, the bees still store honey. But if the cells become well advanced, the idea of swarming spreads and strengthens—motion gets started in the new direction, with how much force many a beekeeper can testify.

The problem then is psychological. We are first to satisfy the craving of the bees to rear brood, giving plenty of room for the purpose; and as soon as the honey-flow begins, we are to satisfy the craving for storing honey by giving plenty of room above the brood-chamber.

And now attention must be called to something which I do not remember to have seen in print. In their wild state, bees do not labor hard to store honey. They labor to raise bees. The storing of honey is not the object; that is merely an incident. Raising brood is the real object. But man has reversed this. He has made the storing of honey his object, and so it happens that usually swarming comes from lack of room for the queen. The perpetuation of the species is the great activity of life.

To summarize briefly: To prevent swarming, see that your bees are comfortably housed, have plenty of feed at all times, are always strong in numbers, have a good queen, and, in the honey-flow, plenty of room for storing honey and rearing brood, and you will not be troubled much with swarming. To accomplish this requires a good deal of work, but it is the price which must be paid.

A Garden Reduces Expense

(Continued from Page 16.)

toes may be followed by beans or Sweet corn. Early cabbage may be followed by beets, carrots and cucumbers. Spinach for fall use and for wintering over may be sown after the later crops of Sweet corn. Numerous other combinations may be introduced, according to the family tastes and requirements. Various planting tables have been prepared to guide a gardener but in the main he must depend upon his own observations and experiences to tell him what and when to plant for best results under his conditions.

Maybe Not

Irate Housewife—"I ordered a dozen apples this morning and you sent only nine."

Grocer—"Well, three of them were rotten and I didn't think you would want them."

My whole family always looks with eagerness for the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I get lots of information from it. It is the best paper I take.—Ethan Allen, Flush, Kan.



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Every farmer interested in increasing the productivity of his soil should have this big illustrated book. In its 74 pages it tells how to reduce labor costs, how to get cheaper plant food and how to protect crops from drought and flooding by using

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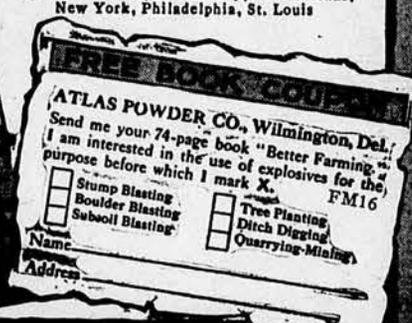
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Are you feeding cream to the pigs? You undoubtedly are.

In the morning you feel fresh and strong; you turn your separator at full speed. At night, you're tired and don't turn quite so fast. You also stop a moment to refill the supply can; the speed slackens and some cream escapes into the skim milk.

Your separator may skim clean at full speed, but, no matter how good the machine, it will lose cream, and a lot of it, when the speed slackens. Many dairymen are losing a hundred dollars or more every year through imperfect skimming. They are feeding cream to the pigs. A marvelous but simple invention now enables you to stop this loss—stop it absolutely. The saving is clear "velvet"—more profit without added expense. You get all the cream with

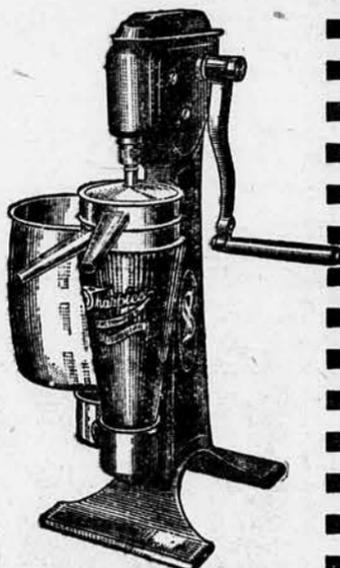
THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED

Separator. Whether you turn faster or slower than the regulation speed, the bowl of the Suction-Feed drinks in just the right quantity of milk to insure the closest possible skimming. Does away with speed indicator, which is not a protection against cream loss.

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The capacity increases when you turn faster than the normal speed, so you can get through quicker when in a hurry. The large, seamless supply can is only knee-high. The entire machine is made simpler and better than ever.

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The Way I Make Good Butter

Pleasing Taste and Firm, Smooth Texture are Necessary Qualities

BY LILLIE A. DOUGLAS
Gardner, Kan.

IT IS not a difficult matter to make good butter if one is careful and particular. The first rule is to keep all vessels clean and sweet, by thorough washing, scalding, and airing. It makes no difference to me which way I get my cream, from a separator, or by the pan method, as I have successfully used both ways in the making of many thousands of pounds.

It is how the cream is cared for, that counts at least half in the making of good butter. If it is separator cream I am using, I always let it cool before adding it to that previously collected, then stir together thoroly. I always keep the cream cold, summer and winter, until enough is on hand to churn. I never close my cream in with a tight fitting cover. Have a little space left open for air to circulate, or use a ventilating cover. The ventilating cover is one with an opening cut in it, then a piece of fine-mesh wire-cloth soldered over the opening.

In summer when it is very warm, I keep my cream can lowered to touch the water in a well. In winter it is no trouble to keep it cold, but it must be kept from freezing. I never warm the cream for churning except in the coldest winter weather. Then it is set near enough to the fire, for the warmth to reach it, and frequent turning is needed, in order to warm all sides alike. The churn too is warmed with hot water.

I churn the cream when it has a slight acid or sour taste, and when it beats up smooth and mellow.

If the cream is kept so long that it is bitter to the taste, and foul smelling, do not expect nice sweet butter. Take good care of the cream, and half the battle is won.

The other half of the battle is in working the butter. When my butter is churned sufficiently to lift on the ladle, from the churn to the butter-bowl of clear cold water, it is lifted and turned this way and that with the ladle, to wash out all buttermilk. The water then is drained off, and the butter given a light working. While being worked, the butter frequently is drained of any surplus water. Next it is flattened out a little in the bowl and salted.

My folks, and customers, like the butter to have a well defined salty taste, so I salt it that way. Work the salt thru the butter, by lifting it with the ladle from the outer edge up and over into the center, repeating the motions and draining off the water. Set aside for a few hours for the salt to dissolve thoroly and incorporate. Then it is ready for its final working and draining. As long as the briny water flows freely, keep working and draining. Press firmly together until it is a solid mass, and not full of cracks and openings containing salty water.

Now the butter is ready to mould, or pack in jars, and set in a cold place to harden. I set mine on the cool cement floor of the cellar, or if the weather is unusually warm, I lower it in the well and by the next morning it is nice and hard and ready for market.

My rule during summer months, is to deliver the butter in the cool mornings. But in case it should have to go to market in the afternoon, it is well wrapped with several thicknesses of wet newspapers, then a heavy piece of clean old carpet, or similar article, is put underneath, and all around, and over the top, which insures it reaching town firm and solid.

Care that Fills Milk Pails

To obtain the best results from our dairy cows I find it essential to watch each cow very closely. Individual care and feed are necessary to obtain the greatest milk production. Special care of the cow should begin six or eight weeks before freshening time, when she should be turned dry. During this period she should have plenty of nourishing food as well as good shelter, if it is in the winter months. If the cow is dry in summer and the pasture is good she will need no further attention. If the pasture is short and dry she should be fed with the cows that are being milked.

When the cow with calf is dry in the winter I feed her the same as the cows

I milk, giving a smaller quantity of grain. She should have the same kind and quantity of feed for two or three weeks before calving until three or four days afterward. Then the feed should be increased gradually until it reaches an amount in proportion to the milk given. This should be 1 pound of grain for every 3 or 4 pounds of milk.

The calf should not be left with, nor allowed to suckle the cow, after it is 24 hours old. Better yet, if it is a heifer with her first calf, take it away after it has sucked once or twice. I find that by separating the cow and calf in this way they do not miss each other so badly and both will do better. The cow will give more milk and the calf will grow faster. The calf can be reared at less expense as it can be fed skim-milk in three weeks, or after it begins to eat grain. I have had many a cow and calf handled in this way that never grieved for each other.

The cow must be kept quiet and comfortable so she will turn all her energies to the production of milk. In turn we must give her the right kind and amount of feed as well as having regular hours for milking. It we go to town Saturday afternoon we must not visit too long but be on hand at milking time. I always feed, water, and milk regularly, and I am well paid for my trouble.

Another important thing is the watering of the cow. She will drink more water than any other animal on the farm. This is especially true if she is being heavily fed for milk production. The more water she drinks the more milk she will give. In order to make the dairy cow consume a great quantity of feed we must feed her the kind she relishes. The same principle applies in watering. A cow should not be expected to drink ice water but it should be warmed to a temperature that suits her taste.
H. T. Hook.

The Silo Proves Its Worth

After two years' experience feeding silage I am convinced of its great value as a cheap and economical feed for cattle and all kinds of stock. I have a 220-ton silo which I filled with corn, part of which had cowpeas planted with it. I also put in a small amount of milo. When I opened up my silo I was surprised to find not more than a ton and a half or two tons of spoiled silage.

I am wintering 140 cattle which I have fed almost entirely on silage, with the exception of some kafir and feterita which I fed before I began feeding the silage. I have fed the silage very sparingly because I knew I would not have enough to get through the winter. My cattle are in much better condition than they were when I began feeding the silage. If I had fed them all the silage they would clean up, I am quite sure they would now weigh 100 to 125 pounds more than they did when I began to feed the silage. I have recently added from 3 to 4 pounds of cottonseed meal a day to the ration and they seem to be doing better.

One of the great advantages of the silo is that poor corn that is dried up and of very little value as feed can be put in the silo with a large amount of water and it will make good feed.

Next year I think I will plant soy beans with the corn which I intend to put in the silo instead of cowpeas which I have planted the last two seasons. The beans grow upright and will be easier to get with the corn binder. The cowpeas grow so rank and vine so that they run from row to row and climb the corn and choke the binder so we have to raise it and leave a large part of the peas on the ground.

I think that if a farmer intends to feed out all he raises on the farm in the way of corn and forage crops, it would pay him to put all he raises in the silo. He not only gets the grain in a more palatable and more easily digestible form, after being cooked in the silo, but he gets the stalks, blades and, in fact, the whole plant in its best form for the animal to use.

James Lipscomb.

Many of us read to kill time and then wonder why the editor is such a dead one.

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One Cow—100 Pounds a Day

Holstein 4-Year-Old, Makes a World's Record by Producing More Than Twice Her Weight of Milk in a Month

ANOTHER dairy cow has made a world's record over all breeds and classes for the seven-day and 30-day tests. She is owned by Oliver Cabana, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y., owner of the Pine Grove Farms at Elma Center, N. Y., near Buffalo. This is a pure-bred Holstein cow, almost entirely white, as shown by her photograph. She is a senior 4-year-old heifer and her name is Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, No. 150943.

Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie was purchased by Mr. Cabana more than two years ago, when a young heifer, paying only \$250 for her. She freshened for the first time at 2 years and 10 months old, was put in official test and got a record of 17.24 pounds of butter and 437 pounds of milk in seven days.

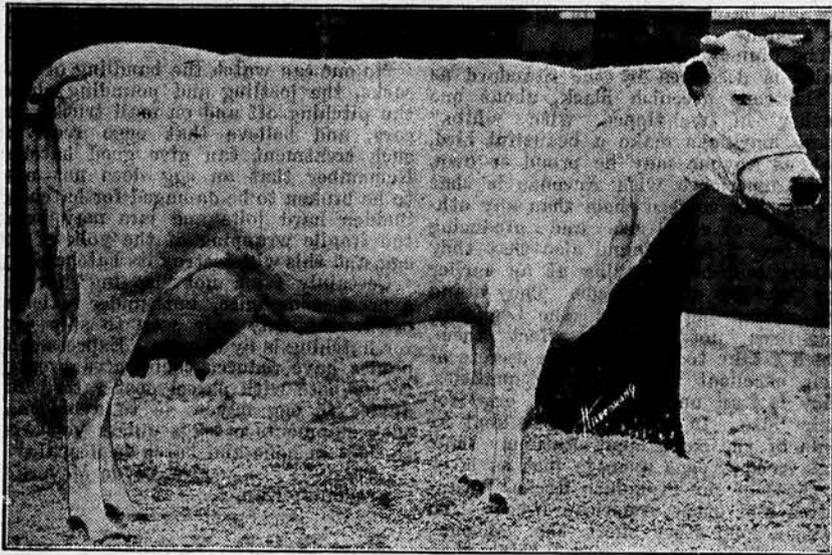
She freshened again at 4 years and 7 days old, producing a fine heifer calf by King Segis Pontiac Columbo, the junior herd sire at Pine Grove Farms. She was again tested and made a record of 22.94 pounds of butter and 535 pounds of milk in seven days.

Her next freshening was November 13, 1915, producing a fine heifer calf by Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. She was put in official test and the first day started off at better than a 30-pound gait for the week and continued increasing

In 1909 approximately 45 million pounds of Swiss, Brick and Limburger cheese was made in Wisconsin. It was produced almost wholly in these four counties, and one other, Dodge, which is the home of the state's brick cheese industry.

The making of Swiss cheese is very closely allied to the making of either Brick or Limburger, in that Swiss is adaptable to manufacture only during the summer months, and either of the other two varieties may be made in the same building during the remainder of the time. However, since winter dairying is not the practice in the southern part of the state, most of the factories are closed during two or three months of the coldest part of the year.

This section also is noted for the number of its co-operative factories. In 1914, out of a total of 363 foreign cheese factories in these four counties, 285 were co-operatively owned and managed. The factories are small. Green county, having an area of about 24 miles square, contains 167 cheese factories, or a factory to every three or four sections. The companies consist of from 2 to 12 farmers, having but few patrons who are not members. The employment of the cheese maker, and the sale of the product are in the hands



steadily until she scored the following wonderful production for a 4-year-old heifer:

Days	Pounds of Butter	Pounds of Milk
7	17.24-100	437
30	22.94-100	535

Not only has she excelled all records in her class as a senior 4-year-old, but also all world records for the full aged class, and she is, therefore, Champion of the World over all classes and breeds, for 30 days and less.

She still is in full official test, and the records are supervised by the New York State Agricultural college. The state official in charge is C. A. Bell, of Rochester, N. Y. The records were verified at different times in the test both by Professor Royce of the department of animal husbandry of New York State Agricultural college, and Professor H. H. Wing, the head of the department, who went to Pine Grove Farms to make a second verification test.

Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie is the ideal dairy type. She weighs about 1,500 pounds, is a fine, wedge-shaped animal, with a straight back line and a heavy deep body, showing great capacity. She has a perfect and highly developed, well veined udder. She is almost white, having but four small black spots on her body, with some black on each ear.

At Pine Grove Farms all cows are officially tested as they freshen. Every cow is given an opportunity of showing what she can do.

Where They Make Limburger

BY ASHER HOBSON.

The greatest Swiss and Limburger district in the United States is restricted to four Wisconsin counties: Dane, Green, Iowa and Lafayette. Green county is the most important.

of the company, which are the best indications of strict co-operation.

The farmers receive on an average a little more than 13 cents for enough milk to make a pound of Swiss cheese, while they only received 11 cents for the milk required to make the same amount of Limburger. However, this difference in price received its offset by the different quantities of milk required to make the same amount of the two kinds of cheese; for only 9½ pounds of Swiss as compared with 12 pounds of Limburger can be made from 100 pounds of milk.

Wisconsin's Swiss and Limburger are shipped directly to more than 30 states, but from one-fourth to one-third of the total output is consigned to Chicago where it is redistributed to other sections.

Of the four principal types of cheese made in Wisconsin—American, Swiss, Brick and Limburger—Swiss commands the highest retail price. This price is much higher in proportion than the wholesale quotation. The retailers' average selling price for the United States in March, 1914, was 29 cents a pound, with a retailer's margin of about 8½ cents a pound.

Easy for Her

To Johnny, his teacher seemed old—very old—at least 30. She was teaching him the names of the kings and queens of England and Johnny was in difficulties. Try as he might, he could not remember them.

"Do you know, Johnny," said the teacher, at last, "when I was your age I could say all the kings of England forward and backward."

"Could you?" said the youngster in tones of wonder. "But, then, when you were my age there weren't so many of them!"

WHICH WILL YOU BUY



A "Cream Thief" or a "Savings Bank" Cream Separator?

WITH a great many machines or implements used on the farm it doesn't make much difference which of several makes you buy. One may give you a little better or longer service than another, but it's mostly a matter of individual preference and often it makes little difference which one you choose.

Not so with buying a cream separator, however.

There is a big difference in cream separators.

The most wasteful machine on the farm is a cheap, inferior or half worn-out cream separator.

The most profitable machine on the farm is a DE LAVAL Cream Separator

A cream separator is used twice a day, 730 times a year, and if it wastes a little cream every time you use it it's a "cream thief," and an expensive machine even if you got it as a gift.

But if it skims clean to the one or two hundredths of one per cent., as thousands and thousands of tests with a Babcock Tester show the De Laval does, then it's a cream saver, and the most profitable machine or implement on the farm—a real "savings bank" for its fortunate owner.

But cleaner skimming isn't the only advantage the De Laval user enjoys.

There are many others, such as longer life, easier turning, easier washing, less cost for repairs, and the better quality of De Laval cream, which, together with its cleaner skimming, make the De Laval the best as well as the most economical cream separator.

If you need a De Laval right now there is no reason why you should let its first cost stand in the way, because it may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

A De Laval catalog to be had for the asking tells more fully why the De Laval is a "savings bank" cream separator, or the local De Laval agent will be glad to explain the many points of De Laval superiority. If you don't know the nearest local agent, simply write the nearest De Laval main office as below.

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And such butter! You have no idea how much better it is than what you are now getting although you may be the best butter maker in your community. Hundreds, nay, thousands, of farmers and farmers' wives are getting from 50 to 100 per pound more for their FAYWAY BUTTER than they could ever command for their churned butter. What they have done, you can do. Easy! Well, to operate the FAYWAY BUTTER SEPARATOR is about as much easier and quicker than ordinary churning as riding a bicycle is easier and quicker than trundling a wheel barrow. You can work it with one hand while you sit in an easy chair.

Try it in your own home for a month. That's the only real proof. If it does not satisfy you in every way - if it does not increase the amount of your butter, improve its quality, lighten your labor, save your time and make you glad you answered this ad, just send it back. One dollar brings it to you with a satisfaction or a money-back guarantee. Balance on small monthly payments to suit your convenience.

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THE Empire way is the natural way. The milk is drawn in spurts as by a sucking calf. This action is produced by natural atmospheric pressure. Compressed air is harsh, irregular. Empire milking is a gentle, uniform movement that cows respond to generously. They stay fresh longer and give more milk.

EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER

One double or two-cow unit takes care of 20 to 30 cows per hour. One man can operate two double units. No costly or elaborate installation. Only one tank—only one pipe line. Operation is simple and economical. Install the Empire and make your dairy modern, efficient, profitable, sanitary—money-making and labor-saving.

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Your Cows Yield as they Feel



Poor milkers are not accidents—they are usually backward because there is something wrong with their physical condition. You cannot expect such a cow to give a good milk yield until her sluggish organs have received proper medical treatment.

Kow-Kure has become the standard remedy in thousands of dairies because this famous cow medicine has great medicinal qualities that work upon and tone up the digestive and genital organs, making each perform its proper function.

You can prove for yourself the merit of Kow-Kure by trying a package on one of your poor milkers, and watch results carefully. Besides being a general tonic, Kow-Kure is especially recommended for the prevention or cure of such diseases as Abortion, Barrenness, Milk Fever, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches, Retained Afterbirth, etc.

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FREE—"THE HOME COW DOCTOR"
This valuable free treatise on diseases of dairy cows ought to be in every farm library. Send for your copy today.

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

BROOKS WHOLESALE CO., Fort Scott, Kas.

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and Sell the Milk

BOOKLET FREE

D. O. COE, TOPEKA, KAN.

Good Words for the Anconas

Mottled Anconas are business chickens. They are veritable egg machines and good winter layers. Their eggs are large and white and always bring the highest market prices.

From the standpoint of the fancier, there is no better breed than the Anconas. Bred to standard, they are handsome and attractive. Yet, their utility qualities make them favorites with both farmers and commercial poultrymen.

Perhaps a few words as to the standard requirements for Anconas will not be amiss. Even though much has been written about them in the poultry journals, I find that there are many persons who are not acquainted with them. The Anconas are about the same general shape as Leghorns, but a little larger. They have large breasts and well rounded backs, sloping slightly downward. The tail of the male should be carried at an angle of 40 degrees, while the tail of the female should be carried at an angle of about 35 degrees.

The head is an important section of the Anconas. It should be small and round and the comb should be of medium size with five distinct points. The eyes should be a reddish bay. The wattles are rather long and should be bright red. The ear lobe is almond shape and white. The shanks should be yellow, or yellow mottled with a dark color.

The males weigh from 5 to 7 pounds and the hens from 4 to 5 pounds, thus giving them a utility market value in addition to their value as egg producers. Early hatched pullets will mature and begin laying in from four to five months and late hatched pullets in from five to six months.

The plumage of both males and females is described by the Standard as a "lustrous greenish black, about one feather in five tipped with white." These markings make a beautiful bird, such as anyone may be proud to own.

My experience with Anconas is that it costs less to feed them than any other breed of equal size and producing qualities. I have found also that they mature and begin laying at an earlier age than the other breeds. They stand confinement better than the Leghorns. Cold does not seem to affect them, which I take to be one of the secrets of their excellent winter laying qualities. They lay an unusually large egg for their size. In fact, records kept at some of the experiment stations show that Ancona eggs average just as large as those of the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and other American breeds. To make a long story short, the Anconas are the birds for me, and I think they will be the birds for you, if you give them a fair trial.

C. E. Kelly,
Garfield County, Oklahoma.

Preventives of Disease

To prevent roup from spreading remove from the flock all the birds that have any signs of the disease and thoroughly clean and disinfect the walls, roosts and nests with some strong disinfectant. Then sprinkle lime on the roosts and in the nests while they are damp. Cover the floor with lime. Always have plenty of clean water before the hens with 4 or 5 drops of carbolic acid added to every 2 gallons of water to prevent the spread of the disease. I take the chill from the drinking water in winter, but never give warm water.

To keep fowls healthy always provide a warm house but have it well ventilated. Give plenty of food with a large variety. My chickens will eat a bushel of silage in a couple of hours. I also give about 2 gallons of dry bran, wheat and kafir scattered in clean straw and during cold weather I give them a good deal of corn. They must have plenty of grit such as sand and oyster shells. I also give them milk and buttermilk.

Mrs. G. A. Fuller,
R. 1, Barnard, Kan.

Profits from Five Hens

I bought six June hatched purebred White Plymouth Rock chickens in the fall of 1914 for 25 cents each, five hens and one cockerel. I made them scratch and hustle for what they got to eat and fed them very little. This exercise made them grow rapidly and when spring came the hens were ready to begin laying. Four of the five hens laid almost every day during the cold spring months. My neighbor had about three

times as many hens as I had and was not getting many more eggs than I.

I sold my rooster, and as my brother's wife wished to take my hens to raise chickens on the shares, I sent four of them to her and kept one. This hen showed a disposition to sit and I set her on 15 eggs. She hatched 13 chickens and I raised 11 to the frying stage and got top prices for them. I raised these chickens without the hen and set her again. She hatched nearly all of the 15 eggs and I raised most of the chicks. We ate three or four of these chickens and I sold the others. When I counted up the money I had received from the two hatches I found that I had \$5.95 for my work. I consider that a hen is almost worth her weight in gold when she will make \$5.95 by sitting six weeks. After she left her last flock of chickens she was taken to my sister's farm and in the same season hatched and reared another flock of chickens.

Kimball, Kan. Maude H. Marks.

Express Eggs for Hatching

A ruling made last fall by the Post Office Department says in substance that eggs packed in baskets no longer are mailable. Eggs for shipment by parcel post must be packed in corrugated paper containers, and will be carried inside mail bags.

Small baskets with upright handles have been popular and safe containers for eggs for hatching. On account of their bulk and fragility they were carried outside of the mail sacks. Now that eggs must be placed in patent cardboard boxes and carried inside the mail bags there will be great grief both for the buyer and seller of hatching eggs sent in this way.

No one can watch the handling of mail sacks, the jostling and pounding about, the pitching off and on mail trucks and cars, and believe that eggs receiving such treatment can give good hatches. Remember that an egg does not need to be broken to be damaged for hatching. Sudden hard jolts and jars may break the fragile wrapping of the yolk of the egg, and this will destroy its hatchability.

Certainly I am not "legging" for the express companies, but under existing orders the only safe way to ship eggs for hatching is by express. Express companies have reduced their rates greatly, to compete with parcel post rates. My advice to egg buyers is to avoid mail sack shipments of eggs unless you wish to "set in hope and hatch in despair."

Mrs. Clyde Meyers,
Fredonia, Kan.

How Well Do Your Hens Lay?

"Milk or meat in the ration may make all the difference between profit and loss," declares H. L. Kempster, professor of poultry husbandry of the Missouri college of agriculture. "We know this from our tests at the experiment station and from the experience of poultrymen everywhere. We got only 945 eggs from a pen of hens that ate no animal food, while another pen of hens, no better in any way but fed sour

A Good Sour Milk Ration.

Corn, 4 parts.
Wheat, 2 parts.
Bran middlings, 1 part.
Cornmeal, 1 part.
Sour milk separately.
Give 100 hens 2 1/2 gallons of milk and from 19 to 25 pounds of other food a day.

milk, laid 1,783. Those fed beef scrap laid 1,802 eggs. While this is a higher record than either of the others, the sour milk is so much cheaper and easier to get on most farms that we recommend it. At 20 cents a dozen, the eggs from the hens fed sour milk brought \$29.71 and those from the hens fed beef scrap, \$30.03. The difference wouldn't begin to pay for the extra cost and trouble of beef scrap. The big thing to remember is that the hens fed no animal food brought little more than half as much egg money. Theory and experience both say "Feed the laying hen sour milk as part of her ration."

Feed the Hens Sour Milk

It has been shown by experiment that hens lay an extra egg for every quart of skim milk that they drink. The difficulty comes in getting them to drink enough milk. It will help to sour some of the milk, clabber it, and feed it as curd.

The Brooding of Little Chicks

Cleanliness is One of the Principal Requisites for Success

BY L. F. PAYNE

INCUBATOR trays should be removed after the hatch is completed and the chicks may be left in the machine until they are old enough for the first feed. The brooder coop should be clean, disinfected and the floor covered with a layer of clean sand with some kind of litter scattered over it. Alfalfa leaves are better, but finely chopped straw or hay may be used. Hovers should be heated up two or three days before the chicks are ready to come off to insure an even temperature. Best satisfaction is obtained where the temperature is 95 degrees Fahrenheit for the first week and lowered 5 degrees every succeeding week to 80 degrees. Just so long as chicks have a "warm retreat" it does not make very much difference as to the temperature of the coops or ranging space. However, for early hatches it will be found better practice rearing the chicks in a building where hovers can be used rather than trust the little outdoor brooding coops, the walls of which are too thin to prevent the occupants from chilling.

Cleanliness is Important.

The prime requisite for rearing young chicks is cleanliness; clean chicks, clean coops, clean sand and litter, clean feed and clean water. Droopy individuals should be removed at once, and either killed or placed by themselves. It does not pay to doctor them unless treatment can be administered to a large number at one time. Begin with clean chickens and keep everything sanitary, and the sick chick will be the exception rather than the rule.

After the hovers and small coops have been outgrown, allow the growing chicks all the exercise possible. Maximum development is impossible without it. Provide plenty of outdoor shade, for chickens do not like to take refuge in the house during the day. A sheet of white paper ruled off and filled in so as to make a brooding record sheet will be of great value when the time comes to figure up the losses and gains.

If You Use Hens.

To raise chicks successfully with hens a large number of small coops are necessary. The common inverted V-shaped coop gives as good satisfaction as any. A small amount of space with tight walls and latticed or partly closed front will suffice. The chicks may be allowed to range about the coop, but the mother hen should be confined for a week or so. Some coops have frame attachments which allow the hen more exercise, and in case of hawks or animal pests the chicks also may be confined in this scratching coop by covering it with one-inch mesh wire. Cracker boxes, barrels and packing boxes all are used for chicken coops and they may be satisfactory during warm, mild weather, but for early-hatched chicks, and on stormy days the use of a larger building is necessary. An old stable or a crib, if it is free from mice and rats, may do, but never place chicks near the poultry house, as vermin infection may follow.

Feeding the Chicks.

Chicks, whether hatched artificially or naturally, should not be fed before they are 48 hours old, as the yolk sack contains enough food to last them two or three days. After this age they must be fed coarse sifted bran and hard-boiled eggs, shell and all, equal parts by weight, mixed with a little charcoal. This should be given often and in small quantities, five times daily not being too frequent. Besides the mash of bran and eggs it is well to feed a scratching ration of 1 part finely cracked corn, 1 part cracked wheat and 1 part pinhead oats; or a good commercial chick grain. This is fed in a thin litter at first, which gradually is increased in depth as the chicks are able to get the food. One must be careful not to overfeed, as greater loss comes from too much feed, rather than not enough. Keep plenty of grit in the form of sharp sand in the coop at all times. The ration should vary as the chicks mature.

The boiled eggs and bran are changed after the first few days for a mash consisting of bran, corn meal, middlings and animal food in some form. Beef scraps or milk are excellent. Cracked corn and

wheat, equal parts, should be fed in a litter. After the chicks are a month old the animal food may be decreased from the ration if free range is allowed, and insects are numerous. A great many mixtures are used in starting chicks, as cornbread and milk, toasted stale bread and milk, clabber cheese, and a number of others, but hard-boiled eggs mixed with corn meal, bread crumbs or some ground food generally give the best results for the first few days. The essential elements in all rations are bone-forming material and animal food.

Incubator for Turkey Eggs

Will readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, who have hatched turkey eggs in an incubator please tell me their experience? I should like to try it this year, but I have been told that it is not successful. Other persons say it is a success. Mrs. G. F. Wilmore, Kan.

Boosts for Incubators

They never leave their eggs and forget to come back.

They never change their minds about wanting to hatch.

The always are ready to hatch—no waiting for them to get broody.

They never stand up and fight one another, while scrambling their eggs.

While the machines do the job of hatching, the hens may be kept at their work of laying.

The chicks they hatch are not set upon by lice and mites the moment they break out of the shell.

A large hatch coming off at one time means a uniform brood of chicks which can then receive uniform housing, feeding, and general care. This means both convenience and satisfaction.

Don't Let the Hens Eat Eggs

No flock of chickens will prove profitable if it consumes its own products. Egg eating is a vice which has ruined a great many flocks of laying hens. See that your hens have access to plenty of grit and lime and are given plenty of protein-content feeds. Bran, middlings, meat, milk, alfalfa leaves, vegetables and sprouted grains all are valuable in supplying the need of protein and succulent feeds.

One broken or soft-shelled egg may start an entire flock in the habit of eating eggs. Supply plenty of attractive nests to avoid crowding. It is best to have nests secluded and darkened and rather high up.

Some such device as filling an egg shell with ground mustard paste or red pepper often will break up the habit, but unless they are exceptionally valuable birds, confirmed egg-eaters should be discarded. C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College.

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.

Ironclad

TRADE MARK

140-EGG Ironclad Incubator

Don't class this big, all metal covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with cheap tin, thin metal and painted like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Red-wood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tank and boiler, self regulator, Tyros Thermometer, glass in door and many other special advantages fully explained in Free Catalog. Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

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 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 contest conducted by Missouri Valley farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 3000 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 118 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Money back if not satisfied.

Both for \$10
Freight Paid
East of Rockies

MADE OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

140 Chick Brooder

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 107, RACINE, WIS.

HOME MADE BROODERS

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.**

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

PFIE'S 65 VARIETIES farm-raised Land and Water-Fowls. Eggs in season. Illus. Catalogue, and "Grower's Guide," 2c. An honest deal. Write today. **HENRY PFIE, Farmer-Poultryman, Box 604, Freeport, Md.**

Latest Book published; 144 pages 210 pictures and beautiful color plates. Tells how to succeed with poultry, describes busy Poultry Farm with 63 pure-bred varieties. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters, etc. This great book only 5 cents. **Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa**

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Fine Pure Bred Stock from Best paying varieties of Land and Water Fowl at Low Prices. Also very low prices on Poultry Leader Incubators and Brooders. Catalog Free. Write us your wants and we will treat you fair. **Thoroughbred Poultry Company Box 9, Sutton, Nebraska**

Tells why chicks die

Write today for the poultry expert's valuable free book, "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on White Diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 95 per cent of every hatch. The valuable book is free. Send your name and address for it now. **J. J. KEEFER, 3033 Reeser Building, Kansas City, Mo.**

Hides Tanned

Send in your hides and we will make them into robes or coats—robes for \$9 and a coat for \$12. All work absolutely guaranteed. We also tan harness, lace and leather. Send hides today. We do all kinds of repairing. **KANSAS CITY ROBE AND TANNING COMPANY 316 Nebraska Ave., Kansas City, U. S. A.**

BIG HATCHES!

On One Gallon of Oil—One Filling of Tank!

RAYO Incubators produce higher average hatches because center heat insures even temperature. Hinged glass top puts eggs, thermometer and all in plain sight, saving labor. Oil tank need but one filling for entire hatch. Flame regulator saves 3 to 6 gals. oil every hatch. Hatching chart and money making book on request. Write for them and new catalog. **Rayo Inc. Co., U. D. Sta. 5330, Omaha, Neb.**

Eggs in Winter

Are the Biggest Money-Makers in well run Poultry Yards and on the Average Farm.

Swift's Meat Scraps

are absolutely necessary for heavy egg-production and Big Profits. These Scraps are made from Fresh Meat Residues dried and ground to just the right size for feeding. They make hens lay.

For Free Samples and Prices, Address **Swift & Company, Chicago**

Kansas City, Kan. South Omaha, Neb. South St. Paul, Minn. Denver, Colorado. St. Louis, Mo. Fort Worth, Texas. National Stock Yards, N. J. Harrison Station, Newark, N. J.

Big Cash Profits

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

25 TIMES World's Champion Belle City

Incubators and Brooders

"In 25 World's Greatest Matches Belle City Won With Perfect Hatches" 402,000 in use. Get the whole wonderful story told by the championship winners themselves in my big Free Book, "Hatching Facts"

On Practical Chicken Raising With book comes full description and illustration of my incubator and brooder in actual colors—the kind used by U. S. Government and leading Agricultural Colleges—that won the "Tyco's" Cup—that will win big success and cash profits for you—

My 10-Year Money-Back Guaranty—My Low Prices

—same as last year. Freight prepaid. My 1-2-3 months' Home Test—all facts, proofs, particulars—100 photographs of prize winning hatches—also my

\$1300 Gold Offers

Conditions so easy anyone may receive biggest pay. Biggest chance anyone ever had to make extra money with a hatching outfit.

Learn how I paid one Belle City user \$156.25, another \$50, many from \$45 down. Everything comes with free book. Write me today. **Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.**

PRICES SLASHED

My new, 1916 low prices and selling plans, cash or time, are fully described in my new 250-page book. Do not buy a spreader of any make or kind until you get this book. Ask for my special proposition on spreaders from now until seeding time. My new model spreader with all steel beater, all steel V-rake, low down, light draft, double chain drive, cut under front wheels, channel steel frame, trussed like a steel bridge, steel tongue, endless apron and force feed makes a finer and wider spreading machine than ever. Shipped from Waterloo, Kansas City, St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Chicago. All styles and sizes of spreaders and spreader boxes fully described in this big, new book.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres. Wm. Galloway Co., Box 42, Waterloo, Iowa

Manure Spreader Manufacturing Specialists. Don't forget to drop in and see us when in Kansas City. Offices and show-rooms across street from Stockyards Exchange.

For Pig Club Members Only

Homer Willingboy,
Capper Pig Club Representative,
Every county, Kansas.

My dear Homer: Possibly you will be surprised when you receive this personal letter from me, but for a long time I've been wanting to write to you. There are so many things, Homer, that a fellow can say to a friend in a letter that he doesn't care to have everyone read. Put in print they may sound like he's lecturing; or somebody may conclude he's boasting. So this will be just between you and me.

We are down by the barn, leaning on the fence that surrounds Judy's pen. It's chilly this fourth day of March—turn up your collar. That's better.

"Some sow, don't you think, Mr. Case?"

You bet she is, Homer, I've seen show swine at all the big fairs, but mighty few of them had anything on Judy. Of course some could beat her from an exhibition standpoint but as a money-maker I'm sure Judy is going to deliver the goods. And that's what counts in pork production.

Did dad help you out during the cold weather? I thought so, and that's fine. If this pig club didn't accomplish any more than getting father and son into closer touch with each other it would be doing worth while work. You know, Homer, that dad isn't a demonstrative chap. It's been a hard battle to pay off the mortgage on the farm. And now even when he's out of debt there's no loafing on the job and little time for play. But underneath the surface dad's just as much a boy as you are, and there's no fellow whose friendship he values as much as yours. So don't be

afraid to rub up against him. If he does bristle it will be only on the outside. Down in his heart dad's mighty proud of you, and if you win that first prize in the pig contest you may have to buy him a new suit. He's likely to swell up and burst the buttons off every coat he owns.

And now, Homer, I've some sad news for you. One of our club members has lost his father. Theodore Burge, representative from Linn county, has met with that great misfortune. Theo. is only 15 years old and his mother, too, is in poor health. I know that you and

The "preparedness" program boosted by Jingo big business is probably the most ghastly example of the lengths to which human greed and avarice and love of money will lead men, in the history of the world, for it would without a thought crucify the hope of democracy in order to make and safeguard its dollar-schemes, its swollen possessions now and its trade conquests and foreign commercial "spheres of influence" of the future.

every other member will join with me in extending heartfelt sympathy. With the family circle unbroken tonight let's thank God for His goodness to us.

It looks as if the breed clubs would be a sure go. I've had a lot of letters from the boys, but hardly enough to justify me in announcing that organization will be perfected. Probably every member of our club is in favor of the proposition, but I'd like to hear from all of them. It would only take a moment

to write "Me for the breed club" on a card, and then I'd know how that member stood. All the boys should get busy. One fellow has a good suggestion. Here's what he says:

"We don't know much about each other, Mr. Case, so when you get ready to vote for officers pick out a couple of fellows for each office and find out about them. Then tell us about them and we can vote."

Sound sense, isn't it? I believe it will be a good plan. And there will be no politics in these elections. If we organize we are going to choose boys who will do things. Having corresponded with every member I have a pretty good line on the club membership. And, let me whisper this to you Homer, the little chaps 12 to 15 years old are showing the most pep. They are the ones who are writing to me about the breed associations, and asking every imaginable question that might help them in their work. The older boys had better get busy.

I get a laugh out of almost every mail, Homer, but that doesn't mean I'm laughing at the fellows who write. The boys are in such deadly earnest in this contest that mole hills are likely to be magnified into mountains.

"My sow farrowed last night," wrote one small member, "and she only found two pigs. Please tell me at once what I shall do."

"That's a misfortune but not a tragedy, Ira," I replied. Give Lily good care and I'm sure with even two pigs she will pay that \$25 investment. And you still have a chance to win in the contest. Remember the contest is based this way: 35 points for pounds of pork produced (live weight); 40 points for the cost a pound, and 25 points for the record and

story about care and feeding. You may be able to produce more in proportion cheaply than the fellow who owns the big litter. Cheer up, Ira, and get in the game again."

Ira hasn't answered but I'm sure he feels better. Really the joke of the matter is that Ira's sow is one of a breed boosted highly for prolificacy. But she may do better next time.

This letter is too long, Homer, but I've enjoyed the visit with you, and perhaps I may write again. We've got a fine lot of boys in this contest, the kind that I enjoy working with. And I'll be surprised if we don't hang up records in pork production that will give the fellows in other states something to shoot at.

Sincerely your friend,
John F. Case, Manager,
Capper Pig Club Contest.

A Winning Hereford Sale

The Kansas Hereford breeders combination sale at the agricultural college last Friday was a big success. Fifty-five head sold for an average of \$232.90. The top was \$550, paid by J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., for a March 17 yearling heifer consigned by J. F. Sedlaeck of Blue Rapids. The consignors were well pleased with the manner in which the sale was conducted by Prof. W. A. Cochel of the animal husbandry department. The object of the sale was to provide a suitable opportunity for the small breeder to find a market for his surplus stock. It is the first of a series of annual sales that will be held at the college every winter. The sale was conducted by Fred Reppart and L. R. Brady. Breeders were present from several states and the sale was a big success from every standpoint. This is a list of the buyers:

Lot No.	Bought by	Price
43	Perry Brothers, Alta Vista.....	130
26	Perry Brothers, Alta Vista.....	205
29	J. O. Southard, Comiskey.....	245
28	J. O. Southard, Comiskey.....	190
33	Wyatt Livestock Co., Denver.....	145
34	W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan.....	245
38	K. S. A. C., Manhattan.....	270
41	Wyatt Livestock Co., Denver.....	200
44	D. D. Casement, Manhattan.....	460
46	J. O. Southard, Comiskey.....	140
18	Perry Brothers, Alta Vista.....	310
19	William Kuhn, Victoria.....	155
22	Wyatt Livestock Co., Denver.....	250
25	Perry Brothers, Alta Vista.....	215
4	Wyatt Livestock Co., Denver.....	175
10	Crocker Brothers, Bazaar.....	250
1	Wyatt Livestock Co., Denver.....	215
20	J. Conroy, Manhattan.....	150
7	Robert Campbell, Attica.....	260
8	Edward Harrison, Piedmont.....	180
8	Wyatt Livestock Co., Denver.....	205
12	Crocker Brothers, Bazaar.....	350
14	B. C. Davenport, Paxico.....	500
15	J. L. Fitzmorris, Fall River.....	525
16	Carl Miller, Belvue.....	305
21	Jim Conroy, Manhattan.....	200
17	Fred Cottrell, Irvin.....	105
5	Carl Miller, Belvue.....	105
3	H. Y. Evans, Canyon, Tex.....	175
9	E. L. Levitt, Wilson.....	280
11	Crocker Brothers, Bazaar.....	275
13	Carl Miller, Belvue.....	235
23	Jim Conroy, Manhattan.....	245
52	Mrs. J. O. Southard, Comiskey.....	180
55	M. Kuhn, Victoria.....	175
37	W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan.....	200
37	M. Kuhn, Victoria.....	225
49	F. E. Stone, Lexington, Neb.....	175
53	Mrs. J. O. Southard, Comiskey.....	180
48	Mrs. J. O. Southard, Comiskey.....	550
42	J. O. Southern, Comiskey.....	135
39	Perry Brothers, Alta Vista.....	165
30	Carl Miller, Belvue.....	155
36	W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan.....	205
32	W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan.....	200
28	Jim Conroy, Manhattan.....	235
31	H. Y. Evans, Canyon, Tex.....	225
40	F. E. Stone, Lexington, Neb.....	210
35	F. E. Stone, Lexington, Neb.....	250
50	J. O. Southard, Comiskey.....	175
51	Frank Sedlaeck, Marysville.....	155
56	J. O. Southard, Comiskey.....	140
47	W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan.....	395
27	K. S. A. C., Manhattan.....	215
45	F. E. Stone, Lexington, Neb.....	300
20	William O. Nelson, Keats.....	160

Weather Hurts Hoppe's Sale

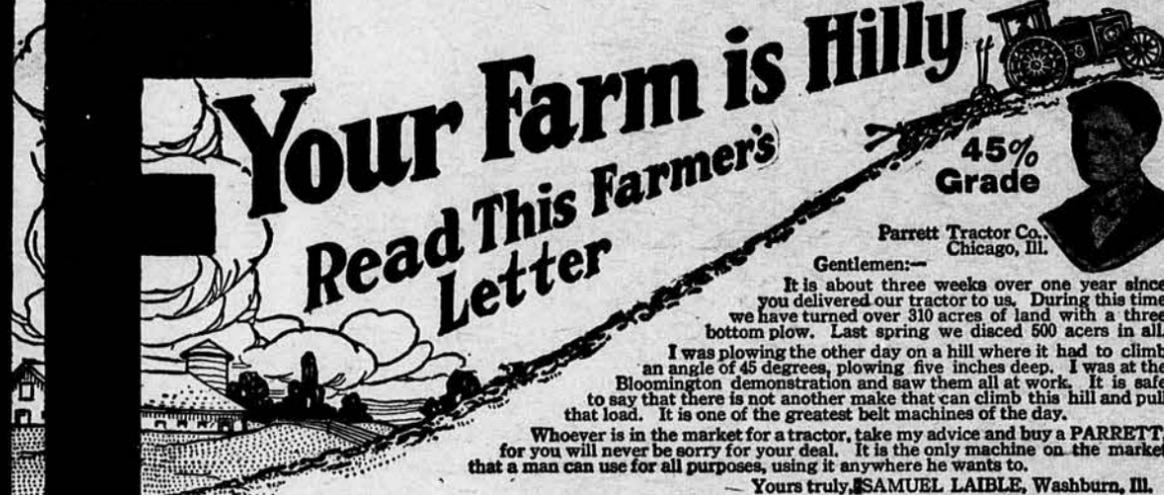
Bad roads and a threatened blizzard kept many buyers from W. V. Hoppe & Son's annual Poland China bred sow sale held at Stella, Neb., March 1. Right in the midst of the spring moving, many farmers were unable to attend and breeders stayed at home because of the farrowing season. D. W. Ryan, of Falls City, obtained some of the best things in the sale and bought a tried sow for \$72.50, the top price. A. F. Blinde, of Johnson, was the next highest buyer, taking the choice fall gilt at \$72.

Thirty-eight head sold for \$1,665.55, an average of \$43.75. A few fall pigs and other odds and ends brought the total up to \$1,763. H. S. Duncan was the auctioneer. A partial list of sales follows:

- J. H. Roberts, South Auburn, Neb., \$70;
- J. F. Brown, Stella, Neb., \$48; Earl Cummings, South Auburn, Neb., \$49; L. B. Whitten, Allerton, Ia., \$45; M. N. Davis, Stella, Neb., \$67.50; D. W. Ryan, Falls City, Neb., \$72.50; A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb., \$72; John A. Willis, Peru, Neb., \$45;
- H. R. Young, Stella, Neb., \$83; J. A. Holinger, Stella, Neb., \$40; J. H. Johnson, Stella, Neb., \$42; Thomas Tear, Stella, Neb., \$85; John Higgins, Stella, Neb., \$39.

Your Farm is Hilly

Read This Farmer's Letter



45% Grade

Parrett Tractor Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—
It is about three weeks over one year since you delivered our tractor to us. During this time we have turned over 310 acres of land with a three bottom plow. Last spring we disced 500 acres in all. I was plowing the other day on a hill where it had to climb an angle of 45 degrees, plowing five inches deep. I was at the Bloomington demonstration and saw them all at work. It is safe to say that there is not another make that can climb this hill and pull that load. It is one of the greatest belt machines of the day.

Whoever is in the market for a tractor, take my advice and buy a PARRETT, for you will never be sorry for your deal. It is the only machine on the market that a man can use for all purposes, using it anywhere he wants to.

— Yours truly, SAMUEL LAIBLE, Washburn, Ill.

**When it Does this on the Hills—
Just Imagine Its POWER on the LEVEL!**

Mr. Laible's experience is interesting, isn't it? It brings out many of the things you want to know before you buy a tractor. It is actual practical proof. We prefer to let PARRETT owners tell what Parrett Tractors will do and how well they do it. If you are thinking of buying a tractor, just drop us a line and we will send you many more farmers names to whom you can write and ask anything you wish to know. Their experiences are the safest guides you can follow in deciding which tractor to buy.

You want to find out if the tractor you buy will do all your work, before you buy it. You want to know how well and economically it will do it; how well it will stand up; how durable it is; whether it will go anywhere on your farm; how easily handled and a lot of other things. We can tell you all this, but if you get it from the man who owns one, who speaks from actual experience, there can be no doubt about it being unbiased or being merely selling arguments or manufacturer's claims.

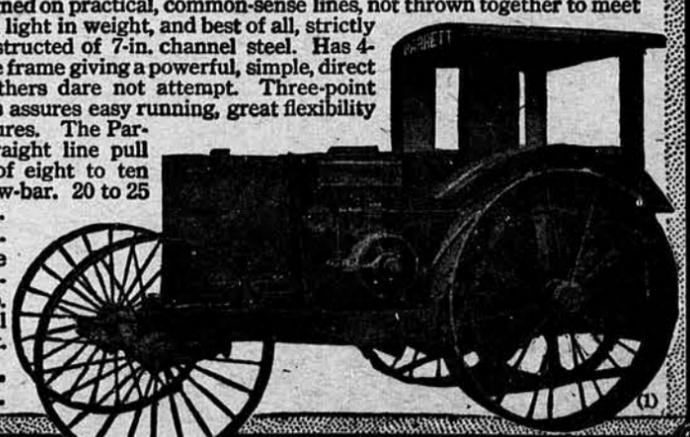


10 H. P. ON THE DRAW-BAR **20-25 H. P. ON THE BELT**

The Parrett All-Purpose Tractor has been designed on practical, common-sense lines, not thrown together to meet a price. It is unusually simple in construction, light in weight, and best of all, strictly a one-man outfit. The frame is strongly constructed of 7-in. channel steel. Has 4-cylinder motor, mounted horizontally across the frame giving a powerful, simple, direct drive which makes it possible to go where others dare not attempt. Three-point suspension of the frame and high front wheels assures easy running, great flexibility over uneven surfaces and short turning features. The Parrett pulls three 14-in. bottom plows on a straight line pull without any side draft, and will do the work of eight to ten horses. It furnishes 10-horsepower on the draw-bar. 20 to 25 horsepower on the belt for all stationary uses.

WRITE TODAY for our big, illustrated catalogue folder. It will show you exactly how this wonderful tractor is built from the ground up. See for yourself how the Parrett Tractor will be a money-saving, money-making investment.

PARRETT TRACTOR CO.
301-409 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Waterworks Tank Tops Silo

Flowing Water Piped to 25 Places on Neosho County Stock Farm

BY THOMAS D. HUBBARD
Kimball, Kan.

THE most difficult part of maintaining a good water works system in country homes is the necessity of keeping the water and the pipes from freezing and bursting in zero weather.

At Roseland Park we had difficulty in this matter until we adopted a means of protecting the pipes and keeping the water in the elevated tank from freezing. We installed in our elevated tank, 40 feet above the ground, the largest and most efficient tank heater we could get in through the door at the top of the chute.

I should first say that this elevated storage tank is on top of our concrete silo and is an extension of the silo above the normal height intended for the storage of silage.

Bracing Was a Problem.

When the engineer sent by the agricultural college indicated the proper height for holding 110 tons of silage in our concrete silo which has an inside diameter of 14 feet, I asked how we could make a concrete floor on top of this concrete silo heavy enough and strong enough to hold itself up and also 35 tons of water. He suggested that we construct a form of wood and make this floor on the elevated tank by putting twisted bars as reinforcement in the concrete floor, running them very close together and running them both ways. He thought these would be sufficient to sustain the weight of the floor and the weight of the water. I was afraid of this and asked him to allow us to get some steel "I" beams 7 inches in diameter the entire 14 foot space and rest on the walls of the concrete silo. He thought it was not necessary but I thought it was, and he permitted me to have my way, and I have been much pleased ever since we constructed the large storage tank.

Between these beams we constructed wooden forms, letting the sustaining braces rest on the lower flanges of the "I" beams. The engineer put a layer of concrete 3 inches thick on this form and while fresh put on a complete network of twisted bars running both north and south and east and west, and close together. On this 3 inches of concrete already tamped, we continued to pour cement, work it into the network of twisted bars and went ahead to construct a tight floor of strong cement 12 inches thick, making our concrete stronger in cement than we had made the concrete used in the walls of the silo.

We replaced the outside and inside wall forms and started to build the walls of the water storage tank upward, and with a great deal of care, reinforcing with heavy twisted wires and ramming the poured cement, we made walls that now hold the water without letting any seep out. Our storage tank is 7 feet high in addition to the thickness of the floor, making an 8 foot extension above the silo proper.

Airtight Roof Constructed.

On top of this water storage tank, a conical roof as nearly airtight as could be constructed was built. The roof is held down by bolts which were set in the cement as the wall went up. The roof was made by putting a tight layer of shiplap sheathing on the rafters and covering this with the best kind of prepared roofing paper in order to keep out air as well as rainwater. Every crack and crevice around the eaves of this roof were filled with the best concrete and smoothed with the plastering trowel with the view of making the tank airtight to prevent dust and dirt from being blown in during high winds, and also to retard the freezing process in cold weather as much as possible.

We found for the first two or three winters that it was not effective in preventing freezing, and that the wrapping of the intake and outflow pipes with two or three thicknesses of gunny sacks, would not prevent the freezing and bursting of water pipes. This winter in addition to heavily wrapping the intake and outflow pipes with gunny bags, we have constructed a box 20 by 26 inches and 40 feet high around these pipes and filled this box as solidly as we could with new sawdust directly from

the sawmill, for the purpose of protecting it in zero weather. The sawdust was packed in as the box went up.

On the outflow pipe near the concrete floor of the chute we have a wheel valve to shut the water off or turn it on. Around this wheel valve we constructed a box large enough to give ready access to the operating wheel, the box being much longer than the stem of the wheel and leaving plenty of room for packing this box. Outside of the wheel, old bags or old feather cushions are crammed in tightly to keep the cold from this valve.

As a result of the introduction of the improved tank heater placed in the elevated storage tank near the outflow pipe, with fire every cold night, and the above precautions to prevent freezing and bursting the pipes, we are having success and good satisfaction in the use of the elevated tank during zero weather.

The tank holds 35 tons of water and is 7 feet deep and 14 feet in diameter, but we only fill it up as high as is safe to avoid drowning out the fire in the tank heater. Of course the low level requires pumping nearly every day, because we use a great deal of water for stock and the residence.

I should say in this connection that for anyone wanting an ample and dependable system of water works, it is absolutely essential that he first arrange

and provide for an ample supply at the spring or well from which he pumps into the elevated tank. In obtaining this at Roseland Park, we spent approximately \$700 for drilling and blasting, putting a blasted water shaft into the earth 54 feet, with an average diameter of 12 feet from the top to the bottom. The shaft was constructed somewhat bell-shaped, the lower part being 14 feet in diameter while the upper part is much less. This spring is down in the draw and has been 8 or 9 feet deep for 30 or 40 years, running out over the ground in times of normal rain fall, but drying up every drouthy fall. Since we made this great hole in the rock we have never been without water, no matter how dry the season, and have plenty of water to put 8,250 gallons at a time up into the elevated tank in hot, dry seasons.

Spring Well Holds 1,300 Barrels.

In order to put this water up effectively, we use a 6-horse power gasoline engine and a pump extending to the bottom of this well. I would say that in ordinary seasons this great spring well stands full of water up to within 3 to 4 feet of the top. This spring is estimated to hold 1,300 barrels.

This elaborate and extensive water works system was intended for a stock breeding farm, and has been a great success in supplying water. There are 25 places about the buildings, the feed lots, the lanes and the fields where we can turn a cock and have the water shoot out into a stock water tank.

By proper equipment a certain amount of fire protection can be had from this elevated supply of water 40 feet above

the ground, and we have made some effort to supply the equipment necessary for some fire protection at the barns and at the residence.

There are 3,500 lineal feet of underground water pipes in our system of water works, including a line which extends up a lane and under the Missouri Kansas & Texas railroad tracks to the pasture field beyond the railroad.

The man who needs only a small supply of running water can get it for a few hundred dollars by installing the pressure tank system. But the pressure tank would not cut much of a figure on a stock breeding farm of much size.

A Banquet for Breeders

The Watonga, Oklahoma, Commercial club gave a banquet February 28 in honor of the Blaine County Breeders' association. Breeders, representatives of the agricultural college, county demonstrators and fieldmen of several farm papers were present. Hurried trips were made to visit a number of the noted Shorthorn and Poland China herds of Blaine county. Watonga's mayor tendered to the visitors the keys of the city and the president of the Commercial club assured those present that Watonga was proud of the fact that Blaine county was noted as the Shorthorn and Poland China center of the Southwest. Those present not only were highly entertained but went away with a stronger opinion that community breeding is sure to result in much good to any community that selects its favorite breed and everybody in the community boosts for its breed.



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THE *Kansas Farmer* says: "John W. McCoy, Vice-President of William Volker Co., of Kansas City, recently made a speech in his old home town, Concordia, Kansas, in which he recounted the experience of Peter Coughlin, whose place was about three miles east of town. He said:

'As an excuse for talking good roads I remember an actual case. While employed at the B. & M. depot, the general live-stock agent at the request of a Chicago Commission Company, wired our office to have a feeder ship his cattle on a certain date. Under normal conditions, Mr. Ralston would have driven out and advised this man, *but the roads were impassable for vehicles*, and the message was taken on horseback. This feeder said it would be impossible to get the cattle to the station, as he had that morning been to town and knew the condition of the roads. *When they could be traveled, the market had declined \$2.50 per 100.* On this lot the farmer suffered a loss on the two cars of nearly \$1,800. No doubt a similar loss, or road tax, if you please, has been collected many times during the past 20 years and will be again frequently in the next 20.'

Conditions not half as bad as this on your roads may be costing you hundreds of dollars this year in lost market opportunities, in high haulage costs paid in worn-out horses, harness and wagons, and heavy tax for maintenance of impermanent roads. A concrete road is permanent, and it is open for a 16-ft. road, and its annual maintenance averages but \$30.00 a mile for complete upkeep and repairs. In the end, the concrete road is the cheapest permanent road you can build. It will save you money in haulage and road taxes, and will increase the value of your property.

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Play Clothes Must be Plain

Simply Made Garments are Best for Children and Mothers

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

WE ARE getting ready for the coming of the birds. Nothing is so delightful for a child—or for many grownups—as the recognition of a bird for the first time. That our children may know what the most common birds look like, we have made use of all available bird pictures. Many of the magazine covers are beautiful illustrations of birds and animals. One may buy a panel containing birds in their natural tints for 50 cents. We have made our panel of heavy Manila paper. Our birds were cut from the naturally colored birds in crepe paper. We pasted them on wall paper with a cotton padding between the crepe and wall paper. This seems to give the bird some body. A roll of this paper with the conventional bird design may be bought for 15 cents. The roll is 10 feet long but the design is 17 inches and is repeated.



Play Clothes Get Hard Wear.

If our school had a lantern, we should like to make use of the lantern slides of birds that any school may get from the extension department of our state university. A printed lecture is sent with the slides. The only charge is the payment of express.

We are either lazy or wise in planning and making the children's summer clothes. Our comfort and theirs are considered as much as the fashion. What will avoid useless ironing and save a woman's strength is, in the end, a benefit to the child. We think, too, a child is more happy and comfortable in a simple garment than in a fussy one. We have two ways of saving work. One is to use materials like seersucker and crepe that do not require ironing. The other way is to use, in some variety or other, the kimono pattern that may be spread out flat on the ironing board and ironed quickly. We feel freer to change garments often when we realize that the soiled ones can be so quickly made clean and wearable again.

Crepes and seersucker are about the same price as good gingham. Either can be purchased for 12 cents a yard. Two yards will make a dress for a 3-year old girl. We like seersucker for rompers for both boys' and girls' playsuits or suits for morning wear. The rompers we make have low necks, short sleeves and straight legs. Rubber bands besides being hot and uncomfortable will not stand washing in hot water. When a youngster is running barefoot, he needs no other garment than this romper. Compare the task of dressing a child thus with getting him into his winter "duds."

For more dress-up times, a boy may well have an Oliver Twist suit or the newer Tommy Tuckers. Middy suits are easily ironed and we think they look better than the sailor blouse.

When we wish to make the girl's kimono pattern a little dressy, we add trimming—insertion or tating—to the low neck and short sleeves. We have varied this by cutting the body extra wide, making a panel effect in front with large tucks from shoulder to hem and gathering the fullness of the back in by means of beading stitched around where the belt would naturally be. For everyday wear we make bloomers of the same material as the dress. These suit the needs of a romping youngster and do away with necessity for skirts. If we use gingham or chambray, we find that we save time in the end, by shrink-

ing the materials before cutting.

"How in the world do you get a meal when you have neither milk nor cream?" a young farm woman asked a group of us the other day. One suggested she should get a quart of cream and freeze it. Another told her she would not miss milk in gravy if she used the hot water from boiled potatoes. It remained for the guest from town to name what might seem the most natural substitute—the condensed milk in cans. She told how she had learned to use it in cake making and by skilful manipulation she could even whip it.

If the new dish-washing machines that are recommended to us will do a good piece of work in washing a cream separator, we think they would be well worth the \$25 they are said to cost. We rinse the parts of our separator to which the cream adheres in hot water, wash in good warm water and scald. Sal soda in the second water is a cleansing agent.

We wasted considerable cream for awhile. We used to follow the milk with a generous supply of warm water that we let run into the skimmed milk. After several had remarked that the rinsing water looked very creamy, we tried the directions that came with the machine. We now follow the milk with skimmed milk and catch all that comes from both spouts in a basin. This milk that has flushed the cream from the bowl chamber is rich enough to furnish all the cream needed for breakfast. I don't know that this would be true of all separators. Ours is one with a hanging bowl.

The first and only point in favor of a pacifier for a baby—that is the first we ever heard—was told us the other day. A business caller told how his wife and another woman weaned their babies at the same time. Neither woman could get her baby to drink milk from a cup and feeding with a spoon was most tedious. Because one baby was used to a pacifier, he took readily to bottle feeding. The other baby still remained a trial.

We think we have a much better plan than this pacifier method that has caused so many children to have throat trouble. We give a baby a chance to use the bottle from the first day of his young life. We use the large open bottles that are as easily cleaned as a jelly glass. Our babies are fed water in these bottles until it's necessary to call on the cow to assist in feeding them. Then the bottle provides them with both milk and water. The amount of milk is increased so they never know when they are weaned. Many a baby suffers for lack of water to drink. We think the use of the bottle is equal to an insurance policy. If any accident should befall the mother others could care for the child.

The gentleman mentioned gave a suggestion that might help others. He said the milk they had used in the bottle came from a Jersey cow. It seemed to disagree with the lad entirely. The doctor advised them to let the milk stand, then dilute some of the cream and use it. We can see that this would take the nourishing fats for the child's use and leave the casein or cheese elements that had probably curdled in the stomach. This seems a simpler method than using lime water to nullify the cheese tendency.

Brother Rabbit was Fooled

Master Bluebird was the Cause of It All, so He Says. Stripy Chipmunk Laughs at the Brother

BROTHER Rabbit looked very much discouraged when Stripy Chipmunk saw him.

"What is the matter Brother?" inquired Stripy.

Stripy had been standing near Brother Rabbit for quite a long time but Brother Rabbit was thinking too hard to see him.

"I am all broken up," answered the Brother. "Can't you see how I have my throat wrapped? I have caught cold again. I was out with Brownie Squirrel one of those fine warm days. You know he is quite wise and he lives up where he can hear so much bird news. He told me that he had just been talking to Master Bluebird. Master Bluebird as you know is the herald of spring."

"Yes, he is, interrupted Stripy, and I suppose you thought spring was here and didn't wear your frock coat. Did I guess right?"

"No, not that," said Brother Rabbit seriously; I came home and took part of the grass from the top of my home. My house seemed so tight for spring. That night a wind came up from the north and I caught such a cold, I fear I shall be very sick. I imagine I see fine flakes of snow in the air now, and look at my house! I am not able to fix it."

Needed a Covering.

"If you will tell me where I can get something to use for a covering I will help you out," said Stripy, "I am not as well acquainted here as I am nearer the woods. There we could get plenty of tall grass."

"There is some tall grass just over the hill, but you have your own work to do. You are so swift that I thought you must always have a great deal to do."

"Not so," replied Stripy, "I have as good a time as any one. I came over to visit with you and now that you are sick, I shall be glad to help you."

"You are very kind, Stripy," coughed Brother Rabbit.

Stripy ran around getting the home covered and when the last straw was laid he began to look around for something for Brother Rabbit to eat, for sick folks have to eat. He ran a long ways and at the edge of the woods he found some fresh bulbs just coming thru the ground.

"Another sign of spring," thought Stripy, "but I guess I had better not tell Brother Rabbit that it is, or my work today will be done for nothing. Queer he was so rushed to tear his house down. I have heard Rabbits haven't good judgment, anyway.—But he is in a serious condition.—I will have to make several trips for these bulbs are so small that they are hard to carry."

Spring is Uncertain.

Stripy hurried back and forth until he had a nice pile of the bulbs for Brother Rabbit.

"There, Brother Rabbit, I think you have a good supply for a day. I'll be back to see you tomorrow." Then Stripy tried to cheer him up by saying, "Well, Brother, you had better think it over before you do such a thing again. Master Bluebird was right when he said spring is here, but that doesn't mean that all the cold weather is over. We are likely to have a cold day occasionally for a long time."

"Brownie Squirrel didn't say anything about more cold weather," said Brother Rabbit, disgustedly.

"I imagine you didn't ask him and he didn't think you would be so foolish. We are never too old to learn tho, are we? I have another sure sign of spring. Those bulbs I brought you were thru the ground. Then I have seen a lot of birds the last few days. Several that I knew last year, and they said that they were here to stay for the summer. You can't fool Master Bluebird, but you can fool Brother Rabbit, sometimes," laughed Stripy.

Stripy wouldn't have teased Brother Rabbit ordinarily, but he wanted to cheer him up before he left. Brother Rabbit didn't like to be teased but he had always heard that Stripy was full of fun, so he took it as good naturedly as anyone could, with a bad cold.

"Take good care of yourself tonight. If you will consent to Doctor 'Possum's bitter medicine I will stop on the way and have him come over before you go to bed." Then Stripy laughed again and said, "Or are you willing to follow his advice? I am sure he will not want you to remove the top of your house."

"You can stop for him Stripy," said Brother Rabbit, not even smiling. He was too sick to smile. "I am feeling worse since night is coming on. You must make arrangements for Master Bluebird to sing at my funeral tomorrow."

Stripy laughed out loud.

Colds are Everywhere.

"Cheer up Brother, every one has colds. I have had a great many myself, and I am very much alive now. Tomorrow night I want you to come to my dugout and eat a new kind of food that I have stored for the winter. You will like them I am sure. Be sure and come. I must hurry home; goodbye."

Stripy Chipmunk hurried off to get Doctor 'Possum, before going to his own home. Doctor 'Possum was at home and lost no time in packing his medicine case and hurrying over to Brother Rabbit. He gave Brother Rabbit some medicine he had made from roots, and put him to bed. By noon the next day, if Stripy had been there he would have received several smiles from Brother Rabbit, for he was feeling very much better. By night he was able to hop over to Stripy's house for supper.

Can You Name Them?

These are anagrams of well known periodicals. To discover them, simply rearrange the letters in each numbered line. The "answer" to No. 1, is The Delineator. The other answers will appear in next week's issue.

1. Lee, I had to rent (The Delineator).
2. A child trains her.
3. A neat ice-boy, Mr. H.
4. Blend boys hate to go, L. H.
5. G., I am in an acre maze.
6. You can point so, Mr. H.
7. Fire three trees' tops, D.
8. Mr. Holt, we're in a cavern.
9. T. call that thin money.
10. I catch nine mice at fires.
11. Let poor me in that.
12. K-catch a belt.

The answers to last week's puzzles are: 1, keel; 2, lead; 3, fowl; 4, clarinet; 5, vines; 6, serpent; 7, meat; 8, mile, rails; 9, steaks; 10, peal; 11, nave; 12, ode.

An Interesting Word Puzzle

These children are going to arrange the letters into one long word of four syllables, meaning "gives a wrong impression." When the first three letters are taken away from this word, they will leave word meaning, "portrays." Three letters more taken away will leave "is indignant at." Three more letters removed will leave four letters meaning, "peace." Can you arrange



them? Send your answer in by March 15.

The answer to the word square in an earlier issue is plant, later, atone, nenia, treat. The prize winners are Laurence A. Wooley; Osborn, Kan.; Sadie Myrick, Sabetha, Kan.; Myrtle Butts, Council Grove, Kan.; Walter Miller, Vassar, Kan.; Viola Lucky, Centerville, Kan.

Address all letters to the Puzzle Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Boys' Russian suit 7640 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. The blouse closes at the front and the trousers may be finished with legbands or elastics.



Ladies' dress 7654 has a four gored skirt attached to a body lining. The waist closes at the front. The attractive embroidery design on the belt and collar may be finished in colors harmonizing with the dress. It is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure.

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Empty Church Pews

BY ALICE ELIZABETH WELLS.

The ubiquitous question concerning empty pews in our rural churches came up for discussion again last Sunday as our "clique" gathered around a red hot stove after services for greetings and our weekly exchange of ideas, new and old. All topics of any importance, anent heaven and earth, farm and fire-side, civics and baby contests, missions and politics, gardens and poultry are regularly brought to this same forum in our little white church for expressions of individual opinions. Barely 20 persons had remained for the sermon after Sabbath school was dismissed. The preacher was a new one from Moody Institute, and we naturally felt chagrin that the audience was small.

"Too many churches for this little place," said one.

"There are enough people in the village and regions round about to fill the three churches to overflowing every Sunday," was answered. "Why don't they come?"

We did not wait for echo to answer "Why?" One of us exclaimed "Worldliness, worldliness," and soberly shook her head.

"Indifference to spiritual things," proffered another good woman. (We

are all women, you see.) "Too many automobiles," someone else suggested, but none of the causes mentioned appealed to me.

Some way I feel that the fault does not lie mainly with the "dear people"; so when the quiet one remarked "Perhaps they do not find at church what they need," I was Methodist enough to respond "Amen!" I am convinced that way down in the depths of all hearts there exists a craving for spiritual food, a longing to be at one with God. Perhaps they are not able to classify the cause for inward unrest and look elsewhere for relief from disturbing consciences, for consciences will protest when a soul is not in harmony with Divinity every time. The fact is evident that churches as a rule have not kept up with changing times. A new definition for "worldliness" is in order and must be allowed. So long as of necessity we must dig, not only our own livings from the soil, but the wherewithal to meet all other expenses, including the salary of these same preachers who fail to fill our pews, it is our due that we should learn from the pulpit how to find true joy in living while tilling fields and digging in the earth.

I didn't say all of this, but when asked, "What do you come here for?" replied, "From force of habit and this visit." This started a ripple of smiles, for I am always there. Other reasons given for attendance were "because I ought"; "Sunday would be too long, with nowhere to go"; "I was brought up to attend church." Very good, all, but scarcely the best upon which to build up and maintain an efficient church. I confess to a sentiment myself in harmony with David Grayson's, "When I feel most religious I am most disinclined to go to church."

The time has come for laborers to magnify their office and find God in flocks and herds; fields and orchards; kitchens and nurseries. D. L. Moody was a powerful instrument in his day for winning souls to right paths. He did his work well, and I am sure found many stars in his crown when done with earthly life. Still, for these days of awakened convictions as to the sacredness of toil, a godly man from Manhattan could handle the scriptures in the pulpit Sundays in rural churches to better and more satisfactory fruition. We are every blessed one of us crying for bread, and ordinary pulpit platitudes are like stones instead. The dearest things on earth are religion, home and work. They must harmonize for a full, satisfactory life. The church is here to stay. We need it and it needs us, and an educated, Christian minister who can meet his fellow creatures on their own ground and teach the vital connection between labor and the God of the Universe will not preach long to empty pews.

Watch the Incubator

A great deal of damage from fires caused by incubators is reported to the state fire marshal's office every spring. In Cleveland, Ohio, last year so many fires were caused directly from lamps in incubators that the city council passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of incubators in Cleveland dwellings.

The Kansas state fire marshal does not advocate any such stringent regulations as that, but he wishes to impress upon the public, and particularly the farmers, the danger of carelessness or neglect in running incubators. Where kerosene lamps are used for heat they should be kept scrupulously clean. Care should be taken to prevent any oil getting on the outside of the lamp. Accumulations of dirt that might become oil-soaked and inflammable should not be tolerated. The working parts of the lamp should be kept in good order and the bowl never should be permitted to become almost or entirely empty.

An incubator lamp is just as likely to explode in the middle of the night when every one is in bed asleep as at any other time. In the farmhouse that means almost certain destruction to the building and great danger to the lives of the farmer and his family.

These Cakes are Good

Will you tell us how to put griddle cakes together so that they will be good? We like sour milk cakes the best.
Halls Summit, Kan.

L. A. B.

A good recipe for sour milk griddle cakes calls for 2 cups of sour milk, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 2 1/2 cups of flour, 1 1/4 teaspoons of soda, and 1 egg. Mix and

sift together the flour, salt and soda; add the sour milk, and the egg well beaten. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased hot griddle. Bake on one side. When the cakes are puffed full of bubbles and done on the edges, turn and bake them on the other side.

Level measurements are used in this recipe. Often the reason cakes are tough is that the action of the soda or baking powder is spent before the cakes are baked. They should be baked immediately after mixing. The griddle must be hot and oiled slightly before beginning the operation. An aluminum griddle makes the better cakes, for if thoroughly heated before the cooking is started, the pan does not have to be oiled. This makes the cakes more easily digested.

A Good Fudge Recipe

The man of the house objects to having the children eat too much "store candy," so occasionally I make a pan of fudge. Here is my recipe: 1 1/2 cups white sugar, 1/2 cup milk and cream, (if you do not have cream, add a piece of butter the size of a walnut). Cook with as little stirring as possible until the sirup forms a soft ball in cold water. Remove from fire, add 1 teaspoon vanilla and beat until creamy, then add 1/2 cup of chopped English walnuts. When cool cut in squares.

Mother of Three.

R. S. Cuba, Kan.

Try a Raisin Cake

A delicious raisin cake is made from 2 egg whites, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of raisins, 1/2 cup of butter, 1 cup of coffee, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1 teaspoon of ground nutmeg, 1 teaspoon of ginger, 3 cups of flour and 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Cream together the butter and sugar and stir in the spices. Add the coffee and 2 cups of flour with which the baking powder has been sifted. Beat well and add the raisins chopped and mixed with the remaining cup of flour. Fold in the well beaten egg whites and bake in a moderate oven for about 45 minutes.

Noreatur, Kan.

M. E. Bell.

Soap from Cracklings

This is the way my mother taught me to make soap of old lard, skins and cracklings. To 4 pounds of such material allow a can of lye. Dissolve the lye in a stone jar with 2 quarts of water and add the fat. Stir often. Next day, set the mixture on the stove to melt and add a quart of water to it. Then remove the mixture from the fire, cover and let stand till cold. Remove the dark colored substance that settles at the bottom, then add water and melt again. Pour the soap into molds, cover, and let stand till cold. Cut into bars and you will have good white soap. I make soap this way to last the year around.

Oakley, Kan. Mrs. R. A. Vawter.

Children Like to Cook

[Prize Letter.]

My young son was kept from school one day because of a severe storm. He passed the forenoon quietly with his books, but he was restless in the afternoon so to amuse him I let him bake cakes for his lunch box. He enjoyed his work so much he kept busy most of the afternoon.

I told him how to stir up a plain cake batter using 1 cup of sugar, 2 table-spoons of butter, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 egg, 2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder and 2 teaspoons of corn-starch. He stirred all together, then divided his batter into several portions, flavoring each portion differently. Some were colored brown with cocoa, some with ground cinnamon, some pink with cake coloring and others were marbled. For baking them he used small pans of different shapes, as star, heart, oblong, scalloped, and lids from baking powder cans. For the frosting he used the recipe: 1 cup of granulated sugar, 1/2 cup of sweet cream. Boil until it threads. This frosting may be colored brown by using 1 heaping tablespoon of cocoa, or pink by using several drops of cake coloring. By using the different colored frosting the children will find many ways of decorating their cakes. Try letting the boys and girls make these cakes some stormy day when time hangs heavy on their hands.

Lenora, Okla.

Mrs. E. C. S.



Milady's Hands

EVERY woman dreads dish-washing because it make the hands red and roughens the skin, but the woman "who knows" does not fear the after-meal clean-up; she adds

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Here's an Ideal Living Room

Other Letters Received in the Recent House Decoration Contest Will be Published Soon. Watch for Them

[Awarded First Prize.]

OUR combination dining and living room is my ideal of comfort coziness. It extends across the entire front of the house with an abundance of windows on the south front and east end. At the west end is a large fireplace of rough stone on either side of which are plainly constructed built-in bookcases with leaded glass doors. Above these bookcases are small windows with leaded glass panes. The woodwork is stained dark with a dull finish and the hardwood floor is varnished to harmonize. The walls are papered in a soft gray.



window at the east end is filled with growing plants the year around, which lend dashes of cheery color to the room.

A pretty touch of color is added to the gray mantle in winter by a pair of bayberry candles in plain glass candlesticks, bought at the 10-cent store, with rose colored shades. Two low bowls of flowers replace the candles in summer.

The pretty view of lawn and fields is never shut out from the windows winter or summer. The curtains are strips of well laundered unbleached muslin with narrow side curtains at the end of each group and across the top made of voile bought at a bargain and dyed a soft green. While no one color is felt more conspicuously than others, green predominates and an effort has been made to let in as much of the outdoors as possible, not only in the way of fresh air, sunshine and light, but also in striving to duplicate in the furnishings nature's own colors as grays, greens, browns, and dashes of the bright hues found in flowers. No one who sees this room can help feeling that the effort has brought its own reward in the all-year-long cheeriness and homelikeness of this room.

Rosedale, Kan.

A Dream Come True

[Prize Letter.]

I have had my ideal or dream room for a long time, and now by an addition to the house next fall my dream room is to become a reality. It is to be a living room 14 by 18 feet with a 9-foot ceiling, and will have two large windows on the south and a window and glass door on the east. I shall give the woodwork a coat of paint as near the color of light oak as I can get and finish with a light oak varnish. The floor will match the woodwork. The walls I shall cover with a pretty two-toned tan paper with a drop border. At the windows will hang cream colored scrim curtains with a full heading and an overdrapery. I find that scrim at 25 or 30 cents a yard usually does not fade. The rug is to be in shades of tan and brown harmonizing with the wall paper. If possible I shall have a fireplace.

My furniture will consist of several easy rockers, a library table, couch and bookcase. There will be brackets in the window for potted plants and a fern stand made from a cheesebox placed on three legs which will hold two ferns. Among my plants I place my bowl of goldfish and the effect is very pretty and cheerful. I consider three pictures enough for one room. Mine will be landscapes and one madonna. We have no electric lights but I find mantle lamps are almost as good. The view from our window is beautiful. It includes a large lawn with elms, cedars, flowering shrubs and masses of blooming flowers in the summer. We are on the muchly traveled Ozark trail and the road is in plain view from our living room windows. Across the road are wheat-fields.

Piqua, Kan.

Old Age

"It is too late!" Ah, nothing is too late. Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate. Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles wrote his grand *Oedipus*, and Simonides bore off the prize of verse from his competitors. When each had numbered more than fourscore years; And Theophrastus at fourscore and ten had but begun his "Characters of Men." Chaucer, at Woodstock with the Nightingales, At sixty wrote the "Canterbury Tales;" Goethe, at Weimar, tolling to the last, Completed "Faust," when eighty years were past.

What then? Shall we sit idly down, and say The night hath come; it is no longer day? The night hath not yet come; we are not quite Cut off from labor by the falling light; Something remains for us to do or dare, Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear. For age is opportunity no less Than youth itself, though in another dress; And as the evening twilight fades away The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day. —Henry W. Longfellow.

On account of the length of the room it was difficult to find a carpet, especially when economy was an important consideration. Finally we selected rather wide carpeting of plain green and had strips of the desired length combined into a good looking and durable rug. The cost of the process was surprisingly small and the joinings are almost invisible. A wide margin of floor space surrounds the rug. Directly facing the fireplace and about 7 feet from it is a large couch or davenport upholstered in brown, and back of the couch at right angles to it is placed a library table. It has a drawer for writing materials and a narrow shelf below to hold current magazines. On the end next to the couch is a desk lamp which gives the desirable over-the-shoulder light to one seated on the couch and is enough illumination for the person writing, reading or playing games at this table. As the table is used both for writing and reading, a runner is placed on it and over the runner is a heavy plate of glass the size of the entire top. This does away with danger of ink spots, finger marks and scratches. A plain old-fashioned walnut chair with a home-covered brown and green tapestry cushion stands near the table for the use of anyone writing there.

The Dining Room Side.

At the east end of the room is the round gate-legged dining table over which is suspended a dome-shaped chandelier. A centerpiece and bowl of flowers or a small fern are always kept on this table. Opposite the table is a swinging door to the kitchen, necessarily well fitted to keep out odors, and beside the door is a small rectangular table used as a serving table. It has a drawer for silverware, and is covered with a runner on which is set a bowl of flowers in the summer or a pair of candlesticks in the winter. On the wall back of the table hangs a tray used at mealtime for carrying dishes and food to and from the kitchen, there being no place for dishes in this dining room. It is merely a gaily printed strip of Japanese silk framed and covered with glass, with brass handles attached, and makes a spot of pretty color on the wall.

The room contains several comfortable rockers, most of them plain with tan and cream striped covers which are easily kept clean thru the summer, and six straight dining room chairs. A sewing stand made of a wooden cheese box and three broomsticks, all painted green, is placed near a low sewing rocker by one window and is a great convenience. The pictures are few and hung on a level with the eye. They consist of two brightly colored Japanese prints with wide cream borders and narrow black frames, two of Wallace Nutting's delicately tinted New England landscapes—one of apple blossom time which blends especially well with the gray walls—and four sepia copies of famous paintings. Two of these are copies of Corot's inspiring woodland scenes, the other are "Madame LeBrun and Daughter," and the "Age of Innocence."

A small stand built and stained by one of the boys taking manual training is conveniently near a comfortable arm chair. There are also two more stands made by the same nimble little hands which are used to hold pretty ferns in winter or jardinières of flowers all during the summer. The rather small bay

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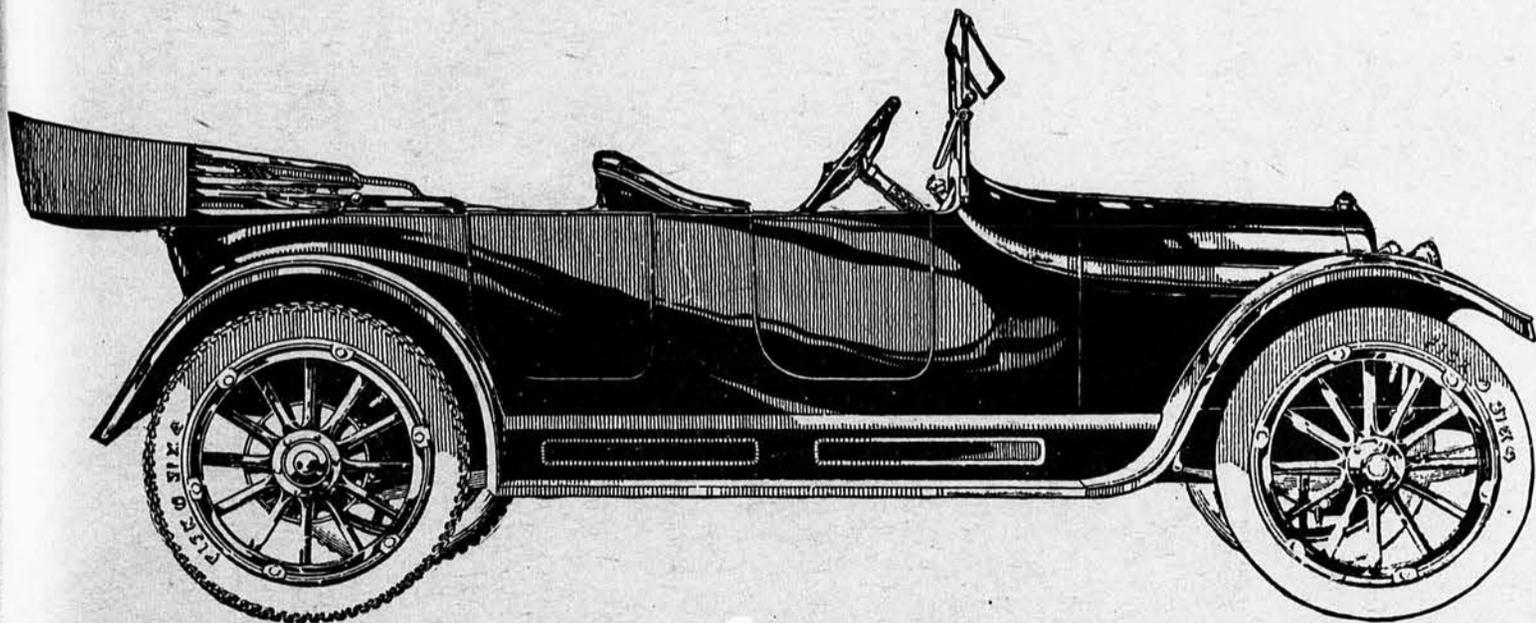
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THE BROWN MOUSE

BY HERBERT QUICK

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HOW THE STORY BEGAN

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

Jim's election mightily nearly caused a social upheaval. And when he began putting "fool notions" into the school work the countryside did growl. But perseverance won. Jim's sweetheart is going to run for the office of county superintendent of education. The new kind of rural school attracts unfavorable attention from the old timers, the "standpatters" of the district. Jennie Woodruff is elected county superintendent and in obedience to the orders of the board, asks Jim to resign as teacher. Jennie's father, the Colonel, calls on Jim for help in getting the smut out of his wheat. The Colonel discovers that Jim's pupils are ahead of pupils in other districts in reading, arithmetic and other studies, and declares his intention to support Jim when he goes before the school board on the charge of incompetency. A very lively session, with Jennie as judge, resulted in the vindication of the teacher, the pupils proving themselves "up" in every study. Jim receives his first invitation to speak at a farmers' institute, for a fee and his expenses.

A MINOR CASTS HALF A VOTE.

ARCH came in like neither a lion nor a lamb, but was scarcely a week old before the wild ducks had begun to score the sky above Bronson's Slew looking for open water and badly-harvested corn-fields. Wild geese, too, honked from on high as if in wonder that these great prairies on which their forefathers had been wont fearlessly to alight had been changed into a disgusting expanse of farms. If geese are favored with the long lives in which fable bids us believe, some of these venerable honkers must have seen every vernal and autumnal phase of the transformation from boundless prairie to boundless corn-land. I sometimes seem to hear in the bewildering trumpeting of wild geese a cry of surprise and protest at the ruin of their former paradise. Colonel Woodruff's hired man, Pete, had no such foolish notions, however. He stopped Newton Bronson and Raymond Simms as they tramped across the colonel's pasture, gun in hand, trying to make themselves believe that the shooting was good.

"This ain't no country to hunt in," said he. "Did either of you fellows ever have any real duck-shooting?"

"The mountings," said Raymond, "air poor places for ducks."

"Not big enough water," suggested Pete. "Some wood-ducks, I suppose?"

"Along the creeks and rivers, yes, seh," said Raymond, "and sometimes a flock of wild geese would get lost, and some bewildered, and a man would shoot one or two—from the tops of the ridges—but nothing to depend on."

"I've never been nowhere," said Newton, "except once to Minnesota—and—and that wasn't in the shooting season."

A year ago Newton would have boasted of having "bummed" his way to Faribault. His hesitant speech was a proof of the embarrassment his new respectability sometimes inflicted upon him.

"I used to shoot ducks for the market at Spirit Lake," said Pete. "I know Fred Gilbert just as well as I know you. If I'd 'a' kep' on shooting I could have made my millions as champion wing shot as easy as he has. He didn't have nothing on me when we was both shooting for a livin'. But that's all over, now. You've got to go so fur now to get decent shooting where the farmers won't drive you off, that it costs nine dollars to send a post-card home."

"I think we'll have fine shooting on the slew in a few days," said Newton.

"Humph!" scoffed Pete. "I give you my word, if I hadn't promised the colonel I'd stay with him another year, I'd take a side-door Pullman for the Sand Hills of Nebraska or the Devil's Lake country tomorrow—if I had a gun."

"If it wasn't for a passel of things that keep me hyeh," said Raymond, "I'd like to go too."

"The colonel," said Pete, "needs me. He needs me in the election tomorrow. What's the matter of your ol' man, Newt? What for does he vote for that Bonner, and throw down an old neighbor?"

"I can't do anything with him!" ex-

claimed Newton irritably. "He's all tangled up with Peterson and Bonner."

"Well," said Pete, "if he'd just stay at home, it would help some. If he votes for Bonner, it'll be just about a stand-off."

"He never misses a vote!" said Newton despairingly.

"Can't you cripple him someway?" asked Pete jocularly. "Darned funny when a boy o' your age can't control his father's vote! So long!"

"Wish I could vote!" grumbled Newton. "I wish I could! We know a lot more about the school, and Jim Irwin bein' a good teacher than dad does—and we can't vote. Why can't folks vote when they are interested in an election, and know about the issues? It's tyranny that you and I can't vote."

"I reckon," said Raymond, the conservative, "that the old-time people that fixed it thataway knowed best."

"Rats!" sneered Newton, the iconoclast. "Why, Callista knows more about the election of school director than dad knows."

"That don't seem reasonable," protested Raymond. "She's prejudiced, I reckon, in favor of Mr. Jim Irwin."

"Well, dad's prejudiced against him,—er, no, he hain't either. He likes Jim. He's just prejudiced against giving up his old notions. No, he hain't neither—I guess he's only prejudiced against seeming to give up some old notions he seemed to have once! And the kids in school would be prejudiced right, anyhow!"

"Paw says he'll be on hand prompt," said Raymond. "But he had to be p'swaded right much. Paw's proud—and he can't read."

"Sometimes I think the more people read the less sense they've got," said Newton. "I wish I could tie dad up! I wish I could get snakebit, and make him go for the doctor!"

The boys crossed the ridge to the wooded valley in which nestled the Simms cabin. They found Mrs. Simms greatly exercised in her mind because young McGeehee had been found playing with some blue vitriol used by Raymond in his school work on the treatment of seed potatoes for scab.

"His hands was all blue with it," said she. "Do you reckon, Mr. Newton, that it'll pizen him?"

"Did he swallow any of it?" asked Newton.

"Nah," said McGeehee, scornfully. Newton reassured Mrs. Simms, and went away pensive. He was in rebellion against the strange ways grown men have of discharging their duties as citizens—a rather remarkable thing, and perhaps a proof that Jim Irwin's methods had already accomplished much in preparing Newton and Raymond for citizenship. He had shown them the fact that voting really has some relation to life. At present, however, the new wine in the old bottles was causing Newton to forget his filial duty, and his respect for his father. He wished he could lock him up in the barn so he couldn't go to the school election. He wished he could become ill—or poisoned with blue vitriol or something—so his father would be obliged to go for a doctor. He wished—well, why couldn't he get sick? Mrs. Simms had been about to send for the doctor for Buddy when he had explained away the apparent necessity. People got dreadfully scared about poison—Newton mended his pace, and looked happier. He looked very much as he had done on the day he adjusted the needle-pointed muzzle to his dog's nose. He looked, in fact, more like a person filled with devilry, than one yearning for the right to vote.

"I'll fix him!" said he to himself.

"What time's the election, Ez?" asked Mrs. Bronson at breakfast.

"I'm goin' at four o'clock," said Ezra. "And I don't want to hear any more from any one"—looking at Newton—

"about the election. It's none of the business of the women air' boys."

Newton took his reproof in an unexpectedly submissive spirit. In fact, he exhibited his very best side to the family that morning, like one going on a long journey, or about to be married off, or engaged in some deep dark plot.

"I s'pose you're off trampin' the slews at the sight of a flock of ducks four miles off as usual?" stated Mr. Bronson challengingly.

"I thought," said Newton, "that I'd get a lot of raisin bait ready for the pocket-gophers in the lower meadow. They'll be throwing up their mounds by the first of April."

"Not them," said Mr. Bronson, somewhat mollified, "not before May. Where'd you get the raisin idee?"

"We learned it in school," answered Newton. "Jim had me study a bulletin on the control and eradication of pocket-gophers. You use raisins with strychnine in 'em—and it tells how."

"Some fool notion, I s'pose," said Mr. Bronson, rising. "But go ahead if you're careful about handlin' the strychnine."

Newton spent the time from twelve-thirty to half after two in watching the clock; and twenty minutes to three found him seated in the woodshed with a pen-knife in his hand, a small vial of strychnine crystals on a stand before him, a saucer of raisins at his right hand, and one exactly like it, partially filled with gopher bait—by which is meant raisins under the skin of each of which a minute crystal of strychnine had been inserted on the point of the knife.

At three-thirty, Newton went into the house and lay down on the horse-hair sofa, saying to his mother that he felt kind o' funny and thought he'd lie down a while. At three-forty he heard his father's voice in the kitchen and knew that his sire was preparing to start for the scene of battle between Colonel Woodruff and Con Bonner, on the result of which hinged the future of Jim Irwin and the Woodruff school.

A groan issued from Newton's lips—a gruesome groan as of the painful death of a person very sensitive to physical suffering. But his father's voice from the kitchen door betrayed no agitation. He was scolding the horses as they stood tied to the hitching-post, in tones that showed no knowledge of his son's distressed moans.

"What's the matter?"

It was Newton's little sister who asked the question, her facial expression evincing appreciation of Newton's efforts in the line of groans, somewhat touched with awe. Even though re-

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garded as a pure matter of make-believe, such sounds were terrible.

"Oh, sister, sister!" howled Newton, "run and tell 'em that brother's dying!"

Fanny disappeared in a manner which expressed her balanced feelings—she felt that her brother was making believe, but she believed for all that, that something awful was the matter. So she went rather slowly to the kitchen door, and casually remarked that Newton was dying on the sofa in the sitting-room.

"You little fraud!" said her father.

"Why, Fanny!" said her mother—and ran into the sitting-room—whence in a moment, with a cry that was almost a scream, she summoned her husband, who responded at the top of his speed.

Newton was groaning and in convulsions. Horrible grimaces contorted his face, his jaws were set, his arms and legs drawn up, and his muscles tense.

"What's the matter?" His father's voice was stern as well as full of anxiety. "What's the matter, boy?"

"Oh!" cried Newton. "Oh! Oh! Oh!"

"Newtie, Newtie!" cried his mother, "where are you in pain? Tell mother, Newtie!"

"Oh," groaned Newtie, relaxing, "I feel awful!"

"What you been eating?" Interrogated his father.

"Nothing," replied Newton.

"I saw you eatin' dinner," said his father.

Again Newton was convulsed by strong spasms, and again his groans filled the hearts of his parents with terror.

"That's all I've eaten," said he, when his spasms had passed, "except a few raisins. I was putting strychnine in 'em."

"Oh, heavens!" cried his mother, "He's poisoned! Drive for the doctor, Ezra! Drive!"

Mr. Bronson forgot all about the election—forgot everything save antidotes and speed. He leaped toward the door. As he passed out, he shouted "Give him an emetic!" He tore the hitching straps from the posts, jumped into the buggy and headed for the road. Skillfully avoiding an overturn as he rounded into the highway, he gave the spirited horses their heads, and fled toward town, carefully computing the speed the horses could make and still be able to return. Mile after mile he covered, passing teams, keeping ahead of automobiles and advertising panic. Just at the town limits, he met the doctor in Sheriff Dilley's automobile, the sheriff himself at the steering wheel. Mr. Bronson signaled them to stop, ignoring the fact that they were making similar signs to him.

"We're just starting for your place," said the doctor. "Your wife got me on the phone."

"Thank God!" replied Bronson. "Don't fool any time away on me. Drive!"

"Get in here, Ez," said the sheriff. "Doc knows how to drive, and I'll come on with your team. They need a slow drive to cool 'em off."

"Why didn't you phone me?" asked the doctor.

"Never thought of it," replied Bronson. "I hain't had the phone only a few years. Drive faster!"

"I want to get there, or I would," answered the doctor. "Don't worry. From what your wife told me over the phone I don't believe the boy's eaten any more strychnine than I have—and probably not so much."

"He was alive, then?"

"Alive and making an argument against taking the emetic," replied the doctor. "But I guess she got it down him."

"I'd hate to lose that boy, Doc!"

"I don't believe there's any danger. It doesn't sound like a genuine poisoning case to me."

Thus reassured, Mr. Bronson was calm, even if somewhat tragic in calmness, when he entered the death chamber with the doctor. Newton was sitting up, his eyes wet, and his face pale. His mother had won the argument, and Newton had lost his dinner. Haakon Peterson occupied an armchair.

"What's all this?" asked the doctor. "How you feeling, Newt? Any pain?"

"I'm all right," said Newton. "Don't give me any more o' that nasty stuff!"

"No," said the doctor, "but if you don't tell me just what you've been eating, and doing, and pulling off on us, I'll use this"—and the doctor exhibited a huge stomach pump.

"What'll you do with that?" asked Newton faintly.

"I'll put this down into your hold, and unload you, that's what I'll do."

"Is the election over, Mr. Peterson?" asked Newton.

"Yes," answered Mr. Peterson, "and the votes counted."

"Who's elected?" asked Newton.

"Colonel Woodruff," answered Mr. Peterson. "The vote was twelve to eleven."

"Well, dad," said Newton, "I s'pose you'll be sore, but the only way I could see to get in half a vote for Colonel Woodruff was to get poisoned and send you after the doctor. If you'd gone, it

would 'a' been a tie, anyhow, and probably you'd 'a' persuaded somebody to change to Bonner. That's what's the matter with me. I killed your vote. Now, you can do whatever you like to me—but I'm sorry I scared mother."

Ezra Bronson seized Newton by the throat, but his fingers failed to close. "Don't pinch, dad," said Newton. "I've been using that neck an' it's tired." Mr. Bronson dropped his hands to his sides, glared at his son for a moment and breathed a sigh of relief.

"Why, you darned infernal little fool," said he. "I've a notion to take a hame-strap to you! If I'd been there the vote would have been eleven to thirteen!"

"There was plenty votes there for the colonel, if he needed 'em," said Haakon, whose politician's mind was already fully adjusted to the changed conditions. "Ay tank the Woodruff District will have a jununimous school board from dis time on once more. Colonel Woodruff is yust the man we have needed."

"I'm with you there," said Bronson. "And as for you, young man, if one or both of them horses is hurt by the run I give them, I'll lick you within an inch of your life— Here comes Dilly drivin' 'em in now— I guess they're all right. I wouldn't want to drive a good team to death for any young hoodlum like him— All right, how much do I owe you, Doc?"

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

A good deal of water ran under the Woodruff District bridges in the weeks between the school election and the Fourth of July picnic at Eight-Mile Grove. They were very important weeks to Jim Irwin, though outwardly uneventful. Great events are often mere imperceptible developments of the spirit.

Spring, for instance, brought a sort of spiritual crisis to Jim; for he had to face the accusing glance of the fields as they were plowed and sown while he lived indoors. As he labored at the tasks of the Woodruff school he was conscious of a feeling not very easily distinguished from a sense of guilt. It seemed that there must be something almost wicked in his failure to be affled with his team in the early spring mornings when the woolly anemones appeared in the fur coats, the heralds of the late comers—violets, sweet williams, pucoons, and the scarlet prairie lilies.

A moral crisis accompanies the passing of a man from the struggle with the soil to any occupation, the productive-ness of which is not quite so clear. It requires a keenly sensitive nature to feel conscious of it, but Jim Irwin possessed such a temperament; and from the beginning of the daily race with the seasons, which makes the life of a northern farmer an eight months' Marathon in which to fall behind for a week is to lose much of the year's reward, the gawky schoolmaster slept uneasily, and heard the earliest cock-crow as a soldier hears a call to arms to which he has made up his mind he will not respond.

I think there is a real moral principle involved. I believe that this deep

instinct for labor in and about the soil is a valid one, and that the gathering together of people in cities has been at the cost of an obscure but actual moral shock.

I doubt if the people of the cities can ever be at rest in a future full of moral searchings of conscience until every man has traced definitely the connection of the work he is doing with the maintenance of his country's population. Sometimes those vocations whose connection cannot be so traced will be recognized as wicked ones, and people engaged in them will feel as did Jim—until he worked out the facts in the relation of school-teaching to the feeding, clothing and sheltering of the world. Most school teaching he believed—correctly or incorrectly—has very little to do with the primary task of the human race; but as far as his teaching was concerned, even he believed in it. If by teaching school he could not make a greater contribution to the productiveness of the Woodruff District than by working in the fields, he would go back to the fields. Whether he could make his teaching thus productive or not was the very fact in issue between him and the local body politic.

These are some of the waters that ran under the bridges before the Fourth of July picnic at Eight-Mile Grove. Few surface indications there were of any change in the little community in this annual gathering of friends and neighbors. Wilbur Smythe made the annual address, and was in rather finer fettle than usual as he paid his fervid tribute to the starry flag, and to this very place as the most favored spot in the best country of the greatest state in the most powerful, intellectual, freest and most progressive nation in the best possible of worlds. Wilbur was going strong. Jim Irwin read the Declaration rather well, Jennie Woodruff thought, as she sat on the platform between Deacon Avery, the oldest settler in the district, and Mrs. Columbus Brown, the sole local representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Colonel Woodruff presided in his Grand Army of the Republic uniform.

The fresh northwest breeze made free with the oaks, elms, hickories and box-elders of Eight-Mile Grove, and the waters of Pickerel Creek glistened a hundred yards away, beyond the fitting figures of the boys who preferred to shoot off their own fire-crackers and torpedoes and nigger-chasers, rather than to listen to those of Wilbur Smythe. Still farther west could be heard the voice of a lone lemonade vender as he advertised ice-cold lemonade, made in the shade, with a brand-new spade, by an old maid, as a guarantee that it was the blamedest, coldest lemonade ever sold. And under the shadiest trees a few incorrigible Marthas were spreading the sno-y table-cloths on which would soon be placed the bountiful repasts stored in ponderous wicker baskets and hampers. It was a lovely day, in a lovely spot—a good example of the miniature forests which grew naturally from time immemorial in favored locations on the

Iowa prairies—half a square mile of woodland, all about which the green corn-rows stood aslant in the cool breeze, "waist-high and laid by."

They were passing down the rough board steps from the platform after the exercises had terminated in a rousing rendition of America, when Jennie Woodruff, having slipped by everybody else to reach him, tapped Jim Irwin on the arm. He looked back at her over his shoulder with his slow, gentle smile.

"Isn't your mother here, Jim?" she asked. "I've been looking all over the crowd and can't see her."

"She isn't here," answered Jim. "I was in hopes that when she broke loose and went to your Christmas dinner she would stay loose—but she went home and settled back into her rut."

"Too bad," said Jennie. "She'd have had a nice time if she had come."

"Yes," said Jim, "I believe she would."

"I want help," said Jennie. "Our hamper is terribly heavy. Please!"

It was rather obvious to Mrs. Bonner that Jennie was throwing herself at Jim's head; but that was an article of the Bonner family creed since the decision which closed the hearing at the court house. It must be admitted that the young county superintendent found tasks which kept the schoolmaster very close to her side. He carried the hamper, helped Jennie to spread the cloth on the grass, went to the well with her for water and cracked ice wherewith to cool it. In fact, he quite cut Wilbur Smythe out when that gentleman made ponderous efforts to obtain a share of the favor implied in these permissions.

"Sit down, Jim," said Mrs. Woodruff, "you've earned a bite of what we've got. It's good enough, what there is of it, and there's enough of it, such as it is!"

"I'm sorry," said Jim, "but I've a prior engagement."

"Why, Jim!" protested Jennie. "I've been counting on you. Don't desert me!"

"I'm awfully sorry," said Jim, "but I promised. I'll see you later."

One might have thought, judging by the colonel's quizzical smile, that he was pleased at Jennie's loss of her former swain.

"We'll have to invite Jim longer ahead of time," said he. "He's getting to be in demand."

He seemed to be in demand—a fact that Jennie confirmed by observation as she chatted with Deacon Avery, Mrs. Columbus Brown and her husband, and the Orator of the Day, at the table set apart for the guests and notables. Jim received a dozen invitations as he passed the groups seated on the grass—one of them from Mrs. Corneliuss Bonner, who saw no particular point in advertising disgruntlement. The children ran to him and clung to his hands; young girls gave him sisterly smiles and such trifles as chicken drumsticks, pieces of cake and like tidbits. His passage to the numerous group at a square table under a burr-oak was quite an ovation—an ovation of the significance of

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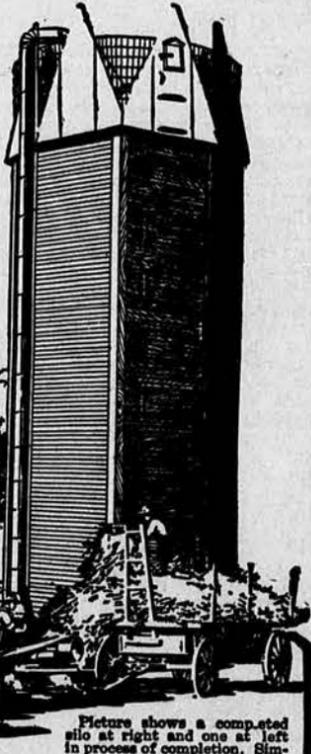
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which he was himself quite unaware. The people were just friendly, that was all—to his mind.

But Jennie—the daughter of a politician and a promising one herself—Jennie sensed the fact that Jim Irwin had won something from the people of the Woodruff District in the way of deference. Still he was the gangling Lincolnian, ill-dressed, poverty-stricken Jim Irwin of old, but Jennie had no longer the feeling that one's standing was somewhat compromised by association with him. He had begun to put on something more significant than clothes, something which he had possessed all the time, but which became valid only as it was publicly apprehended. There was a slight air of command in his down-sitting and up-rising at the picnic. He was clearly the central figure of this group, in which she recognized the Bronsons, those queer children from Tennessee, the Simmses, the Talcotts, the Hansens, the Hamms and Colonel Woodruff's hired man, Pete, whose other name is not recorded.

Jim sat down between Bettina Hansen, a flaxen-haired young Brunhilde of seventeen, and Calista Simms—Jennie saw him do it, while listening to Wilbur Smythe's account of the exacting nature of the big law practice he was building up,—and would have been glad to exchange places with Calista and Bettina.

The repast drew to a close; and over by the burr-oak the crowd had grown to a circle surrounding Jim Irwin.

"He seems to be making an address," said Wilbur Smythe.

"Well, Wilbur," replied the colonel, "you had the first shot at us. Suppose we move over and see what's under discussion."

As they approached the group, they heard Jim Irwin answering something which Ezra Bronson had said.

"You think so, Ezra," said he, "and it seems reasonable that big creameries like those at Omaha, Sioux City, Des Moines and the other centralizer points can make butter cheaper than we do here—but we've the figures that show that they aren't economical."

"They can't make good butter, for one thing," said Newton Bronson cockily.

"Why can't they?" asked Olaf Hansen, the father of Bettina.

"Well," said Newton, "they have to have so much cream that they've got to ship it so far that it gets rotten on the way, and they have to renovate it with lime and other ingredients before they can churn it."

"Well," said Raymond Simms, "I reckon they sell their butter fo' all it's worth; and 'they can't get within from foah to seven cents a pound as much fo' it as the farmers' creameries in Wisconsin and Minnesota get fo' theirs."

"That's a fact, Olaf," said Jim.

"How do you kids know so darned much about it?" queried Pete.

"Huh!" sniffed Bettina. "We've been reading about it, and writing letters about it, and figuring percentages on it in school all winter. We've done arithmetic and geography and grammar and I don't know what else on it."

"Well, I'm agin' any schoolin'," said Pete, "that makes kids smarter in farmin' than their parents and their parents' hired men. Gi' me another swig o' that lemonade, Jim?"

"You see," said Jim to his audience, meanwhile pouring the lemonade, "the centralizer creamery is uneconomic in several ways. It has to pay excessive transportation charges. It has to pay excessive commissions to its cream buyers. It has to accept cream without proper inspection, and mixes the good with the bad. It makes such long shipments that the cream spoils in transit and lowers the quality of the butter. It can't make the best use of the buttermilk. All these losses and leaks the farmers have to stand. I can prove—and so can the six or eight pupils in the Woodruff school who have been working on the cream question this winter—that we could make at least six cents a pound on our butter if we had a co-operative creamery and all sent our cream to it."

"Well," said Ezra Bronson, "let's start one."

"I'll go in," said Olaf Hansen.

"Me, too," said Con Bonner.

There was a general chorus of assent. Jim had convinced his audience.

"He's got the jury," said Wilbur Smythe to Colonel Woodruff.

"Yes," said the colonel, "and right here is where he runs into danger. Can he handle the crowd when it's with him?"

"Well," said Jim, "I think we ought to organize one, but I've another proposition first. Let's get together and pool our cream. By that, I mean that we'll all sell to the same creamery, and get the best we can out of the centralizers by the co-operative method. We can save two cents a pound in that way, and we'll learn to co-operate. When we have found just how well we can hang together, we'll be able to take up the co-operative creamery, with less danger of falling apart and failing."

"Who'll handle the pool?" inquired Mr. Hansen.

"We'll handle it in the school," answered Jim.

"School's about done," objected Mr. Bronson.

"Won't the cream pool pretty near pay the expenses of running the school all summer?" asked Bonner.

"We ought to run the school plant all the time," said Jim. "It's the only way to get full value out of the investment. And we've corn-club work, pig-club work, poultry-work and canning-club work which make it very desirable to keep in session with only a week's vacation. If you'll add the cream pool, it will make the school the hardest working crowd in the district and doing actual farm work, too. I like Mr. Bonner's suggestion."

"Well," said Haakon Peterson, who had joined the group, "Ay tank we better have a meeting of the board and discuss it."

"Well, darn it," said Columbus Brown, "I want in on this cream pool—and I live outside the district!"

"We'll let you in, Clumb," said the colonel.

"Sure!" said Pete. "We hain't no more sense than to let any one in, Clumb. Come in, the water's fine. We ain't proud!"

"Well," said Clumb, "if this feller is goin' to do school work of this kind, I want in the district, too."

"We'll come to that one of these days," said Jim, "The district is too small."

Wilbur Smythe's car stopped at the distant gate and honked for him—a signal which broke up the party. Haakon Peterson passed the word to the colonel and Mr. Bronson for a board meeting the next evening. The picnic broke up in a dispersion of staid married couples to their homes, and young folks in top buggies to dances and displays of fireworks in the surrounding villages. Jim walked across the fields to his home—neither old nor young, having neither sweet-heart with whom to dance nor farm to demand labor in its inexorable chores. He turned after crawling through a wire fence and looked longingly at Jennie as she was suavely assisted into the car by the frock-coated lawyer.

"You saw what he did?" said the colonel interrogatively, as he and his daughter sat on the Woodruff veranda that evening. "Who taught him the supreme wisdom of holding back his troops when they grew too wild for attack?"

"He may lose them," said Jennie.

"Not so," said the colonel. "Individuals of the Brown Mouse type always succeed when they find their environment. And I believe Jim has found his."

"Well," said Jennie, "I wish his environment would find some clothes. It's a shame the way he has to go looking. He'd be nice-appearing if he was dressed anyway."

"Would he?" queried the colonel. "I wonder now! Well, Jennie, as his oldest friend having any knowledge of clothes, I think it's up to you to act as a committee of one on Jim's apparel."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

When Adjusting the Mixer

Most farm engines are of the "hit and miss" type, that is, they "shoot" a number of times and then miss. The governor controls the speed by holding open the exhaust valve when the engine tends to over-speed. If, after the engine has been started, black smoke shows in the exhaust pipe, turn the needle valve on the mixer to give a thinner mixture. On the other hand, if blue flames come from the exhaust pipe, or it seems to pop and miss, the mixture is too thin and more gasoline should be turned on.

The hit and miss engines at full head should "shoot" about eight times and miss one. To make the mixture right, turn the needle valve until the engine explodes the fewest times and misses the most times when carrying a given load. This will give the greatest fuel economy. For lighter loads or for heavier loads, a slight change must be made in the needle valve.

If the engine is a kerosene burner and uses water with kerosene, the water should not be turned on until the engine warms up, and then just enough water to keep the engine pounding or knocking. More water than this makes the engine act sluggish and develop far less power. Turn off the water a minute or two before the engine is stopped. This will keep any water from remaining in the cylinder and causing rust.

Henry L. Thomson.

Stillwater, Okla.

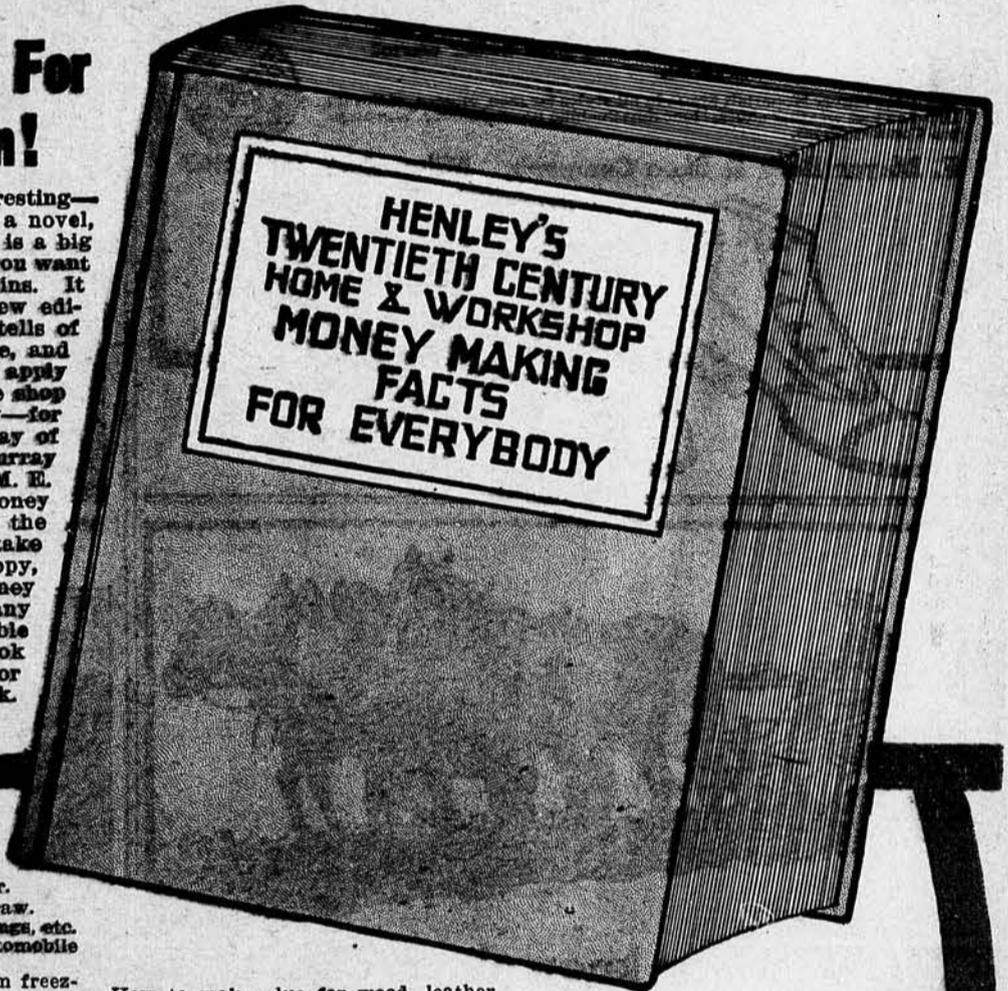
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Here the Boys are Judging Jerseys on the Farm of William Godwin of Jefferson Who Has Some Excellent Dairy Animals.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for March 19: Philip and the Ethiopian. Acts 8:26-40.

Golden Text: Understandest thou what thou readeest? Acts 8:30.

Returning to our regular course of church history, we find our lesson in the summer of A. D. 36 or 37, not long after the death of Stephen when most of the Christians had fled from Jerusalem to all parts of Samaria and Judea. This Philip is not to be confused with the Philip of the Twelve Apostles. He was one of the Seven Helpers, and the only one besides Stephen who is mentioned by name after their selection. Of his former life we know nothing. Later on we find him in Caesarea, but in this lesson he is in Samaria, a city of beauty and strength rebuilt on the old site by Herod.

There lived in this same city a magician, Simon Magus, whose sorcery was contrary to the religious teachings of Philip. Philip preached Christ as the Messiah and paid absolutely no attention to the magician, but went about casting out unclean spirits and doing good works, and finally Simon believed. It was in Samaria that Philip received the summons to go out toward the road that led unto Gaza. This is the beginning of the foreign missionaries in Africa. Ethiopia was the general term applied to the lands south of Egypt, but Candace was queen of Meroe, a country which lay on the right bank of the Nile from its junction with the Albara as far as Khartoum and thence to the east of the Blue Nile to the Abyssinian mountains.

Judith, an Ethiopian, who had charge of all the wealth of Candace, the queen, was returning from Jerusalem where he had been to worship. It is thought improbable that he was a Jew, for eunuchs were not permitted to join the congregation, but he had some glimmering of the truth and was trying to find some way to obtain a fuller knowledge. He was

reading aloud from the prophet Isaiah, when Philip overtook him, and asked if he understood what he was reading. Philip was answered by the question: "How can I unless I be guided?"—and an invitation to ride with him in his chariot.

To a Jew, these prophecies of Isaiah read in the original Hebrew were puzzling, but to one who was neither a Hebrew nor a Greek the Greek version was still more puzzling. The two pictures of the Messiah were confusing to all Jews. In one, the Prince of Peace, a glorious King and deliverer of the Jews with an everlasting Kingdom. The other picture, a man despised and rejected of men.

This passage of Isaiah gave Philip his chance to preach Christ the Messiah, and to tell of the signs and wonders that had been in answer to the prophecy. This lesson is a wonderful illustration of influence. What higher aim in life can we have than helping another to clearer understanding of a vision of truth?

Philip's knowledge cleared away the doubt of the Ethiopian and his baptism in Marubah, a local name for the great Wady Surar, before all his servants, started the nucleus of a congregation in Ethiopia.

Here tradition takes up the story and tells us that among his royal converts is Candace the Queen.

His Answer

Picking her way daintily through the grime of the locomotive works, a young woman visitor viewed the huge operations with visible awe. Finally she turned to a young man from the office who was showing her through, and, pointing, asked: "What is that big thing over there?"

"That's a locomotive boiler," the young man replied.

She puckered her brows, "And what do they boil locomotives for?"

"To make the locomotive tender." And the young man from the office never batted an eyelash.

Breed from Good Animals

Use Healthy Stock that Has a Proper Type

BY JOHN F. DEVINE

IN SELECTING a breed it is first necessary that we choose the right kind of animals to breed from. For instance, we would not choose a mare or stallion with badly curbed hocks or congenital ring-bone or with faulty conformation, particularly in breeds of animals in which conformation means so much. Neither should we choose a cow of an objectionable type unless she is known to be of special individuality from a productive standpoint. Neither should we head our herd with a bull that is the son of an unknown dam.



regular work, or in the case of a cow, as if she were producing in a dairy.

We should never lose sight of the fact that if we wish to have our young stock come into this world in a healthy condition ready to start a vigorous growth, the mother of such animals must be properly nourished during the period of advanced pregnancy. If our various animals were kept on proper rations and received proper nutrition during the

last few months of pregnancy, instead of being allowed to decrease in vitality, the serious complaints of our breeders of the loss of calves, loss of colts and loss of lambs, would be reduced greatly. Let us assume that there has been brought into the world a young animal, bred from proper parentage, vigorous in body and in constitution; we should immediately begin to give such attention to that animal as to produce a strong, healthy growth. Much of the future of an animal of quick de-

After we have decided upon the breed most adapted to our wants let us remember first, last and always to stick to that breed unless we have very positive reason for changing. At any rate do not attempt by cross-breeding to improve our wants, since while theoretically cross-breeding seems very inviting to the uninformed, with the hope perhaps of improving the size of the Jersey or butter fat of the Holstein, which in reality might be done in an occasional instance, but the offspring of such individuals if carried on are likely to lead us to ruin. If we wish to improve certain qualities, we should do so by selecting individuals of the same breed to accomplish our desire.

We should bear in mind that it is not well to breed animals that are too young. The reason for this is plain if we stop to consider. The immature animals require the added amount of nutrition that is available in the body in addition to that required to sustain life for the proper growth and development of that body. Therefore, to ask of the young animal the maintenance and proper growth of the embryo at a time when the body is still exacting certain nutrition for proper development is unwise and unreasonable. It is the exception rather than the rule that we see the first born of extremely young parents as remarkable in the things that go to make merit, either in the human or animal family, as with those born at a time when parents are more matured.

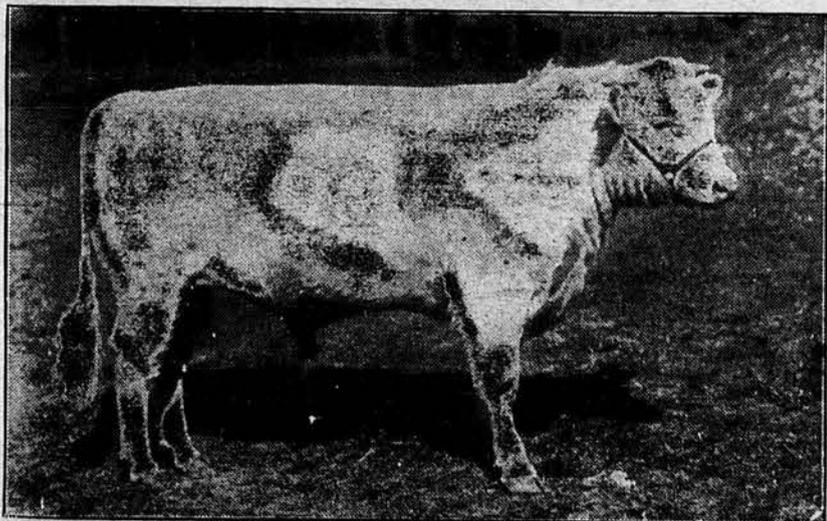
This leads us to the proper nourishment of the young during the period of gestation. Unfortunately, in the past the average breeder has not given the necessary attention to the pregnant animal. It has been the supposition frequently that the straw stack was quite good enough for the pregnant dairy cow or brood mare, when as a matter of fact the mother that is expected to supply nourishment for the unborn young and at the same time maintain a strong physical condition of her own body, should receive as much attention at that time, in the case of a brood mare as if she were performing

The American Livestock association charges the packers with controlling all the immediate price - compelling appurtenances of the livestock markets. Missouri's livestock men in annual convention, complain that unsatisfactory market conditions have depressed the livestock industry in a period of otherwise good times. The livestock commissioner of Kansas has been directed by Governor Capper to give the utmost assistance to the new inquiry of the national government into the meat packing industry. It is generally known the packers dominate every price-determining point in the business of the livestock markets. It is generally known they have repeatedly been fined and disciplined for unlawful acts. With the power to manipulate the market would they really do it? Will a duck swim?

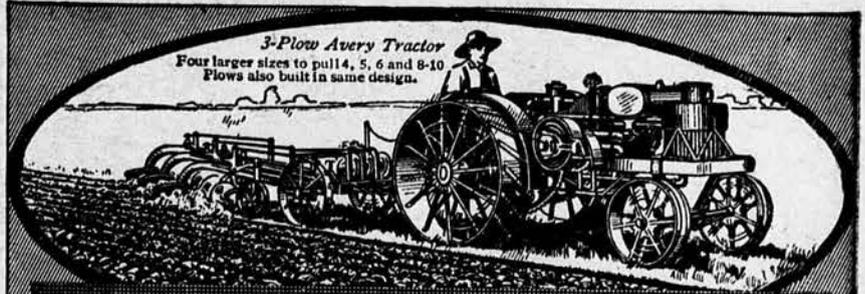
velopment depends largely upon its condition at birth and the subsequent attention for the first year or 18 months. We are justified in giving special attention in the selection of individuals of the breed or breeds of our fancy. We should breed from the best, and the best only, since by so doing we are augmenting our interests and profits.

The Stockholm State Bank has a woman as chief cashier who is paid the same rate as a man.

A school has been opened in Glasgow where women are taught the art of being car conductors.



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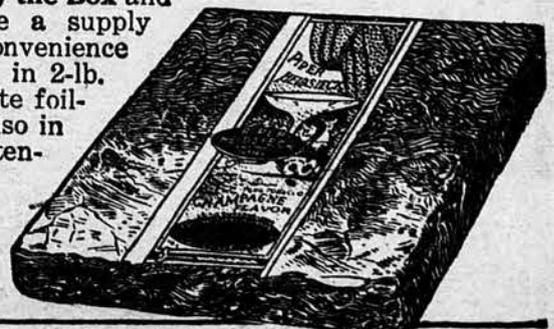
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Union Brings Big Profits

The Outlook for the Farmers' Co-operative Organizations is Especially Bright for the Season of 1916



THE OUTLOOK is good this year for a rapid growth in co-operation among Kansas farmers. It is evident that the volume of business will be larger than ever, and also that there will be a considerable growth in the number of organizations. The Grange and the Farmers' Union were never in better condition; there is a belief that both orders will have a big growth this year.

This same condition is true in other states. As was shown in a recent issue of the American Co-operative Journal—26 states already have good co-operative laws, and steps are being taken to secure the same in all of the states. Even the city governed commonwealths of New York and Illinois now have laws under which co-operative trading may be fostered and protected. These laws were enacted last year and time is near at hand when provision will be made not only for co-operative trading, but for co-operative credit to be extended to farmers in all states.

From a national standpoint we have provided two co-operative advantages worthy of mention. First, the Office of Markets, which has a very large appropriation, employs able and talented men who are going into every state and helping farmers' organizations and co-operative societies in business management as well as organization. Our federal government in this way is legally contributing to the furthering of co-operative development.

The latest and perhaps the most effective piece of legislation in behalf of co-operative development is the Clayton Amendment to the Sherman Anti-trust law. Under this amendment the truly co-operative organization is fostered and protected. The California Fruit growers are encouraged to handle the entire output of oranges and lemons. They now handle over 60 per cent of the product, and are immune from attack.

Farmers' societies in order to get a clean bill of health under this Clayton Amendment may be obliged to include the four following provisions: 1. Organized for mutual benefit. 2. Have no share capital. 3. Operate for a saving and not for profit. 4. Be composed of farmers only.

Instead, then, of trying to legislate the farmers' societies out of existence, the Government, both state and national, is lending to them such aid as they need in order to be fostered and protected from the great interests seeking to crush them. Can any one doubt that co-operation is making legal progress?

Time was when all co-operative efforts aimed to do business without margin enough to cover expenses. They employed the cheapest manager available and cut the corners so close that they were always on the ragged edge of failure. They literally "divided the profits at the wagon box," or did a retail business at wholesale prices.

But that day has gone by. They are employing better managers and paying them decent salaries. The highest salaried co-operative manager in the United States gets \$15,000 a year. He has charge of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. A few men get between \$4,000 and \$5,000 a year; a large number of general managers receive from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year, and men in charge of local companies get from \$1,000 to \$3,000 annually. Many managers have been on the job for years and know their lines well. They are honest and efficient and the companies are, in the main, well managed.

The directors of many companies now have several years of experience to draw upon and are conducting their affairs in a much more businesslike manner. Accounts are being kept with care, books audited frequently by able accountants, and every safeguard thrown around the business. The pro rata plan is used and thereby a surplus is created and held back for emergency. The safe, conservative policy is being followed which not only prevents failure and frequent loss, but at the same time successfully meets all competition with independent dealers and line house operators.

Elevators particularly are not being confined to grain alone. Many of them handle coal, lumber, and other side lines, to be able to pay the salary of a good man and still conduct the business at a saving.

No figures are available that show just how many farmers belong to some form of co-operative organization in this country. The Farmers Grain Dealers' association has 400,000 members, the Farmers Co-operative and Educational Union of the South has more than a

Last year we spent one-fourth of the nation's income on the army and navy alone. We spent for war purposes, for pensions and for interest on war debt 478 millions, or about half of the nation's revenues. We now are proposing to double this expenditure for war before we have learned how it should be spent, whether actually we need to spend it at all, and where the immense sums we have been appropriating for this purpose annually—enough for any military power's war chest—have gone. Any kind of preparedness without preparation is not preparedness at all. It is simply going it blind; it is speculation, a kind of gambling with fate.

million. Similar organizations claim many thousands. We may safely say that there are between 50,000 and 60,000 co-operative societies of one form or another. They are not all co-operative on the Rochedale plan. They are not even all engaged in trading. Some of them are ethical and educational, but there are at least between 3,000 and 4,000 elevators operated by farmers for mutual benefit.

Likewise there are 2,000 creameries run on the same plan. There are hundreds of lumber yards, livestock shipping associations, stores and similar organizations. Hundreds are being organized every month. Failures are few and far between. The net increase of good co-operative societies may be safely started at \$100 a month.

Up Go Packing House Wages

Five thousand employes of Armour's, Swift's and Morris's packing plants in East St. Louis, received an unsolicited increase in wages last week. The payrolls of the three concerns will be raised about \$3,000 a week. The new schedule was dated to become effective February 28.

The increase was the first in 18 years granted to the skilled workers in the plants. A strike for higher wages 12 years ago was unsuccessful. The plants are run on an "open shop" basis.

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For More Grain Sorghums

Drouth Resistant Crops Produce a High Average Yield

BY C. R. BALL

THE grain sorghums are made up of several groups of sorghums which produce good yields of feeding grain. Among these groups are kafir, milo, durra and kaoliang. In most of them the forage value is not large. The kafirs, however, have a comparatively high forage value because of their semi-juicy stems and large and abundant leaves.

The sorghums are of recent introduction. The kafirs and durras were brought to this country about 40 years ago, milo about 30 years ago, and the best kaoliang about 10 years ago. However, the grain sorghums first became important in this country about 25 years ago. Kafir was brought to Kansas about 1890 and spread rapidly to the South and West. Milo was brought into Texas about the same time or a little later, and spread rapidly to the West and more slowly to the North.

These crops first attracted attention because they were drouth resistant. When the first wave of settlement swept across the southern Great Plains there was much difficulty in obtaining suitable crops. Corn was found to be well suited to the more humid parts and the more favorable seasons; in the drier parts of the Plains and in dry seasons it failed.

All members of the sorghum family were found to be very drouth resistant; in the favorable seasons they made profitable yields, and in dry seasons they were much better than corn. The grain sorghums, therefore, have come to be extensively used in place of corn for grain production, especially in the drier districts.

The sorghums are distinctly higher in protein content than corn. The carbohydrate content is practically the same. The fat content is much lower in the grain sorghums, and the fiber content is also somewhat lower. Since fat is really a concentrated carbohydrate, this shows corn to be distinctly richer in carbohydrates, or starchy matter, and the sorghums definitely better in protein content.

In the early years of grain-sorghum production the crop was wholly used on the farms where it was grown. As the merits of these crops became better known and the acreage increased, there has been a growing surplus to dispose of commercially. There has always been some difficulty in marketing this surplus promptly at profitable prices.

The value of this grain for feeding in beef, milk, pork, and egg production is not yet fully recognized. In some seasons it has been almost a drug on the market until the following spring, when the growing scarcity and increasing price of feeding corn turned attention toward it. If it is to be in any sense the money crop of certain districts it must be readily and profitably convertible into cash. This means that the surplus must be able to move freely, at good prices, soon after being threshed.

Since it is a feeding grain, it is rea-

sonable to believe that it can be fed as profitably where it is grown as elsewhere, other things being equal. Freight charges on the crop shipments are thereby avoided, as is also the wagon haul from farm to railroad. It is much more readily and cheaply transported to market in the form of beef or pork.

It seems especially unfortunate that these crops should be grown in the midst of the greatest stock-producing section of the country and yet not be fed on the farms where they and the stock are grown. To reverse the statement, both cattle for feeding and grain sorghums for feed are raised extensively in the southern Plains area, but the cattle are shipped out to be fed elsewhere. In this direction lies the greatest opportunity for expansion in their use. It is realized that the financing of extensive stock-feeding operations is a slow and somewhat difficult matter. The start has been made, however, and progress should be aided and encouraged by every commercial agency concerned.

In Kansas the main grain sorghum section includes the counties, from north to south, of Smith, Osborne, Russell, Barton, Stafford, Pratt, and Barber, and all lying west of them. The east line of these counties is almost exactly halfway between the ninety-eighth and ninety-ninth meridians. In Oklahoma this line lies a few miles west of Enid, El Reno, and Chickasha.

In this section three things are to be noted: (1) There has been a steady increase recently in the acreage of the grain sorghums as compared with that of corn. (2) The acre value of the grain sorghums compares very favorably with that of corn. (3) The increase in acreage of grain sorghums over corn has been most rapid in the drier western portions of these states, and the difference in acre value also is greatest there.

The coincidence of the declining corn area and the increasing acreage of kafir and milo in Kansas is very obvious. In this state the grain-sorghum area jumped to 1,093,000 acres in 1911, 1,605,000 acres in 1912, and 1,633,000 acres in 1913. The maximum area devoted to corn in Kansas was 8,590,000 acres grown in 1910. In 1911 and 1912 the area decreased nearly 1 million acres a year.

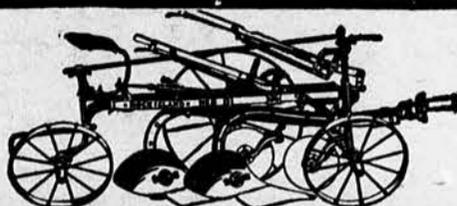
What caused the rapid change in comparative acreage? A growing knowledge of comparative acre values? Mere acres count for little unless they produce profits. During the last 10 years for the entire state the average acre value of kafir and milo was \$2.14 greater than that of corn.

Dairy feeds are out of sight in price, yet when the milk producer modestly suggests an advance he is hailed as a thief and a robber.

See how your cows stick up their noses at hay that has been picked over by sheep, and then feed both cows and sheep in their own racks.



Western Orange Sorghum, Grown in 1915, on the Garden City Experiment Station, Which Indicates the Profitable Yields from Drouth Resistant Crops.



Rock Island "CTX" Plow

Better Farm Tools Mean Better Crops

The better farm methods that are making The Rock Island "CTX" Plow is the plow bigger crops and greater farm incomes that enables you to defy drouths. These require better farm tools. And when the majority of farmers think of better farm tools, they think of the line of farm tools that represents 61 years of constant, unceasing improvement of farm implements.



Great Western Manure Spreader

The spreader with all four wheels under the load. The strongest spreader made, constructed of heavy steel. Made with the original and genuine Endless Roller Bearing Apron Spreader. Over 110,000 in use—and everyone who owns one will tell you it is the best spreader obtainable.



Rock Island Bonanza Disc Harrow

Here is the harrow that always discs the field at uniform depth because it angles from the outer instead of the inner ends. This means that the bumpers always bump, which insures longer life to the discs. No chance of the inner discs riding or cutting into each other. Instantaneous Pressure Levers, which carries the pressure ten inches closer to the gangs than is possible on any other harrow. Learn more about this harrow before you buy.



Get This Free Book It will post you on farm implement values. It will help you to select the farm tools you need—to cut down work on the farm, to assist in making perfect seed beds, to help in plowing, planting, cultivating, haying. The book is free. Write for it. Send us your name and address on post card

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY
230 Second Avenue Rock Island, Illinois

Prevents and cures sore shoulders and galls

\$125 up

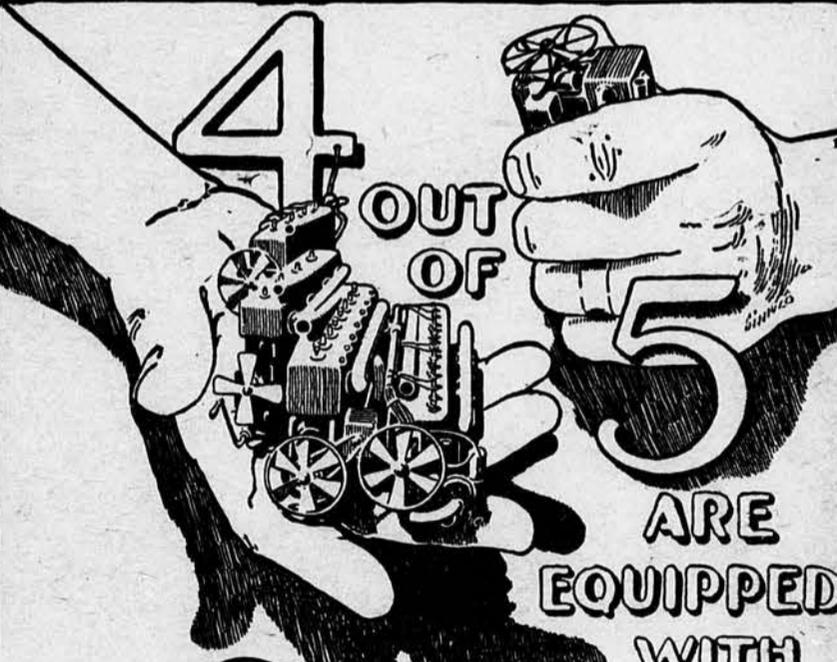


The Lankford Collar not only cures galls and sore shoulders—but if used instead of the ordinary collar, will positively keep the horse in a strong, healthy condition. For utmost efficiency, equip all your horses with the

Lankford Humane Horse Collar

Look for the name "Lankford" on the collar you buy—and you are sure to get a collar that is guaranteed to cure galls and sore shoulders—one that is made of best duck-brimmed with heavy, durable leather, and stuffed with clean, medicated, soft, curled cotton, which will not pack or harden. Imitations usually contain straw and unsanitary material. Lankford Collars fit any shaped neck—are easy to put on and take off—and always soft and pliable. Name straps are attached. Lankford Collars make direct draft, and distribute the load properly. They last three or more years—will not swanney. Over 15,000,000 sold. Send postal for full information and name of nearest dealer to you who sells Lankford Collars.

Powers Mfg. Co., Dept. 22, Waterloo, Iowa



4 OUT OF 5 ARE EQUIPPED WITH

Champion
TOLEDO MADE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD'S TRADE

Dependable Spark Plugs

THE official estimate of the AUTOMOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE on automobile production this year is—
One million four hundred thousand cars.
Of these, over a million will be Fords, Overlands, Studebakers and Maxwells, equipped with Champion Dependable Spark Plugs.

The Manufacturers of over one hundred other cars will equip this year exclusively with Champions. Their production will exceed 120,000 cars.
So of all the automobiles produced this year it is apparent that more than four out of five will be dependably equipped with Champions.

Champions have been selected by these hundred and more manufacturers because their exhaustive tests have shown that the Champions designed for their motors give the best results. Remember their conclusions when you replace the plugs in your car.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY, 506 UPTON AVE., TOLEDO, O.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Wants a Homestead.

I should like to get a homestead. I have heard that there is good land in Colorado which can be farmed without irrigation. I have heard that there is good land to be had in Western Kansas. I should like to know which place is the better.

There is, I think, still a good deal of homestead land in Southeastern Colorado which is good, fertile land and productive if farmed in the right way. There is very little homestead land left in Western Kansas. Personally, I should prefer Western Kansas to Eastern Colorado but I know that many settlers in Colorado are well satisfied and declare that the lands in Eastern Colorado are equal to those in Western Kansas.

How About the Big Blue?

I should like to know if the Big Blue is a government stream and if not, could the land owners on the river protect their farms by not allowing dams to be put in along the river which will cause injury to their land?

The Big Blue is not recognized as a navigable stream and therefore belongs to the adjoining land owners. It does not follow, however, that they could prevent the erecting of dams in the stream, altho they would have a right to recover whatever damages they could prove to be done to their lands by such dams.

Liability on a Lease.

A number of home men started an oil company and leased A's land. A told them he would not lease to them if they were going to sell the lease. They said they would not sell but were going to drill. A then signed the lease and said if everything was as they said he would witness before a notary public. Since then two of the men have said they would sell the lease to the highest bidder. Can they hold the

lease, and can they use the same if A refuses to have his signature attested before a notary public? Howard, Kan.

The terms of the lease could not be varied by a parole agreement, that is a verbal agreement between the parties. If, however, the lessee induced A to make the lease by giving him a verbal promise that they would do or refrain from doing a certain thing and should then proceed to violate that agreement it would be ground for bringing an action to set aside or annul the lease on the ground that it was obtained by fraud. I believe the acknowledgement before a notary public would not be necessary to validity of a lease, and the fact that A did not make such acknowledgement before a notary or any other officer would not affect the validity of the lease. Unless there is some other defect in the lease I think it is binding until a court of competent jurisdiction annuls it.

This Mutual Livestock Company.

Is the Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co. bankrupt? Three of my calves have been killed by Santa Fe trains and I have no settlement with either of the companies. The calves were killed last September on a crossing but the right of way was not fenced. They were insured against loss of every kind. They were valued at \$75. Ellinwood, Kan.

The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company has been in the hands of a receiver since last September. Whether its assets are sufficient to meet its liabilities I do not know.

Church Property Not Taxed.

Please publish the statistics of the free hospitals and other institutions belonging to different religious and other organizations which are not taxed where the buildings and grounds are used for profit. Paola, Kan.

Section 1, Article 2 of the Constitution provides that property used exclusively for educational, religious, charitable and benevolent purposes shall not be taxed. If the property of a religious or supposedly benevolent and charitable or-

ganization is used for gain, it is no longer exempt from taxation. It is quite possible however, that the law is evaded in some cases. I do not know the number of churches and other organizations whose property is exempt from taxation under this provision of the Constitution.

Hogtight Fence.

I own a farm which is cut in two by the railroad. I should like to fence this land hog tight. Is there any law requiring the railroad to fence its right of way hog tight if I fence my land hog tight and join up to them? Ashland, Kan.

Yes. See Section 7075 General Statutes 1909, and sections immediately following.

Concerning School Land.

A purchased some school land. After making one payment he assigned the land to B who sold it to C. On the original certificate appears A's assignment to B, but B's name does not appear on the certificate showing transfer to C. However C has all the certificates showing that he has made all the payments on the land except the first one which was made by A. The purchaser was entitled to a patent in 1880 but it was never applied for. C now wishes title to the land so that he can sell it. How should he proceed to secure this title in his own name and what would it cost? RADER.

Apply to the auditor of state for patent to the land. He will notify you as to the cost of obtaining such patent.

How Long Could He Stay?

If A should buy a farm from B, the latter holding a mortgage to secure part of the purchase price, how long can A live on the land before B can put him off if A should miss paying his interest? Weir, Kan.

Failure to pay interest when due would give B the right to begin an action for foreclosure of the mortgage. The length of time it would take to get a decree of foreclosure and sale of property under such decree will depend on how the court dispatches business. After the land is sold A would have 18 months under our law to redeem the property,

provided he has paid more than one-third of the purchase price. If his payments amount to less than one third of the purchase price B would have a right to a sheriff's deed and possession at the expiration of six months from date of foreclosure.

The Automobiles Bother Him.

Will you please give me the law in regard to automobiles standing in the street in front of one's store? My place of business is adjoining the garage of Hutchinson & Son. His men make a practice of running machines out and backing them up to the curb, thus blocking my way of getting to the front of my store. There is one motor car livery which makes its stand in front of my store, and when I tell the drivers this isn't right they say I don't rent the street. Winfield, Kan.

Speaking generally, all vehicles have equal rights on the public streets and no vehicle owner has a right deliberately to interfere with the reasonable privileges of any other vehicle owner or with the reasonable rights of those doing business along the streets. For example the garage owner or the operator of the livery has the right to a reasonable use of the street in conducting his business but not the right unreasonably to interfere with your business. As the question as to what is a reasonable use of the street is always open to argument, it is customary for city councils to define this right of use by ordinance. Probably if you will look the matter up you will find that the city of Winfield has such an ordinance, fixing the rights of automobiles and other vehicles on the streets of the city. You would better consult the city attorney about the matter.

Divorce in Nevada.

What are the divorce laws of Nevada? Can a divorce be obtained more easily at Reno than elsewhere in the state? How long after divorce is granted before one can marry again? Wilmore.

In order to obtain a divorce in Nevada it is necessary to be a resident of the state for six months. The causes for which divorces may be granted are, desertion for one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide for one year. I am not certain that the Nevada law prohibits remarriage for any particular time after divorce but have the impression that the divorced persons cannot remarry in that state for six months. I do not know that divorces can be obtained easier at Reno than in other towns in Nevada, but Reno is the principal city in the state and easiest of access.

The 16th Amendment.

Will you please inform me what the 16th amendment to the Constitution is and whether or not the 17th amendment was adopted? Centerville, Kan.

The 16th amendment to the Constitution reads as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration." The 17th amendment providing for the electing of senators by direct vote of the people was ratified by all the states except Alabama and was declared in force May 31, 1913.

Exemption Laws.

1. Is there any law in Kansas to keep a man from paying his debts, and what amount of property can he claim as exempt from execution? 2. Can a man assign his property to his wife in order to avoid paying his debts? Neodesha, Kan.

I am happy to say that there is no law in Kansas which keeps a man from paying his debts if he is disposed to do so. I presume however that the enquirer wants to know what property is exempt from judgment for debt. Every head of a family in Kansas is entitled to a homestead to the extent of 160 acres or one acre within the limits of an incorporated city or town occupied as a home by the owner and his family. He is also entitled to the following personal property exempt from execution: First, the family Bible, schoolbooks and family library. Second, family pictures and musical instruments used by the family. Third, a seat or pew in any church or place of public worship and a lot in any burial ground. Fourth, all the wearing apparel of the debtor and his family, all beds, bedsteads and bedding used by the debtor and his family; one cooking stove and appendages, and all other cooking utensils and all other stoves and appendages necessary for the use of the debtor and his family; one sewing ma-

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN
During the MONTH of MARCH only

on the **WORLD'S BEST HATCHER**

You can't buy an incubator on earth that will hatch a larger per cent of eggs than the FAIRFIELD. It will beat hens 20 per cent on average. Built to last a quarter century—every part guaranteed very best.

You Can Hatch Stranger, Healthier Chicks For 1/3 EACH WITH A FARM FOLKS FAVORITE FAIRFIELD

The incubator that pleases every purchaser—that gets the big sure hatches of husky chicks—the kind that they always buy the second time, and urge neighbors to buy. Thousands and thousands of America's best Farm Homes are using the FAIRFIELD and swear by it—but never at it. You take no chance—no guess in buying it—Read

Our Positive GUARANTEE

Our Big Leader—the 165-Egg Size (Regular Price \$12.50) Special Now at \$12.50 is better built and a better hatcher than offered by any other company for \$18, to \$24. You can hatch 500 to 600 strong chicks (no cripples) this spring, with it—and keep your hens laying.

MAKE 1916 THE BIG POULTRY PROFIT MAKER

Start right this minute in earnest—by ordering your incubator right NOW.

The Fairfield should be on every Farm in America and will be some day, mark our words, friends.

Send Order TODAY We will ship immediately—it's ready to go, you will have it within 5 days—get your eggs ready.

Cut Out Coupon—Order NOW—attach your check to it, and mail to

FAIRFIELD INCUBATOR CO.
(Sam Thompson, Mgr.)
Box 201 Fairfield, Nebr.

Special Prices During MONTH OF MARCH

110 EGG SIZE	\$11.42	\$10.42
165 EGG SIZE	\$13.85	\$12.85
220 EGG SIZE	\$17.75	\$16.75

1000's Write Like This

IOWA I like my incubator better every time I set it. Have had good luck every time. Can hatch more chicks than any of my neighbors with their higher priced machines.—Mrs. G. H. Stingley.

NEBRASKA I like my Fairfield Incubator very much and would not part with it. Have another too, but like the Fairfield very much better.—Mrs. W. A. Easton.

KANSAS I like mine fine and think it is a better machine than any I have seen.—Mrs. D. E. Inman.

MISSOURI I have one of your 200-egg incubators and have good hatches from it, and want another.—Mrs. Clarence Eilerman.

OKLAHOMA Send me your price list for incubators for 1916. I am going to get one this spring. I used to run a Fairfield and liked it fine, and that is why I want another Fairfield make.—O. P. White.

And Just Like Above From Every State. After you have had one hatch off in a Fairfield, you will write as good or better.

"To Please You Absolutely or Your Money Back—Cheerfully and Promptly"

THIS COUPON-ORDER IS GOOD FOR \$1 IF USED DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH

FAIRFIELD INCUBATOR CO.
Box 201, Fairfield, Nebr.

Ship me **QUICK**, the Size Incubator. Checked below—**FREEBIE** FREEBIE. It is not entirely satisfactory to me, I will ship back and you will refund my money cheerfully and promptly.

Enclose herewith my check or P. O. Check for:

110 Egg Size, Now	\$10.42
165 Egg Size, Now	\$12.85
220 Egg Size, Now	\$16.75

NAME.....
TOWN.....
R.F.D.....
STATE.....

chine, all spinning wheels and looms, and all other implements of industry, and all other household furniture not herein enumerated, not exceeding in value \$500. Fifth, two cows, 10 hogs, one yoke of oxen, and one horse or mule, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, a span of horses or mules; 20 sheep, and the wool from the same either in the raw material or manufactured into yarn or cloth. Sixth, the necessary food for the support of the stock mentioned in this section for one year, either provided or growing, or both as the debtor may choose; also one wagon, cart or dray, two plows, one drag, and other farming utensils, including harness and tackle for teams, not exceeding in value \$300. Seventh, the grain, meat, vegetables, groceries and other provisions on hand necessary for the support of the debtor and his family for one year, also fuel for one year. Eighth, the necessary tools and implements of any mechanic, miner or other person used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, and in addition thereto stock in trade not exceeding \$400 in value. Ninth, the library, implements and office furniture of any professional man.

2. A man cannot transfer his property for the purpose of defeating his creditors and make the transfer stick, if it can be proved that such transfer was made with that intent.

Has the Wife a Share?

What is the law in Kansas in regard to a wife's share of her husband's property? In the case I have in mind the wife owns a drug store building which the husband deeded to her. The husband owns the drug stock. Can the husband sell all that stock without his wife's consent, or has she a share in that stock of drugs?
Tonganoxie, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

I think he can sell the stock of drugs and give good title. That would not be the case with real estate.

Questions of Title.

1. If children inherit land from their father, when the land is sold do the wives of the sons have to sign the deeds for the land too?

2. Could I give a good title to my land if the mortgage is not released in the recorder's office but said mortgage is released by decree of the district court? I sued the Shawnee Fire Insurance Company for failing to release a mortgage on my land. They had purchased the mortgage and I paid it party with money and partly with an insurance policy. The case was in court three or four years but I finally won it.
Hillsboro, Kan. J. D. F.

1. Yes, the wives of the sons should sign the deeds.

2. You could give a good title in the case you mention but there would always be a cloud upon it until the mortgage was released on the records of the recorder of deeds.

What Became of the Maine?

What did the United States do with the battleship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor, after it was raised?
Waterville, Kan. H. T. BREMER.

After the remnants of the Maine were raised they were towed out to sea and sunk with imposing ceremony, March 16, 1912. The bodies of the sailors recovered from the wreck were taken to Arlington National Cemetery at Washington, D. C. After the bodies of the dead had been removed from the wreck it was towed out of the harbor of Havana followed by the Battleship North Carolina, the scout cruiser Birmingham, and four Cuban gunboats. When the requisite distance from shore had been reached a hollow square was formed by the accompanying vessels; sailors boarded the wreck and opened the sea-cocks and the wreck of the gallant vessel sank slowly into the ocean with a large American flag floating from the central staff. Taps were sounded, a parting salute was fired from the warships and thousands of roses were strewn on the waters which rolled over the final resting place of the battleship.

I Do Not Know.

How many states have laws prohibiting negroes from going to the same schools with the whites?
Emporia, Kan. L. W. PRATT.

I do not know. The last report of the commissioner of education which I have in my library devotes considerable space to the subject of negro schools but does not give the information desired. A number of states while providing for separate schools do not prohibit negroes from attending white schools where separate schools are not provided.

The butchers can make good use of the wethers now. Wintering old sheep is risky. Work them off early—that means right now.

For Rigid Fence Bracing

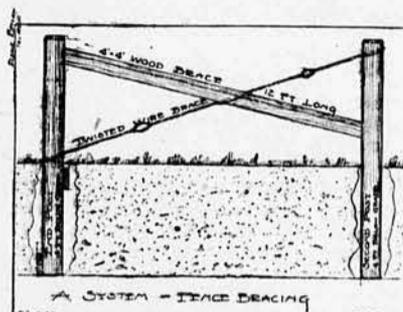
BY W. E. FRUDDEN.

The best made fence in the world will give poor service if not adequately stretched upon sound and rigid posts. Always stretch the fence until it appears to be tight and then stretch it again. Good, solid and substantial posts of either wood or steel are half the battle of fence building. For wood posts set them at least 4 feet in the ground and never use posts for corners that are less than 6 inches in diameter, at the top or the small end. The bigger the post the better and cheaper it will be in the long run.

In setting end posts of wood attach wood 2 by 8 inch planks for anchors and spike them well to the post in the manner that the drawing indicates. Make these anchors at least 2 feet long. Tamp every particle of earth in filling the holes, and make the foot as sturdy as an oak tree. Use a 4 by 4 timber 12 feet long for the diagonal brace. If the

posts are set 11 feet apart it will come out just right. Be sure the brace is stiff. Set this brace 10 inches from the ground on the second post and 10 inches from the top on the end or corner post. Mortise a trifle but do not weaken the

post. Draw it up tight and then with a claw hammer inserted in between the wires twist until it becomes as hard and tight as a cable.



post, and then spike it securely in place. Use No. 8 soft galvanized wire for the counter brace. Wind and staple around the end post near the ground, and about 4 inches from the top of the second

Poor Little Kitten

Mrs. Flint came for a visit to her sister's house and her little niece, Charlotte, was delighted to see her. "What became of the black kitten you had when I was here before?" "Why, don't you know?" asked Charlotte, much surprised. "I haven't heard a word," replied the aunt; "was he poisoned?" "No ma'am," said Charlotte. "Drowned?" "Oh, no." "Stolen?" "No, indeed." "Hurt in any way?" "No ma'am." "Well," said Mrs. Flint, "I can't guess, dear. What became of him?" "He grew into a cat," said Charlotte.

More Value for Every Dollar of the Price

This NEW Series 17 Studebaker 4-cylinder model is the GREAT 4-cylinder value of the year—a car that offers the discerning buyer MORE visible, tangible, PROVABLE value for every dollar of the price than any other 4-cylinder car on the market.

And the price of \$875 is possible only by reason of Studebaker's unexcelled manufacturing facilities, GREAT financial resources, long years of manufacturing experience and LARGELY increased volume.

No man can safely invest a dollar in any car without FIRST seeing this new SERIES 17 Studebaker. Write for handsome catalog—and have your local dealer demonstrate the car.

STUDEBAKER
 South Bend, Ind. Detroit, Mich. Walkerville, Ont.
 Address all correspondence to Detroit—Dept. F-27.

More than 221,000 Studebaker Cars now in use

—it buys MORE Power—a big 3 1/2-inch bore x 5-inch stroke motor that develops FORTY Horse Power—the most POWERFUL 4-cylinder car at the price

—it buys MORE Room—plenty for SEVEN full-grown people to ride in comfort—more room for driver and more in tonneau—DIVIDED and adjustable front seats.

—it buys MORE Beauty—a handsome car, luxurious in its finish and graceful in its long, smooth, flowing lines—genuine straight-grain, semi-glazed leather upholstery.

Four Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-pass.	\$875
Roadster, 3-pass.	850
Landau-Roadster	3-pass. 1150

Six Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-pass.	\$1085
Roadster, 3-pass.	1060
Landau-Roadster,	3-pass. 1350
Coupe, 4-pass.	1600
Sedan	1675
Limousine, 7-pass.	2500

F. O. B. Detroit

—it buys many NEW Conveniences—such as the gas tank removed from the cowl to the rear of the chassis—the new design, overlapping, storm-proof windshield—the adjustable front seats—the more conveniently arranged instruments.

See them all in the car at your dealer's

The Province of MANITOBA, CANADA Calls for Farm Helpers

There is a very urgent call for farm workers this Spring for the Province of Manitoba, Canada. Owing to the keen demand for all kinds of foodstuffs caused by the war, together with the enlistment of so many thousands of our young men, the farmers of Manitoba find themselves face to face with a serious labor shortage. In order to encourage farmers' sons and other farm workers from the United States to answer to this call the Railway Companies are offering reduced rates to all such passengers from all points on the International boundary line, northward, going West in Canada. This will enable anyone who wishes to see Western Canada to do so at a very small cost, and will permit inspection at first hand of the thousands of acres of cheap land which are still available.

The scale of wages for experienced men will run from \$25.00 to \$45.00 per month according to experience, and it is estimated that from 3,000 to 3,500 such men are needed. In order to allay any apprehension on the question, it may be asserted that absolutely no military obligation of whatever sort is imposed upon anyone coming into or living in Canada.

If you are interested, write or apply personally to the
MANITOBA IMMIGRATION OFFICE
323 Jackson Street
ST. PAUL MINNESOTA

PRESCOTT'S MITE-LESS HEN'S NESTS

ROUND NEST \$4.00 SET OF 3 SETS, 18 NESTS \$13.00
MADE OF 26 GAUGE GALVANIZED STEEL

SQUARE NEST \$3.00 SET OF 3 SETS, 18 NESTS \$8.50

Are made like steel bolters, and put together with substantial nuts and bolts. Built round so chickens cannot roost on top. Set up off the ground away from rats, cats, skunks, and prowlers. Our customers report from 25 to 100 per cent increase in eggs. Nests will pay for themselves in a few weeks by increase. No more hens to die on nests while sitting. Large enough for the biggest breed. Round nests 12 by 14. Square 12 by 12. Sold on Money-Back Guarantee, 30 days trial. Send for FREE circulars and testimonials. Address Prescott Sales & Mfg. Co., Room 26 Prescott Bldg., 3906 Bell St., Kansas City, Mo.

With every inquiry we give a formula for making poultry house killer at once.

YOU CAN SELL IT

through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 110,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

THE GOOD JUDGE UNDERSTANDS THE GRAIN BUYER'S WASTE.

HOLD ON MAN! WHY ARE YOU IN SUCH A HURRY?

GOSH BING IT!—BACK ON THE SCALES THERE I LEFT MY POUCH OF THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW.

GROWING! Why, nearly every man who tries it is spreading the news of W-B CUT Chewing—the long shred Real Tobacco Chew.

Once let a man get the taste of pure, rich, sappy tobacco—and it's all off with the ordinary kind. Get a pouch at your dealer's. Give it a quality test—and see for yourself that it is the chew that satisfies.

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

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

Well Made Roads are a Help

Cattle Sell Well at the Numerous Sales—Some Oats are Sown

By Our County Correspondents

GOOD roads are mighty convenient to have this time of year, and they have not been any too common in the last two months. The picture shown here was sent to us by Jacob A. Voth, one of our Oklahoma crop reporters. This picture was taken last fall, and shows how they grade the state road in Garfield county, Oklahoma.

Sales are numerous these days. Some fields of oats have been sown. Wheat is coming on nicely. Livestock is doing well. Snow stays on the ground only a short time now.

KANSAS.

Linn County—Bad weather the last week with some snow and it has been hard on the wheat and grass. Roads in bad condition.—A. M. Markley, March 4.

Franklin County—Six inches of snow, and zero weather. No farm work done yet. Livestock doing well and feed plentiful. Eggs 18c; butterfat 33c; hogs \$8.—C. E. Kelsey, March 3.

Graham County—The last month gave us some very fine weather. A 4 inch snow which helped the small wheat materially. Stock doing well. Farmers beginning spring work.—C. L. Kobler, March 4.

Wilson County—Three inches of snow. Not much frost in the ground. Stock doing well. Corn 72c; prairie hay \$6 to \$7; alfalfa hay \$6 to \$8; potatoes \$1.25; apples \$1.40; eggs 25c.—S. Canty, Feb. 29.

Pratt County—Some fine weather and the wheat is greening up. Roads getting good. Farmers getting ready to sow oats. Soil is wet. A good many sales and stock and implements sell fairly well.—J. L. Phelps, March 3.

Labette County—Ground frozen and farmers getting eager to sow. A few persons sowed oats last week. Wheat damaged some by freezing. Stock looking well. A good deal of hay and roughness on hand.—Wilbert Hart, March 4.

Ness County—Best snow of the winter March 1 and 2. It melted in one day and will be of benefit to the wheat which is showing up nicely. Weather warm again. Farm work will soon begin in earnest.—C. D. Foster, March 3.

Marshall County—Three inches of snow on February 27 put an end to the spring-like weather. A little snow again today. Cattle selling well at sales. Wheat 78c; corn 58c; oats 35c; butterfat 34c; eggs 15½c.—L. Steitnisch, March 2.

Norton County—Two inches of snow this week are all gone now, and the weather is like spring. Farmers buying purebred cattle, horses and hogs. Wheat not looking good. Wheat 90c; corn 50c; hogs \$8.35; eggs 15c.—Sam Teaford, March 4.

Cherokee County—Very bad weather this week with 3 inches of snow. Roads still bad. A few oats sown last week but the ground is wet now and farm work will be delayed another week. Corn 75c; hogs \$8.10.—A. E. Moreland, March 4.

Ford County—Weather colder, and a 2-inch snow March 1 which still covers the ground and will make some needed moisture for the wheat. Wheat prices lower and no market for it at present. A few public sales. Stock healthy except hogs.—John Zurbuchen, March 3.

Pottawatomie County—March opened with stormy weather and on March 1 and 2 it snowed but is bright again today and snow is melting. Frost not all out of ground yet and oat sowing is delayed. Quite a loss of spring pigs on account of damp weather.—S. L. Knapp, March 3.

Sedgwick County—Some nice warm weather the last week but this week it is cold again with two snows. Ground in very good condition. No farming begun yet but the farmers are getting ready. Most of the wheat looks well. A good deal of moving is going on.—J. R. Kelso, March 3.

Rooks County—Plowing for oats has been in progress until the last two days. March came in with colder and snowy weather. A few oats sowed. Cattle high and horses almost given away at public sales. Seed oats 65c; corn 60c; wheat 83c; eggs 15c; butterfat 32c.—C. O. Thomas, March 3.

Barber County—Very good weather for stock the last three weeks except for three days when the temperature got down to 6 above zero but it is warm today. Wheat is greening up some and a few oats sowed. A good many public sales and stock selling well. Hogs scarce.—G. H. Reynolds, March 4.

Douglas County—Plenty of snow which is good for the wheat. Farmers waiting for the ground to get dry enough to sow oats. Potato planting will start right away. Not as many potatoes being planted as usual. Wheat in good condition. Stock doing well and no disease to speak of. Markets about the same.—O. L. Cox, March 4.

Wabaunsee County—It has been snowing the last week but it is not very cold. Wheat looks as if it had been somewhat damaged in places by the sleet and cold weather. No oats sowed yet. A good many persons are moving. Quite a number of public sales. Stock doing well. Hogs about 8c; eggs 18c.—Henry Lesline, March 5.

Rice County—Another cold spell with a little snow. Early wheat in good condition. Ground in good condition for spring crops and farmers getting ready to sow oats. A good many sales and some farmers changing locations. Stock doing fairly well and bringing good prices. Wheat 93c; corn 58c; hens 11c; eggs 15c.—Lester N. Six, March 4.

McPherson County—Wheat in good condition and there is plenty of moisture in the ground. Farmers who have fall plowed ground have begun to work the oat ground but the snow of February 27 has stopped work for a few days. There is a demand for brood sows on account of the raise in hog prices.—John Ostlund, Jr., February 29.

Harvey County—Ten below zero and the snow is falling and drifting with the northwest wind and those who have not sown oats will keep them in the granary a while longer. All livestock doing well and bringing good prices at sales. Fall wheat looks very good. Wheat 95c; oats 55c to 60c; eggs 16c; potatoes \$1.35; apples \$1.35 to \$1.50.—H. W. Prouty, March 3.

Brown County—No spring work done. Weather still cold and snowy and ground still frozen. Wheat seems to be all right yet. Plenty of feed in the county and hay is cheap. Supply of fat hogs below normal. Milk cows scarce and high, being from \$90 to \$100. Wheat 97c; corn 63c; oats 40c; cream 36c; eggs 18c; potatoes \$1.25; hogs \$8.—A. C. Dannenberg, March 3.

Barton County—Fine weather the last three weeks. Wheat greening up and the stand is good. Three inches of snow on March 2 was of great benefit to the growing wheat as the ground was getting dry. Some plowing has been done for oats. Plenty of rough feed and stock in good condition. Not much wheat going to market on account of low prices.—J. A. Johnson, March 4.

Edwards County—Snow is nearly all gone and the moisture was good for the wheat which is looking fine. Some farmers have sowed their oats but most of them are busy preparing the fields and will sow the oats next week. Much wheat was marketed when the wheat was a dollar or more a bushel. Wheat 93c; corn 56c; oats 45c; kafir 35c; hogs \$8.90; eggs 15c; butterfat 30c.—G. A. King, March 3.

Ellsworth County—Snow and cold wave March 2. Wheat was greening up nicely after the snow. Some farmers disking their oat ground preparatory to sowing oats. The fields that were not harvested last year are being burned off and corn will be planted there. These fields have made excellent pasture for stock this winter. The roads have been kept in fair condition this winter.—C. R. Blaylock, March 2.

Anderson County—March 3 finds the ground still covered with 8 inches of snow which will delay oat sowing. A larger acreage of oats will be sown than usual. Early sown wheat looks well and the snow will protect it. Plenty of rough feed on hand to last until grass is ready. A few farmers going into the dairy business and shipping in Helsteins.—G. W. Kiblinger, March 3.

Stevens County—Nice warm weather and wheat is showing up nicely. Some farmers getting ground ready for oats and barley. All the milo and corn not gathered yet and some farmers still threshing. Ground in good condition for working. Quite a number of persons talking about getting tractors this spring. Stock doing well. Quite a number of sales and everything selling high. Very few places for rent.—Monroe Traver, March 3.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma County—Oats nearly all sown. Some plowing and listing done. Some potatoes planted. Public sales nearly over. Corn 60c; oats 40c; alfalfa \$9 to \$12; eggs 15c.—Lake Rainbow, March 4.

Pawnee County—Everyone busy the last 10 days plowing and sowing oats. Everything selling at high prices at sales of which there are three or four a week. Corn 63c; oats 40c; hay \$5.—V. Funkhouser, March 3.

McIntosh County—Cloudy weather for a week but only light showers. Ground very wet. Oats about all in but some were sown too wet. Wheat looks a little feeble but it is greening up. Some potatoes and gardens planted.—H. S. Waters, March 4.

Ellis County—Very fine weather until the last few days when it turned cold. Wheat is looking fairly well but needs moisture. It has been quite dry this winter with not much snow. Wheat 85c; kafir 30c; eggs 15c; hogs \$7.35.—W. B. Sells, March 2.

Canadian County—A rather cold week, with high wind and dust today. The sale season is on again. Oats nearly all sown and farmers getting ready for corn. Corn 65c; wheat \$1.05; oats 45c; alfalfa hay \$11; hogs \$8.75; eggs 16c.—H. J. Earl, March 4.

Roger Mills County—A little dry at present for sowing oats. Wheat greening up some. A good deal of farm work started. A few public sales. Cattle sell high. Cotton still going to market. No moisture since January 25. A little feed to thresh yet. Hogs \$7.65; wheat 96c to \$1.09; corn 51c to 63c.—Hugh Sober, March 1.

Cotton County—Weather conditions improved greatly altho we have had quite a cold snap this week. Wheat damaged about 10 per cent by freezing. Oats about all sowed. Ground in good condition. We think there will be an increase in poultry production this year. A few colts making their appearance.—R. H. Simmons, March 4.

Hughes County—About half the farmers thru sowing oats. Not many potatoes planted yet. A great deal of the wheat was killed by the green bug last fall, and the cold weather this winter. Cattle and horses coming thru the winter in good condition. Ground in good condition. Hay 25c a bale; oats 40c.—Albin Haskett, March 3.

Wagoner County—At least 50 per cent of the wheat is dead. Wheat on the land that was overflowed in January is dead but that on the sandy land looks good. Practically all the late wheat is dead and the ground will be sowed to oats or put in row crops. Not one-tenth of the oats are sown. Ground too wet to work. No old wheat on hand. Pig crop will be small. Seed oats 45c.—A. P. Gregory, March 1.

Too Much

A young theologian named Fiddle Refused to accept his degree, "For" said he "'tis enough to be Fiddle, Without being Fiddle, D. D." —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

In time, goat dairies may become as common as back-lot goats of nondescript breed now are, but one must acquire a taste for goat's milk.

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They are worth money!

Good Pumps in Demand

(Continued from Page 10.)

fore. The importance of running the pump at the best speed for the given head can be readily seen.

Tests showed that the same pump would give 60 per cent efficiency for heads varying all the way from 34 to 75 feet, provided it was run at the best speed for that particular head, but the speed for best efficiency varied with each different head, the range being from 780 R. P. M. to 1,150 R. P. M. The power required to operate the pump at the best speeds and capacities varied from 8 to 25 horsepower, so that if the proper size engine were chosen to run a pump at best efficiency for an assumed low head, and the actual head were considerably greater, the engine probably would be inadequate to run the pump at the speed for maximum efficiency.

Builders of high grade centrifugal pumps determine by tests the capacity, efficiency, and power required for their pumps under all conditions of operation and are thus enabled to specify the proper speed of pump and size of engine for any given conditions.

In figuring the head against which any pump is required to operate it is necessary to consider not only the actual vertical lift of the water, including that due to the draw down of the surface, but also the head required to give the water its velocity in the pipe, and to overcome the friction in the pipes. It can be readily understood that even in a perfectly level pipe of the length and size used with a pump a head of several feet of water would be required to cause water to flow thru it with the velocity of the water pumped. This head must be added to the vertical lift of the water to get the total head against which the pump must work. If a long discharge pipe is used and the water passes thru it with considerable velocity, the friction head may even be several times as much as the vertical lift. The friction head can be decreased by the use of a larger pipe, and it is usually desirable to use a discharge pipe of an inch or two greater diameter than the diameter of the discharge, by placing an increaser between the pump discharge and the pipe.

For Better Farm Labor

(Continued from Page 11.)

cattle exported on the hoof, and finished beef for domestic and export consumption, have under the natural laws of demand and supply put up prices very high. During the past year money has been in greater abundance and at average lower rates than ever before in our history.

"As to present high prices and the tendency of the markets in the future—which are necessarily important considerations—nothing can be said with any great definiteness. The conditions created by the war are so extraordinary that it is doubtful if there was ever a time when there were so many different elements bearing on the situation, and when it was so hard to forecast future events. I can see no reason in the immediate future to anticipate violent or sudden declines.

"A record of the selling values of stray range steers sold by the branding inspector of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association, on the Chicago market, since 1890, for the last 25 years indicates a steady advance in the average price of sales, from \$26.78 in 1890, to \$81.19 in 1914. The greatest advance has been in the last four years."

There is a belief with most men, just as with Mr. Harris, that livestock is going to be very profitable in the future. It is obvious that the men who get started in the business now, and grow into it gradually, will be making no mistake. It will return larger profits under Kansas conditions than any other system of general farming can give.

And it eliminates the worry over the harvest hand proposition. Of course extra hands are required on livestock farms at times, as in hay harvest, but there is not the sudden, violent demand that occurs on the big wheat farms. Diversified farming will do more than anything else to solve the labor problems of Kansas.

We take different kinds of papers, but like the editorials of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—J. E. Bodle, Caldwell, Idaho.

Johnson Grass in the Oats?

(Continued from Page 13.)

The state Grange insurance company, which has for full title "Patron's Fire and Tornado association" has just issued its 26th annual report. This report shows that all lines of insurance carried showed a small loss in 1915 as that proved to be one of the worst years for farm property damage of any of the last 26. This company insures all classes of farm property and on an average insurance in force for 1915 of 20 million dollars, losses amounting to \$54,919 were paid. Of this \$31,305 was on barns. The loss on barns has always been greatly in excess of that of all other farm property and wisdom indicates that the rate on barns must be raised. The barn loss is always greater by every one of the three indicated agents, fire, lightning and wind storms. Usually there is a profit on tornado insurance at the Grange rates but last summer had so many destructive storms that no class of risk returned a profit.

The reason the Grange can make lower rates than an old line company is due to three things. First, the fee for writing the insurance in the Grange is only \$1 to \$2 being never greater than \$2. In the old line companies 25 per cent of the premium is usually paid to agents. Second, the Grange has a better class of risks being composed of the best farmers and no property is over-insured. Third, no insurance is carried on town property and so no risk is run of a big loss in one fire. If you are acquainted with a number of average Grange members you will understand why the "moral hazard" problem troubles their insurance company but little. There is on hand a surplus of about \$60,000 and if the rates on barns are slightly raised to cover what experience has shown to be the actual loss it is not likely that the company will ever again have to call for an assessment. In the average old line company those who insure get back scarcely 50 per cent of their premiums while in the Grange company an average of 84 per cent of all money received is paid back to the policy holders.

For Mutual Telephones

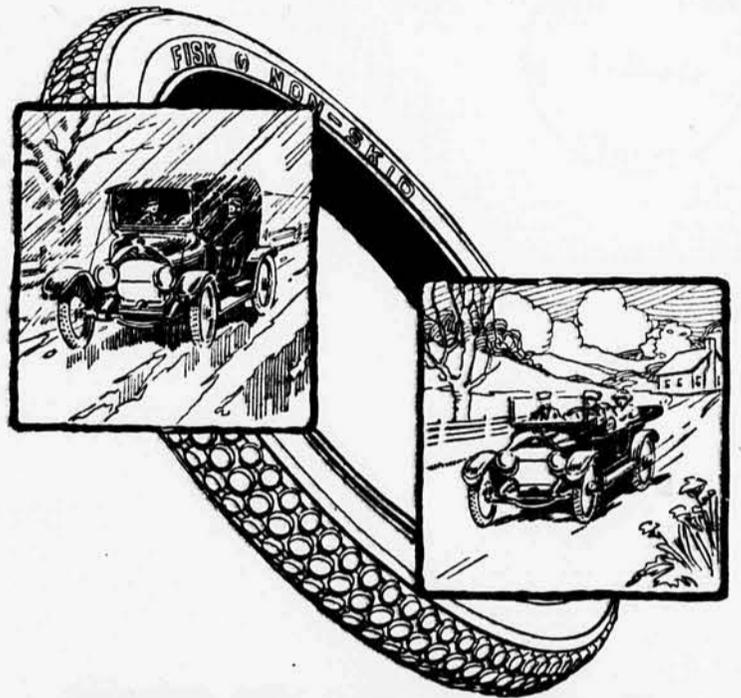
Representatives of the Kansas Mutual Telephone association met last week at Manhattan. This is an organization of the co-operative telephone associations of the state. Plans were made for a better co-operative effort of the different exchanges, and for getting favorable legislation next winter. In the resolutions the word mutual was defined in this way:

"A mutual telephone company or association is an incorporated company or an un-incorporated association, or stock company, doing a general telephone business; in which any user of a telephone may acquire a membership in such cor-

After assisting in holding up the people of Kansas for a third of a million dollars in fees, the Kansas receivers of the Kansas Natural Gas company have gone into the federal court to compel the people to pay more for gas. The "cinch" within the law, the "cinch" without danger—how clumsy and how brutal does it make the crude methods of the Chicago bandits and gunmen appear.

poration, stock company or association by complying with the necessary requirements. One person's ownership shall not exceed 5 per cent of the total membership in an association, or 5 per cent of the total capital stock in a corporation or stock company. The voting powers of every member or stockholder shall be limited to one vote regardless of the number of shares or memberships owned, and the company shall do business without profit other than pay for the service."

The former officers of the association were re-elected. They are J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, president; C. W. Swallow, Wichita, vice-president; M. H. Rice, Delphos, secretary-treasurer. The directors are A. W. Jacobs, Wilsey; B. H. Veltman, Bavaria; John Atchison, Overbrook. The members elected at this meeting were A. J. Ryan, Augusta; H. C. Beckman, Norton; W. J. Pyrtle, Council Grove; and C. B. Ingman, Barnes.



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IS HE CRAZY?

The owner of a large plantation in Mississippi, where the fine figs grow, is giving away a few five-acre fruit tracts. The only condition is that figs be planted. The owner wants enough figs raised to supply a co-operative canning factory. You can secure five acres and an interest in the canning factory by writing the Eubank Farms Company, 1142 Keystone, Pittsburgh, Pa. They will plant and care for your trees for \$6 per month. Your profit should be \$1,000 per year. Some think this man is crazy for giving away such valuable land, but there may be method in his madness.—Advertisement.

Are Kansas Farmers Confused?

A dispatch from Washington early in the week said the letters now reaching there from Kansas farmers on the subject of rural credits indicate a deep interest, but a confusion of understanding. However, a large proportion of them are against the Moss-Hollis bill reported by the joint committee, and which is supposed to be in line with the desires of the administration.

The first protesting letters to come are almost entirely from men who mention their affiliation with either the grange or farmers' union, showing that these organizations are trying to keep in touch with and posted upon matters of interest to agriculturists. Some of them use the word "fake" in speaking of the bill, and many are emphatic in demanding that this measure be killed. Many speak of it as a bankers' bill, and state that it will afford no real relief. The letters are being watched closely by the Kansas delegation.

To vote against the measure might earn for them the reputation of being against rural credits unless the situation is understood. To vote for it is liable to place them in a position of supporting a bill that, in the opinion of many who have studied it, will only tend to postpone any legislation along this line that might prove of real benefit to the farmers.

Representative Jouett Shouse, of the Seventh Kansas district, takes exception to the published reports sent out from Washington criticising the Moss rural credits bill. Particularly does he take exception to the statement that all of the Kansas delegation are opposed to the bill in its present form and that it is a "fake" bill, affording the farmer no relief and designed merely to fool him.

"As one member of the Kansas delegation," he said, "I desire to disclaim any basis for such a newspaper statement. The Moss rural credits bill, if enacted in the form in which it will come from the house committee on banking and currency, of which I am a member, will give the farmer money at not more than 5 per cent, probably as low as 4 per cent, with the privilege of borrowing for as long as 36 years, with amortization payments arranged to liquidate the entire loan by means of small annual payments and with the allowance of not more than 1 per cent on the unpaid principal for administration charges.

"In other words, the Kansas farmer who wants to borrow money on his farm can borrow as much as 60 per cent on the value of his land after a fair and liberal appraisal, and 10 per cent on his buildings, far more than under existing agencies with which I have any acquaintance. He will get his money at 4 or 5 per cent, with not more than 1 per cent added to defray all administration charges, and this 1 per cent not remaining payable upon the face of the loan, but only upon the unpaid balance which is being reduced constantly thru amortization payments. He can get his money for as long as 36 years if he desires and he can liquidate the amount of the loan gradually thru small amortization payments (1 per cent in case of a 36-year loan), which will take care of the entire principal by the date when the loan is due. Nor is the farmer bound up to a 36 year contract. At any interest payment date after five years he may reduce the principal in any sum he may desire and then come under a new amortization table.

"If cheap money in place of present high money, if the opportunity to borrow a large percentage on a very liberal appraisal of valuation, if the arrangement of amortization payments that have proved the greatest possible boon to all European countries, if long time loans instead of five, or seven, or ten-year loans—I say if all these things are 'fakes,' then the proposed rural credits bill is a 'fake.' Personally I believe it will prove of greater benefit to Kansas farmers than any other piece of legislation of modern times. The bill might go further. In some respects I should like to see it go further. But in establishing a new system of land banking, it is necessary to take all reasonable precautions to make the system safe.

"This is what the present bill does. The plans that have proved most successful in European countries are util-

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BEE SUPPLIES Lowest prices. Full line of everything needed. Write for new 1916 catalog. Clemens Bee Supply Co., 137 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

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ized for application here. A system of land banks is established to look after the business of the farmer alone. The system is practicable and simple. The red tape of which certain critics complain will be found to be easily unwound and the farmer will experience no difficulty in taking advantage of the opportunities offered him. A large proportion of the big farm journals of the country which have investigated it, give the bill their unqualified indorsement. So do the most of the farmers' organizations."

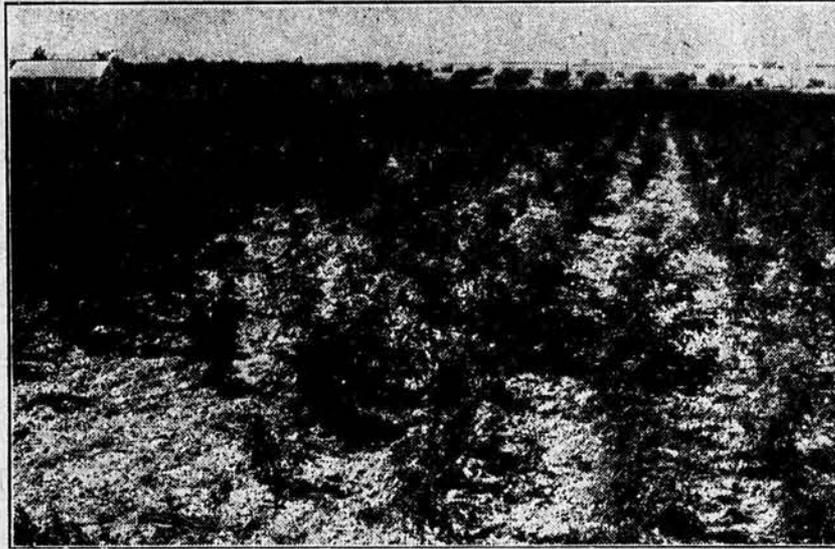
More Trees for Kansas

BY GEORGE K. HELDER.

There are 220,000 trees in the nursery at the Fort Hays Experiment station. These are from 9 months to 4 years old, and they are from 6 inches to 6 feet high. They include 16 hardy species.

The Fort Hays Experiment station, with a desire to encourage a greater effort to get trees more generally planted and cared for in that almost treeless part of Kansas, maintains the work of forest tree production so that farmers may obtain adapted kinds for just about what it costs to produce them. In 1915, the station distributed 55,000 trees to 400 purchasers. That season was especially good for the planted trees, and likewise the growing nursery stock made a splendid showing so the trees for distribution this spring are very thrifty.

Among the species grown for distribution are the Honey locust, with or without "horns"; Osage orange, Green ash, Russian olives, Hackberry, White elm, Red bud, Kentucky coffee, Norway poplar, Red cedar, Chinese Arbor Vitae, Tamarix, and Catalpa. Other species, and special selections of those just named, are under observation to determine how they can be subjected to profitable, or improved, culture in the West. The nursery adjoins a public park, maintained by the experiment station. This is one of the big attractions of the farm to visitors. The first plantings were made in the park in 1905. It now has 25 species of broadleaf and



Here is a View of a Part of the Nursery at Fort Hays Where Trees for Western Kansas Homes are Being Grown.

evergreen trees many of which afford a refreshing shade.

The original planting of nursery trees at the Fort Hays farm was made in 1903, being a few thousand Red Cedar, Scotch and Austrian Pine. Many of these survived, and from them have been supplied trees for the dwelling sites at the station, and for the campus of the normal school. Those remaining in their original setting make a fine shelter belt, 12 feet high, and afford protection for more recent plantings of other species the nursery is producing.

A new windbreak planting was made last spring in front of the farmstead. Chinese Arbor Vitae, Honey locust, White ash, and Osage orange were used. A belt 1/4 mile long was planted.

A Champion Corn Raiser

In southeast Missouri there is a boy whose corn-contest work is arousing the interest of thousands of Missouri and

other boys. Last spring Oscar Linhart of New Hamburg enrolled as a member of the boys' corn club under the direction of the agricultural extension service of the Missouri college of agriculture. He received general instructions from the Columbia office of the extension service and special suggestions in seed selection and the care of the crop from H. B. Derr, county agent.

Oscar made several reports of his work and kept in close touch with the extension service from which he had received information every month. His last report stated that he had used St. Charles White seed which cost him 50 cents, planted in a plot 20 rods long and 8 rods wide, and had done work in cultivation to the value of \$7. The fertilizer cost \$5.25, the work of harvesting \$2.20, and in that region the customary rent of the land is one-third of the corn crop, which in this case amounted to \$23.62, making the total cost of the crop \$38.57. As the yield of 118 bushels and 11 pounds at 60 cents a

bushel brings \$70.88, the net profit on this acre was \$32.31.

According to George W. Reavis, supervisor of boys' corn club work for the college of agriculture, this showing makes Oscar Linhart the champion corn club boy of Missouri. The net profit is even more significant than the high yield, for after all it is the net profit after the bills are paid that tells the real story.

Every contestant is required to tell how he raised his crop, and we will let Oscar tell his story in his own words: "I think one of the most important points for a high yield is good, high-yielding seed, and as I had a good yield in 1914 I, with the help of the farm adviser, picked out the very best seed in the lot. The land was a rich piece of creek bottom which had been in Red clover for two years before last year. It produced corn last year. It was plowed in the fall, to turn under the stalks to decay until planting time. In the spring I plowed it 7 inches deep. I think for bottom land the deeper it is plowed the better.

"In April I double disked it both ways and double harrowed it and then dragged it. I think a thoroughly prepared seedbed is another important point to be considered. I drilled the corn 3 feet and 8 inches apart in rows with the stalks 12 inches apart.

"The first cultivation was a deep one with a two horse cultivator. The later cultivations were not so deep. The last one was with a one-horse five-shovel plow. During the last two cultivations I applied 125 pounds of commercial fertilizer, spreading it in the middle of the rows and following it with the plow. I also applied four loads of barnyard manure.

"I went through my corn once with the hoe to cut out the weeds that I could not get with the plow."

Sheep raising is a lost art in many parts of the country, and yet a flock of sheep was formerly a sign of thrift.

The milk-pail is a potent source of revenue, and, alas, sometimes a potent source of bad milk and cheesy butter.

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To share in these lower rates you must be a member of this association — for loans are made to members only. By joining with the more than a thousand Kansas farmers, who are already members you can practically cut your interest rate in two. Money saved is money earned and there's no surer, quicker way of getting ahead financially than embracing a money-saving opportunity such as a membership in this association offers.

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Is it going to rain within the next twenty-four hours? Is there 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 us two yearly subscribers to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each. Address

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Clean it only once a year. No wick. No glass globe. No danger even if rolled around in straw. Can't explode. Can't spill. Use it around barns, cow sheds, chicken houses, cellars, etc. The

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Burns and burns its own gas. Gives 300 candle power of strong steady light. Can't blow out or go out. Made of heavily nickel-plated brass. Nicel jobs. Guaranteed for five years. Ask your dealer—if not on sale in your town yet, write for catalog of 20 different kinds Gas Lanterns, Table Lamps, etc. Dealers or agents wanted in every locality.

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Tires Require Some Attention

Tire fabric is like other textiles. It tears easily once it is cut, while it resists the most severe strains when uninjured. A very small cut or rend in the fabric, may, therefore, result in a bad blow-out if not properly repaired.

Pneumatic automobile tires are designed to carry loads in proportion to their cross sections and diameters. Nothing will tear tires to pieces so quickly as overloading. Many motorists who get frequent punctures and blow-outs, and who have tire troubles in general, can trace their difficulties to overloading. Tops, windshields and many other devices are considered as extras by the manufacturer and may increase the catalog weight materially.

It is estimated that 5 per cent added to the weight of the car adds 15 per cent to the wear and tear on the tires. For this reason it is always economy to adopt tires one or two sizes larger than the regular equipment on your car. Even if the regular size tires are not overloaded, additional mileage and satisfaction to cover the additional cost will be given by larger tires.

The tremendous horse power of some high priced machines produces an effect similar to overloading. The strain is too great for rubber and fabric, to endure long uninjured.

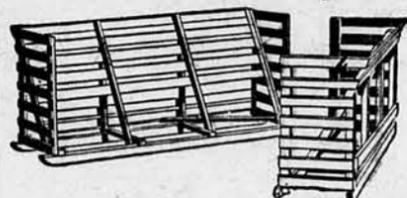
If chains are used, they should have proper adjustment. Chains applied too tightly will cut the tread out and render the tire useless in a short time. The chains should be adjusted to allow them to shift around over the tread and the wear will be distributed.

If one-piece clincher rims are used, it is advisable to examine them at frequent intervals for dents. The clincher rim is easily bent and being subject to rust the edges may become worn down to a cutting edge, then rim-cutting begins and the case is soon cut through.

When a clincher tire rim-cuts, examine the rim to see if the cause is not to be found there. Casings should be removed from the rims occasionally to allow an examination of both rims and casings, the casings for breaks and indications of breaks in the fabric, for strains show up sometimes inside first, and can be reinforced with a patch, and an ultimate blow-out be avoided.

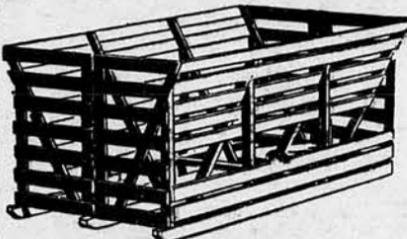
A Portable Feed Rack

The main features of this rack are portability and a saving in feed, as by this construction little of the hay is wasted. The idea of having it cut in two is in order to place the sections end to end at the side of a rick of hay, so the



feeding may be done out in the field. It will save hitching up a team to haul hay on a cold or stormy day.

The rack is 14 feet long. It is 6 feet wide over all when the two sections are placed together. In other words, the runners are 3 feet apart. The slanting 2 by 4s are 7 feet long and the other pieces are cut to suit. The top piece of the manger is of 2 by 6s and about the only thing to be sure to get right is the



distance from this point to the lower plank on the sloping sides, so there will be room for the stock to get their heads in.

This rack will help to cut down the "high cost of feed."

Material.

- 4-2x6-14 Runners—use full length.
- 2-2x4-12 Cross pieces between runners—cut to 3 feet.
- 2-2x4-14 Cross braces on runners—cut to 7 feet.
- 10-2x4-14 Slanting and upright pieces.
- 3-2x6-14 Top pieces for Manger—use full length.
- 12-1x6-14 Side Slats—use full length.
- 7-1x6-12 End Slats—cut to 3 feet.

If You Can Find a Title Here to Fit This Picture

\$5,000 in Cash for Our Readers



College Years
Deep Sea's Toll
Inland Voyage
River, The

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Enter Our Great Profit Sharing Game

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.

Look at the picture and pick out a name or title from list above to fit it. There are 32 pictures in all. You just get the pictures and pick out the titles you think best fit the pictures. Those doing this simple thing best will share in the \$5,000 cash. First prize is \$1,500 cash.

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.

PICTUREGAME EDITOR
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EGGS, S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BRED FROM D. W. Young's first and second pens \$4.00-100. G. W. Buck, Larned, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS, 60C FOR 15. \$3.50 100. Results guaranteed. J. L. Shaner, R. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

CAREFULLY SELECTED SINGLE COMB brown Leghorns eggs. 100-\$3.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

YOUNG STRAIN, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kansas.

BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS AND CHICKS from specially mated pens and range flock. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, KULP strain. Eggs for hatching \$4.00 per 100. Cockerels \$1.00 each. Mrs. Mary Miek, Ran- som, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FAMOUS WINTER LAYING S. C. W. LEGHORNS of high quality. Eggs, chicks. Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY. Farm range. Eggs \$2.00 per hundred. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$1.85 per 30. Prepaid in Kans. P. A. Krause, Goessel, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Special pen of prize winners \$5 per 15 ilm. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS, FERRIS-HINERMAN-Frants. Extra heavy layers. 15 eggs \$1.00. 100-\$5.00. Mrs. M. A. Downen, Fontana, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 15-\$1. 100-\$5. Fertility guaranteed. Sunnyside Egg Farm, Box B, Hallowell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, extra quality, trap-nested stock. Setting \$1 up. P. J. Newman, 814 Leavenworth St., Manhattan, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. HAVE won 22 blue ribbons, 10 specials and silver cup. Eggs \$4 per 100. 75c per 15. Selma Fager, Admire, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Twenty-four prizes at state show, 1915. Including ten firsts, eight seconds. W. Roof, Maise, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Priced right. Eggs from selected mated pens \$5.00 per hundred. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

QUALITY, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Won first pen at both Kansas State shows. Write for mating list. Mrs. A. J. Smith, Colony, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$2.25 hundred. Splendid laying strain. Shipped in "Humpty" carriers. Victor Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. PURE D. W. Young strain. 3 cock birds in pens sired by Young's first prize winners. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HENS AND pullets, prices reasonable. Eggs for hatch- ing from S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

BRED TO LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. They lay and pay. Eggs one dollar per fifteen. Good hatch guaranteed. Charles De Vancy, Girard, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, BOTH matings. Eggs from high scoring pens \$2 and \$3. Utility \$4.00 per 100. Mating list free. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BET- ter than ever. Three choice matings, two range flocks, one pen. Eggs \$4 per hundred. \$1 per setting. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

EGGS S. C. W. LEGHORNS (YOUNG strain). Pen 1 from Young's \$20.00 settings \$2 for 15. Pen 2 and 3 \$2 and \$1; \$5 hundred. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan., R. No. 5.

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OUR SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN hens lay two eggs where only one was laid before. Put some of the blood in your flock. Eggs 100-\$5. 50-\$3. 15-\$1. Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND, BARRON S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels head my yards. World's greatest layers. A limited number of eggs at \$2.00 setting, 2 settings \$5.00. R. C. Wilson, Pittsburg, Kansas, R. R. 1, via Capaldo.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WORLD'S CHAM- pion layers. S. C. W. Leghorns. Special mating 15 eggs \$2.00. Other matings 15 eggs \$1.25. 100 eggs \$6.50. Selected Ferris Frants hens mated with Barron cockerels. 100 eggs \$4.00. C. C. Shenkel, Geneseo, Kan.

SCHOOLEY'S LEGHORN FARM (SINGLE Comb White exclusively). We specialize in fancy table eggs and farm raised breed- ing stock, trapnested, selected and bred for egg production. Book your order now for guaranteed eggs for hatching. Route 1, Box 87E, Lawrence, Kan.

OUR ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS have all winter egg records, for western Colo. Bred exclusively ten years, for winter eggs. Low, compact, "frost proof combs." Select eggs, 100-\$6.00; 50-\$3.50; 30-\$2.75; 15-\$1.50. Chicks from record hens 20c. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

LEGHORNS.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns exclusively; 102 eggs \$3.50. 80-\$1.25. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

25000 BABY CHIX AND 100,000 EGGS FOR sale from heavy laying White Leghorns. One flock headed by pure Barron Males, from world's heaviest layers. One large flock of our own breeding. Booking orders for future delivery. Send for circular and price list. Guy E. Schreff, Lincoln, Neb., Box M, R. No. 2.

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BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$1.00. Eggs 5c. Ethel Marcy, Fall River, Kan.

PRIZE FEDERATION BLACK LANG- shan. Eggs. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

PURE WHITE LANGSHAN PULLETS AND cockerels 1.00 each. Mrs. Church, Bur- lington, Colo.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. Sixteen \$1.00, hundred \$5. Minnie Manley, Meriden, Kan.

PURE WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$1.00 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. F. Cutting, Clearwater, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

PURE WHITE LANGSHANS, EGGS \$4 per 100. \$1 for 15. A. F. Simmons, La Cygne, Kan., R. No. 2.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED BLACK LANG- shans \$1.25 per setting. \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kansas.

ROWE'S WHITE LANGSHANS. REAL quality. Pen eggs \$2 per 15, range \$1, \$5 per 100. Mattie Rowe, Lane, Kansas.

HIGHEST CLASS LANGSHANS, PEN "A" headed by 98 chl. Catalogue free. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN PUL- lets \$1.00, cockerels \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY 16 years from best strain in U. S. Eggs \$1 per 15. \$5 per 100. Mrs. Walter Smith, Tonkawa, Okla., Route R A.

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WHITE LANGSHANS—PURE BRED, heavy winter layers. None better. Eggs from extra good matings, \$5.00 per 100, \$1.00 per 15. James A. Davis, Richards, Mo.

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BUFF MINORCA EGGS. CLAUDE TATUM, Devoil, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, STOCK, eggs, baby chicks. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK- erels \$1.00. Eggs 30 \$1.75. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE MINORCA, Teetz strain. None better. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS (PAPE strain direct). Write for mating list. Elmer Nordstrom, Randolph, Kan.

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PURE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS with size and quality. "Pape strain." Write for mating list. Victor E. Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK Minorcas. True Minorca type, long backs, low tail. Largest of non-setters, and lay largest eggs of any breed. Stock and eggs for sale. Charles F. Adams, Druggist, New- kirk, Oklahoma.

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PARTRIDGE ROCKS 15 EGGS FROM quality stock \$1.50. Stella Weigle, Win- field, Kansas.

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SILVER CAMPINES—EGGS FROM CHOICE mating \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

SILVER CAMPINES, EGGS \$2.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 50. Fine birds. H. E. Hostetter, Harper, Kan.

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S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Duncan, Iola, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS, WINNERS, EGGS \$2 setting. W. Kohl, Yates Center, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS KEL- lerstraus \$2. Dewey Koci, Auburn, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and pullets. Mrs. F. Scott, Chapman, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, EGGS OR BABY chicks, quality, vitality, vigor. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 for 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Ralph Felton, Dwight, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FARM raised, \$2 to \$3. Emma Wilson, Auburn, Kan., Rt. No. 24.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS 75c per 15, \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. A. Gfeller, Chapman, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, EXTRA LARGE type. Eggs \$2 and \$1.50 per 15. C. M. Ramsey, Luray, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, Kan.

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CHOICE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Roy Davis, White City, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM LARGE flock. Good stock. \$3.00 per 100. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, PURE BRED, WIN- ter layers. Twenty eggs \$1.00. Harry McKnight, Cherryvale, Kan.

EGGS FROM 224 EGG STRAIN S. C. White Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, HENS AND pullets for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. R. J. Lindbloom, Cleburne, Kan.

BASSETT'S BUFF ORPINGTONS LAY. Eggs \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00 for fifteen. Mating list free. C. A. Bassett, Burlingame, Kan.

EGGS AT BED ROCK PRICES, FROM some of the best Buff Orpingtons in the state. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs. \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Delivered. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

SHEPHERD'S S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS won first pen, Topeka fair. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per fifteen. Max Shepherd, Salina, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, Cockerels, pullets or eggs. Good stock. Prices reasonable. J. P. Cowen, Emporia, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE from prize winning stock, price \$4.00 per hundred, \$2.50 for 50. Ida Fevury, Easton, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON, COOK'S strain. Eggs 30-\$2.75, 100-\$5.75. Postpaid. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS DIRECT FROM Kellerstrass \$30 matings 24 \$2 parcel post. 100 \$6 express. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTONS, PARSONS HEAVY winter laying strain. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.50 per 15, \$5.00 per hundred. Chas. L. Parsons, Plains, Kan.

WELLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE the greatest business fowl. They lay more, grow faster and win \$5.00 per 100. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE, BIG AND BUFF TO THE hide, Single Comb Orpingtons. Eggs, \$5.00 per hundred, \$1.50 per setting. Address Mrs. N. J. Alvey, Meriden, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS—BEST WINTER layers, one hundred hens laid sixty-five eggs on January ninth, hatching eggs \$1.50 per fifteen, \$7.00 per hundred. Urbandale Poultry Farm, Butts Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM THE HOME of Sweepstake Orpingtons, Buff and Black, has their mating list ready. Free for asking. Pen eggs \$3.00. Range flock \$1.50 per setting. Chas. Luengene, Box 149 B, Topeka, Kansas.

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BARRED ROCKS. L. K. MEEK, MUL- hall, Okla.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. D. C. BAUM- gartner, Halstead, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$2, 100-\$8. Christina Bazil, Lebo, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 30-\$1.50, 100-\$3.00. W. O. McAdams, Clyde, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS \$3.00- 100. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$4 PER HUNDRED. F. C. Gerardy, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, PURE, HENS \$12.00 DOZEN. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS 100 \$3.50, 50 \$2.00. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS 15-\$1.00, 50-\$2.75, 100- \$5.00. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kansas.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00. Choice \$1.50 each. Chris. Sander, Virgil, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale of full bred stock. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK BABY chicks .10 each. Mrs. Harry McFarlane, Hesston, Kan.

EXTRA FINE BARRED ROCKS, CKLS. either mating \$1.50 and up. C. E. Brooks, Wakita, Okla.

BUFF ROCKS, WINTER LAYERS, EGGS \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Florence Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS 75 CTS. setting, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. F. R. Wycott, Wilsey, Kansas.

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS, BEAUTIES. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY, eggs 15-\$1.00, 50-\$3.00, 100-\$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS, CHOICE MAT- ings. Write for particulars. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS, EGGS 15- \$1.00. Hundred \$4.00. Prepaid. Henry Hankey, Goessel, Kan.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING BRADY'S BARRED Rocks, carefully mated, heavy layers. L. B. Brady, Fowler, Kan.

50 CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Ringlet strain, \$1.50. Six for \$8.00. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

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BARRED ROCKS—PURE BLOOD, EGGS for hatching. Write for prices. A. L. Warth, Madison, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS, EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$4.00 100. Extra good laying strain. Chas. Koepsel, White City, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM range. Eggs 15, 75 cents, 100, \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS \$1 PER 15, \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. L. Pfrang, Jr., Wetmore, Kan.

EGGS, PRIZE WINNING BUFF ROCKS, two dollars for fifteen. Few males left. E. H. Inman, Fredonia, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain. .75 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. George Fink, Eddy, Okla.

BUFF ROCKS EGGS FOR HATCHING. from good layers. Few fine cockerels. Rufus S. White, Sapulpa, Okla.

BUFF ROCKS, EGGS FOR HATCHING, prices reasonable. Write for list. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS, EGGS FOR SALE, 75 cts. for 15, \$4.25 for hundred. Stella Armstrong, Route 1, Arkansas City, Kan.

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PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, (range) 15 eggs, 50 cents; 100 eggs, \$3.00. Mrs. Joe Hirt, R. No. 4, White City, Kan.

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PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK pullets. Vigorous utility strain. \$1.00 each. A few cockerels. John McMeen, Jefferson, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCK EGGS light or dark matings, 15 \$2.50, 30 \$4.50. Range flock 100 5.00. C. E. Brooks, Wakita, Okla.

BARRED ROCKS—ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS City winners. Eggs—both matings—\$3, 15. Utility \$6, 100. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kansas.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS, 106 Premiums. Eggs, Pens 2.00 to 7.50-15. Flock 1.25-15, 6.00-100. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS BRED FROM Frisco World's Fair champions, \$5 each, elegant breeders. C. R. Baker, Box M, Abilene, Kan.

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PURE BRED RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Farm range. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for prices. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, FOURTEEN YEARS' suc- cessful breeding. Utility eggs, \$2 per fifty, \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

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EXHIBITION, UTILITY BARRED ROCKS. Winners at state show, Wichita. Four pens. Eggs 15-\$2.00, 30-\$3.50. George Sims, LeRoy, Kansas.

THREE EXTRA FINE PENS BARRED Rocks. Eggs \$3 per 15. 1st hen at Topeka, Hutchinson and Ellsworth. C. D. McIlree, Lorraine, Kansas.

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EGGS FROM BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK. \$1.50 per 15 eggs, \$6.00 100. Pullets at \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING RINGLET BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, WINNERS, HARPER, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita. They lay in Dec. and Jan. Eggs 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

QUALITY BARRED ROCKS, PULLET mating. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs. Utility \$4.00 a hundred. Pens 15 for \$4.00. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, FARM RAISED, BIG boned. Prize winners, cockerels cheap. Eggs \$1.25 for 15, \$3.00 for 50, \$5.00-100. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1-15, \$5-100, BABY chix 10c. Excellent show record. World's best strains; information free. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 1.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE BONED, YEL- low legged, true breeding strain. Twenty years' experience. Eggs, 15-\$1.50, 50-\$4.00, 100-\$7.00. M. E. Lane, Clinton, Mo.

FOR SALE, THOROUGHbred BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$1.00 for 15 from penna fowls, \$3.00 per hundred from flock. Emms Mueller, Humboldt, Kan., Rt. No. 2.

BARRED ROCKS—71 PREMIUMS TO- peka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Males and females. Eggs for hatching. Write Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, BRED FOR SHOW points and egg production. Eggs from my three special matings \$2.00 per 15. A few very choice cockerels at \$2.00 each. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR setting. \$2.00 per setting from selected mating, \$1.00 per setting and \$4.00 per 100 from other pens. Acme Poultry Yards Junction City, Kan.

200 ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RING- let, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for mating list and prices. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE and quality. Seventeen years' careful breeding. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

BUY EGGS FROM THE BEST PRIZE WIN- ning Barred Rocks in the world. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. \$10.00 per hundred. A few cockerels for sale. T. N. Davis, 508 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—25 FANCY BARRED ROCK cockerels of the pullet bred line same as I won at Topeka with last month. Price each \$2 and up. Write quick. M. P. Thielen, Barred Rock Fancier, Lucas, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS, BOTH matings. Better than ever. Silver cup and sweepstakes winners. Eggs from pens \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$5 per 100. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

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DARK SINGLE COMB REDS, 100 EGGS, \$4.00; 50 eggs, \$2.50. Gertrude Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

EGGS FROM OUR BEST PEN OF WINTER laying Reds, 15, \$1.50 postpaid. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

RED BIRDS, BOTH COMBS, \$30.00 PENS. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. One pen at \$1.50. Lee Darnell, Alta Vista, Kan.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, RHODE ISLAND Reds from pens. Both combs. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

RICH ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS 1.00 and 2.00 per setting. Baby chix .10 each. Mrs. Lee Eades, Toronto, Kan.

SINGLE COMB—FINE WINTER LAYERS. 15 eggs .75, 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Harvey Cooper, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 2.

ROSE COMB RED STOCK CHEAP, EGGS, best pen \$2. Won 16 ribbons at good shows. Mrs. Ella Stehle, Byron, Okla.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS, PRIZE WIN- ners. Eggs from Pen 1 \$2.00 per 15. Pen 2, \$1.50 per 15. Fred Pimple, Olpe, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, PURE BRED, FARM range, eggs 100-4.00. Hen-hatched chicks .10. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

EGGS FROM THOROUGHbred DARK Rose Comb Reds, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00-100. George Nelson, Box 354, Lindsay, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, CHOICE PENS; BIG, dark red, range flock. \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

REDS, BOTH COMBS, COCKERELS 1 TO 3.00. Eggs mixed range 60c. Fenned \$1.25. Chix 10c. Fannie Goble, Healy, Kan.

WE WON 2ND AND COLOR SPECIAL ON S. C. Red cockerel, Kansas State. Mating list free. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

EGGS FROM DARK R. C. REDS ON FREE range, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Howard Martindale, Hillside Farm, Madison, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—BEST WIN- ter layers. Eggs from selected birds, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMBED R. I. RED EGGS FOR hatching, satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.00 for 15 or \$5.00 per 100. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

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SIX GRAND PENS ROSE COMB REDS. Mated to roosters costing \$15 to \$25. 15 eggs \$2.00. 30 eggs \$3.50. 50 eggs \$5.00. Splendid range flock \$5.00 per 100. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

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FINE BOURBON RED TOM \$4.00. MORRIS Wright, Valley Center, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS \$6. Mrs. O. W. Culp, Paradise, Kansas.

THOROUGHBRED BRONZE TOMS. MRS. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

CHOICE BOURBON RED TOMS \$8.50 each. Omer DaMetz, Gaylor, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, eggs \$3-11. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$5.00. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. J. N. Cochran, Plainville, Kan.

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ONLY A FEW CHOICE BOURBON RED TOMS left. Mrs. V. W. Carson, Broughton, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS. PURE BRED. \$5.00 each. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., Rt. No. 6.

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TURKEYS.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS \$5 per 100. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SIXTY cents dozen. Dr. O. F. Searl, Solomon, Kan.

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FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$2.00, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Sherman Robinson, Beloit, Kan.

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ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES. Show quality and good egg strain. 15 eggs \$1.25. 30-\$2.25. 50-\$3.00. 100-\$5.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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COCKERELS OF QUALITY—RHODE ISLAND Whites \$1.25. S. C. White Leghorns \$1.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM THE BEST laying strain of Anconas and also Young's strain White Leghorns. A. F. Dyck, Radium, Kan.

EGGS \$1 TO \$2.50 SETTING. BARRED Rock, R. C. Reds, White Chinese geese. Angora cats \$5.00. Grace Graham, Plains, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS, RHODE ISLAND Reds, R. C. White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 per 15. J. J. Quiring, Hillsboro, Kan., Box 702.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 for twelve. Mammoth Toulouse geese eggs \$1.00 for five. Mrs. Susie Lenhart, Abilene, Kan.

UTILITY BARRED ROCKS AT BERMUDA Ranch. Eggs 15-\$1.00. 100-\$4.00. English Penciled Runner ducks eggs 12-\$1.00. 100-\$5.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Selected stock. Eggs \$3.00 per 100. Light Fawn-White Runner ducks. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$8 per 100. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs 15-\$1.00. Chicks 100-\$12.50. Rhode Island Reds. Barred Rocks. Chicks 100-\$10.00. W. P. Strole, Rosedale, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, Buff and White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Reds, Pekin ducks and Belgian hares. Get our prices. Deer Creek Poultry Assn., Deer Creek, Okla.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL CATALOG THAT'S different. Photographs place our birds before you. Hatching eggs and baby chicks our business. Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Golden Seabright Bantams, White Indian Runner ducks. Prices right. Red Hen Poultry Farms, Hastings, Neb.

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PAYING HIGHEST PRICES FOR POULTRY. Coops loaned free. Selling egg cases 15 cents. Edward E. Witchey, Topeka, Kan.

PAYING 14C FAT HENS, TURKEYS 17C. We exchange various breeds. Loan coops free. Want good cockerels. The Copes, Topeka.

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FINE QUALITY BABY CHICK FEED \$1.75 cwt. f. o. b. Ft. Scott, Kan. Brooks Wholesale Co.

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RED POLL BULLS, NONE BETTER. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kan.

WANTED A BIG JACK, A SADDLE STALLION and a Polled Hereford bull. Fred Burgin, Coats, Kan.

FOR SALE RIGHT. YOUNG KENTUCKY jack, fine large animal. J. S. Smalldon, R. F. D., Fairbury, Neb.

ON ACCOUNT RHEUMATISM HAVE JACK for sale cheap or trade for stock can turn in pasture; good money maker; for particulars write or see quick. J. W. Campbell, Huscher, Kan.

THREE YEAR OLD REGISTERED SHORT-horn bull. Color dark red. Guaranteed in every way. E. A. Nelson, Berryton, Kansas.

FOR SALE. HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN bull calf three months old. Big bone, finely marked, priced right. John Bradley, Garnett, Kansas.

DUROC BOARS, Sired by "BELL THE BOY." Priced low for quick sale. Ed. Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF. Fine individual. Well bred, mostly white. \$60. O. S. Andrews, Greeley, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP. ONE THOROUGHBRED Percheron stallion, one black jack, 3 imported jennies. Write W. M. Dice, Tecumseh, Kan.

1 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, coming 3 years old, color dark gray, a genuine good colt. C. W. Doty, Box 37, Canton, Kan.

BARGAIN IN JACKS. TWO BLACK JACKS with mealy points, age 3 and 4, 14 and 15 hands, good performers. \$600 for the two. John Jackson, Gas, Kan.

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FOR SALE—SPLENDID BLACK REGISTERED jack coming 4 years old. Winner at county fair last fall. Guaranteed right every way. Price \$450. Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. TWO COWS four and five years old, one to be fresh soon, also two bull calves 16 and 8 months old. Priced right. Joe L. Bear, Jefferson, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE NORMAN STALLION registered, 6 years old, weight 2000. Shows as fine colts as any stallion in state. Will make season in Manhattan, Kan., if not sold at once. Value \$1500. Reasonable discount for cash. Same owner has good stock general mds. 2 to \$3000 would put in deal. Want good land or other property. What have you? Geo. W. Peterson, Leonardville, Kan.

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SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD 90 LB. STAG wolf hounds. George Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

ESKIMO AND POMERANIAN SPITZ PUPPIES for sale. Spitz Kennel, Clay Center, Neb., Box 12.

PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND RED Hares. I have stamps. I. C. Rice, Pomona, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR RUSSIAN WOLF hounds. Guaranteed. Paul C. Fechner, Box 36, Alta Vista, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT. Watch, pet, stay home little dog. 5c for price list. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, 2 extra good coon hounds, 1 Scotch collie well trained. W. A. Cripe, Council Grove, Kan.

FERRETS, DRIVE MINK, RABBITS, RATS, gophers, prairie dogs, squirrels from holes. Booklet for stamp. Augustine's, Whitehall, Wis.

COON HUNTERS—\$15.00 TAKES GENUINELY good old black and tan coon, skunk and opossum hound, the kind that gets the game. Worth \$25.00 to any man where there is plenty of game. Absolutely guaranteed. First money takes him. A real dog bargain. F. B. Cunningham, 820 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kan.

SHETLAND PONIES

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SHETLAND PONIES \$50 UP. PRICE LIST 5c. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FARMS WANTED

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WANTED—FARMS; HAVE 3,357 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 647 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE property, write us. Black's Business Agency, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED: DESCRIPTION—PRICE OF good farm or fruit ranch for sale. O. O. Mattson, 72 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Chicago has orders for over \$150,000 worth of merchandise. Need more capital to handle. Will sell small amounts of treasury stocks. Thoroughly reliable, investigate. C. care Mail and Breeze.

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SEED CORN. LAPTAD STOCN FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BRED SEED CORN. J. J. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. HENRY ALLEN, Cozad, Nebraska.

WANTED—50 BU. ALFALFA SEED. E. Raasch, Norfolk, Neb.

SEED CORN—JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE. Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED \$1.00 PER bushel. A. R. Long, Colby, Kan.

DANDY POPPING, POPCORN SEED. 25C per quart. Roy Irish, Colby, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, WRITE FOR prices. F. G. McNair, Manhattan, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, HULLED, WHITE blossom \$10 bushel. Geo. Platt, Norwich, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES—7 BEST VARIETIES. Address E. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.80 PER 1000, 5000 \$8.00, list free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED \$2.50 PER bu. (22 lbs.) H. G. Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

PURE BRED FOX AND WOLF HOUND pups. July strain. M. M. Guffy, Arcadia, Kansas.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 10C PER POUND. No Johnson grass. Fred Atherton, Waukomis, Okla.

SWEET POTATO SEED FOR SALE OF all kinds. Write D. Chiles, R. No. 27, Topeka, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed. Hulled \$10 per bu. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

SUDAN \$8.00 PER HUNDRED, 10C LB. less amounts. Prepaid. F. H. Redding, Bayneville, Kan.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED. All quality. Price reasonable. John Lewis, Hamilton, Kansas.

ACCLIMATED BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS. Bran sack full \$1.00. Six sacks \$5.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

PURE SUDAN SEED IN 100 LB. LOTS 7C per 50 lbs. 8c, 25-lb. less, 10c per lb. Fred Stenzel, Marion, Kan.

SEED CORN RAISED FROM FAMOUS "Kaw Chief" \$1.25 bushel; choice feterita seed \$1.25 bushel. Hattie Watson, Wichita, Kansas.

SUDAN GRASS SEED; PURE. RE-cleaned, officially tested, \$6.00 100 pounds. No Johnson grass. Germination guaranteed. Supply limited. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED, FANCY, RECLEANED, \$12.00 per bushel. Theo. Smith & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE, \$9.00 TO \$11.00 per bushel. F. M. Giltner, Grower, Winfield, Kansas.

HAND PICKED SEED CORN IN EAR OR shelled. For prices write John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

30 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1. ALL KINDS of fruit and forest trees. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT \$1.25 per bu. Manhattan test 95%. C. J. Cordts, Carbondale, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BLACK HULLED White kafir seed. 80 cents bu. Clarence Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

SEEDED RIBBON AND SUMAC CANE seed, hand picked and re-cleaned, \$1.50 per bu. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

ST. CHARLES WHITE SEED CORN FOR sale, tipped and sacked free, \$1.40 per bu. Peter Rukes, Carbondale, Kan., R. R. No. 2.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 7 CTS. IN 100 LB. lots and 6 cts. in larger quantities. F. O. B. Lubbock. W. J. Duncan, Lubbock, Texas.

SEED CORN. FIRST PRIZE AT STATE exhibit. \$1.50 per bu. White Wyandotte eggs. A. Munger, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER hulled \$9.00, unhulled \$5.00. Samples on request. Fogie Mercantile, Williamsburg, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER Seed, FINE HAY and pasture. Great soil improver, sow March and April. James Hollister, Quincy, Kan.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. COMPLETE catalog with lowest prices free. The Barteldes Seed Co., 1606 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 10C PER LB. BLACK hulled kafir corn \$2.00 per bu. Feterita \$2.00 per bu. Chas. Brunson, R. 1, Rozel, Kan.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED. Guaranteed pure white. Hulled \$10 per bu. 60 lbs. Funston Bros. (Farmers), Carle, Kan.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED CORN shelled and graded, guaranteed, germination. \$2.90 per bushel. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS FREE FROM JOHNSON grass fifteen cents per pound, not cheap—set but very best Northern grown. Hillside, Leedey, Okla.

CODY CORN—ONLY SUCCESSFUL DRY land corn for the West. It never fails. "Alfalfa John" Franklin, Originator, Beaver City, Nebraska.

10 ELBERTA PEACH TREES FOR 75C postpaid. Fruit book with wholesale prices free. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wellington, Kansas.

HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN—A SURE and heavy yielder. Seed carefully selected, tipped, shelled and graded, \$1.50 per bushel. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

FINE GRADED KANSAS SUNFLOWER seed corn, also Squaw corn, each \$1.50 bushel. Golden Pop corn 4c lb. Shelled. Fred Pacey, Miltonvale, Kan.

PURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn. Selected, graded, sacked. Price \$1.50 per. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

RED TEXAS SEED OATS, DIRECT FROM Texas. Re-cleaned, sacked, seventy cents per bushel. F. O. B. Hlawatha. Brown County Seed House, Hlawatha, Kan.

SEED CORN. ST. CHARLES WHITE. Hand picked; shelled; sacks free. 78 bushels per acre, \$1.50 per bushel. D. D. Sullivan, Route 2, Effingham, Kansas.

MILLET SEED. I HAVE A QUANTITY of choice German millet seed for sale. Re-cleaned and fine. Ask for samples and price. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

TESTED SEED CORN FOR SALE. IOWA Yellow Dent and White Mushruk. This corn was grown on upland and is well matured. W. F. George, Silver Lake, Kan., R. R. No. 1.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants, \$2.50 for 1,000. Famous Progressive fall-bearing, quality a guarantee. Send for catalog. M. C. Butryn & Sons, Route 2, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE JOHNSON FARMS SEED CORN. Long's Champion Yellow Dent and Pure Gold Mine. \$2.00 per bu. Shelled and graded. Limited quantity. Johnson Farms, Randolph, Kan.

SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, ALSO Sudan grass, alfalfa, White Wonder millet and all field seeds. Write for catalog and prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., 1706 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

PURE BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED corn. Hand picked, shelled and sacked. Delivered depot \$1.50 bushel, 10 bushels or more, \$1.25. Average yield 65 bushels. Dougan & Son, Belvue, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED, MILLET, CANE, KAFFIR, white and red Boone County White corn, above seeds were all raised in Greenwood county. Ask us for samples and prices. Severy Mill & Elevator, Severy, Kan.

FOR SALE, CHOICE RECLEANED HOME grown Sudan grass seed inspected, free from Johnson grass 10 cents per pound. F. O. B. Spearville. J. E. Wiese, Spearville, Ford Co., Kansas.

GET MY DIRECT-TO-YOU PRICES BEFORE you buy trees to set this spring. Send for fruit book—tells how I save you agents' commissions of about 40 per cent. W. F. Schell, Proprietor, Wichita Nurseries, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED. NORTHERN grown, fancy quality, and free from Johnson grass at \$8.00 per hundred. Southern grown Sudan seed at \$6.00 per hundred. The Gould Grain Company, Dodge City, Kansas. Drawer 718.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, PURE WHITE, hulled and re-cleaned at 15 cents per pound. F. O. B. Florence, Kan., by freight or express. Sacks 25 cts. extra. Will ship not less than sixty lbs. Reference Florence State Bank. J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kan.

BERMUDA GRASS—HARDY, RANK growing variety. Stands floods, droughts, hot winds and severe freezing. Best and hardest pasture grass. Great milk producer. Write today for leaflet telling how to get started. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

SEED CORN, HOME GROWN, GOLDEN Eagle, a yellow dent. Direct from the grower to you, shelled and carefully graded, guaranteed, strictly first class or money refunded. Price \$1.50 per bushel, sample free on request. W. N. Courtney, Anadarko, Okla.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN. Bred for high yield under supervision of Agronomy Department, Kansas State Agricultural College. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked \$1.60 per bu. H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

BALED PRAIRIE AND ALFALFA HAY. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—BALED PRAIRIE HAY, CARLOTS. E. W. Naylor, Yates Center, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 38-55 WINCHES-ter rifle, good condition. Box 423, Willow Springs, Mo.

FOR SALE—TWO CYPHERS INCUBA-tors, 244 size, \$25 each. F. Vernum, Altoona, Kan.

CREAM SEPARATOR FOR SALE NEARLY new—Cheap for cash or trade. Eichler, 1209 Monroe, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—500 TONS OF LIME STONE soil, early cutting prairie hay. Severy Mill & Elevator, Severy, Kan.

BULL TRACTORS, USED AND REBUILT, \$125 to \$275. Goodin Motor Truck Co., 238 S. Market, Wichita, Kan.

GOOD FENCE POSTS FOR SALE. HEDGE, Burr oak and walnut. In car lots. Write for prices. John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—3 CARLOADS GOOD HEDGE post, No. 1 grade 12 No. 2-7, select 14. Large corners 40 cents. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

FOR SALE—RHUBARB PLANTS 50 CTS. per doz. Asparagus plants 50 cts. per 100. Yellow Jersey sweet potato seed \$1.10 per bu. Write for prices on large quantities. Albert Pine, 763 N. 5th St., Lawrence, Kan.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 6 1/4 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 8 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

LANDS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROVE FOR sale. L. Necker, Palermo, Calif.

CALIFORNIA FARMS FOR SALE, TERMS. Write E. R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla.

SEVERAL SNAPS IN WHEAT AND AL-falfa farms. C. S. Eno, Bazine, Ness Co., Kan.

INTERESTED SHALLOW WATER DRY lands in Northeastern Colo. Write King & Thompson, Greeley, Colo.

480 ACRES MADISON CO. ARK. GOOD water, fine fruit land. Some good tim-ber. Particulars. Box 22, Cokedale, Colo.

BY OWNER—160 A. EXCELLENT UNIM-proved land in Finney Co., Kan. Two good towns. \$400 mts. Good terms. Box 312, Augusta, Kan.

FREE 320 ACRE COLORADO HOME-steads almost gone. Last chance for free farms. Fine water. Rich loam soil. Write for full particulars. Box 595, Pueblo, Colo-rado.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWN-ers send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

80 ACRES IN HOWELL CO., MO. WILL trade my equity for residence; value \$1500, my equity 700. R. L. Lantz, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

320 ACRES FIVE MILES OF MONTE-zuma, 65 acres in wheat. Price \$25.00 per. Will take property valued at \$15000 in on deal. For particulars write J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

2200 ACRE RANCH IN EASTERN KAN-sas well improved with 800 acres in cul-tivation. \$50 per acre on favorable terms or exchange for good income. J. E. Leader & Co., Topeka, Kansas.

600 ACRES FOUR MILES MACKSVILLE, Stafford county, Kansas, 60 cultivated, 540 grass. Plenty water. For a quick deal only \$20.00 per acre. J. F. Harris, owner, Spearville, Kansas, Route 3.

8 1/2 ACRES, IRRIGATED, ONE MILE Rocky Ford, Colo. Good improvements, new. Part of land has rented \$20 acre cash. Want land farther east and cash. Owner, Box 193, Route 3, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

160 ACRES IN LABETTE CO., KAN., well improved, valued at \$10,000, for sale or would consider trade up to \$5,000 or \$6,000 in W. Kansas land. This ad will not appear again. Address C. A. Strohm, Washington, Ia., R. R. No. 5.

1280 ACRE FORT STOCKTON IRRIGATED ranch. Raise grapes, alfalfa, grains and vegetables of all kinds. Abundant water supply. \$80 per acre on terms or will con-sider exchange for good income property on cash basis. J. E. Leader & Co., Topeka, Kansas.

MEADOW LAND WANTED. 240 A. ALLEN Co. farm, 60 a. meadow, 45 a. pasture, balance in cultivation, small orchard, vine-yard, land lays extra well just sloping enough to drain well. Extra well improved, an ideal gen. purpose farm, 3 mi. town. Will exchange for meadow land. Address Owner No. G, care Mail and Breeze.

HERE'S A BARGAIN! ACT QUICKLY! I will offer for sale till April 1st my 180 acre improved home farm, good soil, 45 acres in cultivation, about 60 acres alfalfa land, 12 acres in alfalfa, some pasture, 2 good wells of water, 1 windmill, 1 good 5 room house, 1 fairly good stable. 3 1/2 miles from good store and postoffice, near mail route. Purchaser could rent adjoining pasture land reasonable. If you mean business, come and see my farm and be convinced. Price \$3,500.00. Terms cash. No trade. Owner, C. C. Crane, Eminence, Kan.

240 ACRES, 45 MILES FROM MINNEAPOLIS, near two good railroad towns; one-half under cultivation, balance used for pasture and hay; can practically all be cultivated; good soil, good set of buildings; this land will produce 60 bushels of corn per acre; country is thickly settled; complete set of machinery; 27 head of stock, consisting of 11 cows, balance 1 and 2-year-olds; 4 good horses, 25 hogs, chickens and everything on the farm goes at \$65 per acre. Immediate possession can be had. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

TOBACCO

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE—40,000 POUNDS BEST LEAF tobacco. Mail stamps for samples. Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky.

HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

PURE ALFALFA HONEY DIRECT FROM producer. Two 50 pound cans \$10.50. Wesley Foster, Boulder, Colo.

LAND TO RENT

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

RENT THIS FARM AND MAKE \$10,000 each year, only those with good reference need apply. I own 150 acres adjoining the city of Winfield, Kan., a rock road leads up to the front yard, 130 acres in splendid setting of alfalfa, all bottom land. It produced 500 tons of hay last year; 15 acres of timber and living water; fenced hog tight; good 8 room house; good sanitary cow and horse barn with cement floors and steel stanchion for 20 cows. Now this is the farm I expect to lease at a just and fair rental value. This is an easy proposition, yet not as lucrative as the one which is to follow. I have about 80 head of pure bred Scotch, Shorthorn cattle, very best families such as Loveleys, Violet Leafs, Choice Goods, Avon-dales, Butterflies and others, besides 42 head of high grade 2 and 3 year old heifers due to calf in March and April and up to August. Also 80 hogs and pigs; 35 head of brood sows to farrow in June, all pure bred Duroc-Jersey hogs, eligible to registration. Splendid teams, 5 mares and one horse, with all the farm equipments. Hay loaders, 3 mowers, 2 side delivery rakes, go-devils, plenty of alfalfa hay in barn and in stack to feed to stock until new hay comes. Now if you can pay me down cash, one-half of the invoice price of stock and machinery and can show me you are capable of taking care of this farm and stock, I will sell you the stock and machinery and lease you this farm for five years. This farm will feed the year around 100 head of cattle and 500 head of hogs besides the horses necessary to use on the farm. D. O. Wilson, Winfield, Kan.

LUMBER

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LUMBER! BUY FROM US. HIGH GRADE. Bottom prices. Quick shipment. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK. Di-rect from mills. Get guaranteed quality and count. Save 20% to 40%. Inspect before you pay. Free plan book. Contractors Lumber Supply Co., 336 Leary, Seattle, Wash.

LUMBER. FROM THE MILL DIRECT TO you. Send us your itemized lumber bills for estimate. All kinds of posts, piling and telephone poles. Shingles in car lots at a great saving. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

TANNING

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE; COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

BEEES AND HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

HONEY—FANCY WHITE EXTRACTED. 2 60-lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Amber \$8.50. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

SITUATION WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED, JOB ON FARM OR RANCH AS manager or boss. Experienced. Married, for March 1, 1916. H. J. Campbell, Willow Springs, Mo.

MOTORCYCLES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

100 USED MOTORCYCLES, \$15.00-\$125.00. New \$120-280. Installments. Knights, 3319 Locust, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 8 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,812 CLIENTS made. Searches. Advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885 F, Wash-ington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL About Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patent-ability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their in-ventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS CLERKS. \$100 month. Examinations everywhere April 12th. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept H 48, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMERS GET \$75 MONTH. MEN AND WOMEN. U. S. government jobs. Short hours. Easy work. steady employment at sure pay. Common education sufficient. Thousands of appointments coming. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, clerk-carriers, and rural carriers. I conducted examinations. Trial lessons free. Write, Ozment, 38 R, St. Louis, Mo.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN: \$100 MONTHLY; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

MOTORMEN-CONDUCTORS: \$80 MONTHLY. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now, state age, booklet free. Electric Dept. 812, Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FREE TO A FEW MEN. SUIT MADE TO measure in latest style and chance to make money in spare time. For samples and offer write Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 374, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LONG GREEN LEAF TOBACCO; SIX pounds \$1.00. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

FOSTER'S CROPWEATHER FORECASTS free; Address 23 Tea street northeast, Washington, D. C.

CHOICE SELECTED PECANS 12 1/2 CTS. prepaid, securely sacked. E. J. Dickerson, Tecumseh, Okla.

MONUMENTS. SAVE TWENTY % BY ordering from W. H. Thompson, the mail order man, Wilson, Kansas.

FARMERS FEED YARD, 4TH AND JACK- son St., good accommodations for your horses. E. C. Fasnacht, Topeka, Kan.

BRADLEY'S SWINGING STANCHION. Send one dollar for complete plans for home made swinging stanchions good as any on market. Ralph Bradley, Garnett, Kansas.

TRACTOR PROSPECTS IN NORTHWEST Kansas. For information regarding "All Work" tractors, manufactured by Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill. Write T. B. Hubbard, Salesman, Beloit, Kan.

FENCE POSTS. FARMERS CAN SAVE money by using second hand pipe for posts, using tiger grip clamps to attach the fence. Write for particulars and free sample. Carwell Mfg. Co., 1808 N. 3rd St., St. Joseph, Mo.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10-cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A-12, Topeka, Kan.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "Investing For Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing For Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,300. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.



Will save your foals from **JOINT ILL and NAVEL DISEASES**

The guaranteed remedy. Easily administered, nothing harmful—a tonic for the dam and the unborn foal. Thousands in Europe and Canada are using it with success. Write for descriptive pamphlet with testimonials. Price \$3.00 delivered anywhere—money back if it fails. Just introduced in the U. S. A. Prepared by **The FOALINE LABORATORY CO.** 331 First Avenue North Minneapolis, Minn.

Wheat Sags and Hogs Advance

Foreign Buying Is Diminishing Because of Shipping Congestion—Higher Prices for Pork are Predicted

A BIG slump in wheat occurred early last week when the May price dropped to 97 1/2 cents in Kansas City and \$1.08 in Chicago, 31 1/2 cents and 30 1/2 cents, respectively, below the high levels attained in the last week of January. Prices rallied 8 1/2 cents and 6 cents from the low quotations, and the close Saturday was just about the same. The rally was a natural rebound from extreme depression and was not due to any change in the general character of the news, except that there was a moderate decrease in primary receipts.

Foreign buying of American wheat diminished considerably, partly owing to uncertainty as to the effect on movement of ships by the inauguration of submarine warfare by Germany against armed merchant vessels of the Allies and partly to the acute congestion at Eastern terminals, which prevents dealers from guaranteeing prompt loading. One Eastern railroad alone is said to have 28,000 more cars on its tracks than it owns, and there are said to be 100,000 loaded cars sidetracked between Chicago and the seaboard, owing to the congestion at Atlantic ports. Apparently export demand for wheat is limited by available cars and ocean vessels, rather than by the willingness of foreigners to buy, but the effect is the same as if there were a limited foreign demand. It keeps stocks of wheat unusually large for this season of the year and makes it probable that a large surplus of grain will remain to be carried over into the next crop year.

English buyers, who would be most affected by any serious interruption of shipments, displayed only moderate anxiety over the resumption of German submarine activities.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week were 8,199,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's, compared with 8,778,000 bushels in the previous week and 8,432,000 bushels a year ago. More than half of last week's exports were from the United States.

Estimates on farm reserves of wheat, ranging from 170 to 223 1/2 million bushels, were issued last week by market statisticians, considerably more than the quantity held on farms in recent years, tho a good deal less than indicated by the movement to date. A year ago the government estimated March 1 reserves at 153 million bushels and 152 million bushels in 1914. With both the visible supply and the farm reserves materially larger than a year ago, and exports continuing on a smaller scale than last year, there is not likely to be any important revival of the extreme bullish sentiment that made last January's high prices.

Argentina shipments of wheat last week amounted to 2,864,000 bushels, of which about one-half was destined to the United Kingdom. Exports from Australia were 1 1/2 million bushels. The crop in India is nearing harvest and is expected to furnish a surplus of about 35 million bushels, in addition to 20 million bushels remaining from the last crop.

Continued expansion in stocks, liberal estimates of reserves and restriction of export sales by the tie-up of cars in the East weakened "bullish" sentiment in the corn market and prices were depressed about 5 cents, recovering part of the loss, and closing Saturday 2 to 2 1/2 cents lower than a week ago. Carlot prices in Kansas City showed 1 to 3 cents net loss.

Prices of American mixed corn in Liverpool are equal to about \$1.50 a bushel, 3 1/2 cents lower than a week ago and 81 cents above the Kansas City May price. There was a larger margin between the two markets on corn than on wheat.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.05@1.10; No. 3, nominally \$1.03@1.09.
Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.05@1.10; No. 3, nominally \$1.01@1.06.
Corn—No. 2 white, nominally 68@68 1/2¢; No. 2 yellow, nominally 69 1/2¢; No. 3, nominally 67 1/2@68 1/2¢; No. 2 mixed, nominally 66 1/2@67¢.
Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 44 1/2@45 1/2¢; No. 3, nominally 42@43¢; No. 2 mixed, nominally 40@42¢; No. 3, nominally 36 1/2@38¢.
Rye—No. 2, nominally 86@87¢.
Shorts—Nominally \$1.01@1.06.
Corn Chop (city mills)—New bags, nominally \$1.33.

Seed—Per cwt., alfalfa, \$16@18.50; clover, \$15.00@18.50; cane seed, 70@80¢; millet, German, \$1.70@2.00; common, \$1.35@1.55; Siberian, \$1.30@1.50.

Hog prices last week advanced 70 cents, the greatest gain reported in any week in a good many months past. The advance carried prices about \$2.50 above the low point in December, and they were the highest since September, 1914. Today's prices were the third highest ever reported in March, and within 10 cents of the March top in 1913. In March, 1910, the record price for all times was made at \$10.95.

An advance of such large proportion during the winter months is extraordinary. The strength in the market is attributed to large demand for pork, together with the inability of nearly the entire northern sections of the country to bring their hogs to mature weight owing to a frosted corn crop. The bulk of Northern hogs were marketed from October to February, and their normal marketing period is January to May.

The situation in the market is fully demonstrated in the Chicago packing report, from November 1 to March 1, 3,605,000 hogs were slaughtered or 724,000 more hogs than in the same period 1914-15. The average weight of hogs was 192.9 pounds, compared with 223.5 pounds in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Total product made was 496 million pounds 4 million pounds less than in November 1 to March 1, 1914-15. This decrease in product from a larger number of hogs slaughtered, together with large export demand for pork product, and nearly all the small slaughtering establishments in the country calling for hogs, makes many traders believe that still further advances will be recorded. Prices now are so attractive that some farmers are marketing everything from brood sows to young pigs.

The movement of hogs is diminishing. This week the five Western markets received 402,000 hogs, 37,000 less than a week ago, and a quarter million less than the big week's supply in January.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 36 1/2@37¢; firsts, 34 1/2@36¢; seconds, 31 1/2@34¢.
Eggs—1@2¢ lower; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 23 1/2¢; firsts, 22@23¢; seconds, 21@21 1/2¢.

Live Poultry—Higher; chickens, 16@17¢; fowls, 17 1/2@18¢; turkeys, 20@25¢. Dressed—Steady; chickens, 17@20¢; fowls, 14 1/2@19 1/2¢; turkeys, 26@30¢.

The Topeka market report for cattle and hogs was:

Good to choice (corn fed)	.....	\$6.25@7.00
Fair to good	.....	9.25@9.75
Cows—		
Good to choice (corn fed)	.....	6.00@6.50
Fair to good	.....	4.25@5.00
Helpers—		
Good to choice (corn fed)	.....	5.00@6.50
Fair to good	.....	5.00@5.50
Common	.....	3.50@4.25
Bulls—		
Fleshy	.....	4.75@5.25
Medium	.....	4.00@4.50
Veal Calves—		
Prime fat	.....	7.00@7.75
Medium good	.....	6.00@7.00
Fair	.....	5.00@6.00
Sheep and Lambs—		
Fat wethers	.....	4.00@5.00
Fat ewes	.....	4.00@5.00
Fat lambs	.....	5.00@7.00
Hogs—		
Mixed butchers	.....	7.00@8.55
Heavy	.....	7.00@8.65
Light	.....	6.00@8.45

Hay—Prairie, choice, \$10.00@10.50; No. 1, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2, \$7.00@8.00; No. 3, \$5.00@6.50. Lowland prairie, \$4.00@6.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$13.00@14.00; No. 2, \$10.00@12.50; No. 3, \$7.00@9.50. Light clover mixed, \$11.00@12.00; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7.00@9.50. Clover, No. 1, \$8.00@9.00; No. 2, \$5.00@7.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$15.50@17.00; No. 1, \$14.00@15.00; standard, \$10.50@13.00; No. 2, \$7.50@10.00; No. 3, \$6.00@7.00. Straw, \$5.00@5.50. Packing hay, \$4.00@5.00.

Farmers of Two Kinds

We have two kinds of farmers: the speculating farmer and the working farmer. The system as we have it now, looks well for the speculator, and the only way to help the working farmer is to take the rider off his back which is interest, rent and profit. If the buying of land is made easier the price of land will go up accordingly; as it did in the later 90's and 1901. When money became more plentiful and interest became lower the land doubled in price, and the farmer soon found himself paying more money in interest than he had paid before and twice as much principal. In the next place a 40 or 50-year loan on land is a curse to our posterity for they will have it to pay or to repudiate, which I think would be more honorable than to pay a debt they did not create.

Now a better way would be to force the sale of all land that is held for speculation and permit only the actual user to own land. And society, thru the government supply the money to the farmer and other workers as well at the least rate of interest.

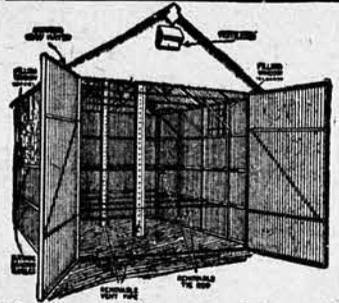
W. A. Erickson.
Washington, Kan.

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 certainly like the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and could not do without it.—Mrs. Victor H. Payer, Westphalia, Kan.

I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much, and wouldn't do without it.—I. D. Williams, Newkirk, Okla.



Store Your Grain For Higher Prices

ARE you content to raise the crop then sit idly by while speculators manipulate the market and make the big profit? Hold your grain for the higher prices. To store it a few months usually means an extra 10c to 30c a bushel. The extra profit on one crop will more than pay for a



STEEL GRAIN HOUSE

When not in use for grain it can be used as a garage, implement house, wagon shed and other purposes. Heavy steel frame, rigidly braced; corrugated, galvanized sheet steel sides. Can be easily erected in half day. Bolts together—no riveting. Two wrenches, drift pin (furnished free) and hammer—all the tools required. Standard size 10 feet wide, 15 feet long, 3 feet to eaves, capacity 1000 bushels. Additional 5-foot sections furnished to make any length house desired. Fire-proof, vermin-proof, wind-gathered, water-proof. Write today for fully illustrated circular No. 6.

Steel Fabricating Company
Chicago Heights, Illinois

FEED THE HOGS



Every time they need it, and all they want of it

STANDARD HOG REGULATOR

Fine for Brood Sows and Spring Pigs

A 100 per cent Regulator—no filler. Will regulate the bowels, expel worms, improve thrift, shorten fattening period, save feed, and assist in preventing disease at a cost of less than 6¢ per hog a month. Write today for special offer on

STANDARD HOG REGULATOR

this month. Also ask for FREE SAMPLE of STANDARD DRY DIP AND DISINFECTANT, the all-year-round Dip and Disinfectant, free catalogue of Standard Line and dealer's name.

STANDARD CHEMICAL MFG. CO.
Department 3, OMAHA, NEBR.

TILE SILOS BETTER and CHEAPER

Maximum strength. Minimum weight. Hoops imbedded—Frost and Fire Proof.
12x30 75 tons \$134. 18x40 228 tons \$255
14x30 100 tons \$151. 20x45 336 tons \$319
16x35 149 tons \$204. 22x50 396 tons \$368
Other sizes proportionately low. Fully warranted.

Hoosier Extension Practically A perfect roof. Silo Roof, FREE. 25 per cent increase capacity at less cost than average silo. Climax Ensilage Ask for FREE. Write today for full set of catalogues, also illustrated booklet on Parrett tractors. AMERICAN SILD SUPPLY CO. 212 TRADERS BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



Ship Us Your Stock That You Want to Market

Our twenty years' experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent free upon request. See that your stock is billed to us.

Ryan-Robinson Commission Co.
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LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS

Try us with your next shipment. 20 years experience—a dependable commission house. This paper or any other market paper sent free. Write for information.

LEE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
KANSAS CITY AND ALL MARKETS.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

160 A. fine wheat land; well located. \$10 acre. Box 874, Garden City, Kan.

WANT TO BUY drug stock, \$2500 to \$4000. Chas. Wilson, Colony, Kansas.

240 A. well improved; 160 cult., bal. meadow. \$80 a. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

FINE \$5500. 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. out; fine imp. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR LAND BARGAINS write or call on Towanda Realty Co., Towanda, Kan.

WESTERN KANSAS land. Ford, Haskell, Grant counties. H. J. Spore, Bucklin, Kan.

INTERESTED IN SOUTHERN KANSAS? Write Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

MUST SELL. 80 acres; some fine alfalfa, nicely impr. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Ks.

PROSPEROUS Meade County. Land, \$12 and up. No trades. Write J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

1180 A. RANCH near city; alfalfa land. New meadow. \$30. 890 acre ranch near city. \$15. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kan.

160 ACRES creek bottom, highly improved. Choice location. 40 acres alfalfa. \$55 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR BUSINESS, homes or farms at Baldwin, Kan., seat of Baker University, write D. E. Houston & Co. Some trades.

320 A. stock and grain farm. \$37.50 a. Terms. Mdse. and farms to exchange. Hedrick & Beselka, Hartford, Kansas.

115 ACRES improved, Kaw Valley land three miles from Topeka on macadam road. Write Owner, 621 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, Eastern Kansas. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

160 ACRES, 1 mile east, 3 1/2 north Turon, Kan. 280 acres, 13 miles northwest Spearville, Kan. To wind up an estate. Particulars on request. A. B. Everly, Sylvia, Kan.

160 A. 3 1/2 mi. out; well impr. Large barn. 30 a. alfalfa. 80 a. hog tight fence. Plenty water. \$50. No waste land. T. A. Overman, Melvern, Kan.

HOME FARM 320, well impr. All good land. Fine growing wheat; possession any time. Big snap at \$6500, no trade; other farms. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

RUSH COUNTY, KAN.; one of the best wheat counties of its size in State. Unimproved farms \$25 to \$35 an acre. Improved farms \$35 to \$50 an acre. Write me what you want. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

160 A. GOOD LEVEL WHEAT LAND. Price \$1,800; \$500 cash, rest to suit, 10 years. New 6 room residence in Englewood, Kan., nice front; cost \$2500. Also general mdse. Invoice \$2000. Want Mo. or Ark. land. F. J. Pospisil, Owner, Lincolnville, Kan.

GOOD KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man with little money.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs and dairy cattle increase your profits.

Write for our illustrated folder and particulars of easy-purchase contract by which you get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Address

E. T. Carlidge,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,
1869 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE at a bargain. Improved alfalfa farm one mile east of Goodland, Kan. S. O. Gibbs, Goodland, Kan.

160 ACRES level valley land; four miles from town; in Reno Co. Improved; \$9000. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

210 A. bottom, 160 a. cult. 60 a. alfalfa; 20 a. timber, 1/2 walnut; loam soil. \$60 a. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

IMPROVED RANCH IN GRANT COUNTY. On survey of new railroad. All fine level farm land; shallow water. DON VAN WORMER, Rolla, Kansas. Hugoton, Kansas.

160 A. Bourbon County, 2 miles to town, dark limestone soil, no stone; 80 acres cultivated, 40 meadow, 40 bluegrass; well improved, good water. \$60 an acre. Chenault Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

640 ACRES, 7 miles North west of Spearville; imp. 70 a. alfalfa; 160 wheat, bal. fine pasture; running water. Shade. \$40 an a. \$5000 cash, bal. 20 annual payments at 5%. 160 acres Flinney Co. for clear residence. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

SUMNER CO. LAND. 80 a. 6 mi. of Wellington, 1/2 mi. to R.R. town; all alfalfa land, black rich soil; fence only impts. Snap at \$4250. 80 a. 9 mi. Wellington, 2 mi. R. R. town, black, level land, slightly impr. Price \$4500. Best bargains in Kan. Description guaranteed. E. S. Brodie, Wichita, Kan.

WE OWN and farm 21,000 acres—the largest farm in Kansas. Will sell several well improved grain, alfalfa and stock farms, 80 to 160 acres each, terms one-fourth cash, balance on or before 5 years, 6%. Also wheat farms \$10 an acre up. Book and photos free. Agents wanted. Address B. H. Tallmadge, Garden City Sugar Company, Garden City, Kan.

BANKS FOR SALE. Five good propositions in Kansas.

We have two customers with three to ten thousand each to invest in some good paying business. Wichita preferred. \$2500.00 Bungalow and one \$1500.00 cottage south part of town will trade for small tract of land near Wichita.

Four fine sections of land in Colorado to trade for oil and gas leases.

J. A. Hopkins,
110 East First Street, Wichita, Kan.

DO YOU LIKE CHICKEN? 7 room house, good outbuildings, well, cistern, chicken houses, 1 acre ground, 8 blocks from P. O. at Burlingame, Kan. Thriving city; high school; main line Santa Fe; worth \$2500. Clear. Exchange for farm and pay difference. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, Kan.

SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION. It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write LAFE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER, Wellington, Kan.

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal time; easy terms. Worth \$60, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW. German farmers are rapidly settling up this country. Are locating another big colony now. Wherever they go the country is made. Excellent bargains left; literature free. For further information write

Coons & Jacobs, Plains, Meade Co., Kan.

Along the New Railroad

Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved ranches on easy terms in Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Stevens and Morton counties, Kansas; Texas and Cimarron counties, Oklahoma; Baca county, Colorado.

Agent for Santa Fe railroad lands in Morton county.

DON VAN WORMER, Elkhardt, Kansas.

Hugoton, Kansas.

Read This Ad—You May Find What You Want

By writing to J. C. Hopper, Ness City, Kan., you will get in touch with some valuable ranches from 1000 to 5000 acres each at low prices; also two, three and four year old feeding steers; two to three hundred head of young mules, ranging in age from two to four years; some first class stallions and jacks; good gelding farm teams, registered polled and horned Hereford males, ready for service. Some good wheat farms. These things belong to customers of the CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK and I desire to help them and you. No trades, and no trouble to correspond with anyone meaning business.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratsberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

BEST exchange book in U. S. 1,000 honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

160 A. Impr. E. Kansas farm for Western land or mdse. Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 200 acre farm. Red River Valley, Minnesota. \$40 per acre. Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR TRADE. 160 acres, 1/2 cultivation, bal. grass; good improvements; living water. Price \$60 an acre. Want Western. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

STOCKS OF MDSE., \$4500 to \$15,000 for land. Several good income business properties for land. \$3,000 vacant, clear, Illinois town of 8,000, 90 mi. of Chicago for Western land. Give full description in the first letter. A. Edminster, Bitting Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE QUICK for mdse. General stock preferred. 720 a. of all smooth, unimproved land located in Lane Co., Kan. No better soil in the state. Approximate value \$21 per a. I have all kinds of wheat and alfalfa land for sale. Address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A few choice, well improved farms north and east of St. Joseph, Mo. These are bargains. M. E. Noble & Son, Corby Bldg., St. Joe, Mo.

CHASE CO. RANCHES and alfalfa farms at bargain prices. Some exchanges. Webb & Park, Clements, Kansas.

80 ACRES nice smooth land, 4 1/2 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, 6 room house, good barn, nice yard and good shade, watered by well and cistern, 35 acres in English Blue Grass, remainder in cultivation. Priced to sell; also, 80 acres 1/2 mile of Ottawa, 6 room house, good barn, silo, family orchard, good well, 15 acres Blue Grass pasture, 20 acres clover and timothy, remainder cultivation. If you are interested in buying an 80 acre farm, get on the train and come to Ottawa. Can give possession this spring. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

Graham County Greclian's Real Estate Bulletin No. 2 now ready. Farm views, crop statistics, land prices and other valuable information for men who want to make more money farming. Frank Grecian, Hill City, Kan.

Stevens County Wheat Land \$5 to \$25 an acre. Most prosperous agricultural section of Kansas. Heavy immigration under way—No pioneering. This country will please you. List and information free on request. Holman & McCoy, Hugoton, Kan.

Stevens Co., Kansas Special 160 acres 3 miles N. of Moscow; nice smooth land. Sandy loam. The farm across the road made 40 bushels of wheat per acre in 1915. A snap; \$2900.00. Moscow Land Co., Moscow, Kansas.

80 Acres Only \$500 Only 7 mi. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 5-room cottage, new barn, etc., \$5000; \$500 cash, \$500 Mch. 1st, \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

HASKELL COUNTY Good level land, rich soil. Every foot tillable at \$12.50 to \$17.50 per acre. Write for literature and land list, or better yet, come out. Satanta Land Co., Satanta, Kan.

WE OWN 100 FARMS IN FERTILE Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. Frizell & Ely, Larned, Kan.

TO CLOSE ESTATE 160 acres 2 miles Walton, Kan.; high school, 7 room house, cellar, two barns, good sheds, cribs and granaries; two wells, cistern, fruit, hedge fence, 140 a. cultivated, bal. pasture. \$75 per a. E. M. Shomber, Walton, Kan.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS Choice wheat farms, near market. \$15 per acre. Excellent pasture lands as low as \$6.00 per acre. You want our bargain list. Griffith & Baughman, Kansas.

Santa Fe R.R. Lands We have good propositions for the man with \$100, as well as the man with \$100,000. Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved. Terms, cash or easy payments. Low interest rates. Santa Fe Land Co., Hugoton, Kansas.

Along the New Railroad

Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved ranches on easy terms in Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Stevens and Morton counties, Kansas; Texas and Cimarron counties, Oklahoma; Baca county, Colorado.

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CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH 640 acres 2 miles from shipping point, 100 acres best creek bottom, 75 acres alfalfa, timber, creek. 540 acres best bluestem pasture, running water, splendid improvements. No overflow, no gumbo, best combination in the county. Price \$25,000.00, liberal terms. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Southwest Kansas —The Liberal District is making good crops—lands very reasonable. No boom but big development. Let us put you on our mailing list. LAND-THAYER LAND CO., Kansas.

Live Wire Land Bargains 1740 a. in Gove Co., Kan., good improvements, 250 a. cult., 120 a. wheat, balance grass, \$10 per a. for 60 days. 640 a. in Lane Co., Kan., 200 cult. in wheat, bal. pasture, will exchange. 360 a. 3 1/2 mi. to Palisades, Colo., all irrigated, 100 a. alfalfa, also 6 1/2 a. in fruit, 4 blocks from F. O. Palisades, will exchange for Kan. land. 160 a. near Lawton, Okla., well improved, will exchange for Kan. land. 79 a. Necedah, Wisconsin, improved, will exchange for wheat land. Live Wire Realty Co., Wichita, Kansas.

Ness County Lands Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

LANE CO. If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

MENNONITES and CATHOLICS We have two fine colonization propositions which we are opening to settlement this spring. One body of land is close to fine big Catholic Church and college. Other tract has a new Mennonite Church close, Agents, take notice. For particulars, write

Clay McKibben Land Co. Dodge City, Kansas.

MISSOURI 40, 60, 80 A. FARMS. 30 mi. E. C. Imp. \$50 acre. Jno. B. Fugitt, Holt, Mo.

100 FARMS, 40 a. up, \$50 to \$150 an a. Ray, Clay and Clinton Counties. Trades. Sexton & Tickle, Lawson, Mo.

100 ACRES, improved, near town, \$1500. 40 acres 1 1/2 miles out, improved, \$650.00. W. A. Morris, Mountain View, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI farms. Mild climate, pure water, rich soil, reasonable prices, good terms. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200. \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

ARKANSAS WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET "Bearden, the Eden of Arkansas." No rocks, hills, swamps, or overflows. Very healthy climate. Good lands. J. A. McLeod, Bearden, Ark.

160 A. black sandy loam, 1/2 in cultivation. Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton. \$40 acre. Pike and railroad. Polk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

STOCK FARM: 460 a. Fenced, 250 cult. 200 black, rich bottom; 260 rich upland. All til. Alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats, Bermuda. 7 tenant houses; big 7-r. plantation home; already sold to satisfied homeseekers. Car fare refunded, if not as represented. Cash or long time, easier than paying rent. Write for free map and booklet. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Arkansas.

BIG CREEK VALLEY LAND, sure crops corn, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa. \$10 to \$50 per acre. No swamps, rocks, mountains, alkali or hard pan. Fine climate, water, schools, churches, neighbors and markets. Northern settlement, 15,000 acres already sold to satisfied homeseekers. Car fare refunded, if not as represented. Cash or long time, easier than paying rent. Write for free map and booklet. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA

OKLA LANDS. 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

350 ACRES, 200 cult., 150 rough timber pasture, imp. Joins station. Good water. \$27.50 a. C. M. Smith, Crowder, Okla.

400 ACRES, good land; 8 houses. \$35 per a. Good terms. Other lands. Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.

GET MY LIST of farm bargains in Dewey County, Oklahoma, and be surprised. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

480 A. fruit and pasture land this county. \$2.35 per acre. Government title. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

WHY PAY \$150 an acre for Missouri, Iowa and Kansas land, when you can buy just as good farm lands for 1/2 or less? Big oil and gas field. J. W. Davis, Ada, Okla.

DON'T BE FOOLED. Get the list of a live wire. I advertise extensively, deliver the goods and have located hundreds of readers of this paper. DeFord, "The Land Man," Oakwood, Okla.

PRYOR, MAYES CO., OKLA. No oil, no negroes. Agriculture strictly. Write T. C. Bowling.

Oklahoma Land For Sale. Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla. Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric interurban, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery, manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best county fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like those already here. For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

For Quick Sale

160 a. in very best section of Beaver Co., Oklahoma, 3/4 miles S. E. of Liberal, Kan. S. E. 1/4 of 34-6-20. No improvements. 110 a. under cultivation, balance pasture. 40 a. now in wheat. 1/4 goes with place. Not level; sandy soil but rich. A snap at \$2200.00.

L. D. WEIDENSAUL. P. O. Box 92, Liberal, Kansas

Public Auction of Oklahoma State and School Lands

Beginning March 20, 1916

The Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma will sell at the highest bid on forty (40) years' time, at five (5) per cent, approximately 237,065 acres of its public lands in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, according to the Government survey thereof. Said lands are situated in Dewey, Roger Mills, Beckham, Greer, Jackson, Harmon, and Tillman counties, and will be offered for sale in the respective county seats of said counties at the door of the county court house thereof where county court is held as follows: Taloga (Dewey Co.) March 20, at 9 A. M. Cheyenne (Roger Mills Co.) March 22 to 25, inclusive, at 9 A. M. Sayre (Beckham Co.) March 27 to 31 inclusive, at 9 A. M. Mangum (Greer Co.) April 1, 3, 4 and 5, at 9 A. M. Altus (Jackson Co.) April 6 to 8 inclusive, at 9 A. M. Hollis (Harmon Co.) April 10 to 13 inclusive, at 9 A. M. Fredrick (Tillman Co.) April 14 and 15, at 9 A. M.

For further information address G. A. SMITH, Sec'y Oklahoma City, Okla.

COLORADO

FOR SALE. Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

FOUND—320 acre homestead in settled neighborhood; fine farm land; no sand hills. Cost you \$300, filling fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

320 Acre Homestead Relinquishments. We have a few of the best 320 acre relinquishments in the three best counties of Colorado. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, and schools. Write now. Cline & Catron, Brandon, Colo.

LAND FOR SALE. If some of you fellows that are looking for land don't come out here pretty soon and get some of the \$10 and \$15 Russian thistle land, I am going to quit telling you about it. I have herded sheep for a living and can do it again. Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Colo.

TEXAS

BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES, improved and unimproved. Midland, Upton and Glasscock counties; 70,000 acres for sale right. Henry M. Half, Owner, Midland, Tex.

FOR SALE. 1850 acres in lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, in a country developing rapidly. Soil light sandy loam, unexcelled for cotton, corn, truck and citrus fruit. Winters mild and summers pleasant. Alex. Wheelers, Mercedes, Texas.

Duroc Breeders Must Wake Up

Slow progress is being obtained in the effort which the National Duroc-Jersey association is making to get a futurity show for the Kansas State Fair at Topeka. The Poland China breeders already have their futurity show assured, and unless the red hog breeders wake up they are going to be left at the post in the race this year. There is a remarkably large number of excellent Duroc herds in Kansas, and J. B. Pflander, the secretary of the association, had not expected any great trouble in getting the breeders behind the futurity show. Twenty herds must be nominated, but these entries only have been received:

- F. L. Crow, Hutchinson. George M. Klumfiro, Holton. Searle & Cottle, Berryton. J. F. Moser, Goff. J. D. Shepherd, Abilene.

In speaking of this result, Secretary Pflander says:

"You will see that we still need 15 herds to nominate, in order to secure the futurity show. The rules require that these nominations must be made by March 15, so I am sure that it is going to require some effort on the part of some of us, if we are able to get these 15 additional herds to nominate. The Duroc-Jersey breeders must give this movement their immediate attention if they wish to see this futurity show put on at the Kansas State Fair. I think the record association has made the Kansas Duroc breeders a liberal offer. The breeders of most of the other states are very enthusiastic, and I believe we will have no difficulty in filling every other Duroc futurity show that we have attempted and I see no reason why, with the large number of breeders that we have in Kansas, that it is going to be necessary to fall down with the futurity show at the Kansas State Fair."

If the futurity show is held at Topeka \$400 will be distributed among the herds entered as follows:

Table with columns for Spring Pigs, Boars, Sows, and Litter, with corresponding values for 1 through 8.

The National Duroc-Jersey Record association guarantees the above premiums and desires to promote a futurity show in every state, under the following conditions:

- a. An appropriation of \$100 to the futurity fund by the fair association where the show is to be held. b. Twenty herds to be nominated in every

FARM LOANS

FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WYOMING

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS. Will locate for \$100. A. P. Knight, Jireh, Wyo.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhineland, Wis.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WANT few more members to assist in defraying expenses to secure half to a million acre FREE LAND GRANT in Bolivia. Fine rich soil; ideal climate; highest references. Map 25c. J. B. S., Box Q, Sawtelle, Calif.

OREGON

FOR SALE. 160 acres good land in Oregon; over four million feet good fir timber on property. Price \$25.00 per acre. Fine investment. Timber alone worth more money. Address for full particulars. Box 193, Seattle, Wash.

NEW YORK

SICKNESS only forces this farm, stock, tools, hay and grain on market. 90 acres; good buildings, school, church and cheese factory near good productive farm. Pair horses, harnesses, wagons, mower, rake, grain drill, sulky plow, harrows, 9 cows and heifers, 180 hens, hay, grain, small tools, all for \$3,600, part cash for immediate sale. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga County, New York.

NEBRASKA

FINE LITTLE RANCH—480 a., 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 6 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000), 11 mi. good roads. School 1 1/2 mi.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/4 cash, bal. any time desired. 5% No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Gwmer, Blue Hill, Neb.

futurity at \$5 each, and these nominations must be made by the breeders of the state in which the futurity is held, or from adjoining states where there is no futurity show. Herd nominations close March 15.

c. A second payment of \$1 will fall due June 1, on each litter from a nominated sow which it is desired to keep eligible in whole or in part.

d. A third payment of \$1 a pig will fall due August 1 for each pig you desire to show.

e. All payments are due in cash on or before dates specified. Failure to make any payment when due forfeits all sums previously paid in and shall automatically declare any entry void and out of the futurity.

f. All dollar payments when duly made on litters and individual pigs shall qualify each and every pig in each and every litter for exhibition in the futurity show. A nominator makes only as many payments as he deems advisable. There shall be no refund after an entry has been accepted as in the stakes, but nominators incur no future liability by making any payment and all nominations may be dropped at will.

g. All payments in this futurity must be made direct to the National Duroc-Jersey Record association, Peoria, Ill.

With the large number of good Duroc-Jersey herds in the state there ought to be no trouble about getting 20 breeders behind this movement. The breeders should send in their nominations promptly, however, if the show is to be held. The experience in other states where futurity shows have been held has shown that they have done a great deal to advance the interests of the breed.

Holstein Breeders Organize

The meeting of Holstein breeders of Kansas at Herington, Kan., last Thursday was attended by breeders of Holstein cattle from 24 counties. The object was to organize the Holstein Friesian Breeders' association of Kansas. Dr. W. H. Mott of Herington had called the meeting. The response indicated clearly the great interest taken all over Kansas in Holstein cows. The business meeting was held in the Carnegie library during the afternoon. The Business Men's association of Herington gave a banquet in Herington's new Masonic temple. The Methodist church orchestra played. M. E. Calkins made the address of welcome. This was responded to by P. W. Enns of Newton. Other addresses were made by Charles H. Stephens of Columbus; J. H. Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner, Topeka; C. F. Stone of Peabody, and Prof. O. E. Reed of the agricultural college. Dr. Mott was toastmaster. The officers of the new association are: Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington, president; Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, secretary and treasurer; Ben Schneider, Nortonville, vice president. The board of directors: Charles Stevens, Columbus; G. Regier, White Water; Harry Mollhagen, Bushton; J. P. Mast, Scranton; H. N. Halderman, Mead.

A Good Meeting at Plainville

More than 275 farmers attended the Farm and Home Institute February 23 at Plainville. The meeting was especially interesting. Special attention was given to the important local problems, such as the value of Sudan grass in Rooks county, the causes of spoiled silage and the methods of fighting the Hessian fly. Talks were given by Miss Alice Poulter and G. E. Thompson of the Kansas State Agricultural college and W. A. Boys, district agricultural agent.

Mr. Boys arranged for a trip which will be taken by the leading farmers of the community over Rooks county, to study the Hessian fly damage and the silos. There is considerable Hessian fly damage there; Mr. Boys reports finding the fly as far west as Oakley. The members of the institute at Plainville voted to have a two-day session next year.

We'll be Ready Next Time

A telegram from Washington says the annual agricultural appropriation carrying \$24,501,093, an increase of \$1,529,311, over the current appropriation, has been reported to the house. Among the largest items are 2 1/2 million dollars for use in case of an outbreak of hoof and mouth disease or similar disease; 1/4 million dollars to combat citrus fruit canker in the gulf states and \$360,000 for eradication of hog cholera and enforcement of the virus serum toxin act.

Raise such stock as the market requires; when the purchaser seeks the producer the best prices are obtained.

I think the Farmers Mail and Breeze a fine farm and home paper and don't want to be without it.

Arthur Smith.

Bx. 61, Hamilton, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Buy Big Type Mulefoot Hogs from America's Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog is free. Jas. Dunlap, Williamsport, Pa.

POLAND CHINAS.

Wiebe's Immune Polands. Bred gilts, tried sows and 40 choice fall pigs. We ship on approval. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

A Great Combination

of blood lines. Herd headed by Greenfield Joe 74229, by Big Joe 62174; dam, Lady Wonder 172951, by A Wonder, 47460. Fall pigs either sex. Greenfield Farm Immune Polands. D. E. Bower, McLouth, Kas.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Real Big Type Poland Chinas at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Missouri. Come and see them or write. R. F. Hockaday, Peculiar, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Big March and April boars priced to move. Gilts bred to your order, to a great son of King of Wonders. Fall pig, the best I ever bred. Write me. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS

Poland China Bred Sows

(Private Sale). Very choice fall yearling gilts and tried sows of Big Orange and A Wonder breeding and bred to A Son of Big Wonder's Jumbo. Attractive prices. JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KAN.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE: Yearling herd boar, a proven breeder. Young boars, heavy-boned fellows, ready for immediate use. Also choice fall pigs. Bargain prices. Write us your wants. F. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

Original Big Spotted Polands!!

Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs, either sex. Booking orders for pigs at weaning time.

ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

ENOS' IMMUNED POLANDS

Spring and Summer boars ready for service and spring gilts by Orphan Chief and Mastodon King bred for spring litters to such boars as Kansas Giant. You will like them. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KAN.

I Ship on Approval

Big Immune Sows and Gilts bred, for early litters, to McWonder and Long A Wonder. A few big boars and a lot of big fall pigs. Boar and gilts not related. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

Big Type Polands

Herd headed by the 1,030-pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair, 1915. Was also first in class at Topeka and Oklahoma State Fairs. Our herd won more first prizes in the open classes at Oklahoma State Fair than any other Poland China herd. Young stock for sale.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Immuned O. I. C's. 3 herd boars priced to sell. July boars and bred gilts. Also fall pigs. A. G. COOK, LARAY, KAN.

LARGE O. I. C's. Special offering in young pigs, pairs, trios or young herd. H. W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

LYNCH'S IMMUNE O. I. C's. Boars and gilts not related. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs. Spring boars and gilts for sale. Also fall pigs not related. Get my prices. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANS.

Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs of Quality. A trial will convince you; anything sold from eight weeks on up. All stock shipped C. O. D. on receipt of \$10. Write for price list. HENRY FEHNER, ALMA, MISSOURI

SMOOTH HEAVY BONED O. I. C'S. All ages for sale at all times that carry prize winning blood. They are the large, heavy boned, early maturing and easy feeding type. Write for circular and prices. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

Silver Leaf Stock Farm! I am booking orders for Jan., Feb. and March pigs, to be shipped at 10 to 15 weeks old. Pairs and trios, no skin. 10 summer and fall gilts left. Bred right and priced reasonable. C. A. Cary, E.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Kan.

Originators of the Famous O. I. C. Swine 1863

Two O.I.C. Hogs Weigh 2806 lbs.

Why lose profits breeding and feeding scrub hogs? Two of our O. I. C. Hogs weigh 2806 lbs. Will ship you sample pair of these famous hogs on time and give agency to first applicant. We are originators, most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. All foreign shipments.

U. S. Govt. Inspected. We have bred the O. I. C. Hogs for 52 years and have never lost a hog with cholera or any other contagious disease.

Write-to-day for Free Book, "The Hog from Birth to Sale"

THE L. B. SILVER CO. 568 Vickers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

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

60 Head SHORTHORN CATTLE
40 Bulls—20 Females
 to sell at Pavilion in SOUTH OMAHA,
Friday, Mar. 31
 A choice lot of Scotch cattle are listed for this sale.

7 Double Standard Polled Durham Bulls
 Catalog of this sale will be sent upon request to
H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb.
 Cois. Duncan and Kraschel, Aucts.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.
 Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
 References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.
A. Harris, Madison, Kan. Live Stock, Real Estate and Merchandise AUCTIONEER. Write for dates.
R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.
 Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above
Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
 Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
 Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above
FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK and REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
 ST. JOHN, KAS.
Col. E. Walters Skedee Oklahoma
W.B. Carpenter 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.
 Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in
Missouri Auction School

FREE To Every Farmer!
 Here is a book that every farmer needs—a book that every farmer must have if he desires to know how to stop the losses and increase the profits of the modern business of farming. This book contains 80 pages, printed and ruled especially for keeping accurate account of everything you raise, sell and buy. Covers every phase of farm accounting, shows expenses, losses and profits at end of each year, also 62 tables and rules for farmers. No bookkeeping knowledge required. Bound in strong covers.
Our Offer We want every farmer to have one of these useful books and will send it free to all who send 25c to pay for 1 year's subscription to our popular home and farm journal. Address,
VALLEY FARMER, Dept. AB-10, Topeka, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEYS.
Immuned Dueroes!
 An extra fine bunch of fall boars and gilts. Good enough for any company.
F. J. MOSEK, GOFF, KANSAS
TRUMBO'S DUROCS
 A few bred sows, also choice fall gilts \$15 each, by such sires as Illustrator II and Crimson Mc Wonder. All immune. Good color, size and quality.
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS
20 IMMUNE DUROC JERSEY BOARS
 Females bred and open. Red Poll bulls and females and ton Percheron stallions. All stock shipped on approval.
GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.
Wooddell's Dueroes
 One summer boar and a few bred gilts sired by Cowley Wonder; also some fall gilts and boars. Priced to move. **G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kas.**
Dueroes of Size and Quality
 Fall herd boars and gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the champions Defender, Superba, Golden Model, and Gano Breeding. Prices reasonable.
JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.
40 DUROC-JERSEY
 Bred fall yearling gilts for sale. Some have raised litters. Write for prices.
JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.
Jones Sells On Approval
 August and September pigs for sale. Prices right. Farm raised White Wyandottes. Eggs 50c per setting.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING
FRANK HOWARD,
 Manager Livestock Department.
FIELDMEN.
A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla.,
 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.
 Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.
Jacks and Jennets.
 March 15—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
 March 20—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
 March 22—H. F. Baker, Asherville, Kan.
 Saddle Horses and Jacks.
 April 11—Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.
Shorthorn Cattle.
 March 22—Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.
 March 23—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
 March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
 March 31—H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb. Sale at So. Omaha, Neb.
 April 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Polled Durhams.
 April 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Big Stock Sales.
 March 22—H. F. Baker, Asherville, Kan.
Poland China Hogs.
 March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abilene, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma
 BY A. B. HUNTER.

Floyd Yocum, St. John, Kan., is a rising auctioneer that keeps his client's interest in mind from the day his date is booked. He has a broad acquaintance in Western Kansas and his services are in demand. Write, wire or phone for date, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. H. Wheeler, Garden City, Kan., has a number of extra good jacks that he wishes to sell right away. One coming 8-year-old, right at 16 hands and one 5-year-old 16 hand jack with show yard quality. You can buy these jacks with an absolute guarantee of satisfaction. Write or call and see them soon.—Advertisement.

A. C. Jones, Olpe, Kan., whose sale of registered and high grade Holstein cattle was held at Rosedale Dairy Farm, 9 miles west of Olpe, Wednesday, March 1, received prices somewhat under the value of the animals offered. Several reasons for this were quite evident among which were poor railroad connections, bad weather and the cattle being in poor sale condition. Mr. Jones, however, was not disappointed having taken all these conditions into consideration and those who bought the cattle got numerous bargains.—Advertisement.

Size with Quality Dueroes.
 J. A. Reed of Lyons, Kan., is changing his card advertisement in the Duroc-Jersey section of this issue. He is offering fall herd boars and gilts of the large, smooth, easy-feeding type. They represent the blood of the champions Defender, Superba, Golden Model and Col. Gano. Mr. Reed makes a specialty of size with quality in his Duroc-Jerseys. His prices are reasonable. Write him if interested, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Percheron Sale at Garden City, Kan.
 S. P. Wood, Garden City, Kan., had a very satisfactory sale of livestock at Garden City, Kan., March 2 and 3. Owing to the first day being rather stormy and those coming overland by automobiles arriving late too much stock was left for the last day's sale. The 12 stallions sold for an average of \$411.86. Close to 900 head of livestock sold. The Percherons sold on the evening of the second day and only a few mares were offered before darkness stopped the sale.—Advertisement.

Jacks and Jennets.
 H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan., has a few good jacks marked in price where his customers cannot afford to buy without looking them over. Mr. Hineman, it will be remembered won the grand championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on Kansas Chief and while he owns perhaps the greatest herd of jennets in the entire Southwest, is willing to buy a few more good jennets to mate with him but every one must be capable of producing a 1,000 pound jack.—Advertisement.

German Coach Stallions.
 J. C. Bergner & Sons, Pratt, Kan., have been selling German Coach stallions and mares and the class of Coach stallions they offer are as good as can be found anywhere. They have a fine lot of young stallions that will mature into stallions weighing from 1300 to 1700 pounds. They offer them at prices that make it possible for the stallion to pay for himself by his first season's stand. Every stallion guaranteed. They also are pricing young fillies and mares very reasonably. Write or call soon, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale.
 March 23 will be red letter day for Shorthorn breeders in Oklahoma and adjoining states as this is the day H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla., will make his great offering of reds, whites and roans. The Lookabaugh sale is the fourth in the big Oklahoma sales circuit of Shorthorns. He will sell 35 head including five outstanding herd bulls and 30 choice cows and heifers. Every animal in this sale is a special attraction. Mr. Lookabaugh has been buying the best blood and the very best individuals

DUROC-JERSEYS.
Boars, Boars and Bred Gilts
 18 big, husky boars, 30 bred gilts, a few tried sows, Crimson Wonder, Illustrator II, Colonel, Good Enuff and Defender breeding. Either by or bred to sons of the greatest champions of the breed. Priced for quick sale. Immune. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

DUROC BRED SOWS
 8 fall yearlings bred for second litter \$30. 4 fall yearling gilts \$35. Older sows \$35 to \$45. 40 young boars from 50 to 125 pounds. All bred sows immune. Write your wants. **J. E. Weller, Faucett, Mo.**

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
 30 or 40 March and April gilts for sale, bred or open. A few good spring boars.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROGS \$25
 Bred Gilts \$25. Registered. Sired by "Bell The Boy" and bred to Model Top Again, both prize winners at big state fairs in Kan., Mo. and Tenn. These gilts are showing with pig. Hogs vaccinated by double method. Fall boars or sows \$10. Gilts with litter \$50. A few service boars left at \$20.
R. W. BALDWIN, Genway, Kansas

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders
 Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Choice Young Bulls For Sale Sired by Maple Lad 94th 397907 and Real Majestic 372823. Write your wants.
J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

Pleasant Valley Herefords. Two splendid July bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1yr. old.
GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Hereford Cattle All sold out of service-able bulls at present. Will have some for shipping shipment. **E. L. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

WALLACE HEREFORDS Nothing for sale at present. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for next fall and winter trade. Thos. Wallace, Barnes, Kan.

Wm. Acker's Herefords! 1 bull, 11 months old. 6 others, 5 to 7 months old. Address **WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Kas.**

Clear Creek Herd of Herefords— Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming on for fall trade.
J. A. SHAGNESSY, Axtell, Kansas.

HEREFORDS Big and rugged. Farm 7 miles out. **W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kas.**

FANCY POULTRY.
Plymouth Rocks Banded (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address **JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas**

SILVER WYANDOTTES
 Fine lot of cockerels **B. M. Winter, Irving, Kas.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Few Choice Bred Gilts weaning pigs and but Leghorn cockerels, cheap. **F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas**

AUCTIONEERS.
S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS.
 AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros., breeders of Dueroes and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

DUROC-JERSEYS.
Immune Dueroes Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. Every animal guaranteed.
E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.

20 DUROC GILTS bred for March and April farrow. Will sell Van's Crimson Wonder 148191. Fall Pigs, both sex, pairs no kin.
R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS
 Everything properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale bred gilts, September boars and gilts. Reasonable prices on first class stock.
D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kas.
 Shipping point Downs, Kan.

Bred Gilts \$25. Registered. Sired by "Bell The Boy" and bred to Model Top Again, both prize winners at big state fairs in Kan., Mo. and Tenn. These gilts are showing with pig. Hogs vaccinated by double method. Fall boars or sows \$10. Gilts with litter \$50. A few service boars left at \$20.
R. W. BALDWIN, Genway, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
PURE SCOTCH BULL that is pure white, for sale. A few heifers tracing to Choice Goods. **DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kas.**

Shorthorns, Polands 1yr. bull for sale. Tried herd boar for sale. March and April boars. **A. E. Garrison & Son, Summerfield, Kansas**

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
Albright's Polands For sale, Jan. 10 to 12 last fall gilts, 34 March and April boars and gilts.
A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

45 FALL PIGS both sexes, Aug.-Sept. farrow. By Sunflower King, by King of Kansas.
N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kansas.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.
Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C. hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. **J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.**

ILLUSTRATOR We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustrator. Also spring boars. Address **A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas**

16 Duroc Gilts For Sale Bred to Col. Tatarax and King of Col. Model. Priced right. **W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kas.**

Spring Boars by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered. **HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAS.**

DAIRY CATTLE.
MILLS' JERSEYS One six months and 2 ten months old bulls, from Aquosa's Lost Time 194813. Prices reasonable. **C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM
 Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 25562 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. **Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Kas.**

Jerseys and Duroc Jerseys
 Nothing for sale at this time. **B. N. Welch, Waterville, Kansas**

HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address **LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS**

LYNE'S SALE
Shorthorns—Poland Chinas
 B. M. Lyne, owner of Hill Top Stock Farm, Oak Hill, Kan., will make a draft sale of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs at **Abilene, Kansas, Thursday, March 23, 1916**
J. D. BAER'S BARN
 The tops from the young stock from both herds have been retained for this sale. The animals will be found in first class condition and good enough to go into any herd. The offering will include
10 Bulls, 5 Cows, 15 Bred Gilts and 4 Boars
 The 10 bulls range in age from 10 to 24 months and are by Red Laddie, by Captain Archer, out of Scotch and Scotch topped cows. Red Laddie was first prize senior calf at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. Three of the cows are bred to Red Laddie and two to Violet Search, by Searchlight. The gilts are of best big type breeding and bred to Peter the Great, 77225. The boars are of August farrow and herd header quality. Catalogs ready; write for one today. Address
B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kansas
 Auctioneers: **Jas. T. McCulloch, H. G. Huils and I. L. Panton.**
 Clerk: **Webb Malcolm.** Fieldman: **John W. Johnson.**

BERKSHIRES.

Berkshire Pigs \$12.50 and \$15 each. Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig. **E. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kan.**

BERKSHIRE GILTS Spring gilts safe in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. **W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.**

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and 100 boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

Hampshire Boars Gilts, bred or open. Collie dogs. German Millet and pure Sudan Grass Seed. **C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kansas.**

Shaw's Hampshires

150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Special prices on bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.**



HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled **Hereford Bulls For Sale** Also a few horned heifers. **JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KAN.**

Double Standard Polled Herefords for sale. One fine herd bull; also several younger bulls. **Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., Route No. 4.**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of Anglica. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

-ANGUS BULLS-

1 good 3 yr. old bull, 1 two yr. old and 12 extra choice yearling bulls. Quality, with sire and bone. **H. L. Kulschy & Son, Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson County)**

ANGUS BULLS

Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and inspection invited. **W. G. Denton, Denton, Kans.**

Aberdeen Angus Bulls

For sale: Ten registered yearling Angus bulls, Black Bird and Erica families. Heavy boned, growthy fellows. **W. L. Maddox, Hazleton, Ks.**

ANGUS BULLS

25, from yearlings to 3-year-olds. Bred from best strains. Call or address **J. W. McREYNOLDS & SON, Montezuma, Kans., or Dodge City, Kans.**

Cherryvale Angus Farm

10 yearling bulls and 10 yearling heifers for sale. Write for descriptions and prices. **J. W. TAYLOR, R. 8, Clay Center, Kansas.**

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

AYRSHIRE

Most Economical Dairy Cow
27--Grade heifers, bred--27
27--Pure bred--27 14--Male--Female--13
Must reduce. Will sell the above. All healthy and first class. **Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, Manhattan, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE.

Lad of Nightingale by the great Signal's Successor. 3 yr. old. Gentle. Keeping his heifers. Write for price. **L. P. CLARK, Russell, Kan.**

Quivera Place Jerseys For Sale: good two year old bull of *Emmett and Oxford* Lad breeding. Write quick. **E. G. Mausell, Herington, Ks.**

LINSKOTT JERSEYS

Kansas First Register of Merit Herd. Established in 1878. A surplus of young bulls (nothing better) at bargain prices. **R. J. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

What is Gained by Testing Cows



Testing your cows tells whether they are earning money for you. By the Register of Merit work you can now build up your herd from animals of known production. Science is driving guesswork out of the dairy business. Government records show that the average net profit per cow was increased 129% in eight years by testing. Selection based upon actual dairy merit will produce like results in your herd. Our booklet, "What is Accomplished by Testing Cows," will help you. Send for it now. It's free.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
355 West 23rd Street
New York City



that it is possible to buy and by careful mating he has succeeded in not only keeping up the high standard of the cattle he has bought but in many cases he has improved on this quality. This March 23d Lookabaugh offering is worth going across several states to see. Note the display ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and arrange to attend this sale. If possible attend the entire circuit.—Advertisement.

Buy Good Poland Chinas.

A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan., has a herd of exceptionally good large type Poland China hogs. They are kept immune from cholera. He has at present 10 bred gilts due to farrow the first of May. They are by such sires as Orphan Chief and Mastodon King and bred to Iowa King. Right here is the place for some man to get into the hog business and get in right. The man who buys half or all of these gilts will be lucky. They will be priced down. He also has a few extra good young boars, some are the kind farmers can use and others are good enough to head breeders' herds. Write him today. At the prices asked they will not last long. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

The E. C. Creitz Shorthorn sale advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze resulted in the very satisfactory general average of \$104.12. The bulls in the offering averaged \$143.50. Mr. Creitz had a nice bunch of cattle and expressed himself as being well pleased with the results of his sale.—Advertisement.

F. J. Moser of Goff, Kan., is changing his ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and is now offering a lot of fine boned and gilts. These boars are the big, stretchy fellows with plenty of bone, good heads and ears, and nicely sprung ribs. All are the Moser Duroc-Jerseys and especially good in color. If interested in Duroc-Jerseys of this age write Mr. Moser at once and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. A. McIntosh's Poland China sale was satisfactory. He got an average of \$17.22 which was considered very good as 26 of the offering were fall pigs. The top gilt was taken by a local farmer at \$18.00; the top bred gilt was taken by another farmer at \$30. The top sow went to F. K. Smith of Cuba, Kan., at \$42.50. Another sow went to Joe Snyder of Esbon, Kan., at \$42. The top boar was bought by a local farmer at \$20. Mr. McIntosh had not put his hogs in special sale condition and everything considered his sale was entirely satisfactory.—Advertisement.

Baker's Big Stock Sale.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of H. F. Baker's big stock sale at Asherville, Kan. The sale will be held on Mr. Baker's farm two miles from Asherville. Mr. Baker settled in Asherville township, Mitchell county, in 1872 and has been there ever since. This sale is a big clean up sale preparatory to renting his big 550 acre Solomon valley farm. In the sale are seven jacks, registered or eligible. Three of them are of serviceable ages and four are young fellows. Mr. Baker has raised jacks for 20 years. There is a lot of high grade Shorthorn cattle, 40 horses and mules and modern farm machinery. Come to Beloit on early morning trains and go to Asherville the next morning and back to Beloit in the evening. Write Mr. Baker for full information about what is going in the sale.—Advertisement.

Lyne's Stock Sale.

B. M. Lyne of Oak Hill, Kan., will make a draft sale of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs at Abilene, Kan., March 23. The sale will be held in the D. J. Baer barn. The Shorthorn offering will include 10 bulls ranging in age from 10 to 24 months. They are all sired by Red Laddie, a first prize state fair winning son of the great breeding bull Captain Archer. One of the bulls is out of a pure Scotch cow and is good enough to head any herd in the land. The others are out of Scotch topped cows and practically all of them are of the herd-header kind. There will be in the sale five good Shorthorn cows, all rather thin in flesh from having raised late calves. Three of these cows are bred to Red Laddie and two of them are bred to Mr. Lyne's new herd bull, Violet Search, a splendid son of the great show and breeding bull Searchlight, owned by C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan. The Poland China offering will include a choice lot of gilts of strictly big type breeding, bred to Peter The Great, a splendid young boar bred by Albert Smith & Sons. Note Mr. Lyne's display ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him for catalog.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Woods Brothers Company of Lincoln, Neb., are carrying a draft horse ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are reporting good sales of high class horses in Kansas. In a letter dated March 1, they say: "We have just sold to W. A. Forgey, Lebanon, Kan., the outstanding 2-year-old Percheron stallion, Kazine 99630. He weighed 2130 pounds the day he was shipped. He was first in a class of 22 entries at the Nebraska state fair in 1915 and junior champion. He was first in class at Topeka State Fair and grand champion." If interested in strictly high class draft stallions write Woods Brothers for information and prices.—Advertisement.

Harshbarger's Shorthorn Sale.

Ruben Harshbarger & Sons, Shorthorn breeders of Humboldt, Neb., announce a big reduction sale for March 22. The Harshbargers have bred high class cattle for a good many years, always buying the choicest breeding from the best herds. Included in this sale will be the ton bull, Collynie Goods, the bull that more than all others has given distinction to this herd. He was bought at a long price from Bellows Brothers and has proved to be a wonderfully good and uniform sire. The breeding herd after this sale is held will be composed almost entirely of his daughters, this is the only reason for his selling in this sale. The 10 young bulls that go in are of his get, four

Shorthorn Herd for Sale

29 Head of registered females, strongly Scotch topped; are of my own breeding. 16 cows; thirteen 1 and 2 year old heifers. Have rented my land. **Louis Walton, Harper, Kansas**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Kan. offers 10 Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 20 mos. old and 12 heifers coming 2 yrs. old, by Goodlight, by Searchlight. Address as above.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale! Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. **L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS**

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address **R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas**

Doyle Park Shorthorns Scotch and Scotch topped, 50% roans. Bulls 8 to 20 months old, sired by Ardleigh Mystery and Alfalfa News. **HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS**

Shorthorn Bulls, Private Sale 10 yearling bulls. Reds and Roans. All registered. Big rugged fellows. Also will spare a few heifers. **W. H. Graner, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.**

Shorthorns 20 bulls and heifers sired by Duchess Searchlight 348529, a 2500 pound bull, and from cows weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds. Good milkers. Come or write. **A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kansas**

Registered Shorthorn Bulls! 20 bulls 11 and 12 months. Reds with a few roans. Sired by the sire of my 1913 show herd. All registered and extra choice. **K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan. (Atchison County.)**

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS from 8 to 16 months old. Sired by **Secret's Sultan** Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection invited. **Farm near Clay Center.** **S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.**

75 POLLED DURHAMS (Hornless Shorthorns) Double registered. **Roan Orange, 200, in head. 15 bulls, reds and roans, low and blocky; halter broke. Will meet trains. Write J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas**

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POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls and females for sale. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS for sale. 2 ready for service now. All out of A. R. O. dams. **BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS**

High Grade Bull Calves for sale. Sired by Alba Sir Mercedes Segis Vale 93669. Lock up his breeding. **W. H. Bechtel, Pawnee City, Neb.**

Bonnie Brae Holsteins Special bargains in fresh heifers and cows, calves at side. 90 per cent. heifer calves; also springers. **IRA ROMIG, Sta. B., Topeka, Kansas**

Braeburn Holsteins Last week's offer is gone; but you can get a cousin to the sire of the new 1500 lb. butter champion, ready to use, for \$125. **H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

Sunflower Herd Holsteins THREE bulls ready for service, real herd headers with breeding and quality, not merely black and white males at any old price, but bulls you might be proud to own and at right prices. **F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS**

FOR QUICK SALE A large number of highly bred, registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers; good ages, and good producers. Also several bulls from calves a few weeks old up to yearlings. Ready for service. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.**

HOLSTEIN CALVES High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. **Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

Was at the Holstein Breeders meeting at Herington, Kansas, and hope for the success of this organization. **Tredico Farm, R. 3, KINGMAN, KANSAS**

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS**

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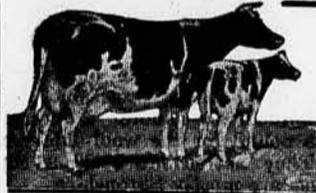
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CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm. **F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank.**
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas
Pure-bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. We offer a number of grand young bulls, serviceable age, all registered, from A. R. O. dams and sires. Choice pure-bred heifers, some with official records under three years of age. 200 excellent, high grade, heavy springing cows and heifers, well marked, in milkers. Heifer calves six to ten weeks old, \$25-Bargains. Send draft for number wanted and we will express to you. Wire, write or phone us. We can please you. **GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.**



HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices. **J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS**

200—Holstein Cows—200 You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them. **Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325** 50 cows in milk and 40 that will freshen before Feb. 25. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, crated ready to ship, \$20 each. **LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS**



LOOKING FOR HOLSTEINS? See mine. I probably have as many good young grade cows and heifers to sell as any in the Southwest. Lowest prevailing prices. Carloads a specialty. Most are due to freshen soon. A number of yearling heifers also. Few registered bulls, fashionably bred. Guerneys furnished on order. 25 miles S. W. Kansas City. **PAUL E. JOHNSON, Olathe, Kansas**

GUERNSEYS.
GUERNSEYS
FOR SALE

Choice Guernsey bulls of serviceable age, out of A.R. cows, also a limited number of females.
C. F. HOLMES, Owner
Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Ks.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable.
HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE Choice young bulls, best of breeding.
Prices reasonable. **I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.**

Red Polled Bulls

15 bulls ranging in ages from January to April yearlings. Inspection invited. Address for further information,
Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kans.

HORSES.

Clydesdale Dispersion Herd Stallion; 2 reg. mares, bred; 2 stallion colts, one 2-year-old filly. **C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Ks.**

Imported and Home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices.
Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION TWO YRS. OLD; WT. 1900; black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write **M. E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANS.**

Bernard's Draft Stallions The largest dealer in draft stallions in the West. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Same old prices. Percheron mares and fillies to trade for young stallions. Barns in town.
M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

REGISTERED Percheron Stallions and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. **L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANS.**

Percherons at Private Sale 10 Percheron stallions from two to four years old. Two tried ton stallions. 20 mares from fillies to mares six years old. Brilliant breeding. Fully guaranteed. **W. H. Graner, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.**

I am offering for sale for the next 20 days my big black registered Percheron stallion, weight 2200, age 5 yrs. One among the best in Kan. Will consider trade in young stock. **J. M. Brown, Harper, Kans.**

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.

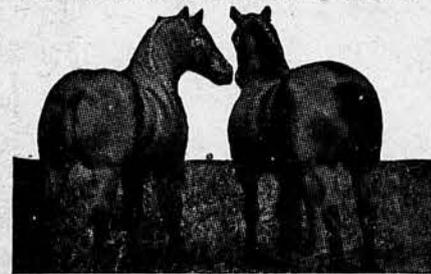
Kelly's Ton Stallions

Percherons, Shires and Belgians. Imported and home bred; \$500 to \$1,000 each.
Daniel Kelly & Son,
1034 O. St., LINCOLN, NEBR.

Your 1250 Mare

May just fill the demand for our new breed of horses. When mated with good 1550 lb. registered Percheron stallion. If you have mare or stallion write us for particulars.
WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION
W. B. Carpenter, Pres.,
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Woods Bros. Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
(Successors to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.)



Bigger and Better Than Ever

65 head of outstanding heavy drafters, Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Yearlings to seven-year-olds. Imported and home bred. Our 1915 show record at the Nebraska and Kansas state fairs is an unequalled record. Send for our new catalog just out. Barns opposite state farm. **A. P. COON, Mgr.**

of them are pure Scotch and among them are individuals good enough to head any herd in the whole country. The young bulls are all the type of their great sire and all have that mellowness so much desired. Collynie Goods was sired by Diamond Goods and his dam was a Collynie cow. The females are composed almost entirely of cows that have raised one or more calves. Several of them are daughters of Knight of Humbolt, a Cruickshank Victoria bull got by Imp. Red Knight with a dam by the great Harris bull Godwin. Six or seven of the choicest things are coming 4-year-old cows sired by Sir Charming 10th, a bull of great quality and a son of Gloster's Favorite and out of a dam by Banker's Victor, of the much prized Charity family. The Harshbarger cattle will sell without much fitting but no more useful or well bred bunch will be offered this spring at auction. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns at South Omaha.

A good class of cattle are listed for the combination sale at South Omaha, Neb., March 31. There will be 40 head of bulls, including choice Scotch bulls of herd heading merit. Seven good Double Standard Polled Durham bulls are listed. His Highness; Gladstone by Imp. Whitehall Sultan; Cumberland's Pride, by Cumberland's Last; Imp. Scottish Sentinel; Choice Knight, by Choice Goods; Good Knight, by Choice Goods; Dauntless Chief, by Orange Chief; Lord Violet; King Fragrant; Sultan Missie 2d; Diamond Marr and Dale Emblem, by Double Dale are some of the Scotch bulls that are represented. A catalog of this sale will be sent upon request to H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb.

Publisher's News Notes

Housekeepers interested in home-baking should read the advertisement of the Rumford baking powder which will be found on another page of this issue. Rumford is a high class baking powder which has been approved by food experts for its purity, uniformity and dependable leavening properties. We call the attention of our readers to the offer of the Rumford people, to send a large trial size can of Rumford baking powder, upon receipt of 4 cents in stamps, which is quite worth while sending for. Address Rumford Chemical Works, Dept. 10, Providence, R. I.

Valuable Free Book.

Every farmer who owns an engine or expects to buy one ought to know about engines—how to judge them, how to apply simple tests, how to figure exactly what an engine is worth. This interesting and valuable information is given in the free illustrated book, which will be sent without any obligations to any reader. Simply send name today to E. H. Witte, 1548 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Pretty Name for a Farm



Here is a little drove of our sheep. We have found them profitable, and pleasant animals to handle. I received 27 cents a pound for the wool this year (1915.) They netted me \$2.20 a clip. These sheep are mostly Shropshire.
R. 1, Wilsey, Kan. J. T. Roy.

There is plenty of good, free advice accessible to stock raisers, but unless a man has the right spirit advice will profit him nothing.

Do away with all the mud-holes. Nothing thrives in them, not even the hog.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Enclosed find check to pay for my advertising. Will say that I am well pleased with my ad in your paper. It brought inquiries from all parts of the state. Am only sorry that I did not have more bulls as I am receiving inquiries every day especially for roan bulls. Respectfully,
G. F. HART,
Breeder of Shorthorns,
Summerfield, Kan., Feb. 29, 1916.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—With other papers we have been carrying three half inch cards in three of the Capper Papers for the five months just past. We sell our surplus stock of pure bred Duroc boars and bred gilts this way. As a result of this advertising we shipped hogs to the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Montana and Wisconsin. We received 125 inquiries for males and sold 75 head or 60 per cent of all inquiries. We received 89 inquiries for bred gilts and sold 81 head to 35 breeders in 40 days time. We shipped 25 gilts in one day to 11 breeders living in three states. We cannot fill the orders we have received in the five days just past for 25 bred gilts. I don't believe it's the fault of the papers if we cannot raise hogs enough to sell. Yours very truly,
F. C. CROCKER,
Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys,
Filley, Neb., Feb. 28, 1916.



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

Lots of All Kinds of Shetland Ponies



For sale. Write us your wants. 150 head of the choicest to pick from. All colors, lots of coming yearlings and coming two-year-olds. Disposition guaranteed, as we have used great care to select gentle stock. Won't do any harm to write us.
Johnson Pony Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

German Coach Stallions and Mares 75 Head From Which To Select



Stallions from yearlings to 5-year-olds. The kind that mature into 1300 to 1700 pound stallions. They will be priced so that one year's stand will pay for a stallion. Also mares and fillies at very reasonable prices. Write or call on
J. C. Bergner & Sons, Pratt, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETTS.

Mammoth Jacks

10 Jacks from suckers to 6 years old. All that is old enough broke. Also 3 Jennets with foal. 17 years a Jack breeder. Write for full information
R. King, Robinson, (Brown Co.) Kan.

Quality Registered Jacks and Jennets

After the big sales are over come to the home of John L. Jr. Grand Champion of Kansas 1914 and 1915. We have a few extra good ones left priced to clean up. We make a good guarantee good. We raise and break all we sell.
M. H. ROLLER & SON, Circleville, Jackson County, Kan.

JACKS AND 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

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.
26 MILES E. of K. C. on E. M. & S. P.
40 MILES S. E. of ST. JOE, on SANTA FE.

JACKS AND JENNETTS.

2 JACKS, 1 Stallion; sale or trade, if soon
H. W. MORRIS, Atiamont, Kan.

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers

Always a good lot of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Saddle stallion, geldings, mares and colts. Write us fully describing your wants.
The Cook Farms, Box 436 Q, Lexington, Ky.

BARGAINS in Jacks and Percherons

Six jacks, two Percherons, all blacks; sound and good performers. I will sell you a good one as cheap as any man in the business. Come and see, or write.
LEWIS COX, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

KANSAS CHIEF

World's Champion Jack
Heads Fairview Stock Farm
More registered jacks and jennets than any farm in the West. Jacks up to 1,240 pounds. Choice young jennets bred to Kansas Chief 9194. Written guarantee with every jack sold. Reasonable prices and terms. Car fare refunded if stock is not as represented. Reference, any bank in Dighton.
H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

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

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. Barn two blocks from Santa Fe Depot, one block from Interurban. Come and see us.



Saunders & Maggard, Newton, Ks.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale

Watonga, Okla., Thursday, March 23rd

In order to help establish other good herds and to further the Shorthorn interests of the Southwest, we offer in this sale

5 Herd Bulls and 30 Cows and Heifers

Every Animal A Special Attraction

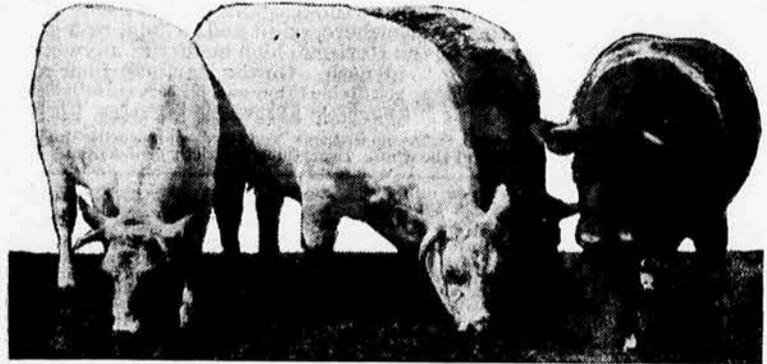
The Bulls Include Bell's Searchlight, by Violet Searchlight and out of Bell Bearer, by Standard Bearer. He was chosen by the American Shorthorn Association secretary to head the association herd at the Pan-American Exposition and was second in class at this World's Fair; Pleasant Valley Lord, by Golden Goods, second prize senior bull calf at Iowa State Fair 1914; Gloster Cumberland, by Cumberland's Best and out of the Duchess of Gloster family; Pleasant Dale 3d, by Watonga Searchlight and out of Maxwalton Avern 2d, full sister of Maxwalton Avern, mother of Pleasant Dale; Pleasant Dale 4th by Bell Searchlight and out of Maxwalton Jealousy 2d, by Avondale, a cow that sold in Ohio for \$900, as a yearling.

The females will include such attractions as Lomon Bud, Mother of Watonga Searchlight, by Imp. Ben Lomon and out of Lancaster Bud, grand champion at Seattle World's Fair; Proud Rose, by Fair Acres Sultan, Lovely 6th, one of the best cows on Pleasant Valley Farm; Glendale Missie 3d, a daughter of Avondale; Independence Lady, a daughter of Cumberland's Last; Violet Leaf 5th, a wonderful milk cow; Orange Blossom 2d; Lovely 10th; Lovely 3d; Glendale Pavonia 2d, by Scotland's Charm and out of Imp. Pavonia, and others of equal note, together with 17 Scotch heifers, including daughters of Cumberland's Best, Ruberta's Goods, Mystic Chief and Fair Knight 2d; most all of which are safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan.

Write today for illustrated catalog. Address

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

Auctioneers: O. F. Hurt and Ed. Herriff. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.



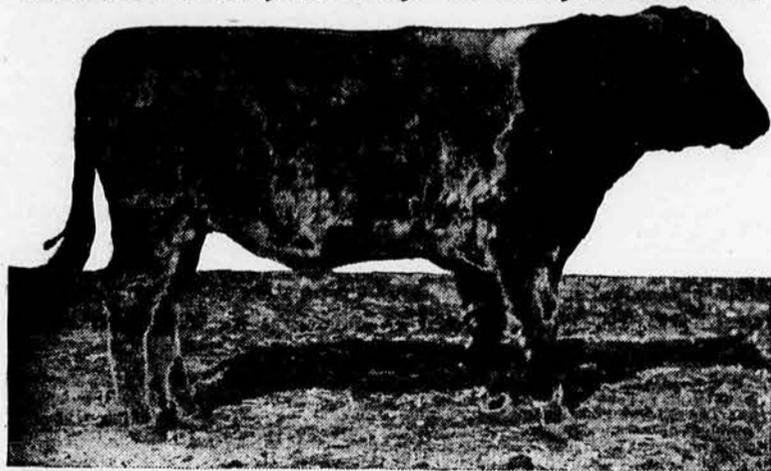
THE LOOKABAUGH TYPE

Note: This sale is the last of a big 4-days' circuit, the largest and best lot of Shorthorns ever offered at public auction in Oklahoma. J. R. Whistler, Watonga, sells 60 head, March 20th. A. B. Campbell, Geary, sells 70 head, March 21st. H. W. B. Dunlap, Kingfisher, sells 45 head, March 22d. Arrange to attend all four of these sales.

Collynie Goods Shorthorn Sale

IN SALE PAVILION

Humboldt, Neb., Wed., Mar. 22



Misty Goods, Included in the Sale.

40 HEAD—All Scotch or Having Several Scotch Tops—40

11 strictly top bulls in age from eleven months to two years. Also their sire the great breeding bull, Collynie Goods, a ton bull and one of the best breeding sons of Diamond Goods.

29 females with calves at foot or near calving, to Collynie Goods, except a few of his heifers that will be bred to the elegant young bull, Collosus Goods. There will be five pure Scotch bulls in the offering and they include real herd bulls. Seven females are Pure Scotch and the others are all nicely bred, have nice level udders and are straight and right in every way. This is a reduction sale and we are selling the natural accumulation of the herd and including Collynie Goods because we are keeping most of his heifers. Write for catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.

Aucts.: Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. J. C. Price, Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

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.



H. F. BAKER'S BIG STOCK SALE

Asherville, Kan., (Mitchell Co.)

Wednesday, March 22, 1916



7 Jacks and 10 Jennets, registered and eligible Three of the jacks of serviceable ages and good performers and sure breeders. Four of them are young jacks from suckers to two years old. Most of the jennets are with foal. Mr. Baker has raised jacks for 20 years.

40 horses and mules. 1 span of 5 year old mules, wt. 2600, well broke and one of Mitchell county's show teams. One well matched team horses, black, wt. 3200, four years old.

High grade Shorthorns. 12 yearling heifers and steers sired by reg. bull and out of high grade cows. 12 cows, heavy springers. 6 two year old heifers, heavy springers.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows. 8 sows bred to farrow this spring. Also 40 shoats that will weigh about 60 pounds.

Farm Machinery. Farm machinery used on this big 550 acre farm consisting of nearly new header, binder attachment, plows, double and single row cultivators, disks, haystacker and buck rakes, corn binder, two low wagons with racks, five sets of double harness and other farm implements. Come to Beloit on evening trains or early morning trains. Ask your R. R. Agent. For further information address

H. F. BAKER, ASHERVILLE, KANSAS

Col. Will Myers, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

HARTMAN'S SPECIAL Farm Credit Plan

375
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1,000
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No
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Your
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Look at the bargains on this page. Every one is a big money saver. You couldn't begin to buy elsewhere, paint and roofing, or a gasoline engine, an incubator, brooder or cream separator of the Hartman high quality at anywhere near the low prices we ask, even were you to pay all cash. On the Hartman Plan you see and test the quality of your purchase before you decide to buy and, if goods are satisfactory, you have practically your own time to pay.

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Send no money—not a cent in advance. Hartman will ship the goods promptly—no deposit required. We give you free, wide-open credit in the literal meaning of the word. Everything is strictly confidential. You run absolutely no risk.

CREAM SEPARATOR

Lowest price ever made on a strictly high grade Separator. Learn from your own experience that here, at least in the Majestic is a perfect separator—a masterpiece of mechanical skill and ingenuity. Test it on warm or cold milk and find out by actual results how the Majestic skims down to the last drop—note the condition of cream—note how quickly it skims. The Majestic Cream Separator has all the latest improvements including remarkable inside oiling device that keeps gears perfectly lubricated and absolutely prevents a drop of oil coming in contact with cream. Improved separable disc bowl. Simplest to clean—all parts readily accessible—no nooks or corners to gather dirt.

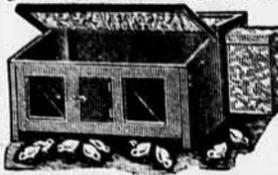
Order Direct From This Advertisement. Just state size you want. We will ship it promptly. If not satisfactory after 30 days trial, return at our freight expense both ways. If you decide to keep it, make first small payment in three months; balance in 3, 6 and 9 months thereafter. No interest to pay.

FREE SEPARATOR BOOK. Fully describes the remarkable Majestic and proves its great value. Mail Coupon today.
 No. MK188. 375 lb. capacity.....\$28.95
 No. MK189. 500 lb. capacity.....42.50
 No. MK190. 750 lb. capacity....\$49.75
 No. MK191. 1,000 lb. capacity....\$7.50

INCUBATORS

Early hatches mean big profits. Now is the time to send for your Majestic Incubator. Never before have you had such an offer as this. No one but Hartman ever sold high class guaranteed Incubators and Brooders on such liberal terms.

Just pick out a Majestic Incubator or Brooder of the size you need and we will ship it right out to you without one cent of advance payment. The Majestic is a Hot Water Incubator so simple that any woman or girl can operate it without calling on the men folks and so constructed as to give perfect service for many years. Each one is the best that a great up-to-date perfectly equipped Incubator Factory can produce—thousands are in use—giving perfect satisfaction. Look at these prices. Order any size you want direct from this advertisement. Send no money in advance.



BROODERS

Raising chicks is even more important than hatching them. Every Majestic will raise more sturdy chicks with less trouble than any other Brooder in the world. When you order your incubator don't forget to order a Majestic Brooder at the same time.

FREE INCUBATOR BOOK Fully describes these machines and the certainty of Majestic results. Mail coupon now.
 No. MK192. 65 eggs \$8.55
 No. MK193. 80 eggs 10.45
 No. MK194. 100 eggs 14.75
 No. MK195. 125 eggs 18.95
 No. MK196. 225 eggs 28.95
Metal Covered Incubators
 No. MK210. 120 eggs \$11.75
 No. MK211. 175 eggs 13.85
 No. MK212. 240 eggs 15.95

No Money In Advance

ROOFING

Hercules Never-Leak, Flint-Surfaced Roofing Is Absolutely Guaranteed "All-Kinds-of-Weather-Proof"—Greatest Money-Saving Roofing Offer Ever Made.

Order all the roofing you need direct from this advertisement. You run no risk because you are not required to send a cent with your order, make a deposit with anyone or even promise to buy.

Why have a leaky roof on any building when you can buy absolutely guaranteed roofing at such low prices and on such unheard of liberal terms?

No matter where you live, you will find that Hercules Roofing will remain unchanged and unharmed under all climatic conditions.

Made from highest quality long fibre wool felt, thoroughly saturated with pure asphalt. Both sides are thickly coated with very fine sharp particles of crystal which are firmly imbedded under enormous pressure.

Each roll is complete—22 in. wide, contains 108 sq. ft. (enough to cover 100 sq. ft.) Nails and cement included. No skill required to lay.

No. MK207. 1-ply, 55 lbs. per roll, \$1.29

guaranteed 5 years, per roll.....

No. MK208. 2-ply, 65 lbs. per roll, \$1.78

guaranteed 8 years, per roll.....

No. MK209. 3-ply, 75 lbs. per roll, \$2.23

guaranteed 12 years, per roll.....

Free Samples

Your name and address on the coupon below or on a postal card will bring them by return mail.

We realize that farm dwellers everywhere prefer to pay their obligations at crop and stock selling times. It is more convenient for them to do so. We have devised our credit terms accordingly—to suit your convenience. And it is the most liberal credit ever offered by any concern.

Pay In 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

Not only will we send you anything you want for farm or home—engine, separator, paint, roofing, incubator, brooder, furniture, rugs, carpets, stoves, ranges, dishes, silverware, etc., without a cent of advance payment, but you have 30 days' free use of the goods before you even decide to keep them. If you decide not to keep them, return them at our freight expense both ways. If you keep what you order, you can take 3 whole months before making even the first small payment—balance in 3, 6 and 9 months thereafter, giving you a full year to pay without a cent of interest. No other concern in the world has such confidence in the quality of its merchandise as to send out goods on such wide open terms as these. With \$12,000,000 capital and resources, 1,500,000 satisfied customers and an organization that has grown for over 60 years to its present gigantic proportions Hartman's can well afford to accommodate the farm dwellers of this country.

PAINT

Rex-Kote Paint Is Guaranteed

Made of the best and purest ingredients. Guaranteed against peeling, blistering, chalking or rubbing off, and to cover more surface, make a better finish, and last longer than any other paint. Mixed by machinery—pigments and oil ground together until every particle is thoroughly impregnated with and absorbed by the others. This insures greater spreading qualities and more uniform color.

Don't confuse this paint with cheap paints you see advertised, and don't let a painter tell you that any paint mixed by hand is better, or even as good as our Rex-Kote Ready-Mixed House Paint. It is not. It can't be.

Send no money. Order all the paint you want direct from this advertisement. Your credit is good. Not a cent to pay for three months. You can pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

No. MK159. Ready Mixed House Paint as low per gallon as \$1.27

No. MK160. Ready Mixed Mineral Barn Paint as low per gal. as \$4.00

No. MK161. Ready Mixed Roof Paint as low per gallon as 59c

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Send for this magnificent catalog containing complete color card showing all colors of Rex-Kote guaranteed Paints, etc. It will save you money. Mail the coupon or postal today and receive this book by return mail.



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Remember, you run absolutely no risk in ordering direct from this page. You simply write a letter stating what you want. You send no money, you make no deposit of any kind. Goods will be shipped promptly. If what you order is not up to your highest expectations, you may return the shipment any time within 30 days at our freight expense both ways. However if you feel that you want to know more about these sensational bargains and our wonderful Farm Credit Plan before ordering—**Mail Coupon for Free Catalog.** Just place an X in square in coupon opposite catalog or catalogs wanted, sign and mail to us. The catalogs you request will be mailed to you at once, absolutely free—no obligation to you. **Mail Coupon Today.**

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Here is the engine offer that eclipses all others. Think of it—not one cent to pay for three months.

Don't send us a cent of your money until, from your own experience on your own work, you are absolutely sure it is the engine you want. If it isn't, send it back at our expense. If it is, you may use it for three whole months before you make even the first small payment and then pay the balance in 3, 6 and 9 months thereafter without interest.

The Great Majestic Gasoline, Kerosene, Naphtha and Gas Engines

are such amazing triumphs of engine construction that we will gladly send any size to suit your needs so that you, by testing it on your own place, may prove our claims at our risk.

The Majestic is the "happy medium"—neither too heavy or too light. Has fewer number of parts—a marvel of simplicity. Perfectly balanced—no excessive friction—most powerful for its H. P. rating, the most economical to operate.

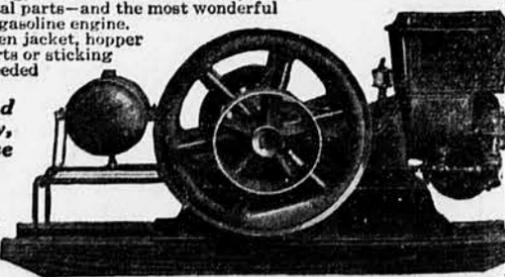
Big improvements in all vital parts—and the most wonderful automatic mixer ever put on a gasoline engine.

Horizontal, 4-cycle type, open jacket, hopper cooled. No over-heating of parts or sticking of valves. Very little water needed for cooling.

Sizes 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 14 H. P. Stationary, Hand Portable and Horse Portable Styles.

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Tells why the majestic is the biggest engine value in America today and explains the famous Hartman selling plan.



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