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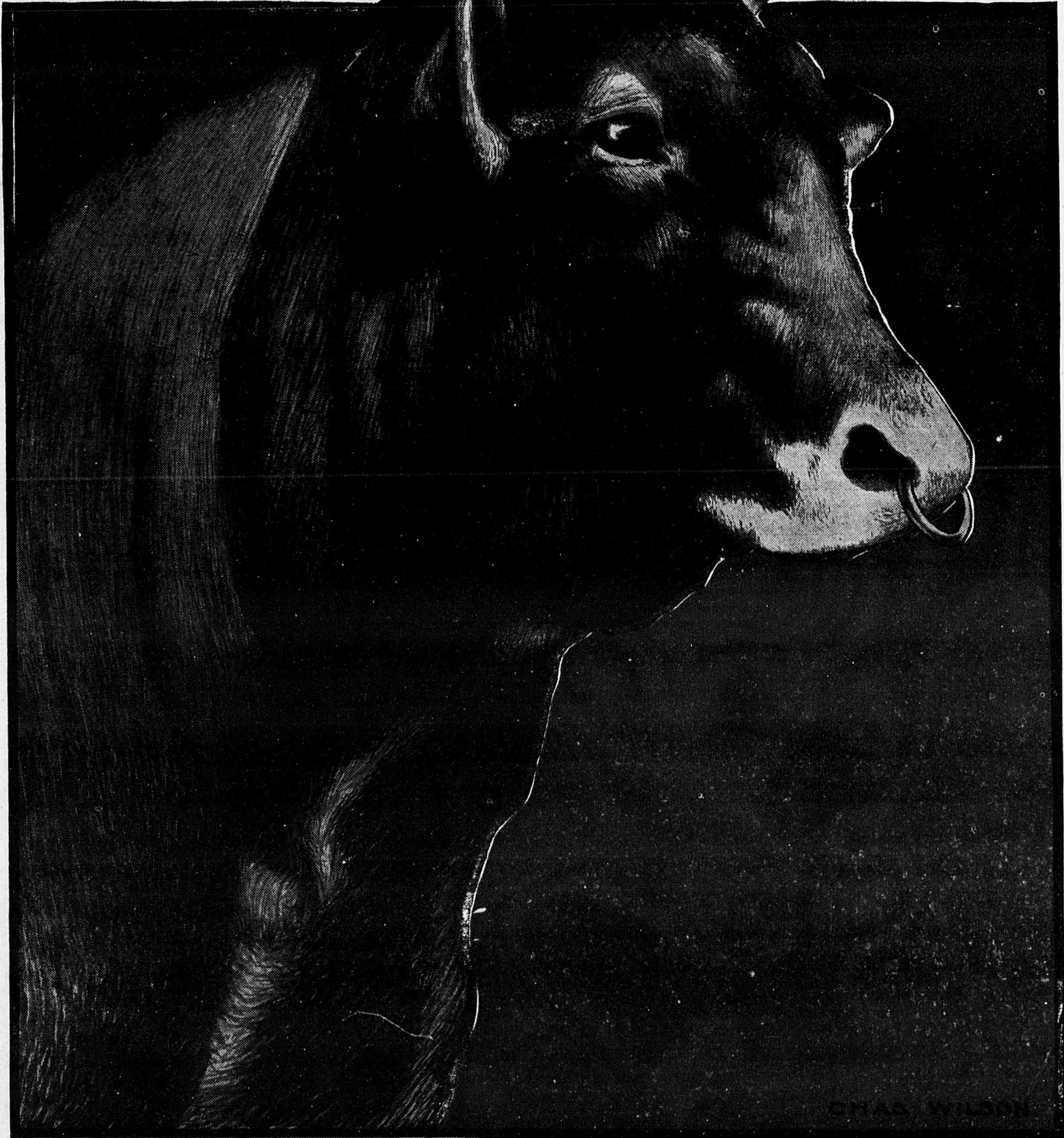
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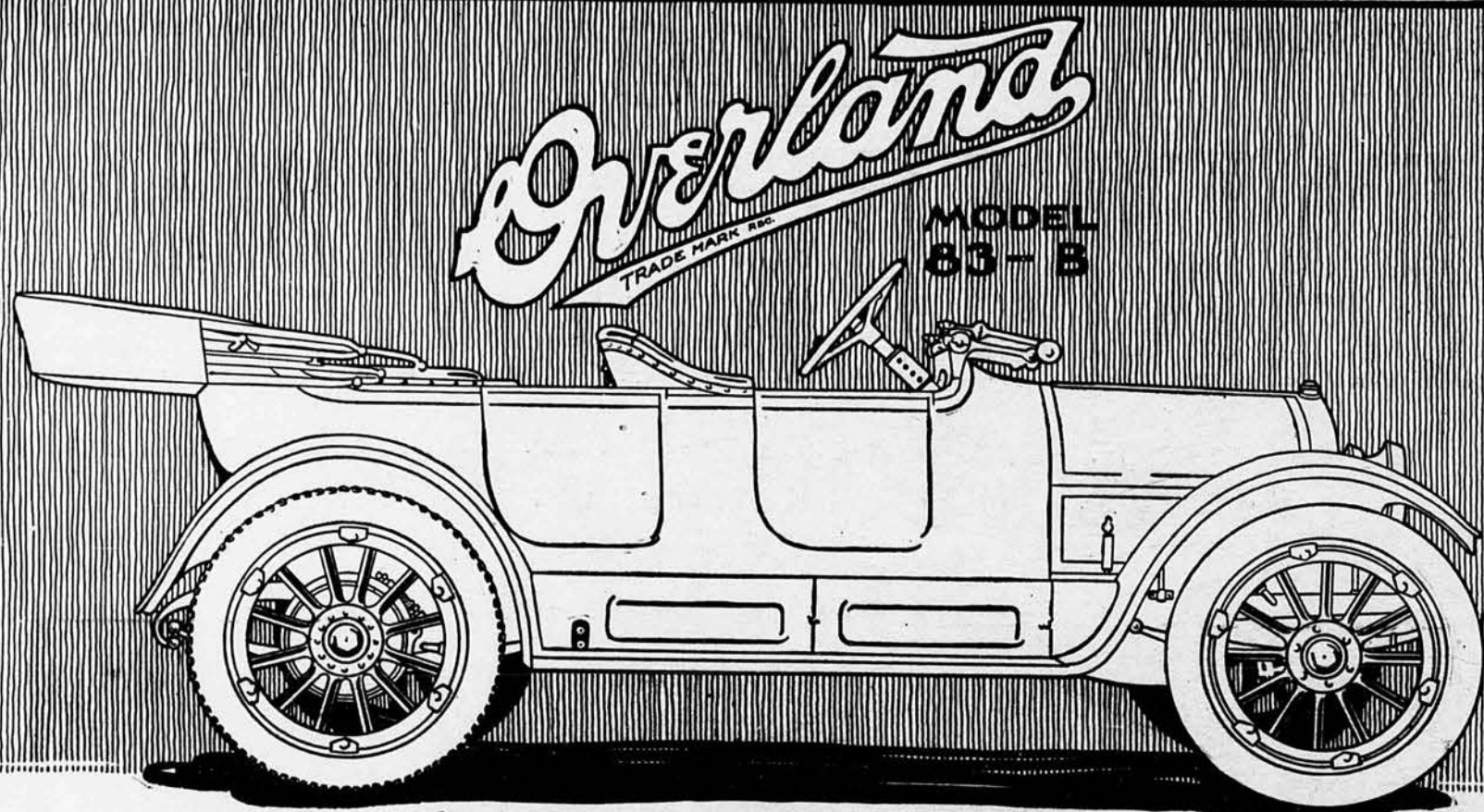
ANNUAL FREEZE

Vol. 46

Feb 1916

No. 7





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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 46
Number 7

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Union Pays in Breeds

A Co-operative Community Effort with Livestock Production Will Return Larger Profits than any Other System

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

COMMUNITY breeding needs more attention from the livestock interests of Kansas. A united effort of the farmers in a neighborhood or in a county pays well with farm animals, for as a rule it makes larger profits possible. This has been well demonstrated in Blaine county, Oklahoma, where Shorthorn breeding is being featured. There were 21 buyers in Blaine county from seven states in one day recently when there was no special attraction. As a rule there are several Shorthorn buyers in the county every day. The value of community breeding with dairy animals has been shown especially well in Southern Wisconsin. The idea is getting started in Kansas in several communities, of which Mulvane, Towanda and Independence, where Holsteins are being featured, are good examples.

A united effort of the farmers in a community in livestock production has many advantages. It decreases the selling cost as a rule quite materially, for co-operative effort can take the place of individual work along this line. Buyers like to go to a place where they can have a large range of selection—that is the principal basis for the remarkable trade in dairy cattle which Wisconsin has received from the Middle West in the last three years. Buyers know that if they go into some of the leading dairy sections, such as in Waukesha county for example, they can buy all the animals of the breed that is being kept in that section that they can pay for; and as a rule this increases the price somewhat, too.

When all the farmers in a community are interested in a single breed, it is possible to exchange sires, and to cooperate in the purchase of especially high priced animals. In general there is a healthful spirit of progress created that does a great deal to advance the interests of the breed, and which in many cases is lacking unless community breeding is the rule.

The way the plan works out in the sections that feature community breeding is that the cost of production with the breed that is taken up is less than it would be if many breeds were handled, the cost of selling is much less and as a rule the prices are higher. Thus the margin of profit is increased greatly. That these larger profits are the rule is well shown in every neigh-

borhood in which community breeding has been featured.

The united effort of a community on one breed is merely an efficient form of co-operation, just as in selling wheat through a co-operative grain elevator. A greater efficiency is obtained than under other systems, and of course this means larger profits. As a rule it also means a better community spirit, a richer country life, and a more satisfactory progress.

These facts are very generally appreciated, too, in most of the leading livestock communities. The larger part of the efficient livestock men of Kansas believe in community breeding, but they have not been able so far in most places to get the livestock forces to agree on the breeds of cattle, hogs and horses that are to be featured there. As a rule the sections that have agreed on a breed have done so because there has been some strong force to drive home the advantages of the breed. At Mulvane it was the milk condensery with its whole milk trade and the educational work of J. C. Papes; in Montgomery county it has been E. J. Macy of Independence, the county agent, and conditions which made this breed of dairy cattle especially desirable there. In Gage county, Nebraska, where the Holsteins have been making great progress, the principal reason has been O. H. Liebers of Beatrice, the county agent, who has supplied much of the energy to boost the Holsteins, just as with Mr. Macy in Montgomery county, Marshall county has a great many Hereford herds, largely because of the early introduction of the breed there, and the care which has been taken in their breeding. The first Herefords were brought to the county by J. E. Woodward and Walter Morgan of Irving about 40 years ago. Marshall county now frequently is called the "Herefordshire of Kansas."

In bringing about community breeding in a neighborhood or a county the first thing is to get the breeders better acquainted, to get a closer sympathy between the farmers, so they can meet



on a common ground to discuss the breeds that should be selected. This leads to the reflection that more county breeders' associations are much needed in this state. There need be but little fear for the livestock progress of the counties which have good county associations, such as Marshall, Jackson and Montgomery counties, for the contact of the breeders in this association will create a spirit of mutual helpfulness that means power in solving the community livestock problems.

When an effort is made to decide on the breed that should be selected it is certain that there will be considerable debate about the different breeds. This brings up the reflection that a great many farmers have a "breed bug" to an acute degree—to the extent that they do not properly appreciate breeds other than the one they are handling.

Men can appreciate the value of rival breeds better perhaps if they consider how community breeding has worked out in Wisconsin. When the idea was beginning to make considerable progress there, about 10 years ago, there were many Holstein breeders, for example, in territory that decided to breed Guernseys; and there were many Guernsey breeders in sections where Holsteins were adopted. As a rule the dairymen made the change, and the former Holstein breeders learned that the Guernsey is a mighty efficient dairy animal, and the former Guernsey breeders found out that the Holstein cow is a good enough animal for any man. The idea was that the Wisconsin farmers took a good long look into the future, and got ready for the big trade in dairy cattle which they saw was on the way. Farmers in Kansas and Nebraska are now paying their share—and then some—of this profit which the Wisconsin men are getting, too. Meanwhile we are making progress in following their example.

The idea of the spirit that is needed with this community breeding was well brought out by J. H. Armstrong of Emporia, in an address recently before the Kansas Horse Breeders' association. Mr.

Armstrong is a farmer who always has taken considerable interest in breeding draft horses. He is president of the Lyon County Percheron Breeders' association, which owns Isola, a Percheron stallion that was the grand champion last fall at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Mr. Armstrong told in his talk of his experience in breeding, and urged that more attention should be paid to getting quality with both the mares and stallions. Then he said:

"I believe in Percherons. I have always bred them, and I think that this breed is especially well adapted to the conditions in this state. The records of the livestock registry board indicate that this is a common belief among the farmers of the state. Despite all of this, however, I recognize that there are other excellent breeds of draft horses. Handle the breed that seems to be the best for your section, after all the conditions have been considered."

"Agricultural progress in the Middle West demands that a great deal more attention should be given to community breeding," said W. L. Carlyle of Stillwater, Okla., dean of agriculture in the Oklahoma A. and M. college recently. "United effort of this kind promotes efficiency in livestock production, and it increases the profits. It has been successful in almost every place it has been tried, of which the leading livestock sections in Europe are excellent examples. The big Percheron horse breeding district in France, for example, has efficient community breeding on a big scale."

"Breeders might co-operate to a great profit by laying aside their prejudices and breeding one class of stock in the community," says Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "That is, instead of one farmer in a community breeding Shorthorns, another breeding Herefords, and another Angus and another Galloways, let us all concentrate on a single breed of each class. If this were done, there would be enough Shorthorn cattle, for example, produced in one community that specialized in this breed to establish a reputation throughout the state for that community as a Shorthorn center, and buyers would be attracted without a large outlay of advertising or for showing."

Community breeding is a sign of progress in livestock production; it in-

(Continued on Page 37.)



When Community Breeding is Featured with Dairy Cattle, as it is in Wisconsin, Quality Animals Like These are Produced. Kansas is Getting Started With the Community Breeding of Holsteins on a Smaller Scale, at Mulvane, Towanda and Independence. A United Effort of This Kind Increases the Prices as a Rule and Generally Decreases the Production Costs. It is the Most Satisfactory System of Livestock Production, and it Will be Used Much More Extensively in Kansas.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Foultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

A Young Man's View



I am opposed to the arguments presented by Governor Capper and many other citizens of Kansas, in regard to preparedness. I do not think such persons understand the question or do not look at the subject in the right light. I can understand why the people of Kansas are against preparedness. The state is in the center of the United States. It has no large harbors or coast cities to protect and defend. Therefore such preparedness as Congress suggests looks foolish.

I never have placed my name on any petition against preparedness, and as long as the patriotic blood of an American courses through my veins, I never shall. I am in favor of preparedness on an immense plan. I am only 22 years old and have only a common school education, but I have traveled some and have had some experience, and I believe I am wise enough to know that the preparedness question should be considered by every true red-blooded American. How many readers know of the weakness of our military and army forces? How many realize how inadequate our military strength would be in case of sudden invasion? How many realize the number of large harbors and coast cities that

dot America's shores which are liable to invasion at any moment?

People argue against preparedness because they say such preparedness invites strife. Such ideas are absurd. Preparedness guarantees peace and such protection must be supplied as long as the international law is disregarded by other nations who trample upon the rights of sister countries, sink peaceful ships of commerce and murder peace loving citizens when they are unprepared against invasion and war. This alone will prove that America should be prepared at all times to meet a foe.

It is true that the price England and France has spent during the last ten years on preparedness would, if spent for such purposes, give every one of her paupers a home, build many fine schools, colleges and hospitals, and increase the property values of the two countries beyond realization. Now supposing the two countries named would have dismantled all their ships and discharged their armies five years ago, and had begun such a plan as I have spoken of in regard to building homes for their poor. Do the readers think Germany would have hesitated in warring upon them? If so they would better study the subject more closely. Germany wished to add to her public domain. She wished to be Mistress of the Seas. She was waiting for a chance to attack England and France. When she found them unprepared she began action. This is proof that we should always be prepared, for we do not know what moment some foreign nation will attack America.

If England and France had dismantled their armies and navies five years ago, Germany would have stepped in and taken possession of their lands and placed the people under German rule. As long as avarice and greed exist in the world peace can never reign universally.

Many persons think a soldier can be made in a day, but such ideas are foolish. How many young men of our large cities could step out and train in military tactics for a week, then shoulder a gun and march off to the battlefields and make a good sol-

dier? Such a soldier or recruit cannot stand the rigors of such a life that are met on the battlefields every day. He cannot stand the weariness of long marching, the trials of going without food and water for many hours, for he is unprepared and has not the strength to enter such a hard life at just a moment's notice.

The army and navy is the protection of the people. Talk about the huge expenses of a large standing army. Do any of the readers know of anyone in America who has lost their homes because of such expenses? It is true that America would not need a navy and army if no other countries did not have them. But at this time we cannot talk of universal peace for it has become an iridescent dream. The Peace Palace at the Hague is very quiet at the present time. The foreign rulers who were shoulder to shoulder for peace a few years ago are now engaged in one of the bloodiest wars humanity has ever known. People cannot argue we are safe on the account of our geographical position. For at any time we are liable to hear an enemy's gunfire near our shores. See our coast cities crumble and be as desolate as is war stricken Belgium. If Jean Jaures, the famous French socialist leader, had had his way in disarming France, Paris would now be a part of Germany. Had Great Britain listened to Lord Roberts and other far-seeing men, Belgium would not be in ruins.

Our military strength is sadly deficient. People must learn to discriminate between aggressive and defensive preparedness. Vain and foolish are the people who think we can keep our shores inviolate and free from invasion by peace platitudes. It is high time we were waking up to the military needs of the good old U. S. A. The war in Europe should teach us a lesson. It should teach us to be prepared at all times. We are short on battleships, destroyers, submarines, aircraft, gunboats and various kinds of auxiliaries, and last, but not least, officers and men to man such vessels. Our standing army should also be made stronger. The idea that to wait until we have need for the above preparations is foolish. To argue that a greenhorn with a gun can be transformed into a soldier in a day is mere popycock. It takes many months of hard training to make a good soldier.

Armies and navies are expensive things, but they are a great deal cheaper than war. The only way we can avert war with other countries is to be so strong in our preparedness for defense that none of them will dare attack us.

Preparedness for defense is in itself a precaution in the interests of mercy and peace. People who are against preparedness should take the Bible and read the 24th chapter of "The Proverbs," from verse 3 to verse 12.

My opinion is that we had better spend a half billion now on submarines, battleships, guns and be safe from invasion than to wait until it is too late when we would have to spend billions for war expenses, sacrifice thousands of soldiers' lives to save our nation's honor and then possibly lose our freedom and our homes. It is safer to pay for the preparation of a large navy and army now than to wait until later when we are liable to be caught unprepared. Supporting the members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives in their fight for preparedness on a large scale, shows foresight, patriotism and a genuine American spirit, and I believe every American worthy of the name will support them in their fight.

Kenneth E. Bellamy.

New Ulysses, Kan.

Always regard with interest the flawless wisdom of a young man. The writer of the foregoing has, according to his own admission, reached the mature age of 22 years, and with a judgment ripened by wide experience and a common school education, he states his conclusion on the most important question of the day, with a cocksureness that is delightful.

Note for example the dogmatic assertion "Preparedness guarantees peace." It occurs to me that I have heard or read that somewhere before. The only trouble about it is that the facts prove conclusively that it is nonsense. Take the statement made by this mature mind of 22 years that "England and France have spent during the past ten years on preparedness enough to provide every one of their paupers a home, build many fine schools, colleges, hospitals and increase the property values

of the two countries beyond realization," in connection with his other positive statement that "Preparedness guarantees peace." It would rather seem that my young friend of wide travel, extending I have no doubt even beyond the borders of Grant county, Kansas, with all his extensive reading and mature years, has unwittingly got his wires crossed. For certainly this enormous expenditure for "preparation" did not "guarantee peace."

He is certain also that if England and France had actually disbanded their armies and dismantled their warships and expended the vast sums spent on them in bettering the condition of the laborers of their respective countries that Germany would have stepped in and taken possession of their lands and placed them under German rule.

And how, pray, does my widely experienced friend of 22 years from the warlike city of New Ulysses, know that? As that plan never was tried it seems to me that it is just possible the result might have been quite different from what Kenneth so positively declares it would have been. Of course I am not positive about it, as Kenneth is. You see I have lived in the world now for 60 years and I have been mistaken a great many more times than Kenneth has. When I had reached the mature age of 22 I felt that I could rely on my judgment on great public questions, but somehow or other a lot of my wise conclusions were upset by subsequent experience. So I have come to the place where I cannot rely on my judgment as I could when I was 22.

Now I do not know what would have happened in Europe if England and France had actually disarmed and expended the vast sums of money which they spent on their armies and navies on improving the conditions of their working classes, abolishing the slums of poverty, and making it possible for every man and woman to live in comfort and have constant employment; but I have an opinion that if these great nations had actually instituted such a practical, altruistic system, there would not only have been no European war, but that the German people would have insisted that their government should follow the example of their neighbors and release them from the expense and tyranny of militarism.

That might not have been the result. As I have said, after having been mistaken a great many times I no longer feel sure as to what might occur under circumstances which have never been tried. It is only the all-seeing mind of say from 15 to 22 years which has not lost confidence by reason of the conclusions which later experiences show to have been bad guesses, which is entirely certain about things which it doesn't know from experience.

I am rather glad upon the whole that my young friend at Ulysses has written not only telling us just what would happen under certain untried conditions, but also telling us just what the United States should do under present conditions. It is really a great relief to know that one so young as Kenneth, flourishing in the diminutive but warlike city of Ulysses, can draw from his abundant store of ripe knowledge and experience these flawless pearls of wisdom and scatter them among the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. What this country needs is wise leadership. If Kenneth knows as much as he thinks he knows there is a great future waiting for him.

The Monroe Doctrine

Kent Watson of Labette, Kansas, wants some information concerning the Monroe doctrine. As I have received a good many inquiries of this sort I have concluded that it may be a subject of enough general interest to the readers of this moral and agricultural guide to warrant some comment on the subject.

The Monroe doctrine originated with a declaration made by James Monroe, then President of the United States, in his annual message in December, 1823, which read: "We should consider any attempt on the part of the allied powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

It is said that this declaration was brought about by a threatened attempt on the part of certain European nations to aid Spain in recovering dominion over her revolted American colonies. It is understood that England was opposed to this and suggested to the United States that it should pro-

test against such a policy. Great Britain was even then the strongest sea power in the world, and it is presumed that along with the suggestion to our government, was an intimation that if necessary the navy of Great Britain would be used to aid the United States in preventing the re-establishing of European power on the western continent.

The original declaration by President Monroe was very indefinite as to what course the government of the United States would pursue in case any European nation should undertake to establish its system of government on the Western hemisphere, but as the years went on it became a sort of recognized doctrine that this government would use force if necessary to prevent the establishing of a monarchy on this side of the Atlantic by any European power, and further that we assumed a sort of general guardianship over the South and Central American republics.

During the War of the Rebellion Emperor Napoleon concluded that it was an opportune time to establish a monarchy in Mexico which was, as usual, in a state of general insurrection and anarchy. He picked out the brother of the present emperor of Austria as the man to take the job of emperor of Mexico. Maximilian, the Austrian, was seated on the throne of Mexico which was sustained by French guns. Just then the government of the United States was too busy at home to interfere, but as soon as the War of the Rebellion was ended the French government was notified to get out of Mexico. A large body of troops was sent to the Mexican border prepared to invade the country and drive out the French. When Napoleon saw that our government was in earnest he left the unfortunate Maximilian to his fate. The result was that his power in Mexico was speedily overthrown and Maximilian was executed.

Notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain had originally suggested the Monroe doctrine, the next notable case where it was invoked after the Mexican case was in opposition to the claims of Great Britain against Venezuela. The British government was intending to seize certain parts of the South American republic in order to collect debts said to be owed British subjects by the government of Venezuela. President Cleveland issued what amounted to an ultimatum to the British government demanding that it submit to arbitration the matters in dispute between its citizens in the government of Venezuela. For awhile war was threatened but the British government finally yielded to the demand of this government and submitted the questions in dispute to arbitration.

During the administration of President Roosevelt the doctrine was again invoked to restrain Germany and other European powers from seizing the ports and revenues of Venezuela in order to collect debts and again after considerable protest the European powers acceded to the demands of this government.

Although apparently this government has always acted in a disinterested manner when it did invoke the Monroe doctrine, that fact has not secured for us the confidence and affection of the South American countries. On the contrary they have distrusted us and believed that we had designs ourselves on their territory. On the whole the Monroe doctrine has been a source of danger to the United States without any compensating rewards. We have not captured either the trade or the friendship of the South American republics.

Recently there have been encouraging indications of a change of sentiment on the part of these South American countries toward the United States. The Monroe doctrine seems to be taking a new meaning which is that all the countries of the Western hemisphere will be united in an alliance of friendship and co-operation. For this new spirit the administration of President Wilson must be given a great deal of credit. In my judgment this bringing together in a friendly alliance the United States and the various governments of South and Central America will rank as the most notable and most creditable achievement of the present administration.

Be More Definite

Could you give me through the Farmers Mail and Breeze some information on the milling law of Kansas? Some give only 28 pounds in exchange for one bushel. Is this legal and right?
Scottsville, Kan. S. J. T.

The statutes of Kansas do not fix the toll that may be charged by a public miller, in other words a mill which charges toll for grinding. The only requirement of the law is that the mill must keep posted in a conspicuous place in the mill the rate of toll. This law applies to what are called public mills, that is mills which announce themselves as custom mills. This is the only regulation so far as I can find that applies to the taking of toll.

A Question of Negligence

I should like to know if there is any law compelling a railroad company to pay for stock killed on a public road. I had one head killed. After giving the company all the information regarding the case they refused to settle.
Hillsboro, Kan. D. T. Y.

Whether the railroad company would be liable would depend on whether it was negligent. The railroad has a right to cross the public highway, and so far as stock is concerned, if the company's servants operating the railroad train used all reasonable care to keep the stock off the track the

company could not be held liable. For example, if the engineer should see an animal on the crossing of a public road it would be his duty to blow the whistle, and do what he could to drive the animal off the track. He would not, however, I think be required actually to stop the train in order to prevent killing the animal. The man who owns an animal and turns it out on the public highway assumes at least a part of the risk that comes from his act in turning out the animal. Now if the animal got upon the public highway through the fault of the railroad company then the company clearly would be liable.

For instance suppose that the company's engine set fire to the fence of the stock owner and in that way permitted the stock to get out of his enclosure and on the public road, and later on the railroad crossing. Or if the railroad company should fail to keep up its own fences as required by law and the stock should get out of the adjoining field and from there to the public highway and be killed by the train, the railroad company would be liable. In short the whole question depends on whether the railroad was negligent. You would better go to a competent lawyer if you know one, and lay all the facts before him. He can tell you whether you have a case.

Right of Possession

A has a written lease from B for 1914 on share rent and operates the farm on the same terms as those of the old lease for 1915. He rents again on the same terms for 1916 having done plowing and other work requested by B for 1916. B sells the farm to C and agrees to give possession the first day of March, 1916. A has a letter stating that he can stay on the place, and has received no notice up to January 17 to get off. Can B put A off the farm the first day of March?
Shawnee County, Kansas. SUBSCRIBER.

I assume that in this case there was but one written lease, the one under which A rented and farmed the place in 1914. After that the farm was rented under a verbal contract, continuing the terms of the first lease. This would make A a tenant from year to year. Our statute provides that a tenancy from year to year may be terminated by giving at least 30 days' notice in writing before the end of the year. Under this statute B would have the right to terminate the lease by giving A 30 days' notice in writing before the end of the rental period, which I presume was March 1. If, however, he renewed the lease by letter before he parted with title to the land I am of the opinion that A can hold over.

School Privileges

We are living in a school district where our school house is 1 1/2 miles from our house. In the district south of us the school house is 1/2 of a mile from us. They let us send our children to that school but we have to pay tuition. Will soon have three to send and it takes quite a little money to pay this tuition. Do we have the right to send our children to the other school which is so much closer than our own?
Parsons, Kan. O. T. D.

Unless you own property in the other district you cannot have the benefit of the school privileges without the consent of the directors of that district. Our law does provide, however, that where a parent resides too far from the schoolhouse in his own district to send his children to school in that district, the district can arrange to pay the tuition of the children in the other district. If you can persuade the officials of your district that 1 1/2 miles is too far to send your children to school they may pay the tuition for them in the other district to the extent of \$4 a month.

Stock Dividends

A and B buy three shares in an elevator company, each share being valued at \$5. The by-laws of the company provide that after all expenses have been paid, with 6 per cent on the capital stock, and a working fund provided, any profits remaining may be prorated back to the shareholders in proportion to the amount of grain they have sold to the company. The company has a working capital of \$3,000 with which it builds an elevator. This does not include proceeds from the sale of capital stock. It was the profit accrued from buying and selling grain while renting an elevator.

Would it be unlawful for this company to prorate stock to its stockholders according to the amount of business they have done; that is: A has one share. His dividend is \$20. B has two shares. He lives in town and sells no grain, so he has no dividend except his 6 per cent on his stock. Would it be unlawful for the company to prorate four more shares to A, making him a total of five shares, or would it have to be divided according to the amount of capital stock each one had?
McPherson, Kansas. SUBSCRIBER.

Unless there is some provision in the by-laws forbidding the declaring of stock dividends, the company would have the right to declare such dividend and issue to the stockholders stock to the amount of their dividends. A being entitled to \$20 dividend could, in that case, take his choice of four shares of stock or \$20. It would, however, require the authority of the board of directors, to declare a stock dividend, and this would in all probability have to be ratified by a majority vote of the stockholders of the company.

The King of Pacers

In your article on "Kansas at 55" you say that the pacing king was foaled in Kansas. If my memory serves me rightly, he was foaled on Dan Mesner's farm near the city of Oxford, Indiana. Dan Mesner trained and raced him there and at other points in the state, then sold him for \$20,000.

The article was so interesting that I have read it three times; but I think you were mistaken about Dan.

HERBERT J. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams refers to the celebrated pacer, Dan Patch, and I think he is correct about the birthplace of that celebrated horse. I was referring to Joe Patchen, foaled near Peabody, Kansas, in 1889. My recollection is that he held the record in his day both as a 2-and-3-year-old, and was therefore entitled to be called the King of Pacers, just as Dan Patch was entitled to the same distinction 11 years later. I believe that taking into consideration all the great pacers of the last 50 years, Dan Patch is the greatest of the lot. But in his day I think the Kansas horse was entitled to the first rank. I think his track record at 3 years old was 2:02. Dan Patch made his great record at Lexington, when he paced a mile in 1:55 1/4. However he was preceded by a runner with sulky carrying a wind shield, which I think it is conceded by horsemen, gave some seconds advantage. I think Joe Patchen, the Kansas horse, never paced with a wind shield.

Cousins Marrying

Please mention through your columns what states prohibit cousins from marrying and when said laws went into effect in each state.
Hiawatha, Kan. MRS. IDA COPPOCK.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in the following states, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. I do not know when the laws were passed in these states.

Was Store-Keeper Liable?

If A owns a hardware and harness shop and B takes in a set of harness to be repaired and oiled, and while the harness is in the shop the building burns, destroying the harness, can B get damages from A for the loss of his harness? A carried insurance on his stock of goods.
Jewell, Kan. J. W. F.

If the owner of the harness shop used due diligence in caring for the harness I do not think he could be held responsible for its loss by fire. The fact that the harnessmaker carried insurance on his stock would not make any difference unless the insurance also included the stock which he might have in the shop for repair.

Wants Religious Census

Will you please publish the statistics of the nations at war in regard to the percentage of Catholics and Protestants?
Galesburg, Kan. H. O. H.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain there are supposed to be 35 million Protestants and 6 million Catholics. In France something over 38 million Catholics and something less than 1 million Protestants. In Germany between 35 million and 36 million Protestants, and between 20 million and 21 million Catholics. Austria-Hungary 36 million Catholics and something over 4 million Protestants, Italy 100,000 Protestants and between 32 million and 33 million Catholics. Russia 4 million Protestants, 12 million Roman Catholics and 86 million estimated Greek Catholics. Belgium is almost entirely Catholic. Serbia is mostly Greek Catholic. Bulgaria is pretty evenly divided between the Greek Catholic and Roman Catholic, with a small percentage of Protestants. These figures by the way show pretty conclusively that this is not a religious war.

Mortgagor Liable

Where real estate is sold under foreclosure to pay judgment on note secured by mortgage, is the giver of the note liable for the full amount of the note if the real estate does not sell for the full amount of the note?

Was a law passed a few years ago by which property sold under foreclosure must satisfy the debt for which it was sold?
Belpoit, Kan. J. M. K.

Yes. If the property does not sell for enough to satisfy the judgment, the maker of the note is liable for the amount remaining unpaid.

No. There used however to be a Kansas judge who refused to enter a decree of foreclosure unless the plaintiff would agree that the amount received from the sale of the property should satisfy his judgment, in other words should take no deficiency judgment.

The Panama Canal

How much money has the government spent on the Panama canal up to June, 1915?
Medford, Okla. W. H. YERIAN.

The total appropriations up to March 31, 1915, were \$374,070,100.

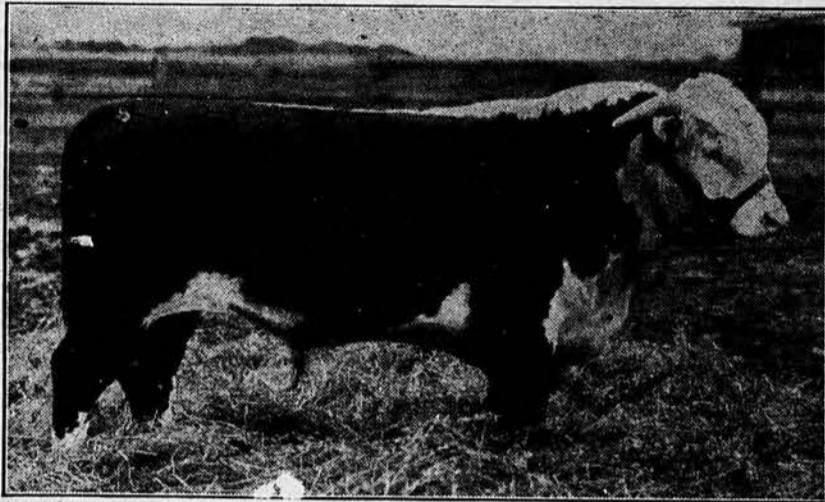
Consuls to Spain

Can you give me the name and address of the consul to Spain if any at present?
G. A. MILLER.

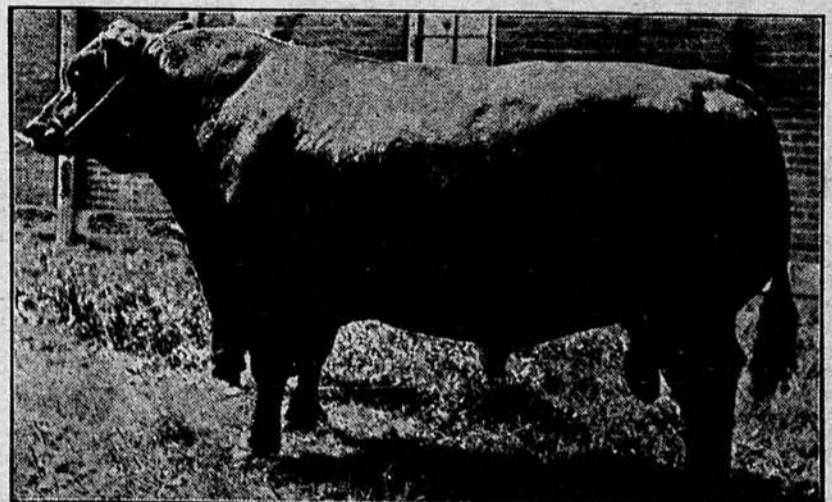
Longview, Texas.
There are several consuls in Spain representing the U. S. The consul at Barcelona is Carl B. Hurst; at Jerez de la Frontera, Paul H. Foster; at Madrid, Robertson Honey; at Malaga, Percival Gassett; at Seville, Wilber T. Gracy; at Teneriffe, George K. Stiles; at Valencia, John R. Putman.

Leaders in the Breeds

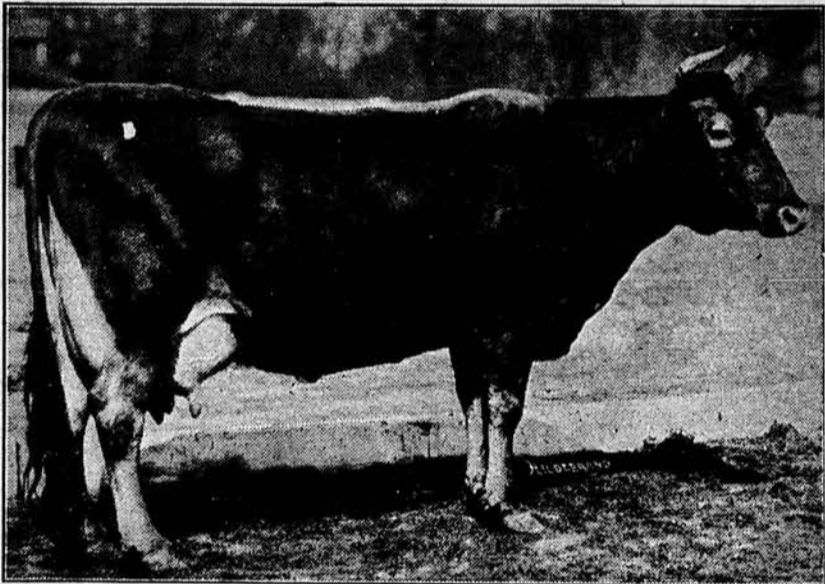
—These Animals Have Made Livestock History—



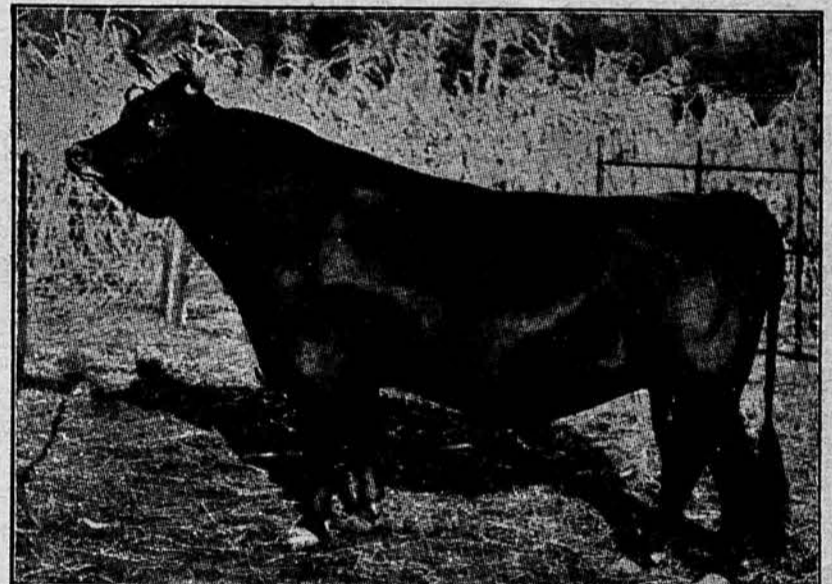
Vernet Fairfax 45214, bred by McCray Fairfax 361,803, and a Grandson of Perfection Fairfax in the Herd of T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla.



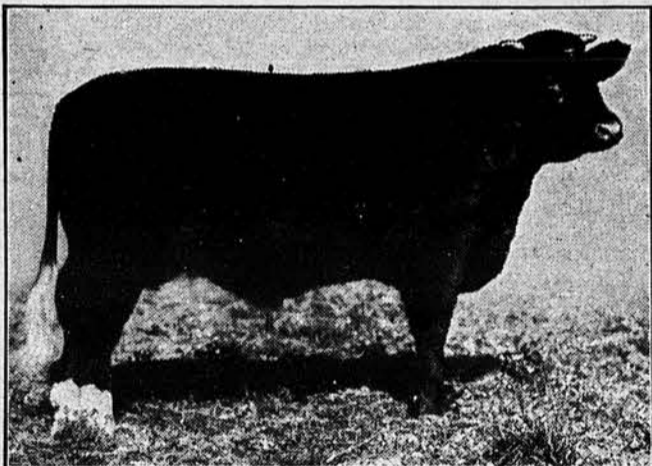
Evereux of Harviestoun, an Angus Bull With an Undefeated Show Record. Owned by the Caldwell Herd, Burlington Junction, Mo. He Died Recently.



This is Murne Cowan, a Noted Guernsey Cow. She Produced 24,008 Pounds of Milk and 1,098.18 Pounds of Butterfat in One Year.



Financial Countess Lad, Grand Champion Bull at the Royal Jersey Show Last Fall, Owned by J. E. Jones of Liberty, Mo.



A Champion Shorthorn Steer, Secret, That Has Won Many Ribbons in Hard Competition.



A Group of the High Producing Jerseys on the Rosalpa Stock Farm of Holton. This Farm is Owned by R. J. Linscott, and the Herd Was Established in 1879.



Four Cows Developed by the University of Nebraska. These Cows Have Yearly Records that Average 20,680 Pounds of Milk and 840 Pounds of Butter. Cows that Freshen in the Fall on the University Farm Have Been More Profitable than the Ones that Come Fresh in the Spring. The Difference of these Fall and Spring Records Between Herds of 20 Cows was \$214.40.

Stock and the Alfalfa

The Proper Use of This Legume Helps Greatly in Feeding Farm Animals in a Profitable Way

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

ALFAFA has done a great deal to increase the interest in livestock in Kansas. Most of the counties, such as Jewell, that are leading in alfalfa also are featuring livestock. The legume thus has a beneficial effect in increasing the soil fertility in several ways.

A small amount of alfalfa hay fed in the winter to cattle will do much to get them through the cold weather in good condition. In speaking of this, Walter J. Burtis, a farmer near Fredonia, said: "It takes nerve to feed No. 1 alfalfa to steers when one considers the prices that are paid, but I believe it pays. You see if a small amount of this hay is fed it is possible to use large quantities of cheaper feeds and still keep the animals in good condition. So it can profitably be worked in even if the price is high.

"A much further increase in the feeding of alfalfa to steers on the small farms of the West would be profitable. On too many farms, cattle are wintered largely on the frosted native meadows and stubble fields, stalk fields, prairie hay and the various fodderys; all of these feeds being constipating in effect and generally unsatisfactory when fed by themselves. They produce a poor coat, a fickle appetite and a general loss of weight throughout the winter. The use of alfalfa pasture in the fall and the hay later in the winter has worked wonders in improving these conditions. The animal system is much strengthened by the balancing effect of the alfalfa.

"Even 10 pounds a day of alfalfa hay, in addition to the other roughage fed, if begun in the fall before the cold weather sets in, will produce gains with stockers or with cows, if the auxiliary feeds are up to the proper standard. This increases the cost of wintering, certainly, but it pays well. For fattening cattle, alfalfa or some other leguminous hay is well-nigh indispensable in small farm operations."

Many Kansas farmers are making an extensive use of alfalfa hay and pasture as a horse feed. One of the more prominent men in this is J. C. Robison of Towanda, a breeder of Percheron horses. Mr. Robison, when working for his father, in the fall of 1895, sowed the first field of alfalfa in that section of Kansas. The original planting is still standing. About 100 acres of alfalfa is used for pasture, with especially good results. It is mowed once a year, to cause a growth of young, tender alfalfa. This growth of alfalfa is not raked; as it does not have an especially high value, on account of its woody growth; it is left as a mulch on the land. It has been the experience of Mr. Robison that alfalfa makes excellent pasture both for cows and horses. He has had little trouble with bloat in cattle from pasturing them on it.

Kansas is one of the leading states in growing alfalfa seed, which is quite a logical thing for the state which leads in the acreage of this crop. The larger part of this is grown in the western part of the state, where the conditions are much more favorable for the production of the crop than in the eastern part. However, some years there is a remarkable production of seed in the eastern section, in 1913 for example. In speaking of seed production recently, H. D. Hughes, a specialist in growing alfalfa, said:

"Economical seed production is considered possible only in sections which have but a slight rainfall. With anything like a normal rainfall the plants make a heavy growth of foliage, and while many flowers may be formed, few develop seed pods. The excessive moisture in the soil brings on a new growth from buds or shoots which arise on the old shoots at the crown, and this second growth soon takes the supply of food and moisture which might otherwise produce a seed crop. With a small rainfall this new growth does not come on so quickly, and the flowers receive enough food to develop the seed.

"When it seems desirable to attempt

a crop of seed in the more humid regions the second or third crop usually is reserved for this purpose. More favorable weather conditions for seed production and for harvesting are likely to occur late in the summer; also, the second and third crops mature more uniformly than the first.

"When harvesting alfalfa for seed a mower with a bunching attachment is used. This attachment gathers the alfalfa as it is cut, deposits it in small piles from which it may be threshed direct, if a huller is available, as soon as thoroughly dried. If it is impossible to get a huller or threshing machine when the crop is dry, it is best to stack, as it is sure to be injured by rain if left in the field any length of time. In hauling, cover the wagon rack with a heavy sheeting or canvas, so that the seed which is threshed out may be saved. The alfalfa should be cut for seed when from two-thirds to three-fourths of the pods have turned brown.

"Alfalfa may be threshed in either a clover huller or in an ordinary threshing machine by proper adjustment of concaves and by using special alfalfa sieves. There is harvested annually in the United States about 16 million pounds of alfalfa seed, half of which comes from Utah and western Kansas and Nebraska. Arizona, Oklahoma, California, and Montana also produce considerable quantities. More than 3 million pounds of seed are annually imported from Europe and South America."

There is a remarkable variation in the life of alfalfa. This is true not only in different countries but also on the same farm. The following information, taken from a report of the Iowa station, which has gone into this matter quite deeply, shows how this varies:

"Since alfalfa is a perennial it will grow continuously for many years from one seeding, if the soil and climatic con-

ditions are favorable. These conditions are ordinarily most likely to be found in the West and Southwest. There is a record of fields in Mexico which have been in alfalfa for 60 years and probably over 100 years and are now annually producing as good crops as ever. Fields in Montana have continuously produced alfalfa for over 40 years from one seeding.

"But these fields are not all confined to the West, for in South Carolina one field has been cut continuously for 60 years, another in New York has been in alfalfa for 45 years and one in Minnesota for 35 years.

"As a general rule, however, in the humid sections of the country alfalfa makes its best yields during the second, third, fourth and fifth years; and since there is great advantage to be gained by including alfalfa in rotation with other crops, since these crops will be greatly benefited through the increased fertility of the soil, a new field should be seeded down at least every sixth year and the old field plowed up and put to corn."

Irrigation has done a great deal to encourage the growing of alfalfa in western Kansas. This is especially true in Finney county, which had 12,724 acres of this crop in 1914, which was a considerable increase over the previous year. The acreage of alfalfa in that county is growing steadily, and it is doing it because it is producing excellent profits when water is applied during the dry periods, for this allows a maximum growth of the crop at all times. There is an especially large acreage of alfalfa on the irrigated land around Garden City.

The main reason why pumping irrigation is so important for alfalfa in western Kansas is that the water requirements of the crop are very excessive, when compared with some other crops. There is a big yield as a rule when the water is available, which naturally makes



Alfalfa on Thin Upland.

a heavy demand for moisture, and in addition alfalfa requires an abnormal amount of water for every pound of dry matter produced. As an average for Kansas all agricultural plants will take from 425 to 475 pounds of water for every pound of dry matter. Some of the common crops are below this; for example, the sorghums require only about 300 pounds of water for every pound of dry matter, and millet as a rule is under 300 pounds. Alfalfa requires more than 1,000 pounds; Sweet clover is considerably less, with about 700 pounds. Alfalfa needs an abundant supply of water for maximum yields, and the leading alfalfa growers in the irrigated sections, such as J. W. Lough of Scott City and E. E. Frizell of Larned, both of whom have grown more than 7 tons of alfalfa hay an acre from four cuttings as the season yield, have supplied all of the moisture that the crop could use.

There is a considerable difference of opinion about applying water to alfalfa in western Kansas in regard to the exact details used. Most of the growers, however, use the flooding system, and they apply the water as a rule about a week before the alfalfa is cut, so the soil will have time to get dry before the mower is started and will yet have enough moisture to start the crop quickly. About a week and sometimes more is saved by this method when compared with waiting until the hay is harvested. Some growers irrigate the crop twice, among these is Mr. Lough. As a rule his applications are somewhat smaller than those used by the men who irrigate the alfalfa but once. In speaking of irrigation recently, W. L. Rockwell, a specialist who has made a study of alfalfa growing under irrigation for several years, said:

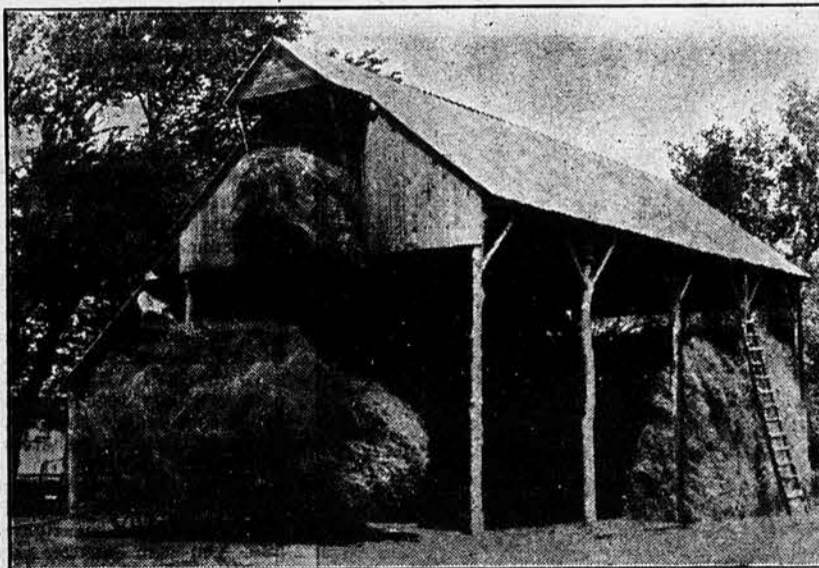
"The first step toward success in alfalfa production lies in proper soil preparation, the second in making proper provision for distributing the water uniformly over the field. There is no crop grown by irrigation which requires more careful surface preparation than alfalfa. This cannot be done at one operation, for the settlement of the surface where fills are made will appear as depressions after water is applied. The field must be leveled to obtain a permanently even surface. Once thoroughly surfaced, the field will require little leveling in the future. If the surface is not level, water left standing in the depressions will scald the alfalfa, and lack of sufficient moisture on the hummocks will cause it to burn. The places of all weakened alfalfa plants will be quickly taken by sandburs, grass and weeds. Success in alfalfa production depends upon obtaining a uniformly thick stand at seeding, and maintaining it, which cannot be done under irrigation unless the surface is very uniform, allowing an even distribution of the water. This feature is very important, for a greater number of failures results from insufficient preparation than from all other causes combined.

"The time interval between irrigations as well as the amount of water which should be applied depends on the nature of the soil and the climatic conditions. Soils containing a large percentage of

(Continued on Page 37.)



Alfalfa can be Stacked Rapidly and Cheaply and it Keeps Fairly Well, Especially if the Stacks are Covered in Some Way; However—



It Pays Better to Place the Hay in a Shed Where it Will Have Much Better Protection from the Weather.

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Trees Need Good Care

Pruning and Spraying Help to Increase the Orchard Profits

By George Groh

I OWN an orchard near Wathena, where we have a soil naturally adapted to apple growing. During the early nineties a few growers in Doniphan county received good returns from the trees they owned at that time, which caused nearly every farmer in this locality to plant small orchards, from 10 to 60 acres. Millions of trees were set out from 1890 to 1897. By the time these began to reach a bearing age diseases and insects made their appearance. Thousands of these trees have been cut down, and some orchards that have received good care are now making profitable returns, of which our orchard is one. Up to the time it was 16 years old this orchard had been a prey to curculio, codling moth, and various fungous diseases. From 1909 to 1911 we had a fair crop, but you could not find many apples that were sound.

In 1909 we sold the entire crop on the trees for \$550; in 1910 the crop was sold for bulk apples, as they were too poor to pack, and they brought \$340. In 1911 the crop was sold for cider apples at \$109.70 for all the fruit from 800 trees. You can see this orchard was gradually decreasing in value, and was a losing proposition. I decided to cut the trees out.

During the winter of 1912 while I was engaged in chopping out the trees, J. H. Merrill, of the Kansas Experiment station, came to my place inspecting the trees for San Jose scale, some of which he found badly infested. After going through the orchard he informed me that it could be put on a paying basis by spraying and using good methods in orcharding, and that I ought to harvest 24 out of 25 crops. I thought I would try his plan, so the next day I went to Kansas City and purchased a spraying outfit. Many of my neighbors advised me that it was useless to try to grow good apples, for what few fruit growers were spraying were not having success enough to pay. Nevertheless I decided to adopt modern methods in the handling of my orchard, and since that time the work has been carried on under the direction of the department of entomology of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The next season the orchard was sprayed four times, using 1 gallon of lime-sulphur to 8 gallons of water for the dormant spray. The summer spray was 2 pounds of arsenate of lead and 1½ gallons of lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water. After the three week's spray was applied Mr. Merrill visited the orchard and in looking over the trees he proved to me that I was on the right road to success. Adjoining my trees was an unsprayed orchard, and on examining it we found that the curculio was doing a great deal of damage. In breaking off a small branch of 15 apples we found 10 badly stung with curculio, and on going back in my orchard we had

to hunt to find a single apple injured by the curculio. The next week we had a severe hail storm which badly damaged the fruit, and believing there were not enough good apples left to warrant the added expense no more sprays were applied. Despite the damage done by the hail this orchard netted the best returns in its history, producing 4,200 bushels of good apples and 2,000 bushels of bulk fruit, which netted \$1,670 for the fruit from the remaining 550 trees. My neighbor's apples from 900 trees were sold for cider stock at 20 cents a hundreds pounds this year.

Before we started our pruning we would go through the orchard and cut off the limbs that were badly diseased. We were very careful in making our cuts back far enough from the diseased part to have good, healthy wood that would heal over. On limbs that were not badly diseased we cut out the canker, using a common drawing knife, and shaved the infested wood until all the discolored parts were removed and cut back behind the cankered spot at least 1 inch into clean growing wood. The wound must be made pointed both above and below, because if left square a wedged shape piece of dead bark will result, which will encourage a new infection. After removing all the diseased parts and limbs we disinfected the wounds and covered them with a good tree paint. By following this up with our regular sprays we have been able to keep the disease under control.

It is an easy matter to learn how to prune where one has the plants to work upon, but it is a difficult matter to tell others how to prune. No two plants are alike. No two branches are alike. Therefore the operation must be done in a rational, common sense way. We have done some heavy top pruning, lowering the tops from 7 to 10 feet, and thinning out the center. We removed all cross limbs, being very careful to make all cuts close and smooth and covering them immediately with a good tree paint. The heavy pruning caused an abundant growth of suckers or water sprouts, and some of these we removed while others we cut back to three buds to bring them into fruit spurs. The object is to have more bearing wood in the center of the tree.

There is a great deal of objection to cutting back the tops on old trees, but in this orchard it has been a great benefit. Heavy pruning stimulates the production of wood, so the trees are more vigorous than in former years. I have noticed several good advantages in cutting back the tops. The trees can be sprayed much better from the tower on the machine—I can place the nozzles over the top of any tree in the orchard and force the spray downward through all parts of the tree. The top is wide and open, and allows the sun to shine through all its parts. Last season the fruit on the north side was the same color as that on the south side. In former years it was impossible to pick all the apples from the tops and some of them had to be shaken off, which damaged the fruit. Every apple now is easily reached with an 18-foot ladder thus saving much time and waste of fruit.

Has the time and expense spent on this orchard paid? I will give you the figures and you can answer the question. The three previous years before the orchard was sprayed the net income was \$999.70, or an aver-



Open Center Pruning is Best.

age of \$62.50 an acre, much less than an acre of corn or wheat would have netted. The three past years since the orchard was changed to scientific methods the gross returns were \$7,030.70, less \$1,302 for pruning, spraying and packing, which leaves a net income of \$5,728.70, or an average of \$520.50 an acre.

The success with the orchard has been brought about by spraying and pruning. Thoroughness and timeliness go hand in hand and are the guides which lead the apple grower to success. The habits of the apple worms are well known, and they usually run on schedule time. There are from two to four broods during the summer, none of which may be troublesome if the spraying schedule used by the Kansas State Agricultural college is observed. But too often the apple grower feels that it is not important to observe the minute details of the spraying directions, and therefore he winds up the season with unsatisfactory results.

Spraying does not pay when the fundamentals of the operation are not followed carefully. Good material must be used in the right way and at the proper time, otherwise failure is sure and certain. Wormy apples are a fulfillment of nature's purposes; wormless apples are for man's pleasure. To grow apples which best conform to the ideals of mankind requires a real effort to outwit insects and diseases.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is as good a farm magazine as I ever read.—D. M. Henssflow, Belleville, Kan.

FOOD FACTS

What An M. D. Learned.

A prominent physician down in Georgia went through a food experience which he makes public:

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food; and I also know from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients that this food is a wonderful re-builder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and patients gain, just as I did in strength and weight, very rapidly.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely and go to the mountains, but two months there did not improve me; in fact I was not quite as well as when I left home. My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change.

"I began to use Grape-Nuts and in two weeks I could walk a mile, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers I consider it a duty to make these facts public."

Trial 10 days on Grape-Nuts when the regular food does not seem to sustain the body will work wonders.

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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



A Well Pruned Tree in the Groh Orchard.

And Wheat Was Higher

The Farmers Mail and Breeze Tells About Market Conditions

A LETTER was received recently from a farmer suggesting that farm papers paid too much attention to the production of crops and not enough to marketing. To see what had been said by the Farmers Mail and Breeze during the marketing of the wheat crop of 1914, a member of the staff went back over the files, to get an idea of the information that was given from week to week. It will be remembered that by the first week in July it was very obvious that there would be a big crop and the prices already had taken a big drop. Here is what the paper said in the issue of July 4, 1914:

"There will be a great congestion in the movement of the wheat crop in Kansas this year. Prices are certain to be low before the flood stage of the wheat wave has passed—they are low enough now. Judging from the lessons of past years it will pay well to hold wheat this year until the market is in a shape to handle it better. A farmer who 'dumps' his wheat when the greatest movement is on cannot expect the highest price.

"A good place to store wheat is in a properly constructed stack, as the ordinary grain insects do not have a good chance to work on it there. If the wheat is stored in a bin, insect damage can be prevented by fumigation with carbon bisulphide. Losses from natural causes to stored wheat need not be large if care is taken.

"The law of the average has shown that the price of wheat usually goes up after the bulk of the crop has been moved. It would seem that this rule should especially hold true this year, when the crop is larger than the average. It should pay well to hold the wheat. Delay the selling until the bulk of the other growers have unloaded, and get all the profit, instead of having most of it go to the speculators in wheat, who never grew a bushel of the grain in their lives."

By the next week the run of wheat had obtained considerable headway. The buyers were using the old crop talk to the limit and prices were still lower. To show that many men were too much alarmed, the paper said:

"Wheat prices are now so near the cost of production that the profits from the crop are not large. While it is true that the crop in Kansas is good, it is not so big as many reports would indicate, and there is no justification for the great slump in wheat prices which has taken place in the last month. Wheat crops in foreign countries are not large, and when the present slump is over prices are certain to rise. It will pay well to hold grain this year. Here is what the London Statist, a leading authority on the wheat markets of the world, has to say in the last issue about the probable trend of future wheat prices:

"The crops of European countries, owing to the low temperatures which have prevailed for some time past, are making a slow growth, so that unless there is a speedy change the harvests will be late. This is a very important point to bear in mind, as stocks in most importing countries are believed to be quite moderate, if not small.

"Present indications are that for the coming season the requirements of importing countries will be larger than in any previous year. Italy and France are certain to import freely, while the crop in Hungary promises such a poor result that, instead of being a small exporter on balance, Austria-Hungary will probably import about 32 million bushels of wheat.

"In France the condition of the crop at the present time is so irregular that a large yield cannot be expected, even with favorable weather in the future. In England, the growth is backward, and only average crops are expected elsewhere; Russia especially showing signs of falling far below its 836 million bushel crop of 1913. India's yield is officially estimated at 44,800,000 bushels under last year."

"Kansas wheat raisers should not be deceived by all this big crop talk that

has been generated in Kansas this year. This game is always worked every year there is a big wheat crop by interests that will profit by the decline in the price of wheat. The law of the average shows that wheat prices are certain to rise in the winter, after the larger part of the wheat movement is over. It will pay well to wait for this rise. Kansas wheat growers should plan to hold their wheat and thus get all the profit, instead of dividing it up with the speculators."

The campaign was kept up, and the paper in the issue of July 18, said:

"Kansas wheat growers can get prices that are much higher than the market is offering now if they will hold their wheat. And they are going to hold it, too. I do not believe that more than one-fourth of the wheat crop will be sold from Kansas farms this year," said



W. H. Mitchell of Hutchinson, vice president of the National Farmers' Society of Equity.

"There was much less wheat on the farms of the country before harvest than usual; but little of the old crop was held over. A great deal of wheat will be fed, for the high price of corn makes it cheaper than this grain.

"The present indications," says a report of the United States Department of Agriculture, which was issued a few days ago, "are that during the coming season the domestic consumption of wheat will be unusually large, and that the exportable surplus will find a good foreign demand."

"Kansas farmers will do well to hold on their farms all of the wheat that their circumstances reasonably warrant," said W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture in the Kansas Agricultural College. "The wheat producers can assist a great deal in upholding prices by holding their wheat," said J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

"The margin of profit in the Kansas wheat crop of 1914 will be much larger if the producers will wait before selling for the rise in price that is certain to come."

The next week the paper called attention to co-operative marketing and to the necessity of a farmer getting more than the cost of production for his wheat. The paper said in part:

"When a crop fails to bring on the market what it costs to raise it, and the crop is one of the necessities of life, you may depend upon it that the price must advance if the holders do not accept the low price. No farmer should sell his wheat at the present low prices if he can possibly hold on to it. Short harvests abroad indicate a considerable rise in price by winter. . . . We cannot afford to have our agricultural industry do business at an actual loss. Unless it prospers, nothing prospers. We must give more attention to co-operative marketing. Farming nowadays does not end when the crop is brought from the field."

By the time the next issue was printed some queer things had occurred on the Kansas City market. It seemed as if there might be a combination of buyers. So the Farmers Mail and Breeze proposed that it should be investigated, and it said in part in the issue of August 1:

"In spite of the disavowals of the

grain dealers and brokers in Kansas City, it is to be hoped the government will make a real investigation into the peculiar conditions of the present wheat market. Grain men state that they have never witnessed just such a market and nobody has yet offered what seems a satisfactory explanation of its eccentricities. The farmers complain that they are getting from 60 to 65 cents for wheat at most places in Kansas, yet the grain buyers have been paying 78 cents at and about Salina on the basis of the Kansas City price. As the freight to Kansas City is not more than 8 cents, this seems to make a Salina price of 70 cents for wheat. The wheat buyers state that they are paying within 2 cents of the Chicago price, and that in a year when locally a record crop is raised. And as strange as anything else in this peculiar wheat market, grain buyers in winter wheat states like Ohio, with an inferior crop this summer, are paying if anything a little less for wheat than in Kansas, where the greatest of all crops has been harvested. Such irregularities in the wheat market are not explained. It has been suggested that wheat speculators have been pinched and are buying wheat to square themselves. But a thorough government investigation, conducted by men who are acquainted with the grain business, might bring out the explanation of a market condition that has puzzled everybody."

"The big increase in the wheat crop of the United States this year, 267 million bushels more than that of 1913, is more than offset by deficiencies elsewhere. The total crop of the principal countries of the Northern Hemisphere, including the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, India, Hungary and six minor countries, is 82 million bushels less this year than last, according to official reports to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The total for these countries is 2,458 million bushels. Russia is short 152 million bushels of spring wheat, though the winter wheat crop is slightly greater this year than last. Italy is short 42 million bushels, Roumania 28 million bushels, and there is a deficient crop in Hungary."

In the next issue, that of August 8, a call was issued for a meeting of wheat growers at Kansas City to discuss wheat prices. The costs of wheat production also were featured, to show that a man could not afford to sell for a low price. Then the paper said in part:

"There is sense in Kansas' hold-the-wheat cry. A wheat shortage of 152 million bushels in Russia, 42 in Italy, 28 in Roumania, and a deficit in Hungary, is authoritatively reported by the International Institute of Agriculture. This more than offsets the big yield in the United States. On top of this should the war between Austria and Serbia involve Russia and other European nations, there is no telling what wheat may be worth before the next crop comes, or even a few weeks or months hence. Don't sell the wheat at a low price if you can possibly hold it."

The campaign was closed in the issue of August 15. By that time the price had gone up, although some trouble was being encountered by congestion on the terminal markets. The paper said:

"An effort to restrict the marketing of farm products, principally cotton and wheat, is being made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Unless this advice is heeded, the dispatch says, enormous congestion will result in terminal markets because of the European war and consequent stoppage of exports.

"Germany took 144 million dollars' worth of cotton from the United States last year, England 225 million dollars' worth and other European countries 141 million. The Agricultural Department's market expert believes that England will soon be able to resume taking cotton and wheat and that by reason of the curtailment of English mill operations an immense stimulus will be given to American cotton milling industry to supply those parts of the world

(Continued on Page 37.)

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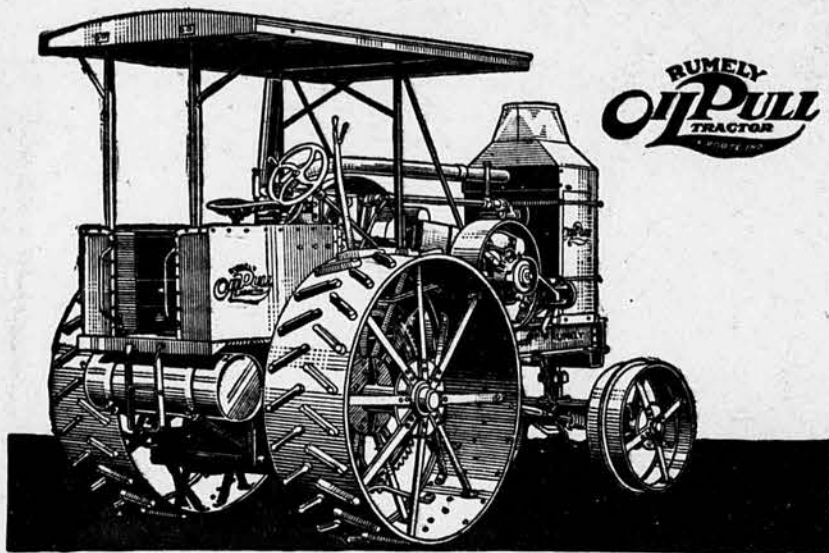
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Good Speed Can be Made and Much Time Saved

BY HARRY A. HUFF

ON JANUARY 24 I made a trip to Junction City with a team and a load of Sweet potatoes. I took about 13 bushels in a spring wagon. The roads were in good condition most of the way, but there were three bad places where a car would have had trouble. The roads were in fine condition to be dragged but I did not see any drags out. That night it turned cold. On Tuesday it started to sleet and by Wednesday night the ground was covered with about 1½ inches of ice and snow. I had to make a trip to Enterprise and I took the car. The roads were fine all the way. I found 1 mile that had been dragged on Monday, and that mile was like a pavement. It was smooth for a width of from 20 to 25 feet, while in the other places I had to stay in the track. If all the roads had been dragged on the 24th, one could have gone any place in the county with a car and it would have been nearly as smooth as pavement.



On January 28th I went to Junction City again with the car and 11 bushels of Sweet potatoes. The roads were fine and I was only about 3½ hours making the trip. I used about 1½ gallons of gasoline and the wear on the car and tires would not amount to more than 1 cent a mile. If my time was worth \$1 a day it was quite a bit cheaper to go with the car than with the team. It cost me 50 cents for horse feed and 25 cents for my dinner when I went with the team and it took all day, while with the car it only took a half day. Besides there was more pleasure in going with the car than with the team.

I read with interest the article by Mrs. C. F. Thompson telling how they managed their pancakes for breakfast. We have pancakes nearly all the time in the winter but we do not have buck-wheat very often as there are other things to make them out of that we like nearly as well. We have cakes made of graham, graham and flour, corn meal alone, corn meal and wheat flour and whenever there is any dry bread left, it is soaked up in milk and then corn meal or flour is added to make the batter. This gives us quite a variety of cakes. Then we have butter and sugar sirup or honey to go in them. That makes a meal good enough for anyone.

We have a different plan for getting the cakes baked from any I have seen mentioned yet. While the men are out doing the chores, mother starts to bake cakes and the first ones that are baked are the ones she eats. Then when the men get the chores done they come in and get their cakes. If there is not enough salt in the first ones she can put in more, and then she knows they are all right. I never could see why the women on the farm should always wait to eat last. Why not let them eat first?

The Dickinson County High School has added another innovation to the school activities. Someone suggested that the domestic science department should add a cafeteria and serve a warm meal to the students that come in from the country and also to any of the other students that might wish to take advantage of it. The department would charge enough to pay for the food consumed and would not expect to make any money out of it. The students who expect to eat each day are required to give their names to the teacher in charge of the department at 10:30 o'clock every day. Two of the senior domestic science girls have charge of the estimates of the amount of food needed, and they also determine what the menu shall be every day. The teacher in charge does the ordering. The two girls have 90 minutes in which to prepare the meal.

At noon the meal is served to the students in cafeteria style. At first it was planned to have two of the sophomore girls do the dishwashing, but the cafeteria has proved so much more popular

with the students than was expected, that they have had to add two more girls to the dishwashing force. The two senior girls who have charge keep a record of what they use and also what it costs.

The day I was there they had cream of tomato soup and crackers, beef loaf, mashed potatoes and gravy, hot rolls and butter, and apple sauce. There were about 50 served. The two girls who have charge of the cooking, the four that wash dishes and the instructor in charge are served free and the rest pay 10 cents each. The first week the average was about 35 and the 10 cents each has paid all the expenses. The meal that I ate was better than the average served in the restaurants over the country for 25 cents. The school does not expect to make any money on this. When the different cooking classes have material left, such as eggs, milk or other perishable material, it is used and this helps to cut down expenses. It is one of the rules of the school that the different classes are allowed to eat what they cook.

The Dickinson County High School has a complete four-year course in domestic science, and there are 32 students enrolled in the freshman class, 22 in the sophomore class and three in each of the senior and junior classes. The work in the freshman year is in the normal course but the other years it is optional whether they take it or not. This course was started four years ago. In the first semester, the freshmen have cooking, sewing, and home sanitation, the sophomores have food preserving, garment making and color and design, the juniors have millinery and dressmaking, and the seniors have dietetics, home nursing and therapeutic cookery. The second semester the freshmen have cooking, sewing and color and design, the sophomores have planning and serving meals, garment making and home decoration, the juniors have advanced cooking and dressmaking and the seniors have home management, breadmaking, and home sanitation.

These days when I go to tend to the horses and cattle, I am reminded that it pays to have the hay under a roof and plenty of shed room for the stock. Our horse barn is on the east side of a hay barn that will hold about 40 tons of hay. Then on the west side of this hay barn is a feed rack to feed cattle in and about 20 feet farther west is another hay barn that will hold about the same amount of hay. There is a feed rack on the east side of the west hay barn. The two hay barns have gable roofs that meet in the middle over the cattle shed. The weak part of this arrangement is that it is hard to keep the trough from leaking where the two roofs come together.

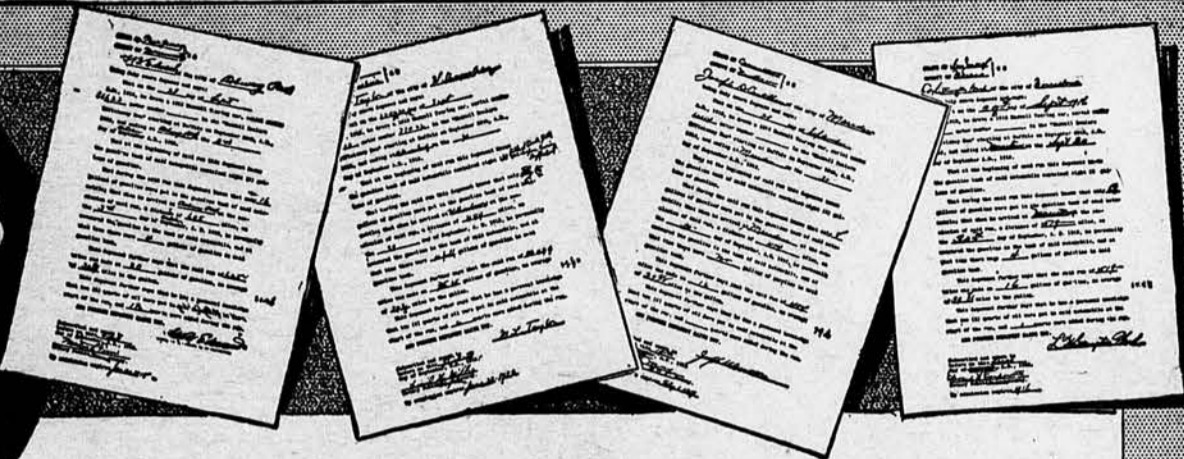
The hay that we put in the barns last fall is in as good condition as when we put it in, while that we had to stack outside is more than half spoiled. If we had no barn to put the hay in we could have made a good big payment on one with the money that we would have saved by building it. At present the hay that is outside is covered with a coating of ice and it would be anything but a nice job to dig it out to feed. All of our hay sheds and barns are covered with black or galvanized iron except the horse barn and one corn crib. We like iron roofs.

The Pomona Grange Feb. 17

The next meeting of our Pomona Grange will be in room 5, fifth floor, state capitol, Thursday, February 17, beginning at 10 a. m. The special order will be "Shall we change the meetings from monthly to quarterly sessions?" The lecture hour will be filled with a program provided by A. B. Smith, Pomona lecturer. G. G. Burton, Master. Topeka.

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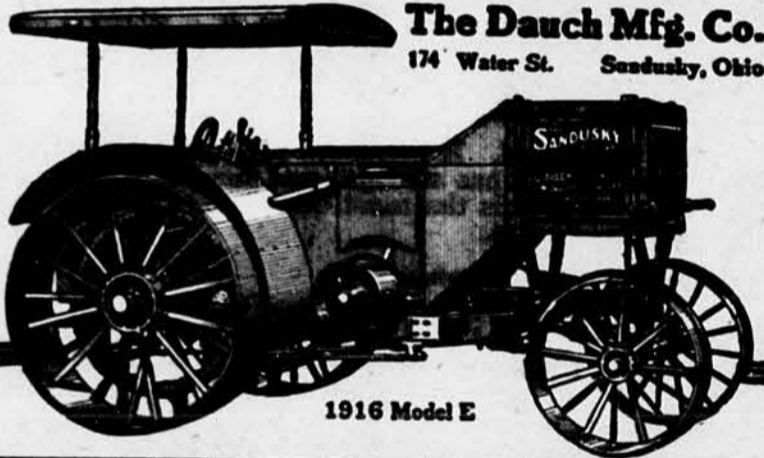
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Better Prices are Needed

The Livestock Men Have Some Real Marketing Problems Which Were Discussed at the Meeting at Wichita

A GREAT DEAL of attention was given this week at the annual convention of the Kansas State Livestock association at Wichita to the marketing problems of stockmen. It is generally realized that the market conditions have been unsatisfactory. In an address before the convention, Governor Capper said:

"When in two days last fall, the price of hogs declined \$1.25 a hundred, it was plain some powerful interest was unlawfully and wickedly manipulating the market. Except in times of panic, the law of supply and demand doesn't take a landslide jump like this. It works much more slowly and naturally. Usually it gives warnings of changes to come, long in advance. It was about time for 'the packers' fall raid,' as it has come to be called, and the squeeze went on suddenly with a thump.

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the livestock markets are systematically controlled by factors other than supply and demand. When the profit in feeding steers is so painfully absent, as it has been in the last year; when we have raids on the hog market as we had last fall, it is as plain as the nose on a man's face that there are abnormal forces controlling the price of farm products; that some powerful interest is illegally manipulating the market, and I believe that powerful interest to be the big packing houses.

"The fact which the farmers of Kansas must face is this: The markets of

strength of the Governor will be used to help the work along."

James E. Poole, a market expert from Chicago, representing the National Livestock exchange, also spoke on livestock markets. He said in part:

"For some time there has been marked unrest in livestock producing circles. Stockyard atmosphere is surcharged with it. This unrest has been inflamed recently when after a disastrous session to the cattle operator and probably the worst slump in hog values on record the great packing concerns have published financial statements breathing a 'made-more-money-than-ever-before' spirit. This unrest among growers may or may not be warranted and if not based on reason it is time to determine the fact. Perhaps the most prolific cause of discontent is erratic markets. Feeders are unable to comprehend why a steer should be worth \$10 less on Friday than on Monday, while dressed beef values are practically immutable.

"This discontent resulted in a so-called market conference at Chicago last fall with abortive results. Packers strangely enough are oblivious to the producers' discontent. At the Chicago market conference they very cleverly drew a herring across the trail by assenting that two day markets each week were responsible for the troubles of the cattle feeder.

"Washington grasped this straw and proposed five day marketing as a relief measure to the ridicule of the trade which long since became resigned to the fact that two-day sessions and feast and famine runs are what packers want. Erratic markets are due to several causes and responsibility rests to some extent with the country.

"To charge the packer with responsibility for all trade ills would be obviously absurd, but the magnates of Packingtown cannot deny that their declared policy is responsible for much of the adverse sentiment toward them. For more than a decade they have planned night and day to control the distribution of meat products, not only of the United States or North America but in the whole world. They have repressed competition by purchase or otherwise until independent buyers at the stockyards may easily be enumerated. They have resorted to every possible expedient to control prices, not the least effective being direct country buying, and if the producer is dissatisfied he is not to be blamed for getting into that humor.

"If the industrial tyranny the packer proposes is to be successful it must be on a benevolent rather than a tyrannical basis. The remedy? Some propose government supervision, others municipal slaughter houses. One set of theorists would prohibit packers from owning stockyards, tanneries or other allied industries. Most of these are chimerical theories.

"Ex-President Taft was supposed to have solved the problem when he dissolved the National Packing company which proved a ghastly piece of humor so far as competition was concerned. One remedy lies in organization, such effective organization as the packers and railroads have perfected, an organization able to make its voice heard in the halls of Congress and by every body of state law makers in the land. An organization national in scope and character is needed that is capable of backing up the National Live Stock exchange in its pending appeal to the Interstate Commerce commission to prohibit the railroads of the country from obeying the menace of the Packers Tonnage club, thereby discriminating against the individual shipper, enabling the packer to perfect plans to say what cattle, hogs and sheep shall be worth on the markets of the country. An organization of the livestock producers of the United States would be irresistible.

"I am glad to bring you the information that the federal department of justice has just entered upon an investigation of livestock prices at the central markets. Only recently I received a letter from the United States District Attorney asking for the co-operation of the state of Kansas. He will get it. I told him we would help him in every possible way to get at the bottom of this infamous combine of the packers. I have directed J. H. Mercer, the head of our state livestock department, one of the best men in Kansas for this work, to give federal officials every possible help, and he will have all the backing and assistance from the Governor that he needs.

"I hope for definite, tangible results from this investigation. It has more steam behind it from the producing end. I think we are going to get somewhere, and I want you to know that all the power of the state of Kansas and the

Persistent good care and feeding are among the principal elements of improvement.

When you are your own customer you save the middleman's and retailer's profit.

the United States are organized, no doubt, with headquarters at Chicago. Of its kind this is one of the best organizations the United States has ever seen; the \$1.25 drop was an excellent illustration of its team work efficiency. But it is so grave and so serious a menace to the progress of the West that something must be done. And I think something will be done, but the producers must not leave it solely to the state and the government. They themselves have a remedy—organization and co-operation—possibly the establishment of public abattoirs and cold storage plants will come where the producers can slaughter their own cattle and sheep and hogs and sell them on the block instead of the hoof.

"Can it be effected? The packers and the carriers do not think so. The problem is up to the producers themselves."

Last Call for Club Entries

What's Wrong in Ellis, Hodgeman, Lincoln, Rawlins and Wyandotte Counties

BY JOHN F. CASE
Pig Contest Manager

MORE THAN 1,000 Kansas boys would have enrolled in the Capper Pig Club contest if the contest had not been limited to one representative from each county. This estimate is low, for more than 500 boys did enroll knowing that the first boy chosen who qualified would be selected. With four times the number required for representation from each of the 105 counties it is difficult to understand why in five counties of this state not one boy has had pep enough even to fill out and send in an application blank. There's Ellis county with a state normal school, and Wyandotte proudly boasting that it has the best farms in Kansas, yet no hustling chap has signified a desire to grow purebred swine. And I've heard a lot about the Kansas spirit in Hodgeman, Lincoln and Rawlins, but the boys refuse to line up. Too bad we can't move some fellow over the line.

No applications for membership in the Capper Pig Club contest will be filed after February 15, 1916. The coupon does not appear in this issue but any Kansas boy 12 to 18 years old who desires to join and will send me his name before that date will be enrolled. We are especially eager to secure entries from the five counties specified. Boys living in Johnson, Pratt, Rush and Sheridan counties also might have an opportunity to become the county representative. Applications are on file but the boys chosen have not qualified.

And now that the laggards have been duly scolded (hope it will do more good than coaxing them has) let's talk about the live lot of boys who are enthusiastic over the prospects of a big year for the purebred pig business. Almost every mail brings letters from the club members, and some of 'em ask questions that would puzzle the well advertised Philadelphia lawyer. Listen to this one: "If I let my sow run with the milk cows that are fed corn how can I estimate the amount of grain she eats?" That question stumped the contest manager. I told him to keep her out until we could hear from the bunch. Help me out of this, fellows. Would it be fair to let Jim's sow run with the cows and count it at double pasture rates? Trust boys to ask questions. But keep on writing. I'm eager to hear from you.

"What is a Berkshire?" writes one Kansas boy who read about Gilbert Arthur's choice. Probably many Kansas boys never have seen a specimen of this old and distinguished breed, and some of them may be in the position of the countryman who first saw an elephant. After studying the ponderous form and pendulous trunk in open-mouthed amazement for some time he spat emphatically in the saw dust and ejaculated, "H—I, there ain't no such animal." Ray Ronsey and Gilbert Arthur, though, still are confident that their favorites will be up

in the race. And just to encourage these boys I'm going to tell you about the winner in Massachusetts pig club work. Willard Buckler a 12 year old Pittsfield boy won against more than 300 boys entered from all sections of the state. Willard's pig, weighing 147 pounds, was placed on bluegrass pasture and fed grain beginning June 1, 1915. July 1 he was transferred to rape pasture. The pig was fed for 3 months making a gain of 213 pounds. The winning animal was a purebred Berkshire sow and has been consigned to the American Berkshire Congress sale where she will bring her hustling young owner a handsome sum.



Berks and Proud of It.

Many of the contestants asked me to advise them in regard to the breed. Every boy was told to make his own choice. There is much truth in the old saying about no one breed being better than another. If your contest sow has the right kind of breeding back of her and you care for her properly you will not be disappointed. Every boy should make a pet of his prize sow and he will have no trouble handling her when the pigs come. Gilbert's Berkshire follows him like a dog now, and he says that she has shown a gain in weight every day since he began keeping records before Christmas. But don't be so kind that you will over-feed. And see that your sow gets exercise. We want vigorous, healthy pigs, and a lot of them.

Now that almost all contestants have purchased and I cannot be accused of attempting to influence choice of breeds I'm going to let some of the breeders talk about the merits of their favorites. And to show you that Berkshires are one of the old reliables I am reprinting from the Berkshire World an article written by Phillip Springer when secretary of the American Berkshire association in 1878, long before you boys were born. Of course the breed has been improved but it still is essentially the same as described by Mr. Springer almost 40 years ago.

The improved Berkshires of the present day (1878) are a well defined breed, said Mr. Springer, possessing in an eminent degree definite and valuable qualities, and may be described as follows:

Body color, black, with smooth, pliable, plum colored skin; hair rather fine, soft and thick; feet and tip of tail white, with dash of white in face, and not unfrequently the nose white, as also some white on jowl; forehead and face broad, the latter dishd, with eyes rather large, and very clear, and snout short; ears of medium size, thin, and very soft, and carried rather upright; neck short, broad on top, with jowl large and full; shoulders broad on top, and deep through the chest; back broad; sides deep, and nearly straight on bottom line; hams large, reaching well forward on back, and well down on hock, well rounded and deep through, causing the legs to stand well

apart; these, as well as the fore legs, short and strong and standing well on the toes; tail tapering and rather fine, and set well up. The general form, a modern well-bred Berkshire, in good condition, is symmetrical throughout, attractive in appearance, and recognized at once as an animal of more than ordinary worth.

The improved Berkshire is further characterized by the superior quality and proportionate quantity of its flesh, which is tender and juicy, the hams and shoulders being nicely marbled with fat and lean meat, while the sides are also noted for their excellence in these respects, making them especially desirable for curing as bacon. A large coarse, fat ham is not the kind usually sought after, when people have once tried the fine-grained, rich, and well-marbled hams produced from the Berkshire hog. Neither is the clear fat side of bacon any longer prized by those who have learned to know the superiority of the Berkshire side, when cured as bacon and brought on the table.

It may be truly said, that in no other animal is there comparatively so little waste as in a well-fattened Berkshire. From the fattening yard until he has passed through the slaughter house, his shrinkage and offal are less than that of any other breed; and after the product has gone through the curing process, and reached the consumer, there is but a small percentage of that waste, which usually occurs in the product from other hogs; as for example, loss arising from excess of bone, disproportion of fat and lean, or coarseness and ill-flavor of the meat—rendering it unpalatable, and, therefore, not wholly eaten.

Berkshire swine are noted also for their docility and prolificacy, the sows usually producing large litters, and proving themselves gentle mothers and good sucklers. The pigs come strong and healthy, and are soon able to care for themselves. The Berkshire also breeds true to type, hence the pigs are generally very uniform in size and appearance and grow rapidly and evenly to maturity, and can be made ready for market at an early age. This last is no small advantage in their favor. The successful work of the world in general is conducted on the principle that, in whatever pursuit we engage, or whatever we undertake to do we make the most of our opportunities, and the material we have in hand. Successful hog raising and pork making find no exemption here, where, as in most other operations, quick returns are requisite. No wonder then that in this age, when "time is money," and men "travel by express, write by telegraph, and print by steam," a food-producing animal so profitable as the improved Berkshire should have become such a universal favorite.

For the purpose of improving the common swine of the country no other hog can be used to better advantage, or with greater certainty of good results, than the Berkshire. Having descended from so long a line of purebred ancestors, he possesses in an unrivaled degree the power to stamp upon his progeny his own excellencies of form and feeding capacity, as well as vigor of constitution, which includes ability to resist the encroachments of disease. Hence he is in most constant use for the improvement of common hogs, and has contributed largely toward the "make up" of some of the more recently introduced breeds of swine. The truth is, the best blood that courses in the veins of most other hogs is Berkshire blood.

As a profitable grazing hog the Berkshire is unexcelled; such is the common testimony of all who have given him a fair trial in this respect. With little or no grain, he will thrive and grow fat on a good pasture during the summer months when other hogs require regular and liberal feeding to keep them in creditable condition.

Haskell County is Loyal

The sons and daughters of Kansas, in Haskell County, met January 29, to celebrate the state's birthday anniversary. An interesting program was given covering live topics of the day and of the past. "Kansas at Fifty-five," by T. A. McNeal, in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, was read. A permanent organization was formed to be known as the Kansas Day Club of School District No. 17.

F. B. D.

A stingy feeder cheats himself more than the animal.



A Thrifty Lot of Berkshire Pigs on Forage.. Provide Pasture for Your Contest Litter Next Summer.

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The American Professional Cornet
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Send for complete catalog of American Professional Instruments and tell us what instrument you are interested in.

"Your American Professional plays very easy, it is the best I have ever tried." (Signed) J. D. WILSON.

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4 H.P. - 190 lbs.

The 4 H. P. Cushman Handy Truck Outfit is the most useful outfit ever built for farm work. The engine weighs only 190 lbs., and the entire outfit only 375 lbs. A child can pull it around from job to job. Besides doing all the farm and household power jobs, this 4 H. P. Cushman may be lifted from truck and hung on rear of binder during harvest to save horses and save the crop.

Light Weight Cushman Engines

Built for farmers who need an engine to do many jobs in many places instead of one job in one place. Throttle Governed, with Schebler Carburetor. Run very quietly and steadily—not with violent explosions and fast and slow speeds like old-style heavy-weights. Engine Book free.

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Two Cyl. In-der Friction Clutch Pulley



Flour City Tractors

THIS AD IS SMALL, BUT IT COVERS A BIG PROPOSITION

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Big Fine Book on Hog Raising Sent Free for a Postal



New Fourth Edition, just rewritten and revised right up-to-the-minute by Prof. John M. Eppard of Iowa Experiment Station. Really worth many dollars to any hog-raiser, but sent absolutely free for a postal to introduce

Morris & Company's BIG SIXTY

This product unequalled for balancing hog rations. Contains 60% (1,200 lbs. to ton) of Protein, the element necessary to make rapid and economical growth of bone and muscle. Booklet gives results of tests at Iowa and other Stations to most profitably supplement farm grains and forages. Write for this valuable book TODAY

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Horses with sore shoulders or galls can not do their best work unless they have a comfortable, non-irritating collar. Besides being comfortable, the Lankford Horse Collar will cure galls and sore shoulders.



is made with the idea of enabling a horse that has sore shoulders to put his full strength into his work without hurting him. It does this because it can be adjusted to fit any shape neck. It is stuffed with pure medicated cotton, which absorbs sweat and impurities thrown off by the sores and effects a speedy cure. Lasts three or more seasons. Acts as collar and pad combined.

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

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Standard All-Steel Hog Racks

Can be used on any wagon box because it requires no irons or castings. Made thirty inches high from steel angles and rods. 4 sections. Handled easily by one man. Get prices today.



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No hoops to tighten. Practically frost proof. Three walls. Regular silo staves, felt lining, and Red Cypress siding. Guaranteed not to collapse. Fir stave silos—Best quality one piece fir stave silos any length up to 40 feet shipped on approval. Free catalog tells all. Write for it today.

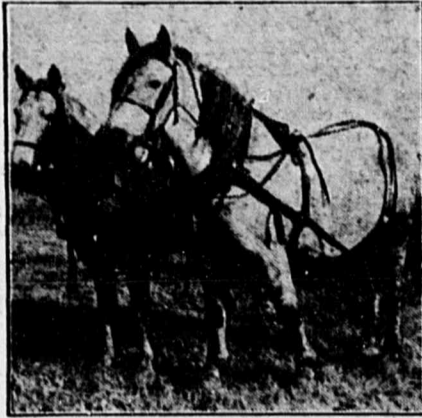
INDEPENDENT SILO COMPANY,
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4 Traders Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Buzz Saw Needs Much Power

Motor Car Radiators Require Attention in Cold Weather

BY HARLEY HATCH

AN ALL day rain which fell this week destroyed all hopes of good roads which we have had for some time. The roads had just begun to dry so that we were talking of getting out the road drag the next day but the next day brought rain. This rain froze at night and made a mask of ice over everything. This ice is still on as I write and it makes the roads impassable for barefooted horses in this weather.



A Team on the Jayhawker Farm.

We have hay enough to last the cattle 60 days stacked around the yards. One alfalfa field lies directly south of the farm buildings and we find it just as easy to stack the hay from this field near the yards as it is to build the stacks in the hay field. We are glad to have the feed so close this icy time. There are also many other days in even a Kansas winter when it is very pleasant not to have to go outside of the windbreaks to get feed for the stock.

A friend writes from Toronto that he has a 20-inch buzz saw and a 3-horse power engine to run it. He finds that the engine gives much more power than the saw requires and asks if it would not be best to rig up with a 24-inch saw. Probably the engine would handle the larger size saw all right but it is never a fault to have plenty of reserve power in a gas engine. It is not a good plan to run such an engine to full capacity.

The cost of a circular saw of 24-inch size is not great, however, and it might pay this inquirer to buy one and give it a trial. This would give him two saws and an extra is not a bad thing to have if much sawing is done. In sawing up the odds and ends that one finds around the farm an accident is likely sooner or later to occur to a saw which would put it out of business for a little while. Then it would be handy to have the extra saw. We find that with our 2-horsepower engine and 20-inch saw there is no power to spare in real cold weather but on warm days the engine seems eager to take hold of all we can bring it.

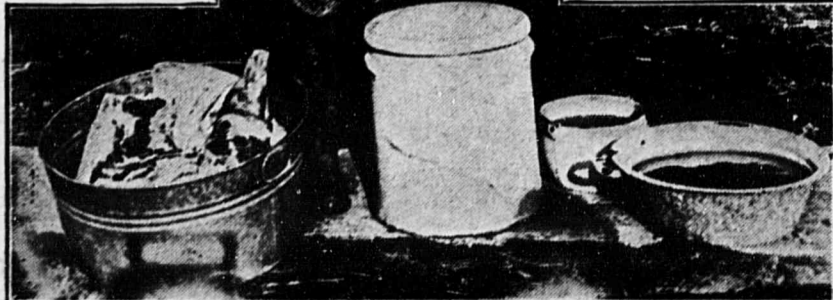
During cold weather gasoline vaporizes very slowly, especially the poorer grades. It also is still slower to get to work in the cheaper and older makes of engines but in extreme cold weather it is slow even in the most costly engine. For this reason we always prime before starting. It saves much labor where one has to crank by hand and it also saves the storage batteries and self starter on more modern engines. So far we have always used gasoline to prime with but have been

informed that denatured alcohol is much quicker and better in extreme cold weather.

As I have said before, we have been using a mixture of 40 per cent denatured alcohol and 60 per cent water in the radiator of the motor car. The instructions sent by the makers of the radiator said that this mixture would not freeze until 20 below was reached. When our coldest weather was on we feared that it might freeze in the car so we let it out into a tub. That night the mercury reached 12 below. The mixture in the tub did not freeze but became a little mushy on top. I do not think a mixture of that proportion would freeze to do any harm if left in the radiator when the mercury reached 15 below. It might become mushy but it would not have any bursting power. It would make the car very hard to start because the radiator would be full of such cold material. Since then we have not had weather cold enough so that we have run the mixture out but we shall if it gets much below zero because of the difficulty in starting the car.

There is much conflicting advice in regard to the care of the motor car radiator in cold weather. I read in an eastern farm paper this week that it was best to drain the radiator every night because the radiator is much better off empty than full even in warm weather. This is in direct conflict with the advice put out by all radiator makers. They all say to keep the radiator full as it will last much longer; a full radiator will not rust while an empty one will. I think the radiator makers know what they are talking about. Of course in a leaky radiator one could not afford to use the alcohol mixture for it is too costly to sprinkle along the road. The same writer that advised leaving the radiator empty said that kerosene was good to use in it in cold weather. Kerosene probably would keep the engine cool in cold weather and we know it would not freeze but just think what it would do to the rubber hose connections! It would be as destructive to them as brine to the radiator. If one does not care to use the alcohol he had better stick to clear water and let brine and kerosene alone.

We took our second hitch at butchering this week and hope we have meat enough to make what ham and bacon we need during the summer. We usually put all the hame and the best of the side meat in sugar cure and smoke it after it has been cured for about six weeks. We like some plain salt pork so we put that in a jar by itself and use no sugar in curing. We no longer cure the shoulders to smoke as they do not make meat to be compared with the hams.



"We Took Our Second Hitch at Butchering This Week and Hope We Have Enough Meat to Make What Ham and Bacon We Need."

We cut the shoulder meat up fresh and make it into sausage. What sausage we do not eat while cold weather lasts is baked in the oven and then covered with melted lard which keeps it until it is wanted. We like the baked sausage much better than where it is fried and put down; it is not so hard as the fried sausage many times is and it keeps just as well.

Since real winter set in our three cats come regularly twice a day to the back door to be fed. During the fall when game was plenty they did not ask for much aside from milk but now they ask for regular meals. There is considerable debate in the papers of late as to whether one should keep cats; those opposed to cats say they kill too many birds while those who favor them say that if it were not for cats they would be eaten up by rats and mice. I am sure that if it were not for our cats the rats and mice would take us; as it is we have no rats and a mouse is seldom seen. They kill a few birds probably and this I do not like, aside from sparrows; they can kill as many sparrows as they like with my full approval. Our oldest cat, Emmeline, is 9 years old and is still the best of the bunch although her daughters Sylvia and Cristabel are both good hunters.

During the last month I have received several inquiries regarding Oklahoma kafir seed. They wish to know if it will ripen in Kansas as early as native seed. While I have never planted any Oklahoma seed many of my neighbors have and it has been their experience that the Oklahoma seed ripens fully as early if not just a little earlier. Three years ago considerable kafir seed was brought in here from Oklahoma and it all did well. One neighbor had some of a pink color which ripened earlier than any of the grain sorghums raised here; it was cut and in the shock 30 days earlier than Blackhulled White kafir but the grains were very small. I should not hesitate in planting kafir raised in Oklahoma if I thought I could get better matured seed from there.

A friend living in town bought a set of caponizing tools last summer and took a few lessons in using them. He caponized all his cockerels and lost but one from the operation. About a month ago he sold these capons; their weight was 6 pounds each and they brought 17 cents a pound. Had he sold them at the time of the best price for chickens of 2 pounds weight they would have brought him somewhere around 25 to 30 cents each. To make them bring almost four times as much he had to feed them about five months longer and run the risk of loss in caponizing. He let the capons run with the other chickens and fed them nothing extra. Had he given them all they would have eaten it is likely their weight would have been much greater and his profits likewise for one certainly can afford to feed grain to chickens that bring 17 cents a pound. But for the average poultry raiser I think the danger of loss in caponizing would be great enough to endanger the profits. Probably it is best for most of us to sell cockerels when they weigh about 2 pounds each; it certainly does not pay to keep them until they weigh 4 or 5 pounds each and take 50 per cent less a pound. If one must keep them until they are grown, better learn how to caponize them.

Get a Motor Car Free

One of the most remarkable offers ever made by any publication to its readers, appears on another page in this issue. Four of the best known makes of automobiles are to be given in our Grand Prize Automobile Contest which starts immediately and closes April 22. Any reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze is eligible for entry in the contest, and has four opportunities of getting a fine automobile without having to draw on his bank account to get it.

Primarily our purpose in conducting this contest is to increase the subscription list of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We want to give our readers the benefit of the expense to which we must necessarily go in getting more subscribers, and have arranged one of the most valuable and attractive prize lists ever offered. If you want an automobile free it will pay you to look up the announcement and send in your entry at once.

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YOUR choice of Oakland design, whether it be a 4, 6 or 8 cylinder car, represents an extraordinary value at its respective price. Each Oakland model, in engine efficiency, style features and comfort attainments, is the best in its particular class that Oakland has ever offered.

For average family use we strongly urge the Oakland Six. Within its 110-inch wheel-base it carries full seating capacity and comfortable leg room for five passengers. It weighs but little more than a ton—2100 pounds, to be exact—and with its development of 30 to 35 horsepower, it will carry your family sturdily and cozily everywhere that wheels may run—at a surprisingly low cost of upkeep, too.

Its low center of gravity with its underslung springs minimizes body sway and spring rebound and also holds the car well to the road under all conditions of driving. While the Oakland Six is a real man's car for power, the ladies will appreciate the pleasure of its easy control.

Model 38—Five-Passenger Touring, Two-Passenger Roadster, Two-Passenger Speedster—\$1050, f. o. b. Pontiac
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Oakland Motor Company

Pontiac, Michigan

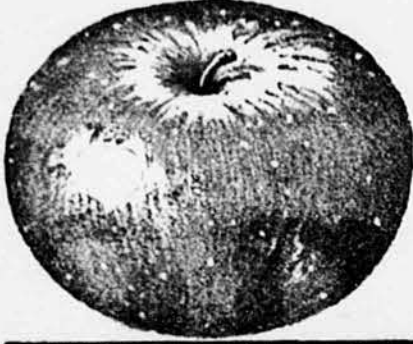
THIS handsome car, with its modest price and low upkeep cost, is a splendid family investment. Try it out at the nearest dealer's and see for yourself how well it fits the family needs for all sorts of use.

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The Oakland Four, with its high-speed motor, gives more revolutions per minute; consequently a faster turning of the crankshaft, a greater velocity of the fly-wheel affording smoother operation. All the flexibility of added cylinders with the simplicity and economy of the Four.

The Oakland Eight—a big, luxurious car; built for seven passengers—room for more. Add to the flexibility of eight cylinders the efficiency of the high-speed motor and counter-balanced crankshaft; the result is a smooth running motor of 73-horsepower with practically no vibration at any range of speed.



SILVER MEDAL WINESAP

Refused \$10,500 in December for His Crop From Only 20 Acres

That was the price offered John Alter in December for the crop from his 20 acres of 10-year-old Silver Medal Winesap. Refused on the advice of commission men who say they will bring \$12,000 to \$15,000, on account of remarkable size and quality. An average from \$500 to \$700 an acre! Think of it. From ten-year-old apple trees. And this is the sixth paying crop. You owe it to yourself to learn what this great apple will do in your orchard.

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN THE OLD WINESAP

Won Silver Medal at St. Louis Fair. One-third to One-half larger than Old Winesap. Solid dark red color that commands highest prices Bears 1 to 3 years earlier. Trees loaded every year. Keeps a year in storage. One of the few great shippers. Delightful for eating—Good until spring. The leader with wholesale buyers. Has no superior for cooking. Tree hardy, vigorous and healthy. America's favorite apple.

After ten years of testing we offer this year for the first time a limited number of trees budded direct from the Alter orchard. If you want an apple that will make you more money and make it quicker than any apple you can grow—plant Silver Medal Winesap.

THE MONCRIEF ORCHARD BOOK

Tells all about the Silver Medal Winesap. How it was discovered, and how 1000 trees produced \$24,000 in ten years. Also describes many new and improved varieties that you will want in your orchard. Full of vital facts for every fruit-grower and farmer. Send a postal today for your free copy.

WINFIELD NURSERIES

301 Park Street, Winfield, Kan.



Give the Oats a Good Chance

A Big Acreage This Year Will Pay Well

BY HENRY HATCH

THE COUNTRY is beginning to realize the pinch that is coming through a lack of grain. A walk along the hitch racks in any town brings to the observer's notice more and more poor and thin horses. As winter advances and the pile of corn diminishes, horses already thin will become thinner and those in fair flesh now may become less able to go into hard work when spring comes. A lean corn year may be just the thing for boosting prices but it is not a friend of the horse. Even if there is as much profit in a short crop at high prices as there is in a high crop at short prices, I would much rather have the latter on account of our willing co-worker—the horse.

Compared with colder countries, Kansas is far ahead when grain is short and high in price, for we do have opportunities for growing earlier grain crops here, thus cutting shorter the feeding of high priced grain. We have this opportunity of early grain for our horses in the growing of oats. It is worth making the most of this spring, for without doubt May corn will sell at a higher price than we have seen in a long time, and whether one has it or has to buy it there will be a natural tendency to use as little as possible. The poor horse, owned by the farmer with a bank account not as large as it might be, will feel the pinch. It certainly behooves us, this spring, to make the most of this opportunity with oats.

No Chinch Bug Damage.

There is one "sign" that speaks well for the 1916 oat crop. The chinch bugs appear to have become so waterlogged during the 1915 rainstorm that their ultimate recovery is gladly doubted. A season without chinch bugs ought to mean a profitable oats crop and the entire safety of the corn growing alongside of it. Anyhow, the possibility of a riddance of these pests is so encouraging that most Kansas farmers are going to sow oats in the spring without fear or favor as to the location with respect to a cornfield. Heretofore, our oat sowing has been confined to isolated fields, except by those who have disagreeable neighbors, in which case the ideal oats ground has been alongside so the bugs would find visiting convenient. Let us hope that, this year, the visit of a neighbor's turkeys cannot be paid back by a crop of bugs, the growing of which may have been planned and premeditated.

An early start is usually half the battle won in oats growing. If the weather is favorable we never hesitate to sow oats the last week in February, especially since we have a grain drill. The only objection to such an early seeding is the possibility of freezing out should winter suddenly return for a late and unwell-

comed farewell engagement. With a grain drill to put the seed into the soil, instead of smearing it in with the top soil as a harrowing or disking does, the likelihood of having a stand even thinned by a late spring freeze is extremely doubtful. Twice since we bought it has our grain drill saved an oats stand for us, as other seedings covered with disk and harrows by neighbors were badly thinned both years.

A fall plowed field works down into an ideal seedbed for oats. Usually, one good disking and two cross harrowings will put fall plowing ready for the drill. This is quick work, at a time when quick work counts, for quite often one good week for oats sowing in early spring is followed by two or three wet ones, and he who does not finish his oats sowing that one week finds that which he sows late is hardly worth the cutting. When the ground is fit and the weather makes it possible, we never borrow any time from oats sowing to use in the discussion of the tariff with passing neighbors.

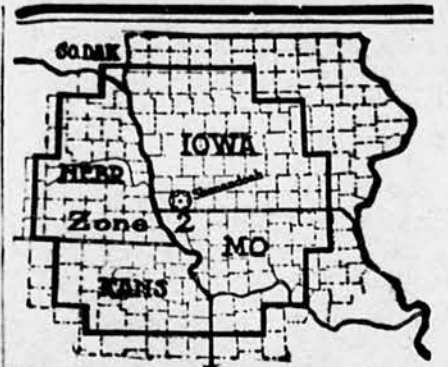
Fall Plowing.

The advantage of fall plowing for oats is not all in the earlier start it enables the sower to make. One of the enemies that sometimes attacks the crop in true 42-centimeter style is rust. Rust is the worst where a foreign growth is heaviest, such as grass and weeds. Such trash seldom flourishes on fall plowed land, so about the time when oats is ready to fill we find little but clean straw down along the surface of the fall plowed land, where a heavy dew stays longest. This is more quickly broken by the morning sun than where there is an undergrowth of grass and weeds to shade and shelter it. Many times this difference means a crop of full, plump grain, as compared with light, shriveled stuff that was made so by rust. If you have a field that was plowed in the fall, and wish to be sure of taking your best chance, I would advise sowing your oats there. You can start earlier, get the crop in sooner and the rust danger will be less.

Without fall plowing, the next quickest way to rush in a few acres of oats is by double-disking where corn was grown the year before, "lapping half" with the disk as you go. This leaves the surface fairly level and cut plenty deep enough for oats. Harrow this once or twice and you are ready for drilling.

As to the variety, I do not think you can beat the old reliable Texas Red oats for Kansas conditions. When coming here from Northern Nebraska, 20 years ago this spring, we brought with us a quantity of White Russian oats, for both feed and seed. We sowed a few acres, alongside the Texas Red. While the White Russian was fairly early with

(Continued on Page 37.)



Do You Live in Zone 2

If you do, you have something coming to you, and it will pay you to write and ask us about it. Or if you already have our big catalog this year, look on page 118 and you will find a mighty interesting offer. If you haven't the catalog, write for one at once.

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The people that we can do the most good, and the country that is easiest for us to reach, is Zone 2, shown on the map above. We can do the rest of the country a lot of good and we want their business, but you people in Zone 2, live in the best part of the world, and we can serve you quickest, have the best success with our seeds. We want your seed business, and are going to make it so easy for you to trade with us that you can't stay away.

Field Pays the Freight on All Kinds of Seeds

To any point in Zone 2. Or if it's small enough, we send by parcel post or express prepaid. I want you to spread the word, that "Field Pays the Freight." If the U. S. agent collects charges we will refund it to you. We sell all kinds of seeds, plants, and bulbs. Here are a few you may want:

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- Alfalfa Seed
- Clover Seed
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- Sudan Grass
- Flower Seed
- Sweet Fuminoes
- Garden Seeds
- Everbearing Berries

Our Catalog Is Free

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Henry Field Seed Company
Box 60 Shenandoah, Iowa
P. S. By a special Dispensation the rest of Iowa has been admitted to the special privileges of Zone 2. H. F.

Rankin Farms Seed Corn

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to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds, together with my big illustrative, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about "Seed" and "Fall of Life" seeds. Facts, etc.

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Prices Below All Others

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Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.
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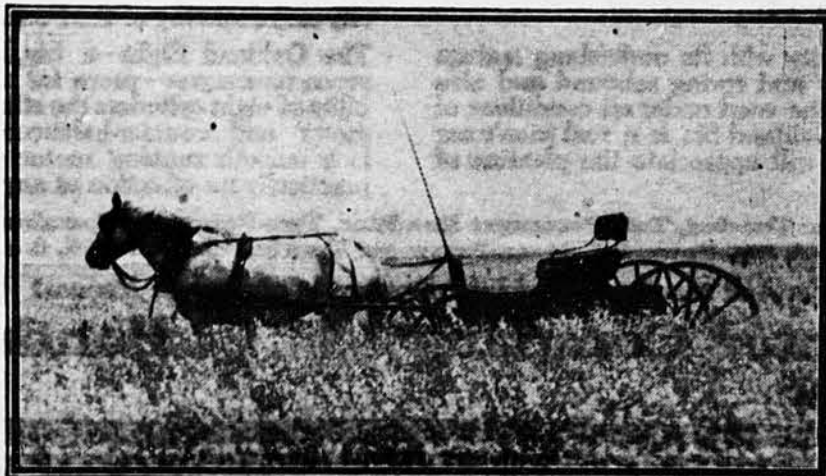
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The Feed from the Oats Will be Especially Acceptable next June, When Corn Will be Scarce and the Price High.

Roads Have Soft Bottoms

Pears Grow Especially Well in Cowley County

BY W. H. COLE

THE DAMP, foggy weather which prevailed for several days during the close of January gave the farmers an excellent opportunity to finish husking out their shock fodder. There was not the usual acreage of corn cut up here last fall for the reason that there were not so many cattle to be fed during the winter. Unless one has plenty of cattle or other stock to eat it, or is lacking in other feeds, putting good corn in the shock is a rather expensive way of harvesting the crop. Of course if a farmer wishes to plant the field to wheat that puts the matter in a different light, and to cut up a field of good corn when there is plenty of other feed is going to a lot of unnecessary work, but it is providing a feast for a multitude of rats that always make such a place their headquarters. The rat question is really a serious one and the amount of grain these pests destroy on every farm in the course of a year is almost beyond estimate. One can be apparently rid of them and in a week he can have more than he knows what to do with. They are migratory and when one locality gets too hot for them they take up their abode in the buildings on some other farm and apparently they feel as much at home in one place as the other. There is hardly a morning passes but what one or more dead rats can be found on these premises, due to the activities of our two dogs, and still the supply is greater than the demand. In loading a shock of fodder a few mornings ago we found seven full grown rats and it is a rare thing not to find at least one under each shock. We have tried every method of exterminating them we could hear of and we believe we are making some progress in getting rid of them but we must confess that it is slow. We believe there ought to be a county bounty of at least 10 cents on every rat scalp; this perhaps would have a tendency to cause their more speedy extermination.



ing less pasture than it has for many years. This is the result of several causes, chief among which was the lateness in drilling. Last summer there was a great deal of Hessian fly damage and the agricultural college sent out bulletins to the farmers and institute officers warning them of the danger of early seeding. It is a gratifying fact that the warning, in most cases, was heeded. A few years ago such a warning would have gone into the waste basket unheeded but these same farmers are learning that the college is sincere in its efforts to improve farming conditions and are trying to meet them half way. Wheat is small and the continued freezes have caused it to lie down closely to the drill row and the recent rains have so covered it with dirt that it does not show up to any great extent, but a close examination shows it to be in first class condition despite its smallness. The Hessian fly, much to the satisfaction of all the farmers who drilled late is not abundant. A few old chinch bugs, that survived the floods of last summer, may still be found under flat stones or under the bark of dead logs, but their number is so small that they are not causing the wheat raisers any worry. It is remarkable how much wet and cold weather a chinch bug can endure during the course of the winter and emerge in the spring ready to begin the duty of bringing several million offspring into the world to graze on a farmer's crops. A few years ago while hauling in corn fodder one winter day, we noticed a large number of apparently dead chinch bugs between the leaf stem and the stalk. They were absolutely lifeless to all appearances and were so light that the mere breath would blow them about like chaff. To satisfy ourselves of their real condition a few of them were taken to the house and exposed to the heat of the fire for a few minutes and much to our surprise they became very much alive. This convinced us that it takes more than ordinary cold weather to rid us of these destructive pests.

This sleet and snow which covered the ground for a week or more recently cut off the food supply that the rabbits are used to getting and they were forced to resort to other sources for feed. The hedges and young fruit trees suffered as a consequence. Of course no one cares about the hedge being skinned up but a young fruit tree can be ruined in a single night, by the industrious application of the teeth of a hungry rabbit. For this reason it is well to guard against damage from this source by wrapping the young trees with something to keep the rabbits from getting to them. Some of the young trees on this farm are wrapped with corn stalks and some with small sticks, while still others are protected by a thorough wrapping with old screen wire; we think wire is the best. It may be put on to protect the lower limbs of the tree fully as well as the trunk of the tree. There is always something to bother the young trees, and the man who is successful with his orchard is the one who gives it the best of attention from the time it is set. This means it must be wrapped and cultivated when small and sprayed, pruned and cultivated, coupled with other timely cares when it comes into bearing. The day when one could set out an orchard and just let it grow and get an abundance of fruit is passed never to return.




A Pear Tree in Cowley County.

Wheat is afford-

The newly worked roads, which had not had sufficient time to settle thoroughly before the recent rains, are really a serious problem to those who have heavy hauling to do, as many feeders have who are depending upon oil cake as a part of the daily rations of their cattle. In many places deep ditches, which had washed across the road, were filled with loose dirt and then the road was graded over this. When a loaded wagon arrives at such a place since the rains came it simply goes to the solid earth below, and in some places that means going down 2 feet. This takes ample horsepower, but it is a condition for which no one in particular is to blame. The summer was such that there could be no road work done and if there had been it would have all washed out so the fall work was the only alternative and it is likely to result in soft roads the larger part of the winter. In some townships a man is elected who does nothing but see that the roads are kept in shape. He obtains his help for grading by hiring some man who is wanting work or by employing some farmer who has a few days to spare. In this manner the roads get their grading at intervals throughout the summer and if a newly worked

(Continued on Page 40.)

MITCHELL GROWS TREES By THE MILLIONS



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JOBBER

THE
RETAILER

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SELLS THEM STRAIGHT TO YOU

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How Mitchell Saves You Three Profits

This is a plain, homely talk, but I always thought busy men and women would read plain statements if it saved them money or told something important. For twenty years I've been growing trees by the million to be sold thru jobbers, retailers and agents—the four-profit plan, the indirect, expensive way. One day my wife said, "Look here, George Mitchell, why don't you sell those trees straight to the people who plant them?" I saw the point. There are too many profits and expenses tacked on to the price you pay. They add nothing to the value of the tree, just increase the price. So now, I'm going to sell the best trees that grow, fresh, straight to you, at prices that make your money go two to five times as far.

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- The Jobber.**—The man who sells trees wholesale to nurserymen and dealers. Mitchell saves you his profit.
- The Grower.**—That's Mitchell. The man who grows the trees and sells them fresh, straight to you—one transaction, one profit. Mitchell saves you the other three profits and besides, trees grow better when sent straight from me to you.

Let These Bargains Save You From 50 to 75%

Don't wait for a price list. Here's a lot of good things you can order right from this page. Just pin your check to a letter and say: Send me No. 11 or No. 6—any or all that you want. Order now. See what fine trees you can get for one third agents' prices. You're sure to want more when you see them.

- No. 3—20 Apple Trees, extra size, two-year, 5 to 6 ft., Stayman, Black Ben, Rome Beauty and other choice varieties. These are fine big extra heavy trees. Agents charge \$8.00.....\$2.00
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- No. 7—20 Peach Trees 3 to 4 ft., early to late assortment, selected for your locality. Sold by agents for \$5.00.....\$1.90
- No. 8—5 Apricot Trees, 4-5 ft. Moorpark and Superb, hardest and best quality. Agents get \$2.50.....\$1.10
- No. 11—10 Plum Trees, 3 to 5 ft., Burbank, Abundance, Satauma, and Wicksom, all fine, quick bearing varieties. Agents charge \$4.....\$1.50
- No. 14—Grape Collection, 10 Choice 2 yr. vines, 1 Catawba, red; 3 Concord, black; 2 Niagara, white; 1 Moore's Early, Black; 3 Worden, purple. Agents get \$2.00.....\$.75
- No. 15—25 Concord Grape Vines, the most widely planted black grape. Agents get \$1.50.....\$.50
- No. 18—300 Strawberries, popular varieties that will produce big crops of firm, delicious berries every season. Why pay agents \$3.00 when our price postpaid is only.....\$1.85
- No. 22—Flowering Shrub Collection, 10 Choice shrubs and plants, 2 Spirea, 3 Althea, 2 Peonies, 1 Hydrangea, 2 Japanese Wild Rose. Sold by agents for \$4.00.....\$1.50
- No. 30—10 Pear, extra size, 2 yr., 5 to 6 ft., Kelfer and Garber, surest money makers for the middle west. Agents charge \$5 to \$7.....\$2.20

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Good, fresh, reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seed. Write to—

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We grow an enormous quantity of this last year and are prepared to supply all customers this season at **Bargain Prices**. Do not risk planting Sudan Grass seed from questionable sources. Remember Barteldes Seed Company has been in business for fifty years, and our reputation for square dealing is back of all our seeds.

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Most popular grain in Middle West. Thirty-five to fifty days earlier than Kaffir. Less subject to attack by chinch bugs than other grains.

It makes wonderful yield, even in droughty weather. Feterita seed from Barteldes yielded 85 bushel to the acre during drought of 1913, in spots too dry for corn or Kaffir.

SAMPLES FREE together with Pink List which gives lowest prices on all seeds in quantities.

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GIGANTIC TOMATO SEEDS FREE

Here is the king of all Tomatoes, largest and most productive, fruit often weighing 3 to 5 lbs., each, and 100 to 150 lbs. have been grown on one plant. Handsome red color, very smooth, few seeds, solid all through, ripens early. A few plants will produce more Tomatoes than a family can use.

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NO COLD-STORAGE TREES

The cold-storage system is a handy way to hold trees over winter; but hard on trees and planters. There has been more trees killed during the past ten year by cold-storage, than by hot and dry weather. Yearling trees a specialty. They cost one-half less and are sure to grow and do best. Send for catalogue and price list for stock FRESH FROM THE GROUND. Address

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Iowa Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Iowa Gold Mine, Early Champion White, Iowa Silver Mine, Silver King, Pride of North, Dakota Bloody Butcher and all best Flint Varieties. Special Seed Corn Booklet mailed free. Send for it before you order.

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GLOVER TIMOTHY \$5.00

Greatest Grass Seed Value Known—Investigate. Alsike Clover and Timothy mixed—the finest grass grown for hay and pasture. Cheapest seeding you can make, grows everywhere. You will save 1-3 on your grass seed bill by writing for free sample, circular and big Co-operative Seed Guide. Write today. **AMERICAN MUTUAL SEED CO.,** Dept. 535 43rd and Roby St., Chicago, Illinois.



Kansas Has Public Lands

Almost 300 Million Acres are Available to Settlers for Homestead Entry in the United States

MANY PERSONS, especially farmers, are surprised to learn that Uncle Sam is still the largest land holder in the United States. It seems to be the general impression that practically all the public land in the United States has been entered under the various homestead acts. While this is true as regards the best lands in all sections of the country, there is some desirable land in several states, including Kansas. Scattered over the Western and Southern parts of the United States are 279,544,494 acres of public land listed July 1, 1915, as follows:

Alabama	47,940 acres
Arizona	36,810,327 acres
Arkansas	278,155 acres
California	20,635,923 acres
Colorado	17,236,114 acres
Florida	268,484 acres
Idaho	14,212,373 acres
Kansas (not including Kansas National Forest recently opened)	75,214 acres
Louisiana	101,016 acres
Michigan	76,030 acres
Minnesota	943,831 acres
Mississippi	36,882 acres
Missouri	923 acres
Montana	19,065,121 acres
Nebraska	192,358 acres
Nevada	55,417,746 acres
New Mexico	27,789,357 acres
North Dakota	498,667 acres
Oklahoma	42,177 acres
Oregon	15,442,178 acres
South Dakota	2,934,609 acres
Utah	32,362,827 acres
Washington	1,144,605 acres
Wisconsin	6,758 acres
Wyoming	20,929,969 acres

In the United States, including Alaska, there are 98 land offices still open for business. These include the two located in Kansas, one at Dodge City and one at Topeka. Nebraska has six, located at Alliance, Broken Bow, Lincoln, North Platte, O'Neill and Valentine. Missouri has one at Springfield, and there are two in Oklahoma, at Guthrie and Woodward. Eastern Colorado is represented at Denver, Lamar, Pueblo, and Sterling.

There are about 19,000 acres of unperfected lands in the Topeka, Kan., district. Most of these lands are in northern Cheyenne county, with Haigler, Neb., Parks, Neb., and Benkelman, Neb., as the nearest railroad points. Several good filings remain in Gove, Logan, Rawlins and Wallace counties, lying from 6 to 15 miles from the western railroad lines, including the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railroads. The Topeka district comprises the original Topeka district, together with the old districts of Colby, Wakeeney, Wichita, Ft. Scott, Independence, Concordia, Salina, Augusta, Humboldt and Ogden.

The Kansas National Forest Reserve recently opened under the Dodge City office added more than 100,000 acres to that district.

Under the enlarged homestead acts, it is still possible to take a homestead of 320 acres if the land can be found in a reasonably compact form, not exceeding 1 1/2 miles in length. Land lying contiguous to any original filing of 160 acres or less may be taken if the original and additional filings or entries do not exceed 320 acres. The land must be designated by the general land office as non-mineral, non-timbered and non-irrigable. The greater part of this land in Kansas is listed by the Government at \$1.25 an acre, although there is some land left listed at \$2.50 an acre. This price of land determines the amount of fees and commissions to be charged for entry—the fees and commissions at \$1.25 an acre amounting to \$14 on a quarter section and at \$2.50 an acre to \$18 on a quarter section.

There are now in the Topeka land office about 375 unperfected entries, most of which will be patented within the next three years. Patents are being issued nearly every day to entrymen who have complied with the law in regard to homesteads. Many of the pioneers of Kansas did not seem to care whether they ever received a patent to their quarter sections or not, as several thousand of these patents—or government deeds—repose peacefully in the files of the land office in Topeka, having been issued by James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln and subsequent presidents. Those issued, however, by President Wilson are in most cases called for by the patentees in a few days after notice is received that the patent is ready in the local office.

Abstractors in the past have pointed out in many cases that the land was patented but have never ascertained whether the patent was ever actually issued. Later-day examiners of abstracts are calling for certified copies of patents, and in many such cases the tract book records in the Topeka office do not show that the patent was issued, as the books were burned in 1869, and patents issued before that date were recorded in the tract books compiled before then. The copied tract books in many instances are incomplete, in which case certified copies or photographic enlargements may be had by sending the proper description to the general land office, together with the necessary fee.

Applications for homestead entries are made on prepared blanks supplied by the local land offices, and may be filled out and sworn to before the clerk of the district court or the probate judge (not deputies nor notaries public) of the county in which the land is situated. Applicants are then advised by registers and receivers of the subsequent procedure and requirements to perfect the entry and finally receive a patent.

On the first of every July the General Land Office prints a pamphlet containing tables of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, with a brief description. Neither the General Land Office nor any of the local land offices in the various states can supply any more definite information, although the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington will give information concerning soil and climate for any given vicinity.

The registers and receivers, however, at the various land offices will give prospective settlers general information and supply township plats (for a nominal sum) in their respective districts, and will send printed material showing the method of filing and other suggestions to homesteaders.

Persons who desire to take a homestead should first decide the general locality in which they wish to file, and then go or write to the local land office of that district. It is essential that the prospective homesteader should go to the land and view it personally before he can file his application. The fact that inquiries come into the Topeka land office from many parts of the United States almost daily indicates that government land in Kansas in a few years will be a thing of the past.

Cracks in the wall ventilate the profits out of the stable.

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

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

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Farmers' Union Met at Topeka

Delegates representing the local chapters in Kansas of the Farmers' Union met last week in Topeka. They were much encouraged over the progress which co-operation is making in Kansas, and they think that it will be continued. This order now has about 75,000 members in the state. A feature of the meeting was the resolution adopted after hearing President Wilson's address, protesting against a large standing army and any change in our military system tending to compulsory military service.

"We, the mothers and fathers of the boys attending the Kansas State Agricultural college, absolutely refuse our consent that our boys be forced to enlist in any military organization," the resolution reads.

"We are opposed to militarism and preparedness and the excessive expenditure of national and state revenues in times of peace and we favor the manufacture of munitions and naval supplies that we need by our government."

"We commend the stand of our senators and representatives who are opposing the present plan of preparedness and we instruct President McAuliffe to immediately telegraph the above resolutions to our senators and representatives in congress."

The resolutions were drawn up, signed and presented by Myron H. Rice, Delphos; J. D. Smith, Emporia; J. B. Shields, Lost Springs; C. E. Brasted, Logan, and Roy Schmidt, Fairview. The convention also adopted a resolution favoring rural credits.

Federal supervision is the solution of grain inspection troubles at Kansas City, George B. Ross, state grain inspector, said.

"Grain shipped to Kansas City, under present conditions, must pass through two inspections, causing delay and inconvenience," said Mr. Ross. "It is inspected under the Kansas law and also under the Missouri law, even if the shipment is later sent back into Kansas. The proposed federal inspection of grain would bring about a fair inspection on both sides of the line and one inspection would suffice at that point."

Mr. Ross said the revenue accruing from grain inspection fees was extremely large. "Fees have been reduced and salaries raised," said Mr. Ross, "and still we have a surplus, showing that the grain inspection department is in a healthy condition, financially."

Dr. W. A. Lewis, president of the Fort Hays Normal, is not in sympathy with the back to the farm movement, but he believes in the stay on the farm idea.

"There is nothing in this back to the farm movement," Dr. Lewis told the Union, "where we should begin is with the children on the farm, if we wish to have people in the country. Let us teach subjects in the country schools which will form within a child a liking for the farm; let the farmer's child study more from books dealing with farm problems."

While Kansas spent \$57,000 to fight the foot and mouth disease the past year, it appropriated but \$5,000 for the care of babies, Dr. DeVilbiss, head of the state department of child hygiene, said in her address to the convention. "That is about 1 cent a month for every baby in Kansas," said Dr. DeVilbiss. "Do you know that infant mortality in Kansas, one in 11 children up to the age of two years, is as large as that of New York city? You have always thought the country the healthiest place to raise children. But there is a need of child hygiene on the farm as much as in town. Country people do not have the opportunities for studying sanitation that city dwellers have."

The Farmers' Union will have a legislative committee in Topeka next January. This committee will stay on the ground and use its influence to obtain certain legislation favored by the Union. Among these pieces of legislation are the mortgage registration law, a bill to provide for a county unit of taxation, but to retain school districts as they are now, and a bill authorizing co-operative bank. The Union also resolved to watch all candidates for the legislature, that they be put on record before election as favoring measures in which the farmers are interested and that they also watch these legislators after election.

The state officers of the Union for the ensuing year will be Maurice Mc-

Auliffe, Salina, president; E. E. Woodman, Nemaha, vice president; E. B. Roadhouse, Osborne, secretary, and H. D. Collins, Neosho; C. A. Monroe, Lyons, and O. M. Lappert, Rush county, were elected to the executive committee. W. G. Swanson, Marshall; H. D. Collins, Neosho, and W. C. Lansdon, Salina, were elected as delegates to the national convention which meets at Richmond, Va., in November. The next meeting will be held in Topeka the second Tuesday of next February.

The Grain Growers' Convention

I wish to report the convention which was held in the Coates House in Kansas City, Missouri, January 28 and 29. It was one of the best conventions I have ever attended. The attendance was not large but those farmers who came seemed to be representative men from the farm and we learned that most of them represented a \$10,000 or \$15,000 Union or Equity Exchange at their home country market. We had representatives from the Grange and Farmers' Union and also from several local elevator companies. The Equity-Union plan of co-operation was fully explained by the national president, C. O. Drayton, from Greenville, Illinois. He showed very plainly how 100 or 200 farmers at each of 200 good markets had united their buying and selling power in an Equity Union Exchange, and how each of them had saved from \$2,000 to \$20,000 a year by Golden Rule Co-operation.

Now this same organization proposes to unite the buying power of 100 of these exchanges in their Denver Equity Union

If it wasn't for the swarm of patriots-for-profit, for the insatiable munition contractors, for the big armor-plate barons who always are crying for more, although already in possession of three-quarters of the government's loaf of bread, the people might willingly leave the decision with the President. But presidents come and presidents go—the great war plunderbund goes on forever. The only guarantee the people can have is to take the army and navy supply business out of the market entirely. Let the government make its own warships, and war supplies.

office for the purpose of buying coal and lumber, and also to combine their selling power in the Kansas City market in selling grain for their 100 elevator companies. During this convention quite a number of the Equity Union Exchanges sent in \$100 for one share in this central co-operative company. The board of directors arranged for a seat on the board of trade in Kansas City, Mo., and opened an office with Thomas R. Smith in charge as general salesman.

It is the intention of the Equity Union to hold a Grain Growers' convention in Kansas City every year, in January, with the hope that they may unite more and more of the local farmers' elevator companies in a strong selling agency for grain in Kansas City and also in a strong buying agency for coal and lumber in Denver. This central agency seems to be so well established now that there is little doubt as to the success of the movement.

The Equity Union has a very practical business plan of co-operation, which increases the membership, capital and business of every exchange more and more every year. Any farmer wishing to understand fully the plan and principles of this Equity Union movement ought to send 28 cents to the Equity Union, Greenville, Ill., for the Equity Text Book, and read it carefully.

I do not wish to forget to report that one of the best addresses made at the convention of grain growers was by James Gordon, an Irishman who came direct from Ireland, a representative of Horace Plunket's movement for co-operation in that country. His lecture was a real Equity Union speech and brought great applause from the audience.

We believe that the Equity Union movement is one of the best that is being made today for the overthrowing of the profit system, and of capitalism, and for establishing the principle of Golden Rule Co-operation in business.

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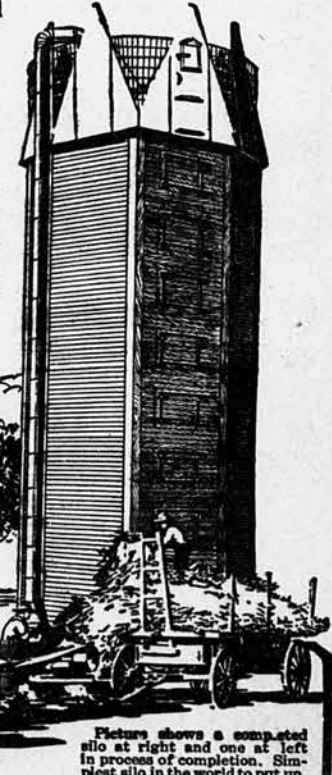
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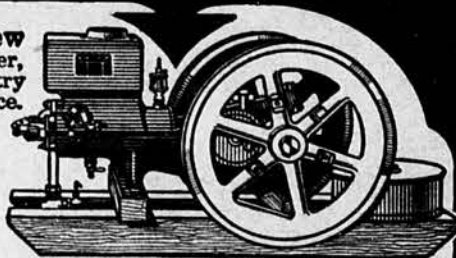


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For Better Farm Gardens

A Little More Work With the Vegetables Will Pay

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

GOOD FARM gardens are not abundant in Kansas. This is especially true in the central and western sections, and it also is the case to an amazing extent in the eastern third, where the conditions are very favorable for growing a good garden. It is important that more attention should be paid to getting good gardens in 1916, and to bring this about they should be started now.



would do later. Perhaps the most encouraging thing with farm gardens in Kansas is the success which has been encountered in the western part of the state by irrigation from windmills and in some cases from large pumping plants. There is a growing appreciation among the farmers there that they can have almost as good gardens as those farther east if they will do the work to get them, for as a rule the overflow from a good windmill is enough to provide the moisture. A good garden in western Kansas is one of the best things one can have to add to the contentment which one can get from country life there.

The main reason for doing the work necessary to have a good garden is that it will pay—much higher returns as a rule are obtained from the effort put on the garden than that used in any other way. A good garden will do a great deal to reduce the grocery bills. In addition it will make country life much more agreeable and healthful.

One of the very common mistakes made with the farm gardens in Kansas is in doing too much hand work—many are not laid out so horse cultivation can be introduced properly. The day of growing vegetables in small beds has passed—except perhaps on a very small scale for quick results. Instead the rule should be to grow all of the vegetables in rows, and to do a great deal of horse cultivation. This will help to reduce the work needed to keep the soil in good condition through the summer.

As a rule there is not a great deal of ground used in the garden, and it is important that this should contain the maximum amount of fertility, so the plants will make the best growth. It is not too late to add the manure for the season of 1916, if it is well rotted, although it would have been much better if it had been applied last fall. Get a load or two of manure on the garden soon, before you forget it, and be sure it has decomposed enough so there will be some of the fertility that will be available promptly.

It also is important that the soil should be plowed at once, if this has not already been done. Garden soil ought by all means to be plowed in the fall. It should at least be done in the winter, so the land will have at least some benefit of the freezing and thawing. This will help to improve the physical condition, make plant food more available and put the soil in excellent condition for the seeds when they are planted later in the season.

On a great many gardens, even this late, there are many weeds—mute evidence of poor management last season. When this is the case, they should be burned before plowing, to destroy the seeds. The burning of the vegetable matter of this kind on an extensive scale is a bad practice, but in a small farm garden it is best to destroy it, to avoid the greater damage that these weeds

In all sections the matter of getting a better garden this year is mostly just a matter of putting a little more work on it—in many cases all that is needed is to provide for doing more of the work than usual with horse implements.

Many farmers go a little farther than to provide vegetables for the home table, and sell some produce on the town market. When this is done the matter of quality always should be considered most carefully. It must be remembered that the business will not return the most profit unless an effort is made to get the quality trade. Near every large city there is a class that wants high quality vegetables, and the price is not of primary importance if the vegetables are delivered in the proper condition. This is the trade to go after, and a farmer must be somewhat of a salesman as a rule if he captures it. He must not overlook the first class hotels, either. These will pay a good price for clean, crisp, attractive vegetables, particularly if they are out of season—something to tempt weary appetites.

High quality vegetables delivered in a fresh, tender, clean condition are demanded. Remember that you must please the eyes of the prospective buyers if you are to get this trade. You can get some good ideas of the arrangement you can use with these vegetables if you will study the methods used in the decoration of windows with vegetables in the high class grocery stores in a town like Kansas City for example.

No man can make much of a success of the truck growing business unless he likes the soil and the work that is required to make it produce crops. Truck farming is much different from ordinary field farm work. If a city man likes to work with truck and then will study the business carefully, he probably can make a success of a small truck farm. He must not expect the finest results the first year, however; for it takes some time in this work to get the needed experience.



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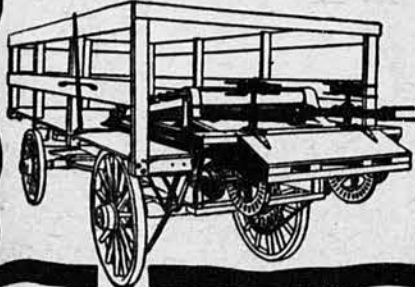
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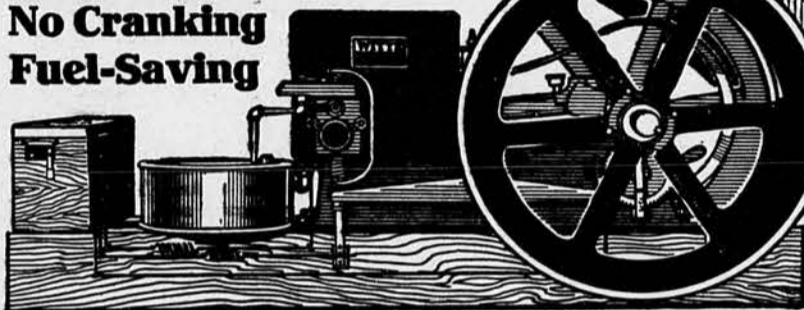
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Everybody agrees that first-class automobiles are built for present auto prices. It is just as easy to see how first-class gasoline engines of the highest quality can be built and sold for prices averaging less than \$17.50 per horse-power. When you are told that engine prices as low as my prices cannot furnish you a high quality engine, you can safely call that kind of talk the most empty kind of tommyrot.

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The day of high engine prices is past, no matter how much talk may be used to excite the appetite for asking high prices. A college professor at a president's salary could not earn any more on a plow than any other good plowman. Where is the good sense in paying more to have your farm or shop work done than you need to

pay? Let me send you my evidence to show that a WITTE engine will do your work in the highest quality kind of way, and at a big saving in cost to you.

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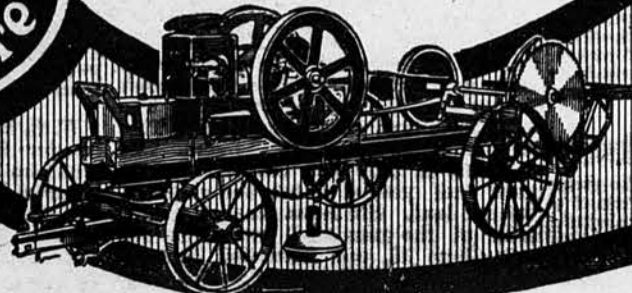
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Sudan Grass is Paying Well

Especially Good Results Have Been Obtained in Southwestern Kansas

BY LEE H. GOULD

SUDAN GRASS will have an important place in the agriculture of Western Kansas. In the 11 counties under the supervision of the district agent more than 2,000 farmers grew the crop in 1915. It is estimated that in Ford county 400 farmers grew this sorghum last year. Many of these farmers are growing only a small field for the purpose of trying it out. In most instances the fields were planted in rows and the crop was harvested for seed. However, there were many small fields where the crop was tried for hay purposes.

The grass makes a good growth on most types of soil in this section. There are fields where the soil is so sandy that it was not safe to plant early because of the drifting. Some of the best yields in this section were obtained on the Dodge City substation. This station has a hard, tight soil. The display that won first in the forage exhibit at Hutchinson in 1914 came from Elkhart, in the extreme southwestern corner of the state. This exhibit grew on very sandy soil. On the Gould farm at Wilroads, Ford county, it made a good growth on soil so strong with alkali salts that very few crops will make any growth on it.

For feeding purposes the hay has given good results. On the Hays station it was tried as a winter ration for horses. Sudan grass, alfalfa hay and kafir stover were used in a comparative test. There were four horses and two mules in each lot. Each animal received 20 pounds of hay a day for 50 days. No grain was fed. At the time of the completion of the experiment the six animals in the lot where alfalfa was fed had gained 25 pounds in weight, or an average of 1-12 pound a day for each animal. The six animals fed on Sudan grass hay had lost 49 pounds, or practically 1-8 pound a day for each animal. The animals fed on kafir stover had lost 300 pounds, or an average of 3 pounds a day.

Sudan grass has given good results when used in a ration for feeding cattle. On the Hays station a test was made with Sudan grass, alfalfa, kafir stover and cane stover, fed in a ration with silage, linseed meal and wheat straw. The different forage feeds were fed in a ration of 10 pounds of silage, 1 pound of linseed meal, and wheat straw and hay according to appetite. A valuation of \$4 a ton was placed on the kafir and cane stover, \$5 a ton on the Sudan hay and \$6 a ton on the alfalfa hay. In this test the lot of long yearlings fed on Sudan hay made the cheapest gains. There was very little difference in the Sudan and the cane stover so far as the cost of gains was concerned. The calves ate more alfalfa than Sudan hay but the cost of the gains was less where the Sudan grass was used.

W. H. Gould of Wilroads was one of the first farmers in this section to grow Sudan grass. More than 50 acres was grown on the Gould farm in 1914. The time of planting was from May 10 to June 15, and the rate of seeding from 1½ to 3 pounds an acre. The entire crop was planted in rows. The planting was done with a lister. The seed was planted on three distinct types of soil. There was a very sandy soil, a sandy loam and a soil that was very alkaline. Some of the grass was cut for hay before it seeded, some was allowed to seed first and a hay crop was cut later. Thirty acres was planted on sod land that had been broken early in the spring of 1914.

The best seed yield was obtained from the May 10 planting. This was allowed to seed before it was cut for hay. The yield on this field was 425 pounds to the acre. The second crop made a growth of 3½ to 4 feet before it was frosted down in October. The least yield was on the sod land. This made only 150 pounds to the acre. The field cut in July and then allowed to grow seed yielded about the same as the sod land. Six acres planted with a lister at the rate of 3 pounds to the acre, June 15, and harvested September 15 yielded 252 pounds to the acre.

This was a piece of very sandy soil that had blown back and forth during the early part of the spring. Less than 1 inch of rain fell on this crop from the time it was planted until it was harvested.

Most of the Sudan stover grown on the Gould farm was fed to livestock. This stover was from grass that had been grown for seed purposes, bound with a binder and the bundles run through a threshing machine. It was fed with good prairie hay for wintering work horses and for the forage part of the rations for milk cows. All classes of livestock would pick the Sudan from the prairie hay until there was none left before eating the prairie hay.

H. L. Cudney of Belpre was the first farmer in this section to grow Sudan grass. He had a contract to grow seed for the United States Department of Agriculture in 1913. Mr. Cudney planted the seed quite extensively in 1914. His average yield was about 200 pounds to the acre. Mr. Cudney planted the crop for hay in 1915. His first cutting yielded about 2½ tons to the acre and the second cutting 1½ tons. He has fed more Sudan hay than any other farmer in this section and is very enthusiastic over his results.

J. K. Freed of Scott City says he believes Sudan grass will be to the upland farmers of Western Kansas what alfalfa is to the bottom land farmers. Mr. Freed has grown the crop for two years and is very enthusiastic in his praises of the crop as a hay crop for upland farming.

Experiments on the Dodge City substation show Sudan grass to be well adapted to Western Kansas. Tests have been made with the crop for hay, seed and pasture. A yield of 3½ tons to the acre was obtained in 1914. This was the returns from two cuttings. The crop was seeded at the rate of 6 pounds to the acre in rows 21 inches apart. The best yield of seed to the acre was 350 pounds. The planting was done with a lister, 3 pounds of seed to the acre being used. The rows were 42 inches apart. Three acres were seeded to test the pasturing properties of the crop. On the 3 acres the equivalent of 375 days pasturage for one cow was obtained. That is 1 acre pastured one cow a little more than four months. The cows increased a little more than 3 pounds a day in the milk flow when taken from the Buffalo grass pasture and turned into the Sudan grass.

For the upland farmer Sudan grass is an excellent substitute for alfalfa or rape, as hog pasture. J. E. McQuillin, H. L. Cudney and W. H. Gould tried the crop for hog pasture in 1915 and are well satisfied with the results. On the McQuillin farm the hogs ate the Sudan grass so close that it died before they began eating the rape in the same pasture. On the Gould farm about 100 head of hogs were pastured on 3 acres and the hogs made a good growth and were in thrifty condition in the fall although very little grain was fed during the summer. H. L. Cudney's hogs were running loose on the farm and ate the Sudan grass in preference to any other forage around the place.

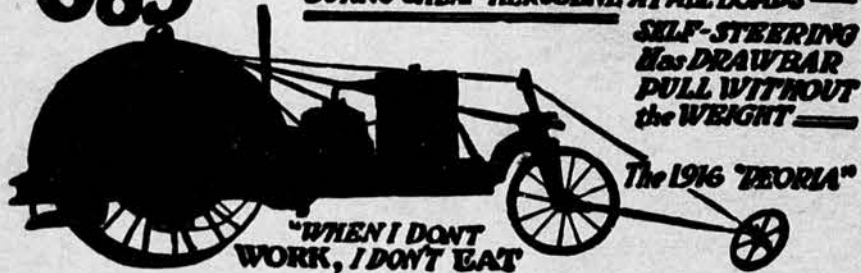
Mrs. J. F. Josseland of Copeland grew 35 acres that yielded 400 pounds of seed to the acre. It was not planted until late and the stand was not very good on account of the heavy rains in the spring. The stooing habits of the plant came to her assistance and the results were very satisfactory. She will use a large amount of her seed next spring for sowing for pasture purposes.

J. H. Bates, who lives 12 miles north of Spearville, bought 100 pounds of seed in 1915 and planted it on 100 acres of ground. He threshed more than 50,000 pounds of seed from the crop grown from 100 pounds.

W. C. Washburn of Elkhart is another booster for Sudan grass. The agent sent him 3 pounds in 1914 and from this he grew 700 pounds of seed. He sold this seed at 25 cents a pound or better. He does not expect to get that for the crop he has now, but it will give him some good returns for his trouble.

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PEORIA TRACTOR CO. (Inc.)

Branch: Wichita, Kans. Main Office and Factory: Dept. 30, PEORIA, ILL.

Great Value for Tractor Buyers—\$550

Happy Farmer Tractor—powerful—but extremely light in weight—\$550. Low price made possible by great simplicity of construction. This means increased efficiency and remarkable power.

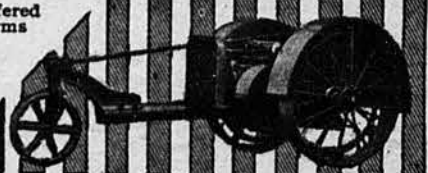
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Light in weight—durable—frame all steel—prevents racking. Holds all parts rigidly in place. ½ usual number of parts on tractors of equal strength. Enclosed gears run in oil. Strain borne by wooden clutch shoes, pins and rollers—quickly and economically replaced. Special steering control—runs clear across field without attention.

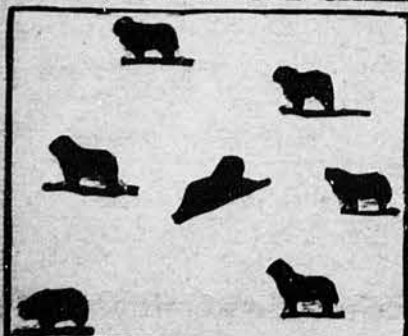
85% total weight falls on traction wheels, where it belongs. Takes less fuel. Pulls anything horses can draw. Write for full specifications.

Dealers: Quickest selling tractor ever offered you. 1916 supply limited—write today for terms and territory—distributor or us.

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334 Third Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.



Solve This Puzzle and Win a Prize



Here are seven sheep in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this, we will send you as a prize, a surprise package of beautiful season and greeting post cards, lithographed in rich colors, and also a certificate of entry in our grand contest for an Overland Automobile. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

Overland Auto Given Away

Remember the Overland will absolutely be given away at the close of the grand contest. In case of a tie an Overland will be given to each person so tied. Send at once so you can be entered in this great contest. Full particulars by return mail.

THE AUTO MAN, Dept. 30 Des Moines, Ia.

Don't Overload the Tires

Weight and distribution of car, power, gear ratio, speed and other points are considered by the car engineers and tire makers in determining the tire sizes necessary for equipment. It will be appreciated, however, that the usage of cars will vary on account of road conditions, drivers and for other reasons. Therefore it is reasonable to expect some trouble from the tires on a small percentage of cars, even though the equipment on a majority of the cars proves satisfactory in every respect.

When tires are loaded beyond their normal carrying capacity the fabric is not only strained but develops more hinging action and heat at edges of the tread. The materials employed in the manufacture of tires are limited in strength, like other articles, and when taxed beyond that point they will not be efficient.

Oversize tires were primarily designed for the exceptional hard service but have come into general favor because of extra strength, easier riding cushion and longer mileage, in fact, experienced car owners specify the oversize tires, in many instances for original equipment of new cars. The resiliency of larger tires reduces the traction slippage on rear

Table of Oversize Tires.

REGULAR CLINCHER	
29 x 3 1/2	fits a 28 x 3 rim
31 x 3 1/2	fits a 30 x 3 rim
33 x 3 1/2	fits a 32 x 3 rim
31 x 4	fits a 30 x 3 1/2 rim
33 x 4	fits a 32 x 3 1/2 rim
35 x 4 1/2	fits a 32 x 4 rim
35 x 4 1/2	fits a 34 x 4 rim
37 x 4 1/2	fits a 36 x 4 rim
STRAIGHT SIDE	
33 x 4	fits a 32 x 3 1/2 rim
35 x 4	fits a 34 x 3 1/2 rim
37 x 4	fits a 36 x 3 1/2 rim
35 x 4 1/2	fits a 34 x 4 rim
37 x 4 1/2	fits a 36 x 4 rim
37 x 5	fits a 36 x 4 1/2 rim

wheels, adds to comfort and lessens vibration to the mechanism of the car.

When oversize tires are placed on front wheels that were originally equipped with regular size tires, the overall diameter will be increased approximately 1 inch and the speedometer should be re-adjusted, otherwise the mileage recorded will be less than that actually traveled.

There is not enough added weight in oversize tires to affect transmission or differential or make any objectionable difference in the power. The advantages of oversize tires, without the inconvenience or expense of changing wheel equipment, are features which mean efficiency and pleasure to motorists.

In Republic County

There is at the present time about three inches of snow on the ground, and in many places where there is fall plowing or wheat sown along the roads it is drifted quite badly.

Corn shelling is under way again in this neighborhood. Corn is worth 63 cents at present. Corn is rather a valuable crop in this county this year, most of it averaging about 40 bushels an acre. Corn is of good quality.

Wheat is doing a little better now. It is worth \$115, providing it tests 59, but there is not much 59 wheat in this county. It has been a rather hard matter of late to sell wheat on account of the car shortage. I overheard the station agent at Rydal, the first station west of Belleville, who was talking to a farmer and he said that he had been unable to get a car for 35 days.

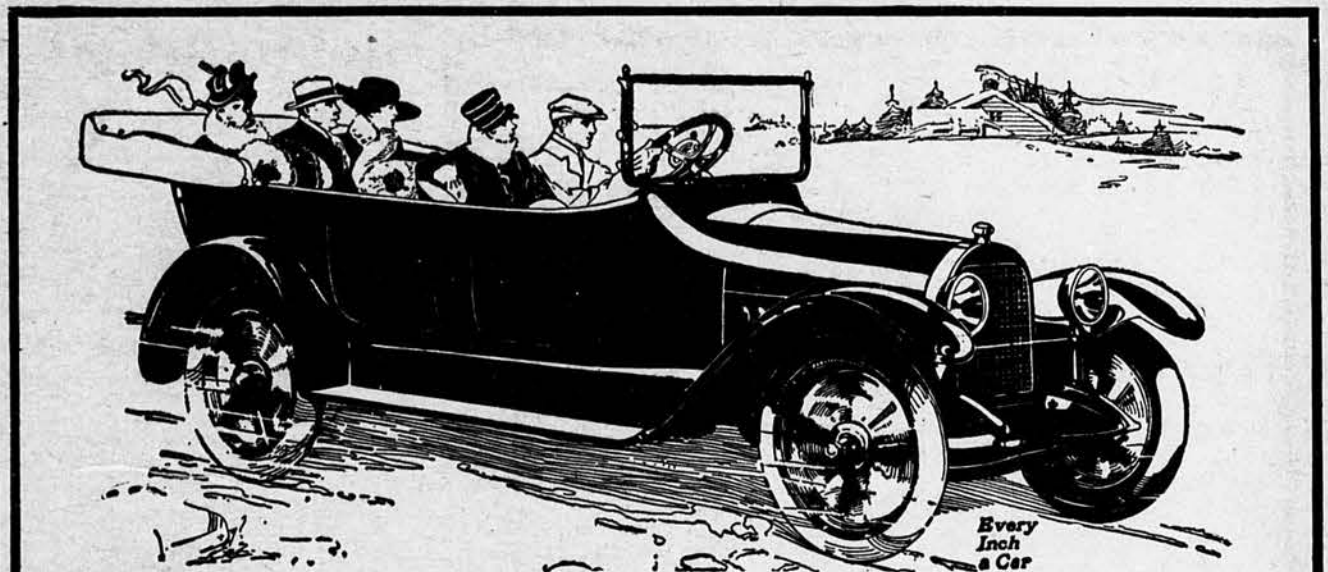
Nothing is wasted in giving the work horses a little stock food in their feed twice a day at this time of the year in order to get them in fine condition for the spring work. It gives them a nice coat of hair and tones up the system in general. I bought a mare that was just weaning a colt, some time ago, and was in a sort of run down condition. After feeding her a little stock food and giving her a good grooming every day she is beginning to prick up considerably.

One cannot imagine the steps it takes off a woman if she has a kitchen cabinet. The women have a hard enough time at the best so why not do a little thinking and try to relieve them of some of the drudgery? It is just as much a necessity as the stove, table or any other thing in the house.

D. M. Hessenflow.

Belleville, Kan.

Every puny, wailing baby is a visible sign of wrong eating, drinking, thinking, reading or acting on the part of parents.



This car will serve you best

YOU are going to buy a car just the way you buy any piece of machinery—on its record of efficiency—its ability to more than do the things you expect of it.

To give you the service you require, your car must have plenty of power, lots of room, good looks and long life.

The KisselKar High Efficiency Thirty-Two at \$1050 fills this bill better than any automobile at anywhere near its price.

KISSELKAR

High Efficiency Thirty-Two

This car has been tested in every section of America—where hills are steep and sharp—where sand and mud and chuck holes abound—where altitudes are high—where weather is most severe.

And the reasons this great KisselKar 32 has won such distinction as a car of wonderful road ability are because its powerful motor, its sturdy axles and all other vital parts are Kissel-built—it's a carefully manufactured car—not assembled.

The High Efficiency Thirty-Two will suit you—prove it by a demonstration. Write for nearest dealer's name.

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HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Children's rompers 7620 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The rompers close at the back and may have either high or low neck.

Ladies' waist 7594 can be made of linen, crepe de chine or taffeta. It is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.



Ladies' dress 7633 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It has a one piece skirt.

Ladies' skirt 7602 is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure. The skirt has four gores and high or regulation waist-line.

Children's dress 7617 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The dress has an overjacket.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

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

Postoffice

State

R. F. D. or St. No.....
BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Useful Old Papers

Old newspapers are put to many uses at our house. We clean lamps, stoves, and pans with newspapers, and immediately burn them. A few years ago I packed a great many eggs and used newspapers by the thousands. If eggs are packed with paper and excelsior in the right way they are not easily broken. Old papers are good for polishing window panes. In cold weather, when we are making business trips every day, we wrap heated bricks in newspapers and put them in the bottom of buggy or wagon and do not suffer from cold feet.

When painting or cleaning walls the floor can be kept from soil by using newspapers. Many of them are needed at the school house, every resident of the school district can help with this supply. One woman keeps paper spread around her stove when cooking, and as a result never has a grease spot to clean up. When shoes are wet and

muddy and it is not possible to change them, they can be cleaned with newspaper better than with anything else we have tried.

A bunch of newspapers used as a door mat and then burned saves a lot of dirt in the house. When grinding sausage we spread newspapers on the floor. Hens' nests can be made from paper when nesting material is scarce. One never turns around but she can find a good use for newspapers.

Mrs. Henry Tipton.
R. 3, Versailles, Mo.

Dry Cleaning Lace

When the lace yoke in a dress has become soiled, sprinkle equal parts of flour, salt and borax over it and rub very gently. Let stand over night. In the morning shake well and brush with a fine brush. The yoke will be cleansed thoroughly and look like new.

No Danger This Way

Coal oil may be used for starting fires without any danger if the following method is used. Fill a quart tin can half full of cold ashes, then saturate the ashes with coal oil. When the fire is laid, put on two or three tablespoons of the mixture. Pouring oil on the fire from a can or a cup is always highly dangerous.

Goodbye to Grease Spots

Zinc may be cleaned by rubbing it with fresh lard, then wiping dry with a soft cloth.

A good way to take fresh grease out of carpets or woolen stuff is to cover the spot thickly with dry buckwheat flour. Rub in well, then brush out thoroughly. Apply several times if necessary.

Mrs. R. O. Leon, Kan.

Hints That Help

When cutting hot bread, first dip the knife into hot water. When you take your cake pans from the oven, set them on a damp cloth and the cakes will come out without sticking. When baking bread and pies, put a pan of water in the oven and they will not burn. When boiling candy or icing add a pinch of cream of tartar; it prevents the sirup from graining.

Agricola, Kan. Mrs. P. C. H.

Dust Has to Go

Let me describe my homemade rug-beater. I took a piece of broom handle a foot long, nailed a light piece across the end 6 inches long, then I took a piece of wornout bicycle tire 2 feet long and cut it in narrow strips, and nailed each one on the cross-piece with a long tack. It is the best beater I ever had; does not tear the rugs and not at all heavy to handle.

Mrs. M. N. Wilcox.
Orland, Calif.

Let Me but Live

Let me but live my life from day to day With forward face and unreluctant soul. Not hastening to, nor turning from the goal. Not mourning for the things that disappear in the dim past, nor holding back in fear From what the future veils; but with a whole And happy heart, that pays its toll To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or down, Though rough or smooth, the Journey will be joy; Still seeking what I sought when but a boy, New friendships, high adventure, and a crown; I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest, Because the road's last turn will be the best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

When Illness Comes

Here are a few rules it is well to remember when one must be around sick persons.

Quiet and sleep are great healers and a patient should seldom be wakened to take medicine, and never to see visitors.

When visiting the sick make short calls and always talk cheerfully of pleasant things.

Never whisper in a sick room. Never tell of other cases of sickness or of death, and never seem unduly anxious about the condition of the patient.

When caring for the sick keep the room well aired and dusted and immaculately clean. Dust with a damp cloth wrung out of water in which has been

dropped a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine.

Serve all meals daintily, varying the food, the china and the manner of serving. Some little surprise in the way of fruit or a dainty dish will often tempt the precarious appetite of an invalid.

Needlework to the Front

[Prize Letter.]

We put in most of our time yesterday sewing. This has always been my favorite time of the year for getting the sewing done up. Quilts may be pieced, joined and quilted, sheets and pillow-slips run up, everyday dresses and aprons made, and underwear for summer sewed up and laid away all ready for use when the time comes. The average farm woman has just about all she can do without sewing, but by doing it now during the slack season she can meet the spring work when it opens, with a feeling of satisfaction that comes only from being prepared.

When extremely cold days come I do not try to sew on garments that require fitting or machine work. Nothing is so suitable then as our patchwork which we can sew at while sitting near the fire. Twenty-five or 30 years ago knitting was the spare-time occupation of the housewife, but few women understand the mysteries of four needles now.

Quilt piecing is a fascinating occupation if one goes at it right. All scraps should be pressed with a hot iron before one begins cutting into blocks. Then one need not use an intricate or difficult pattern, neither is it worth one's time to use up all the small bits—just throw them into the fire. Years ago when quilt piecing was a woman's only mode of expressing her appreciation of the beautiful, it was all right and proper to spend weeks and months in whipping on complicated designs, but now days there are other ways to give expression to our artistic instincts and quilts are made for use rather than show. Make a few quilts or comforters every winter and the supply will never run low.

Mrs. Pruda B. Utley.
Maple City, Kan.

Make the Home Bright

Did you ever think of the importance of good clear light in the home? Perhaps you always have had good lights and so think little about it, but have you been in homes where the lamp chimneys were black with smoke and dust and the discouraged lamp was filling the air with nauseating odors rather than diffusing light? I have seen just such lamps. No wonder the boys go off with the "fellers" and the girls want to go to town or somewhere else.

We cannot all have electric or even acetylene lights in our houses, but common lamps and coal oil are cheap, so let us have plenty of them—both No. 1 and No. 2 for ordinary use and at least one round wick reading lamp with shade. It will do more to make the evenings pleasant than almost anything else you can buy.

Mrs. Pruda B. Utley.
Maple City, Kan.

A Mother Speaks Out

We mothers in Kansas do not like this preparedness movement, or war talk. We are not raising our boys for war, to be shot at or to shoot some other mother's boy. Then why should we have to prepare for what we do not believe is right? Let us maintain peace. We do not wish to sacrifice our husbands and sons just because of a few who cry for trouble. The general sentiment of all people around here is for peace—nothing but peace.

Mrs. J. D. Coons.
R. 2, Stafford, Kan.

A good way to keep paper patterns is to cut a cardboard mailing tube such as calendars come in, into several pieces, roll a pattern and place in each one, marking the outside plainly. Keep the rolls in a drawer for convenience.

Add a teaspoonful of salt to the water in which cracked eggs are boiled and they will cook without the white coming out.

A half-gallon stone jar makes an excellent bean pot. Use an old white plate for a cover.

No More Worry in Washday

Gasoline Beats "Elbow Grease" for Running the Machine

BY MRS. HAROLD P. WOOD

WASHDAY never is dreaded at our house, for the power washing machine and wringer which I have used for several years make the work a pleasure instead of the bugbear which it is to so many farm women who have no conveniences to help them. I have the water heated so it will be ready to put into the machine immediately after breakfast as that is the most convenient time for my husband to place the machine and start the engine. While the machine is being filled, I sort the clothes and get everything ready. Every tub of clothes is washed 15 minutes, which is ample time for dirty clothes to be cleaned. There is no backache about it, and the clothes are washed longer than they would be if the machine was turned by hand, so that little or no extra rubbing on the board is required to finish washing, especially soiled spots the machine did not clean. I never have had any clothes torn from using the power washer, and never have had any trouble due to the machine.



heated in a storage tank and brought directly to the tubs by pipes, then emptied by a drain. This apparatus could be all stationary in a washhouse with a concrete floor and concrete around the walls to height of 3 feet. This floor would be self draining so that it could be cleaned quickly by flooding. The engine could be located permanently in this house and belted to a line shaft to run washer, separator, pump, grindstone, grinder and electric generator. This house should contain drying frames also so that the washing could be done in winter without colds and discomforts. Then in summer time when the Kansas zephyrs are blowing at 40 miles an hour, I could dry my clean clothes on the frames in the washhouse without fear that my neighbors' farms would be carried in small particles to settle on my washing.

Pipe Ovens Save Fuel

As our house is small we have to use our kitchen for a dining room. I have a four-hole kerosene stove and when cold weather comes I use a heater. Recently we saw advertised in a paper a pipe oven. We sent for one and find it a big help and saving. I can bake, roast meats and boil vegetables in it without making more fire than we need to keep the room warm. In the morning I cook my breakfast food in it and it is cooked as well as if I had used the double boiler. The oven will more than pay for itself in a winter.

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

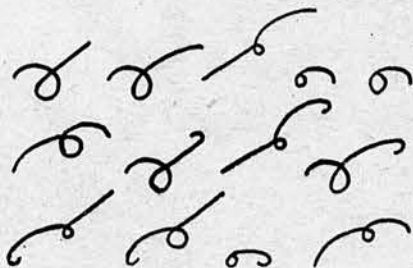
Prizes for Someone

Are you interested in shorthand? Here is a chance to get 25 shorthand reading lessons free and possibly win a prize of \$5 in cash. We have arranged for George E. Dougherty of Topeka, Kan., author of Dougherty's Shorthand, to give the lessons. They will be cor-

rected and returned, one after the other, by Mr. Dougherty himself, and will cost you nothing but 4 cents postage and your stationery.

Shorthand is not only extremely valuable to know, but is as fascinating as any puzzle as well. To give some idea of what it is like, we print here the shorthand outlines for two words. The first is cats and the second, dogs. In these two words you have exactly one-sixth the complete alphabet of Dougherty's Shorthand.

The hook is "S". The small circle in "cat" is short "A" and the large circle



in "dog" is short "O". The curved stroke at the beginning of "cat" is "C" (or "K", as the sound is the same) and the curved stroke at the beginning of "dog" is "D"; notice that the "K" has an upward motion while the "D" lies flat. The third stroke in each word is a straight line; the "T" is written upward while the "G" goes downward, and "T" slants more than "G".

The signs are joined in their regular order to make words—just as they are in our ordinary way of writing.

Seven signs we have shown you: "K" ("C"), "D", short "A," short "O," "T," "G" and "S".

Cash prizes amounting to \$10 are offered for the best work on the lesson which follows. The first prize is \$5 in cash, the second prize, \$3; and the third prize, \$2. After noting the foregoing explanation, carefully, study out the following words, writing them in the ordinary way. The first six words are: Dot, dock, tack, add, odd, cod.

Then write in shorthand all the other words you can make up with these seven signs, such as "act," "got," "dad," etc. Send both of these lists direct to George E. Dougherty, Topeka, Kan., being sure to give your name and address, and your age, also, as that will be taken into account in awarding the prizes.

Good Games for Children

[Prize Letter.]

Most mothers with small children know what a task it is to wash their hair. I never have had any trouble since I tried this way. Let the child lie on a table on her back with a folded bath towel placed under her head. The water runs back into the towel which absorbs it. I usually give baby something to play with, and it's all over before she knows it.

My little 3-year-old girl had a bad habit of striking if things did not go to suit her, so I took her little hand and made a big cross mark on it with a pencil and told her that so long as the little hand slapped mother it would have to wear the ugly big black mark. Two or three times were enough to cure her of this naughty habit.

These winter days my little girl is amusing herself for hours at a time by pretending she is different characters in the Mother Goose rhymes and the fairy tales she knows. With a hood shawl made of red cheesecloth over her head, a basket on her arm and a bunch of flowers off an old hat she is Red Ridinghood going to take her grandmother some good things to eat. Her kitten is the wolf and I am the grandmother. We play this while I wash the dishes or sew. She also plays Mother Hubbard with a cap on her head and an old shawl on her shoulders. Her kitten is the dog.

Lawrence, Kan. Mrs. E. Edie.

The Dictionary Habit

It is a happy circumstance that so many farmers' families and small salaried persons are vitally interested in self-improvement. The greatest means of home culture I know is "the dictionary habit." If all the family have it that family is on the road to success. The dictionary should be up-to-date and complete and should be kept in the handiest spot in the house so "that word I mean to look up some time" may be found now. It is a good plan to take a small blank book and write in it every new word one hears or finds in reading. A surprisingly large number will be added to the vocabulary in a very short time. A lady who reads several magazines as well as the war news learned pronunciation and meaning of 103 words in one month. Needless to say, her conversational charms are greatly enhanced. With a good dictionary at hand one need never feel cramped in the expression of ideas.

Pearl Chenoweth.

Jennings, Kan.

A Lamp Without a Wick

The Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 823 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., has a new portable gasoline lamp which gives the most powerful home light in the world—a blessing to every home not equipped with gas or electricity. 300 Candle Power at one cent per night. This remarkable lamp has no wick and no chimney, is absolutely safe and gives such universal satisfaction they are sending it on Free Trial. They want one person in each locality to whom they can refer new customers. Take advantage of their free trial offer. Agents wanted. Write them today.—Advertisement.

When you have walked or stood till your feet are tired and sore, try resting them by lying on the bed with the feet elevated on a pillow or against the foot of the bed. This permits the blood to run back from the feet and gives great relief.

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Caring for a Turkey Flock

I have been raising turkeys the last 18 years and have had two varieties, the Bronze and White Holland. My experience has been that the Bronze outweighs the White Holland a little but the White Holland is a little hardier than the Bronze.

In selecting breeding stock I select large thrifty hens and males. Some persons think because they are getting such a good price they will sell all the larger birds and keep the smaller ones to breed from. That is a mistake. Year-old hens will raise larger turkeys than young poults although they may not lay any more eggs. The young flock will be larger, healthier, and stronger if it is not inbred. I select a male with large feet and legs and a good pink color. As a rule birds of that kind have large well developed bodies.

I keep the turkeys in a good healthy condition but not too fat. Turkeys begin laying about March. It seems to be the nature of turkey hens to want to nest where they think they won't be found easily and it keeps a person busy finding their eggs. Crows and black snakes are on the lookout for the eggs, also. I have had no trouble to get all the eggs the last two years. I have an acre fenced off with high wire and put barrels and boxes in it for the hens to lay in. After they take their morning stroll I drive them in this lot to lay. When they have laid I turn them out again to exercise and get green stuff. After they have laid there a few times they go in of their own accord.

If two hens should wish to sit together I move one of them to a hen house or some place where I can keep

A leader in the tobacco trade says the United States will consume 20 billion cigarettes this year. This is a rise of 2 1/2 billions above last year's consumption and almost seven times as many cigarettes as the yearly average for the ten years previous. As minors are chiefly the cigarette smokers it is apparent that the laws in many states which prohibit the sale of cigarettes are not being enforced. The opinion of most men who use tobacco and who sometime have smoked a cigarette, is that cigarettes are "doped." The shriveling effect of the "coffin nail" on the mental powers and moral nature of a growing boy, has been conclusively established. If you don't want your boy to be dwarfed by this habit, notice whether the law is being enforced in your community, and if not why not.

her shut up a few days. I watch her when she gets off to eat and see that she goes back to the right place and she soon becomes contented and sits all right. I have a good dust bath for my sitting turkeys and sometimes they will take their bath before eating. I find that a little sulphur in wood ashes makes a good dust. I do not set a turkey hen in or near the hen house as I would have to guard against mites and lice the same as with chickens if I did. When I set the turkey hens I very often set some turkey eggs under chicken hens and give all the poults to the turkey hens when hatched. I do not have any lice to contend with on the little ones when I let the turkey hens have the flock.

After the poults are hatched I keep the turkey hens in a small pen where the little ones can pick a little green stuff, for a week or 10 days. After that I turn them out and let the hen take care of them. As a general rule she will raise more of them than I would if I tried to keep them confined. Turkeys have to have exercise and get bugs, grasshoppers and green stuff so essential to their growth and health. Young turkeys should not be fed until they are 36 to 48 hours old. For the first feed or two I moisten light bread which is sprinkled lightly with black pepper. After that I mix ground kafir and light bread until the poults are a week old, then I sometimes mix a little corn bread or milk curd with the ground kafir. I feed them only three times a day and keep plenty of pure water and sand before them. I used to think small turkeys should be fed four or five times a day and as a result they had bowel trouble

and I lost more than I raised. After the hen takes her flock away from the house I find them twice a day so they won't wander off too far.

When the weather begins to get cool, about the middle of September or the first of October, I begin to feed corn to fatten the turkeys. I give them just a little at first until they become accustomed to it as too heavy feeds at first cause bowel trouble. A small grain of copperas in the drinking water is good for grown turkeys any time in the year.

My flock always has insisted on roosting in trees and I let them have their way because I think they will be healthier but when it is very cold I drive them into a hen house until the weather moderates. Mrs. H. T. Dingus.
R. 3, Mound City, Kan.

Records Show Nice Profits

Here is my last year's account of poultry. I started with a flock of 130 hens and sold \$171.50 worth of eggs at market price and \$61.85 worth of chickens. My expenses not counting the corn and kafir were \$35.65 and I cleared \$197 besides what we used in a family of four. I fed bran and milk besides corn. Oyster shell, charcoal and sand were kept before them. I also used an egg tonic at times. Mrs. Victor H. Payer.
Westphalia, Kan.

To Discourage the Mites

Mites are very hard to control, but I have a way to keep them away. I make two sets of roosts and move them once every month. I drive two forks in the ground and lay a pole on them and these are very easy to move. I am careful not to let the roosts touch the building. I change the nests also when I move the roosts and I do not have any mites. Burlington, Kan. S. N. Danner.

It May Be Bad Teeth

I have two mares 6 and 7 years old that slobber or froth from the mouth. I had a veterinarian examine their teeth, and he said the teeth were all right. The horses eat well, and seem to feel well, but when I am working them they have the neckyoke covered with froth. The 6 year old mare sometimes chews roughness and then spits it out. H. H. W.
Ottawa County, Kansas.

From the symptoms submitted by you I am quite positive that there must be something wrong with the animal's teeth. There either are some long points on the grinding teeth, especially the first and last ones, or the animal has an elongated grinding tooth, or the root of some tooth is inflamed. In most cases this inflammation is manifested by swelling on the outside of the face, and pain so that the animal does not chew the food properly, and frequently rejects it.

I suggest that you have a competent graduate veterinarian look the animal over in order to determine the nature of the trouble. I may say that if you will give your animal a teaspoonful of fluid extract of Belladonna in the feed morning and evening for a few days that the slobbering will cease, but this does not remove the cause of the slobbering and the chances are that it will recur as soon as the treatment is discontinued. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Abscess of the Brain

I should like to know what will make a hog hold its head sideways for a day or two, and then get down and die in a short time. How can I stop it? O. H.
Ness County, Kansas.

I am satisfied that your hogs are affected with some form of brain trouble. Usually there is an abscess at the base of the brain which causes the animal to hold the head sideways and which finally results in death. There is no way that you can treat this, neither do we know why the abscess develops there. The disease is not contagious though sometimes two or three animals become infected in one herd. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

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Hatching All of the Chicks

Well Made Incubators Respond to Careful Attention

BY MRS. H. L. ADAMS
Marion, Kan.

BY FOLLOWING this method the last three years, I have been able to hatch almost every fertile egg in my incubator. I turn and air the eggs twice daily and it is better to turn them once or twice more, keeping them out of the incubator just long enough to turn. Much turning of the eggs helps to produce strong chicks. If by any chance the eggs should get too hot, but not heated to a greater degree than 110 degrees F., they may be saved by pulling out the egg tray, sprinkling with very warm water, returning the tray to the incubator and taking away the lamp until the heat is normal. Never take out the tray to cool the eggs as that is almost certain to kill the chicks.

On the morning of the 18th day, or when the first egg pips, I wring a square of old woolen blanket from very warm water, spread it over the eggs and close the incubator for 15 minutes. This steaming makes the shells easy to break. In 24 hours I remove the egg shells, put all chicks remaining on the egg tray into the nursery, lay all eggs left at the front of the tray where they easily can be handled, and cover with the warm wet cloth again for another fifteen minutes. At this time I frequently find little chicks that I know are not going to be able to get out. These I lay aside in a warm basket and at once take my finger nails or the head of a common pin and pick off a circle of the hard shell around the egg just like the little chicks do, being careful not to break the leathery lining and make the chick bleed.

As soon as I get these eggs attended to I wrap them up in a warm, damp cloth, put them on the egg tray and take a peep at those left in at first. If they are not hatching speedily, I proceed to help them also by removing a circle of the shell. I keep watching and working and by and by I have a chick for every egg that pips. I work swiftly, close the door quickly and turn up the flame of the lamp a little for the chicks must not be chilled. I fix the egg tray so these little fellows cannot get into the nursery with the stronger

ones at first. An incubator with a glass top would be convenient in this work.

I always have set my incubator in the house and when I go to church or town I put out the light and cover the machine with papers and rugs or comforters. The heat does not fall much and I always have good hatches.

I take the chicks from the incubator when they are from 36 to 48 hours old and put them with hens which I have set the same date as the incubator. I put them with the hens at night and slightly grease the hens under the wings and on the breast feathers with lard to which a few drops of coal oil has been added. This lard and coal oil kills lice and also makes the chicks all look alike, so if the hen is inclined to be cross she cannot tell the little strangers from the chicks she hatched herself. Every Friday night until the chicks are of frying size I grease the hens. Friday is chosen not because it is better than any other night, but because one must have a particular time or it may be neglected. This greasing is the best thing I know for killing lice. Neither lice nor mites will bother the chicks. But it must not be overdone, or chicks will die. Just a touch on the hens is sufficient.

I give the hen whole corn so she will not eat the commercial chick feed, sand and hard boiled egg I give the baby chicks. I keep the hens up three or four days and feed the little fellows five times daily. Then I turn them out and feed them only morning and evening.

Another thing I am careful about is to provide clean drinking water at all times. For the first week or two of the chick's life I wash and scald the drinking vessels daily. This is done at least once a week after that. On wash days I take the boiling suds and a scrub brush and have a special clean up. Lots of bother? Well, you never see any little sick and dying chicks around our place and one has to be something of an "old hen" anyway to make the most out of the poultry business.

Bantams Do the Brooding

Many persons who raise poultry on a small scale desire to hatch out a few chicks during January and February in order to have matured cockerels for the early fairs. The problem of brooding them during the cold weather troubles a great many persons, but we have solved that problem to our entire satisfaction.

We raise White Wyandottes and seldom have a hen that becomes broody early in the winter so we keep about six Buff Cochon bantam hens for hatching early chickens. After they are 2 or 3 years old they will sit almost any time. When we start our incubator we also set one of the little hens in an out-of-the-way place in the kitchen. When the hatch comes off we place all the chicks in a large box with the little hen and keep them in a warm room. It is surprising how many chicks one of the little bantam hens will take care of and how well she does it. We placed 50 chicks with one hen last winter and kept them in the house until they were large enough to go out doors. She raised all of them and they were the healthiest chicks we ever raised. Although the little hen cannot cover all of them at one time the chicks gather around her and if kept in a warm room they are quiet and contented.

W. R. Slayton.

Chicks Free From Disease

I began raising chickens by setting an incubator with 150 eggs and hatched 130 chickens with only two cripples. I put the chicks with three hens and raised 124. I did not feed the chicks anything until they were 48 hours old and then I gave them some crushed kafir and only a very little water. I think water does more harm than good to very young chickens. My chickens did not have any of the diseases that most incubator chicks have.

I fed my chickens regularly three times a day and kept them out of the

dew until they were about a month old. After that I gave them all the small grain they would eat and plenty of water. These chickens were hatched about June 1, 1915, and there were 75 pullets. These pullets have been laying for more than a month. I feed my hens meat, grain and vegetables. I give them small grain in litters so they have to scratch for it. I feed them jack rabbits for meat and keep plenty of clean water before them. They have warm sleeping quarters.

Mrs. Edna Shaw.

Rozel, Kan.

She Raises Three Breeds

I had good success with my chickens in 1915, raising nearly 400. I am not satisfied with only one breed so I have three pens. I have sold 55 cockerels for breeding purposes. We ate 50 chickens and have some fryers on hand.

I feed kafir once a day and corn three times a week. I make a mash of bran and shorts wet with milk and dish-water. I also feed turnips, cabbage and other kinds of garden truck. I get eggs the year around. I think it pays to plant an ounce of Swiss beets for chickens every spring.

For watery eyes or swell head I use iodine and sweet oil. I use an oil can and put a drop of the medicine in the nose and mouth and on the head. I seldom have to treat more than three times. I use buttermilk with a little lime for diarrhea and never let the disease get ahead of me.

I have good, roomy houses for my flock. I use gasoline, spirits of turpentine and corrosive sublimate for cleaning the mites out of the houses. I use sulphur in the setting nest.

Mrs. L. L. Holmes.

R. 2, Piedmont, Kan.

It is a very nice thing, while the winter storms howl around the house, to know that you have plenty of provisions laid by.

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106 Chicks Out of 108 Eggs.

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231 N. Second Ave.
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**Solid Aluminum Griddle
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**Labels
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WORTH OF KARO WILL
SAVE YOU \$1.40 IN CASH**

Regular Retail
Price \$2.25

**\$2.25 Aluminum Griddle Offered For Only 85 Cents
And Labels From 50 Cents Worth of Karo**

GET 50 cents worth of Karo from your grocer and send labels from the cans to us with 85 cents and we will send you this \$2.25 Aluminum Griddle by prepaid parcel post—a clear saving of \$1.40.

Thousands of housewives all over this country have already taken advantage of this offer—for you may be sure that the women of this country know a real bargain when they see one.

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


So if this money-saving opportunity appeals to you and if you want your family to use Karo, the most popular syrup for griddle cakes—then get 50 cents worth of Karo from your grocer and send us the labels and 85 cents. You'll get the Aluminum Griddle by prepaid parcel post.

Remember—this Solid Aluminum Griddle needs *no greasing*. It doesn't smoke up the kitchen. It can't rust; it is clean; and cakes baked on this griddle are more *digestible* than when fried in the old way.

If you haven't sent for your griddle already, get 50 cents worth of Karo from your grocer today, and send us the labels and 85 cents (P. O. money order or stamps) as quickly as possible so as to be sure of getting yours.

We will also send you *free* a copy of the famous *Corn Products Cook Book*. Put your order in as early as possible—for the griddles are going fast.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
P. O. Box 161 New York Dept. 115




Even the Youngest Members of the Family Enjoy the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Of Course They Hunt for the Children's Page First of All.

All in the Housewife's Day

Valentines and Heart-Shaped Cookies are in Order Now

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

IN A little Dutch settlement in northern Wisconsin the men wear wooden shoes when doing their outdoor work. As they enter the house they step out of these wooden shoes and into some leather ones. Thus the good Dutch woman is helped in keeping up her reputation for cleanliness. The average American farmer is not inclined to stand in the cold and change his shoes. If he wears four-button arctics, he doesn't like the task of removing them. A metal shoe scraper solves only half the problem and a broom is not a satisfactory tool for the rest. We doubt if anything serves the purpose much better than the old-fashioned cornhusk rug that our grandmothers used to braid. The butt ends of the husks were left about 2½ inches out of the braid and the braided strands were sewed together like any other braided rug.

A sister-in-law whose husband is president of a missionary college in Shanghai, China, sent a description of a birthday spread she had prepared. She said that for the children's good times they are obliged to make the most of every birthday and all holidays. They have no "movies" or other 10-cent shows at hand to lighten the father's purse. What is true of this family in far-away China is equally true of our family and many other isolated farm families. Home life would be more pleasant for all if more observance were made of birthday anniversaries and holidays, such as St. Valentine's Day.

The luncheon described for that spread in China would be appropriate for a little gathering on St. Valentine's Day. Two hearts that lapped, one colored pink and one white, served as place cards for the guests. Heart shaped moulds of pink gelatin were beside every plate. Small heart shaped cakes, some with pink and some with white frosting, were stacked on a large plate, for a centerpiece. The frosting was made of melted fondant and the pink coloring was obtained by using some of the powder that comes with the gelatin. The fondant also assisted in the making of pink and white candies. These were the decorative features of the spread. One could adapt the first course or courses of the luncheon to her own supplies on hand.

No garden ever needed fall plowing more than ours did this year. We took advantage of favorable conditions a month ago and had it well plowed. All wood ashes are dumped out on this plowed patch. We hope they may help to fertilize it and that freezing and thawing may serve to loosen the ground that summer rains had packed almost as hard as a rock.

Words of Inspiration

Beautiful thoughts from the sayings of great writers have helped me through many times of trial. I try to learn a new one every day. When in doubt as to where to find a good one I go to Proverbs and always discover something that brings inspiration. Here are some of my favorites:

"Good quotations are character builders."
"Things looked at daily become part of us."
"Everything the eye rests on has a message."
"Do your duty and leave the results with God."

"We see others through our own glasses."
"When in doubt, use common sense."

A. Reader.
Pawnee Station, Kan.

We like the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The mail carrier left it in our box by mistake some 10 or 12 years ago. We read how to subscribe for it and have taken it ever since.

Mrs. Horace Jones.
La Roy, Kan.

We once attended a party at which the men tried their skill as milliners and the girls theirs with a jack knife. Every girl brought to the party an untrimmed hat of bygone days and some bunting, calico, or similar material for trimming. After the men had finished trimming their hats, they put their creations on their heads and marched before three women judges. A prize was given for the best effort. It has been a number of years since that party was given, but I can see that ridiculous procession as clearly as though it had happened a few days ago.

It is said that Mrs. Booker T. Washington, when she worked with the negro women in their homes, used to suggest first that the floor be cleaned. An unswept or an untidy floor will give an impression of neglect even if the room is otherwise orderly. But it was the methods that Mrs. Washington used that impressed me most. She had taken a broom with her. Instead of sitting still and directing the other woman's swish of the kitchen weapon, she undertook to sweep one-half of the floor while the housekeeper swept the other half. As the colored woman compared her half with the better swept portion she could not help but see the difference. The silent comparison saved a good many words and much useless lecturing. We are trying to work on the same principle in teaching our little 3-year-old to dry the silverware. We do the task together and place our dried pieces down side by side. Could the same plan be used in teaching older girls to sew or to do other housework?

Kitchen crash toweling for a little girl's dress is a suggestion given in the February number of the Ladies' Home Journal. The design shown is somewhat similar to a Russian blouse suit with the colored border down the front, around the cuffs, collar, pockets and belt. The suggestion seems a good one to me because linen crash is so much more easily washed than the average cotton fabric. I plan to try it for my 2-year-old boy. I shall get the wide-toweling as it would probably cut to better advantage.

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POULTRY CULTURE an up-to-date poultry monthly publication, printed in magazine form on high grade paper, beautifully illustrated, universally recognized as the leading poultry periodical of Kansas and of the great Southwest.

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Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$1.25, for which please send me the Mail and Breeze, Capper's Weekly, Household Magazine and Poultry Culture for one year.

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By merely adding the two letters "ty" to the word "seven" and a zero after the figure 7, the above check was raised from seven to seventy dollars, causing a loss of \$60 to the man who signed the check.

The gentleman who signed the check shown above paid—he thought—\$2.95 for his son's insurance. Can you imagine his feelings when the check was returned to him, cashed for \$200.95? These things happen every day. Only check protection can prevent loss.

The check shown above was raised from \$4.00 to \$40.00 by a common day laborer. Although a crude example of check raising, the bank paid it readily. A man with "nerve" could just as easily have raised this check to \$400.00!

Stop Risking Your Bank Account!

Read How Easily Checks Are Raised

A few drops of acid can wipe out anything you have written in a check. Any new amount can then be written in. Any one who knows about how big your bank balance is can wipe you out this way. The signature is the one thing that bank is responsible for. You must make good on raised checks. The U. S. Supreme Court has handed down this decision. Below we illustrate just a few ways in which a check can be raised easily.

Four	changed to	Forty	48 ⁰⁰
Ten	changed to	Fifty	50 ⁰⁰
Twenty	changed to	Seventy	70 ⁰⁰
One	changed to	Eight	8 ⁰⁰
One	changed to	Four	4 ⁰⁰
Sixty		6 ⁰⁰	
Seventy		7 ⁰⁰	

How \$23,000,000 Was Stolen in One Year! A Timely Warning to Every Farmer Who Signs Bank Checks! How to Protect Yourself!

Recently in Detroit, a man known as Paul Ogle, raised a check from \$5.00 to \$5000.00 and it was readily cashed by an Express Company. From Westmouth, Canada, comes the story of A. N. Crellman, who raised a check from \$10.00 to \$510.00. From New York newspapers we learn of John Walsh who stole a letter from a mail box, took the check it contained and raised it from \$32.45 to \$160.00. In Omaha, in St. Louis, in Chicago, in Kansas City, and in small cities and towns throughout the country, checks are being raised every day. If you doubt it ask the cashier of your own bank—he will amaze you with instances of raised checks!

William J. Burns, of the Burns Detective Agency, says there are eight check raisers to one crook in any other "line". Why are there so many check raisers? Why are so many checks raised? Why was \$23,000,000.00 stolen in this way during 1914 alone? The answer is: simply because it is so easy to raise an unprotected check. Only 2% of the crooks are ever caught, and even if caught the money is seldom recovered. With a drop of acid and a few pen strokes even an amateur crook can raise an unprotected check.

That is why the temptation is so great and why so many "friends" and trusted employees raise checks. From these facts it is plain that any man who issues an unprotected check—no matter to whom it is given or sent—is taking a foolish risk. You may think "nothing will happen"—and you may go along for years without the least trouble, but checks ARE being raised every day—yours MAY be next. Why RISK it—that's the point! To go without check insurance is even worse than going without fire insurance. Check insurance (which means check protection), prevents loss, while fire insurance can only make good a loss after it is sustained.

New Era Check Protector

No Money in Advance! Try It FREE!

Yes—sent prepaid, then only \$2 after five days trial, if you are satisfied; then one dollar a month for four months. The regular price has always been \$10.00, but to quickly introduce the New Era we offer it at the reduced price and on these easy terms for a limited time. Or, if you prefer, you may send us only \$5 cash after you have tried the New Era Check Protector and decide that you want to keep it. Below we show how the New Era protects checks against being raised. The figures shown include every character on the machine. They appear in RED on your checks.

\$125★ \$34★ \$67★ \$80★ \$9★

Big figures forced into the very fibre of the paper with RED Indelible Ink, specially prepared.

The New Era Check Protector actually cuts the paper, shreds it, forces a specially prepared acid-proof RED ink into the very fibre of the paper. To tamper with its protecting mark is to destroy the check. Takes a second to run a check through it; can be operated with one hand and even a child can understand its operation. Thousands of them are in use and never has a check been raised that was protected by it. By using the New Era

Your Bank Account Is Safe

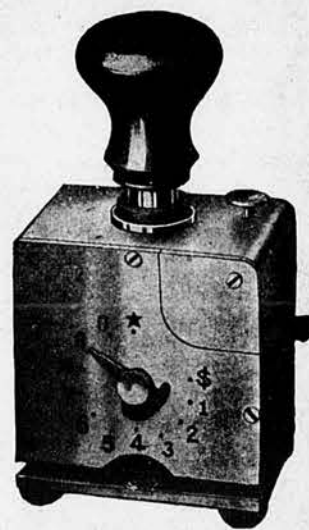
Think of it! for \$6.00—on easy payments or \$5.00 cash after a 5 days trial—you absolutely insure your bank account. The New Era will last 10 years at least. That means, for less than 2 cents a week, you get this insurance against raised checks. When you take out fire insurance or live stock insurance you do it not because you expect anything to happen, but because you want to be protected against loss in case anything should happen. Same way with check protection. Buy it—for less than 2 cents a week—for the peace of mind that comes with knowing your money is safe.

A Mechanical Masterpiece

The New Era is made entirely of metal except the handle and the ink rollers. There is nothing about it to ever break or get out of order. The cutting wheel is made of special metal and the construction of the machine is such that every time you protect a check you sharpen the cutting edges. The New Era weighs only one pound, is beautifully nickel plated, takes any size check, never fails to work, guaranteed for 2 years by a man who is nationally known and who has already sold over 40,000,000 of a guaranteed article.

SEND NO MONEY

We want you to have a New Era because you need it—and because we want to advertise it among the farm folks. We know that when they see yours they will want one, too. Therefore, we make you this special price and easy terms: No money in advance, \$2.00 after 5 days trial if satisfied, then \$1.00 a month for four months—or \$5.00 cash AFTER 5 days trial. You take no risk. Send no money but mail coupon now as this special price may never appear again. Send in the coupon now, before you turn this page and forget.



What People Say:

The Planter's National Bank of Richmond, Va., writes: "We purchased a New Era Check Protector which has given us entire satisfaction, and we consider it as good a protector as we have ever used."

Publishers of the Jeffersonian, Towson, Md., say: "We have used the New Era Check Protector for some time and find it gives perfect satisfaction. We will be glad to recommend your machine to anyone."

Chester Osborne, Morris Building, Philadelphia, says: "We are pleased to state that we are using your check protector and find it very satisfactory. We are justifying our belief by giving you this letter in order that it may help others in saving money."

Musselman & Fried of Baltimore Md. writes: "We have constantly used the New Era Check Protector and wish to state that we have never known of a more effective instrument of its kind."

Please send me a New Era Check Protector on free trial—no charge paid. If I am satisfied with it and keep it I will send you \$2.00 in 5 days then \$1.00 a month for four months. Or, if I decide to keep the Check Protector, I can send you AFTER 5 days trial, only \$5.00 cash as payment in full. If I am not satisfied for any reason, I will return the New Era to you after 5 days examination and trial.

New Era Mfg. Co.,
450 Fourth Ave.,
New York

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Address.....
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Mail to NEW ERA MFG. CO., 450 Fourth Ave. NEW YORK



"Velvet" For Dairymen

West Chester, Pa.

February 3rd, 1916.

Mr. Dairyman:

We have a wonderful new invention and I want to tell you about it myself. It is a source of new profit for dairymen without added expense which I call "velvet," for it is all profit.

Thirty-five years, longest in America, the Sharples plant has been devoted exclusively to the Cream Separator.

Its inventors produced the first cream over-flow bowl with its superior quality of smooth even cream, the first directly driven steam Separator, saving power, fuel and wear, the first and only tubular bowl with its doubled skimming force and efficiency and extreme simplicity, the bottom feed, the hanging tubular bowl, all making for convenience, durability, economy of maintenance and operation.

Now we have made another great invention, greatest of all as a profit producer, though so simple that it seems we should have had it long ago.

Thousands of carefully made observations by competent investigators, government officials and scientific men have proven beyond question that 95% of all the hand driven cream separators in America are turned below regulation speed, below the speed marked on the handle, a great part of the time and every hand separator is under-speeded some of the time.

No matter which separator, whose make, or what it is capable of doing when turned at full speed, it will lose cream and a lot of it, when the speed is allowed to drop even for a moment, and with the cream goes the profit.

THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION FEED

Separator will stop this loss, aggregating millions of dollars annually to America's dairymen—stop it at once and forever.


No matter if you turn this Separator at widely varying speeds, fast or slow, it skims equally clean—no cream will be lost. The bowl drinks its milk supply as it needs it, always in exact proportion to the separating force within the bowl. At slower speeds it drinks less, at faster speeds more, but always just the right amount for clean skimming.

A thousand of these machines are in regular daily use; we demonstrated them to a finish before announcing them; it is the Sharples way—absolute perfection before sale.

The Sharples Suction Feed Separator has several very important advantages in addition to its certainty of clean skimming at any speed. The varying of speed does not change the thickness of cream; fast turning increases the capacity much above normal, just as you whip up a horse, when in a hurry. The supply can be high and the machine throughout is simpler and better than ever.

We sell our Separators now, as always, subject to free trial by the buyer; but a stronger guarantee than any trial is the unbroken record of the growth of this business from the small beginning of 35 years ago to its immense proportions of to-day. It could not grow so except by the unbroken rule of complete satisfaction to customers.

Lack of space prevents explaining more fully; but send today for new book, "Velvet for Dairymen," that tells all about this money-saving invention.

Sincerely yours,

 President.

The Sharples Separator Co.

Also Makers of Mechanical Milkers and Gasoline Engines

West Chester - - - Pennsylvania

Chicago - San Francisco - Toronto - Portland

Write for Book Today



FARM WAGONS

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

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

A Way to Pasteurize Milk

BY W. D. FROST.

In case the housewife cannot find a milk which is certainly safe, then what shall she do? Under such conditions the best thing to do is to get as good a milk as possible and pasteurize it in the home. This can be done without great difficulty.

If the milk is received in bottles pasteurize it in them, if not put it in bottles or fruit jars. Place them in a small pail or kettle with a false bottom made by inverting a pie tin in which a few holes have been punched. This will hold the bottles off the bottom, allow a circulation of the water, and prevent "bumping." Through the cap of one of the bottles a good thermometer should be passed. Cold water is then poured around the bottles as near to the top of the milk as possible. The pail or kettle should then be put on the stove or over the gas flame and heated slowly until the proper temperature is reached. This should not be lower than 145 degrees F. This temperature should be maintained for from 20 to 30 minutes. This can be done on the back of the stove or over a very low flame.

After it has been heated for the proper length of time the milk should be cooled as rapidly as possible. To avoid breaking the bottles they should be put in warm water for a few moments and then into cold water and finally in as cool an ice chest as possible. When put aside the bottle should be tightly capped or if this is impossible it should have a cup or

The real problem of rural credits is the tenant question; renting is the greatest menace to the prosperity of the state and must be changed. No truer words more directly to the point were ever spoken than those of P. W. Goebel, vice president of the American Bankers' association at the annual meeting of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. He urged a state land bank system exclusively for farmers, straight loans running from 3 to 15 years and amortizing loans on a limited number of acres, whereby a man might have 35 years in which to pay for a farm if necessary; the local banks to act as agents for the land bank whose paper would be sought for investment purposes. In the meantime he advised full co-partnership between owner and tenant. * * * A credit system that will make home owners of tenant farmers will do more to make America impregnable than a sea full of battleships, or more bayonets than cornstalks.

glass inverted over it. Pasteurized milk should be kept cool and used as promptly as possible since only the dangerous bacteria are killed and those left soon begin to grow slowly in the cold and faster and faster as the milk is allowed to warm up.

It should be remembered that bacteria, harmless in themselves and in small numbers, are undesirable in large numbers.

If the milk is being pasteurized for a baby it should be placed in nursing bottles—just enough in any one bottle for a feeding. For holding the necessary number of bottles a rack is best arranged, but otherwise the process can be carried out as described. The milk should not be removed from the ice chest until immediately before it is to be used. If the milk in a bottle is warmed but not used it should be thrown out.

Alcohol Test Not Reliable

The alcohol milk test, used to some extent in Europe and believed by some investigators to be a quick means of testing the condition and keeping quality of milk, is not a satisfactory substitute for bacterial examination, according to bacteriologists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The alcohol test is based on the fact that when equal parts of 68 per cent alcohol and milk are mixed and the mixture shaken gently in a test tube, a flaky, white precipitate will form under certain conditions. The occurrence of this precipitate is held, by those who believe in the test, to indicate that changes

have been produced in mixed market milk as a result of bacterial fermentation. The department's investigators who have reported on the results of this test, in bulletin 202, "The Alcohol Test in Relation to Milk," find that alcohol will produce this precipitate when the mixed market milk contains a certain amount of lactic acid or rennet produced by varieties of bacteria which form these substances. As a consequence milk may be high in bacteria of other varieties without showing the precipitate when alcohol is added. Moreover, it has been discovered that even with lactic acid or rennet-forming organisms present in the milk, the precipitate does not show until these organisms have produced a considerable amount of the special substances which seem to cause the reaction with alcohol.

How Butter Gets Its Color

The belief that a bright yellow color in milk means richness in quality, is not true. Experiments conducted at the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri show that the change from the white cream and butter in winter to yellow cream and butter in spring and summer does not indicate an increased fat percentage. The highest colored milk that a cow can give may have the lowest fat percentage. Such a condition is found in the so-called colostrum milk, the first milk that a cow gives after giving birth to a calf.

The explanation of the wide difference between the results of the experiments and the popular belief in regard to the relation of color to richness lies in the cause of the natural yellow color of cream and butter. It was found that cows were not able to produce the yellow coloring matter for their cream and butter. The coloring matter must be derived from the feed. The yellow coloring matter of milk was found to be identical with a yellow coloring matter that is widely distributed in plants and fresh grass.

This coloring matter is called carotin. It takes its name from the carrot, where it is abundant, and where it was first discovered by scientists more than one hundred years ago.

The difference in the color of cream and butter in winter and spring was found to be due to the fact that the winter feeds contain little or no carotin. No marked increase in the fat percentage accompanies the increase in color when foods rich in carotin are fed. It has been shown that the average cow gives a higher per cent of fat in her milk in the winter than in the spring and summer.

Here Are the Institutes

Here is the last circuit of farm and home institutes to be held this season by the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college:

February 21, Oakley; 22, Grinnell; 23, Grainfield; 26, Bunker Hill; 28-29, Russell; March 1-2, Abilene. Speakers: Carl P. Thompson, specialist in animal husbandry, and Miss Mary Hoover, specialist in home economics.

February 21, Kipp; 22, Gypsum; 23, Little River; 25, Windom; 26, Eushoton; 28-29, La Crosse; March 1, McCracken; 2, Brownell; 3, Ransom; 4, Utica; 6, Raymond. Speakers: P. E. Crabtree and Miss Louise Caldwell.

February 21, Hoyt; 22, Potter; 23-24, Oskaloosa; 25, Richland; 26, Overbrook; 28, Delavan. Speakers: Ross M. Sherwood, specialist in poultry, and Miss Stella Mather, specialist in home economics.

February 21, Ada; 22, Barnard; 23-24, Lincoln; 25, Waldon; 26, Natoma; 28, Plainville; 29, Pairo; March 1-2, Hoxie. Speakers: G. E. Thompson, specialist in crops, and Miss Alice Poulter, specialist in home economics.

Have Contagious Abortion

Eight of my cows have lost their calves. One milk cow lost her calf at 7 months, and some of the cows go the full time, but the calves are too weak to live. We are feeding kafir and cane from the shock. We have lost no cows. F. J. Z. Comanche County, Kansas.

Your cattle are undoubtedly affected with contagious abortion. The treatment of this condition is very unsatisfactory as nothing that gives uniform success in the treatment has been discovered. The carbolic acid treatment and methylene blue treatment have been advocated and at times apparently control the condition. Vaccination also has been attempted. Neither of these treatments has given uniformly successful results.

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

Hogs give quick returns on a small investment of capital.

Find a Profitable Market

There's More in Dairying Than Owning High Grade Cows

BY J. C. PITMAN

MUCH IS said in farm papers about how to feed and care for a dairy cow so you can get the most milk, and little about what to do with it when you get it. You should own a good separator of some standard make. It is just as essential to have the best separator as it is to have the best cows. It is a mistake to think that an inferior machine will do the work because your dairy operations are limited. "Any old separator will do me as I only milk three cows," said a farmer. He bought a cheap machine and, sure enough, it did "do" him. He is out of the dairy business now and thinks just as some others do that there is nothing in it. Why? Because he simply ran his milk, cream and all, through the cheap machine and fed it to the hogs. He contends that his hogs did well and no doubt they did. Warm skimmed milk is good for hogs and it might help a little to add the cream, but not enough to make a practice of it. When you run cream into the slop bucket you are running dollars into the hog feed.

The milk should be separated when first taken from the cow. Almost any separator will get the cream when the milk is warm. Run your cream into a jar or bucket and let it stand until cool, before being placed in the container where cream is kept. Warm cream placed with cool cream will cause it to sour more quickly. Your cream can should be kept in a cool place, especially in summer. Before taking the cream to market pour off the top. In the can bottom will be found a watery whey which should be poured out. If this whey is allowed to remain it will cut down the test and you will not get as much for your cream.

The separator should be regulated so as to keep the cream test about 35 or 40. There is no need of attempting to make a test of 48 or 50 as in most cases you run some cream into the skimmed milk in doing so. If your cream fails to test 25 or 30 when the separator is properly regulated and properly turned, it is time to see that your cows get better cream producing feed. If the feed isn't to blame dispose of the cows and get better ones.

Last year a woman brought cream to one of our local dealers and asked him to test it. She complained that another dealer in the town was apparently not giving a fair test. The cream buyer made the test as requested and when it was finished he seemed much embarrassed. "Madam," said he finally, "your cream only tested 8." The woman only smiled and answered "Well, that is better than it has been doing," and went off with her money. The dumfounded cream man said he would like to know what that cream had been testing, and so should I.

As a rule cream buyers do not try to buy milk, so keep your test up to a standard. Don't run your milk into the cream. Keep it at home to feed the calves and hogs. If you have no stock feed it to the chickens. Don't give your milk to the cream company, they only pay you for the cream.

Dairymen should try to find the best market for their cream. If your dealer is not paying as much as he should, write to a number of creameries and get prices. If you can secure better prices by shipping do so. If you do not have enough cream to justify shipping alone get two or three farm neighbors

to co-operate. Take turn about in hauling cream to the station and have specified days for shipping. Insist that every man shall have his cream ready at a certain hour. Then when the cream wagon comes there will be no delay.

The company offering the highest price is not always the best one to ship to. Some companies do not give a good test and it is an excellent plan to test for yourself occasionally, or have it done. A Babcock tester will not cost much and it will pay for itself several times. Three or four can buy and use a tester in partnership.

Good Cream Is Worth More

BY J. D. MICKLE.

We should give more attention to the care of cream until it is delivered at the creamery, and we should see to it that deliveries are made often. I am fully convinced that the practice of holding cream so as to reduce hauling expenses, contributes more toward the production of second class butter than any other factor in the problem.

What should we think of the farmer who would try to market potatoes just as he dug them—big ones, little ones and knotty ones—or of the orchardist that would store his apples through the first part of the season and then attempt to sell them without picking them over? But when it comes to selling and buying cream, then cream is cream, and the value must be determined by the amount of butterfat contained. It makes no difference what amount of extra effort may have been expended to make the product better. Brown is paid the same price a pound as Jones, and it all goes into the churn together, so what is the use?

Good butter cannot be made from poor cream, and poor butter should have no place as a product of this state. So long as our creameries accept an inferior cream upon the same basis as a good cream, and through skillful methods of manufacture attempt to overcome the bad work of the dairymen and pass on to the consumer an article of short life which they hope will be used before its real nature shall have had an opportunity to be revealed, there will be dairymen who will produce second grade cream. On the other hand, make a monetary distinction in the grades of cream and these careless producers will work to get into the first class.

This is what must be done if the dairy interests develop as we hope they will. If the dairymen were considering this question as seriously as the creamerymen are at the present time, the realization of our desires would be nearer at hand.

The creamerymen realize that it is a vital question as pertaining to the future welfare of the industry, whereas the dairymen individually seem to be indifferent to the future consequences. When once a working system has been originated whereby a 4 or 5-cent difference is maintained between first and second grade cream, the old gray mare and can of cream that used to go down the road once every six or eight days will make regular trips every other day. The old rusty can will be replaced by a new one, and Jones will keep his cows, stable and milk house as clean as Brown does now.

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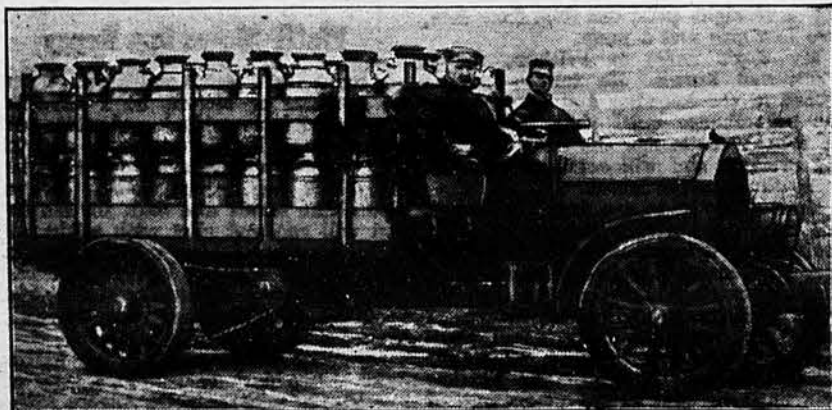
of the herd. Kow-Kure is a medicine for cows only—not a stock food. It has wonderful medicinal qualities that act on the organs of production and reproduction for the prevention or cure of many serious cow ailments. It is especially useful in cases of Abortion, Barrenness, Milk Fever, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches, Retained Afterbirth, etc. Farmers who have used it keep Kow-Kure on hand constantly. Most feed dealers and druggists sell it.

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Mr. Lincoln's First Dollar

Making Garden and Planting Seed Was a New Experience

BY LULU CASE

HOW MANY of you girls and boys know how Lincoln earned his first dollar? When Abraham, or Abe, as his friends called him, was a boy he read very much. His books were few, but he would read everything he could find. In his reading he learned that it was possible to make money by having a large garden and selling the vegetables. He remembered this and saved some seed to plant a garden of his own the very next year.

In the late winter he decided it was time that he should begin to get his tools ready that he would use in his garden. One day he was busy in his back yard. He had hummed at his work so long that his mother became anxious to know what he was doing to keep him busy.



She looked out several times but could not tell, so at last she walked to the door quietly and watched him whittle and saw. Still he did not see her, and kept busy at his work.

"Abraham, what are you making?" she asked kindly, "I have watched you for some time and I cannot tell. That is a queer looking board that you have; what is it for?"

Abraham was always busy at something quite unusual for a boy of his age, which caused his parents much astonishment as well as admiration when the thing was finished.

"Mother, I want to have a large garden this year and I am making some tools that I may work with," answered Abe, as he dropped his saw and looked into his mother's kind face. "This is a plow I am making to stir the ground. I believe that I can raise enough vegetables that we can sell some next summer."

Abe's mother or father scarcely ever questioned any of his plans, for they always proved to be good, and she had no doubt but that he would be successful with this, too.

She examined the implement carefully and replied: "I hope that you will succeed in making what you want, for I, too, think you can have a nice garden—if you can only get the seeds to plant."

"I have saved a great many from last year of the varieties we had, and John Smith is going to trade seeds with me, for he has many different kinds. He is going to have a garden, too," said the boy as he picked up his knife and began to round off the handles of the plow.

Mrs. Lincoln went in to her work in the house. Abe worked and worked at his whittling and had to be called when dinner was ready. Mr. Lincoln, too, was glad to hear of his son's plans for the summer; any idea that meant several extra dollars was cherished in their home, for they were very poor.

When mother earth wakened in the spring and the birds had returned, Abe was found in his garden from early morning until late night, first plowing the ground and then breaking the clods and raking it smooth. His garden was large, and with his queer machinery, it took a long time to get it planted for

he was very careful to have his ground in just the proper condition before the seeds were planted. At last the seeds were all in the ground and with his constant care they soon grew to be fine plants, all of them. Every day some of the plants were weeded and stirred; the cabbage plants were growing fast and the tomato plants already had little tomatoes on them.

While the peas, beans, lettuce and onions were getting ready for the market he spent the time that he could from the garden in making a boat to take them across the river. When his boat was finished and his vegetables ready for the market, he spent one whole day picking the peas and beans.

Early the next morning he collected his vegetables and started to the boat with them. His mother watched him as far as she could see him. She was proud to think he had been so successful.

He reached the landing and was trying to get his vegetables placed on his boat, when two well dressed men came up. In those days the passenger ships did not come to the landing, but, instead, the passengers were ferried out to the ship. A ship was waiting and these men were expecting to be taken out to it. There was no other boat in sight, so they asked the boy if he would unload his vegetables and hurry them to the ship. He agreed to do this and soon they were on their way. They reached the ship just as it was ready to steam away; they were so excited they forgot to pay for the kindness until Abe mentioned it. They were so hurried and did not have time to hunt for change, so each of the men threw a half dollar into his boat. This was the very first money Abe had ever earned. It came sooner than he expected for he supposed his first money would come from his vegetables.

He put the dollar in his pocket very proudly and started back after his vegetables. Every little while he would feel to see if it was still there, although he knew it was for it was so heavy he could feel it in his pocket. He was very anxious to sell his goods so that he could return to his mother and show the money. The other coins did not seem half so grand now that he had already earned his first money. But he rowed over and had no difficulty in selling all he had, and had even filled orders for other vegetables.

He put the money from the vegetables in another pocket, for he wanted to keep the two half dollars all by themselves to show his mother. He hurried back across the river, fastened his boat securely and walked home. His mother saw him coming and as soon as Abe saw her he waved and attempted to show her the money. She knew he had been successful in selling his goods, and could scarcely wait for the story of his adventure.

He told the story of his first money and of his success in selling his vegetables, then hurried to his garden to see if all was well there. He was very successful, both in raising the vegetables and in selling all he produced. When the summer was over he had many dollars for the family, besides having a fine supply of vegetables at home all the time.

Bantams are Good Mothers

I have eight pets, one dog, four cats, two bantams and a pony.

My dog's name is Friskey; he is black and brown. He follows me to school in the morning and stays under the schoolhouse until time for me to go home. He brings the cows home in the evening, and will catch rabbits and bring them to the house.

Two of my cats are gray, one black and one white with yellow spots. The spotted one will follow me around wherever I go, and will ride on my shoulder. They all catch rats and rabbits.

My bantams are gray and brown. I call them Dick and Polly. Polly will come into the house to lay. Once she sat in a box on 10 eggs. She hatched nine chickens and raised every one of them.

My pony is the dearest of them all. She is black and brown. She will shake

hands with me. I have a saddle and bridle for her, and when I am not in school I ride her. When I ride her to the mail box she will walk up to the mail box and open it with her mouth. One of my friends has her mother. I am very fond of pets.

Mulhall, Okla. Yora Harman.

A Good Rabbit Trap

I am sending you the description of a rabbit trap which I find very successful and may be a help to some other boys.

Cut 4, 6 by 1 inch boards about 5 feet long and nail 3 of them together like a square trough. Then cut 2 blocks of the same dimensions and 8 inches long, and nail with 1 nail on each, only so it will work easily. Put these at each end and then nail the board on the top. Lay an ear of corn inside the trap. The rabbit will go in after the corn and can't get out. Set the trap along the hedge.

R. 2, Moran, Kan. Clare Wilson.

Good Fun Coasting

I am a little girl 10 years old. I have one sister who is only 6. We have a big black cat that my sister enjoys playing with. She dresses it up and puts it in her doll carriage and it acts as if it was asleep. We have another pet; a big white dog. His name is Curly. He looks like a sheep. Sometimes we dress him up in papa's old clothes and tie a red handkerchief around his head. He looks very funny in his costume. He soon runs away and tears them off.

We ride to school as we live two miles away. A big boy at school brings a sled and we have great fun coasting down hill. I wish more little boys and girls would write to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for I like to read their letters.

Salina, Kan. Virginia D. Hill.

Two Young Stockmen

Here are two fine boys, with their pets, from Coffey County. Their names are Eugene and Wayne Pryor. They live at Westphalia. They are young stockmen, are they not? The little calves look as if they had always had plenty to eat and a warm place to stay. The boys enjoy watching their pets eat. One of the calves seems to be a pig instead of a calf, for see, he does not want the other calf to eat. Perhaps



the boys are watching to see that each gets his share. These boys will be good farmers for they know how to take good care of their stock. Eugene is 3 years old and Wayne is only 20 months old.

The Children's Editor enjoys getting pictures and letters from the young readers and will print the letters just as soon as possible after they are received.

Fluffy Sleeps in a Buggy

I am a little girl 6 years old. I have no brothers or sisters, so I have lots of pets. I have a black and white pony named Don. He is very gentle and will shake hands with me. Another pet is a big, black dog named Collie. He will also shake hands and bark for his food and will run and play with a big stick in his mouth. I have a little blue hen who is just the age of me; she stole her nest out last summer and hatched 11 little chicks. They were so small they looked like little birds.

My very cutest pets are my kitties; Jake, a big black cat; June, a gray cat, and Fluffy, a little white Angora kitten. I put him to sleep in my doll buggy and haul him around.

R. 3, Dodge City, Kan. Opal Wear.

His Uplucky Day

Wunst I got mad at maw,
I don't remember why,
But I 'st walked right off to school
'Thout tellin' her good-by.
A big ol' lump came in my throat
An' purt' near made me cry
Fer maw and me is awful pals
An' allus kiss good-by.
An' might' near everything I did
Went wrong, looked like to me;
I stubbed my toe, an' tore my waist,
An' fell an' skinned my knee.
I missed in 'rithmetic, an' lost
A chanst to get up head,
An' in the spellin' class I left
A letter out of "dead."
An' that ol' lump growed, an' I says:
"S'pose if maw should die
Right now, an' me a-leavin' her
'Thout kissin' her good-by."
Gee! That's the longes' mornin'
'At I ever spent, I know,
It seemed like more'n fifty years
'Fore it was time to go.
An' never mind what happened
When I seen my maw, but I
'st bet I won't go 'way no more
'Thout kissin' her good-by.
—Chicago News.

Word Square

Do you know how to make a word square? They are very easy, and especially this one, for one word of the square is found in each line. A word square when finished has five words each with the same number of letters. The first word is spelled directly across the first line and again downward using the first letter of the other words. The second word is spelled directly across the second line, and using the second row of letters in each word, and so on. Send your answer in by February 28. For the best five answers, the Farmers Mail and Breeze will send each a package of post-cards. Here is the word square:

We plan to take an auto ride,
And late return in all our pride;
At one we'll lunch by Silver Lake,
Then Enia's car we will o'ertake,
And reconnoitre at the stake.

The answer to the arithmetic problem in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for January 1, is as follows:

4 2 7 6 3
9 1 8 4

1 7 1 0 5 2
3 4 2 1 0 4
4 2 7 6 3
3 8 4 8 6 7

3 9 2 7 3 5 3 9 2

The following are prize winners: Emma Waters, Chattanooga, Okla.; Mildred Wagner, Clyde, Kan.; Curtis Aller, Checotah, Okla.; Leah Woods, Lovell, Okla.; and Ralph Eaton, Wilson, Kan.

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

Don't Forget the Birds

Have you been feeding the birds during this very cold weather? Remember that the things they eat are now or have been covered with a coat of ice too hard for their little bills to break. Then, too, when it is cold they need more food to keep their bodies warm. Just think how cold their little feet must be sitting on a branch covered with ice. Throw the crumbs from the table each meal then give them a little extra when the weather is so severe. You will soon notice that they will be your friends and come close to the door.

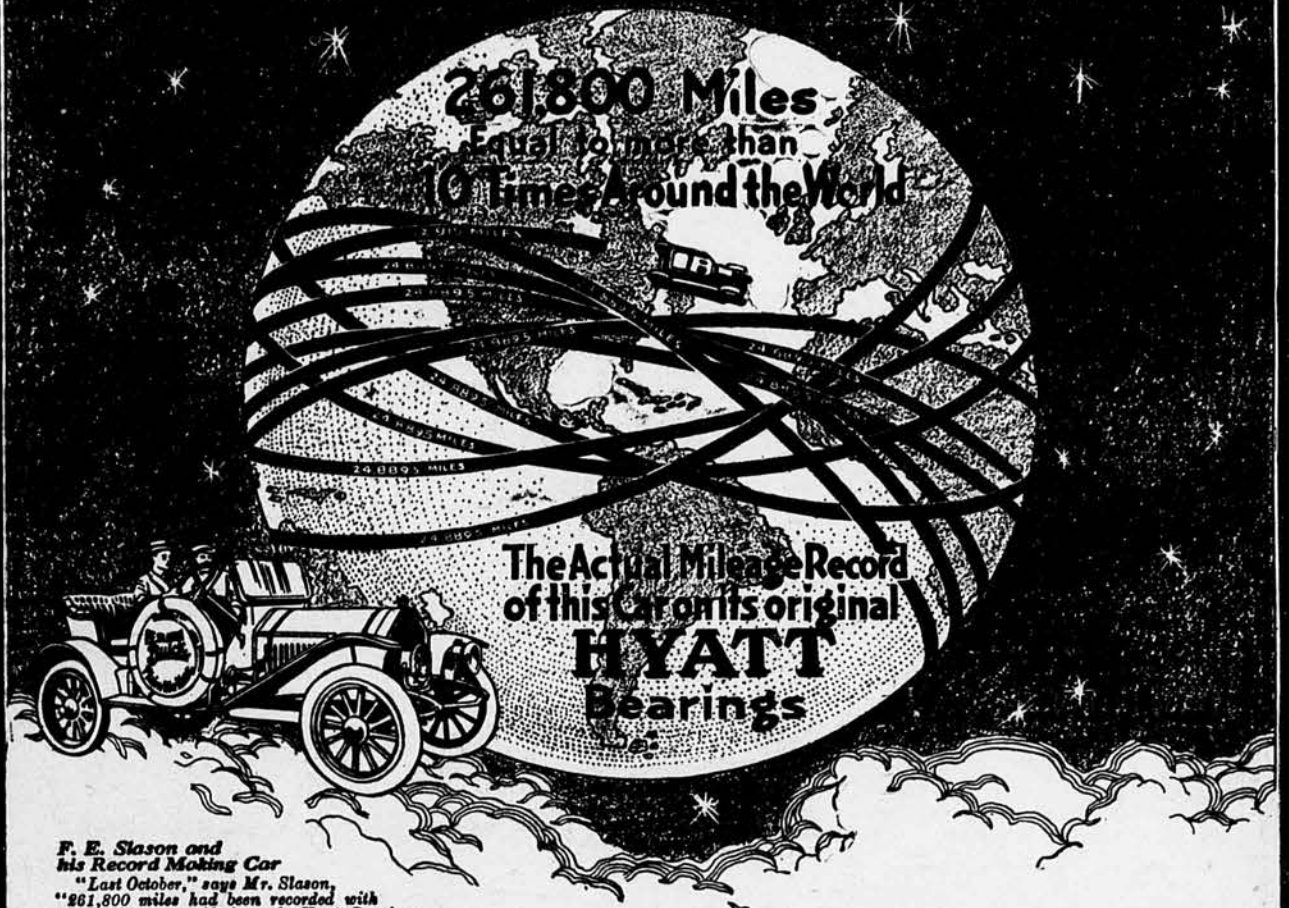
Animals Predict Earthquakes

Have you ever heard your parents say it's a sign of colder weather when the hogs carry sticks in their mouths or change in the weather when the cocks crow at night? There are many other signs that animals use in indicating a change in the weather. Just the same do animals predict earthquakes or a shaking of the earth.

Animals are very sensitive to any changes and know it many hours before we do. In Japan horses have a feeling of unrest when a shock is near. In Central America the dogs and cats flee from their homes followed by their owners, for the inhabitants of that country use that sign as an indication of an approaching quake. In Italy the birds leave their nests and fly much higher in the air to avoid the shock, and during the time they cry continually. The cocks crow and dogs howl just before an earthquake in Sicily.

If you do wicked and mean things in your young days, when age burns the flesh away you will find them standing out in bold relief; just as when you throw trash in the snow, the spring sunshine will reveal your carelessness.

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NAME	CAR	MILEAGE	NAME	CAR	MILEAGE
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James Lewis, Shelton, Conn.	1909-Mitchell	218,734	John Fraser, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.	1908-Buick	139,523
J. W. Norman, Paint Rock, Texas	1909-Mitchell	183,837	Geo. R. Mason, Des Moines, Iowa	1910-Maytag	135,000
Sam Deck, Darlington, Ind.	1910-Mitchell	175,875	J. M. Bertolet, M. D., Reading, Pa.	1910-Mitchell	127,681
J. D. Albright, Bowie, Texas	1911-Ford	172,683	James W. Hines, Minneapolis, Minn.	1910-Hudson	120,256
Earl G. Druding, Ellsworth, Wis.	1909-Ford	171,418	Linus Kiene, Buffalo, N. Y.	1910-Mitchell	120,000
S. T. & E. R. R., Stockton, Calif.	1909-Mitchell	160,100	L. N. Burnett, Dallas, Texas	1909-Flanders	116,557
Jacob Stark, Chicago, Ill.	1906-Logan	148,150	F. I. Wiltse, Oneonta, N. Y.	1908-Ford	113,061

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

THE NEW WINE.

IN THE little strip of forest which divided the sown from the Iowa sown wandered two boys in earnest converse. They seemed to be Boy Trappers, and from their backloads of steel-traps one of them might have been Frank Merriwell, and the other Dead-Shot Dick. However, though it was only mid-December, and the fur of all wild varmints was at its prime, they were bringing their traps into the settlements, instead of taking them afield. "The settle-

ments" were represented by the rulinous dwelling of the Simmses, and the boy who resembled Frank Merriwell was Raymond Simms. The other, who was much more barbarously accoutered, whose overalls were fringed, who wore a cartridge belt about his person, and carried hatchet, revolver, and a long knife with a deerfoot handle, and who so studiously looked like Dead-Shot Dick, was our old friend of the road gang, Newton Bronson. On the right, on the left, a few rods would have brought the boys out upon the levels of rich corn-fields, and in sight of the long rows of cottonwoods, willows, box-elders and soft maples along the straight roads, and of the huge red barns, each of which possessed a numerous progeny of out-buildings, among which the dwelling held a dubious headship. But here, they could be the Boy Trappers—a thin fringe of bushes and trees made of the little valley a forest to the imagination of the boys. Newton put down his load, and sat upon a stump to rest.

Raymond Simms was dimly conscious of a change in Newton since the day when they met and helped select Colonel Woodruff's next year's seed corn. Newton's mother had a mother's confidence that Newton was now a good boy, who had been led astray by other boys, but had reformed. Jim Irwin had a distinct feeling of optimism. Newton had quit tobacco and beer, casually stating to Jim that he was "in training." Since Jim had shown his ability to administer a knockout to that angry chauffeur, he seemed to this hobbledoy peculiarly a proper person for athletic confidences. Newton's mind seemed gradually filling up with interests that displaced the psychological complex out of which oozed the bad stories and filthy allusion. Jim attributed much of this to the clear mountain atmosphere which surrounded Raymond Simms, the ignorant barbarian driven out of his native hills by a feud. Raymond was of the open spaces, and refused to hear fetid things that seemed out of place in them. There was a dignity which impressed Newton, in the blank gaze with which Raymond greeted Newton's sallies that were wont to set the village pool room in a roar; but how could you have a fuss with a feller who knew all about trapping, who had seen a man shot, who had shot a bear, who had killed wild turkeys, who had trapped a hundred dollars' worth of furs in one winter, who knew the proper "sets" for all fur-bearing animals, and whom you liked, and who liked you?

As the reason for Newton's improvement in manner of living, Raymond, out of his own experience, would have had no hesitation in naming the school and the schoolmaster.

"I wouldn't go back on a friend," said Newton, seated on the stump with his traps on the ground at his feet, "the way you're going back on me."

"You got no call to talk thataway," replied the mountain boy. "How'm I goin' back on you?"

"We was goin' to trap all winter," asseverated Newton, "and next winter we were goin' up in the north woods together."

"You know," said Raymond somberly, "that we cain't run any trap line and do whut we got to do to he'p Mr Jim."

Newton sat mute as one having no rejoinder.

"Mr. Jim," went on Raymond, "needs all the he'p every kid in this settlement kin give him. He's the best friend I ever had. I'm a pore ignerant boy, an' he teaches me how to do things that will make me something."

"Darn it all!" said Newton.

"You know," said Raymond, "that you'd think mahgty small of me, if I'd desert Mr. Jim Irwin."

"Well, then," replied Newton, seizing his traps and throwing them across his shoulder. "come on with the traps, and shut up! What'll we do when the school board gets Jennie Woodruff to revoke his certificate and make him quit teachin', hey?"

"Nobody'll eveh do that," said Raymond. "I'd set in the schoolhouse do' with my rifle and shoot anybody that'd come to th'ow Mr. Jim outen the school."

"Not in this country," said Newton. "This ain't a gun country."

"But it orto be either a justice kentry, or a gun

kentry," replied the mountain boy. "It stands to reason it must be one 'r the otheh, Newton."

"No, it don't, neither," said Newton dogmatically. "Why should they th'ow Mr. Jim outen the school?" inquired Raymond. "Aint he teachin' us right?"

Newton explained for the tenth time that his father, Mr. Con Bonner and Mr Haakon Peterson had not meant to hire Jim Irwin at all, but each had voted for him so that he might have one vote. They were all against him from the first, but they had not known how to get rid of him. Now, however, Jim had done so many things that no teacher was supposed to do, and had left undone so many things that teachers were bound by custom to perform, that Newton's father and Mr. Bonner and Mr. Peterson had made up their minds that they would call upon him to resign, and if he wouldn't, they would "turn him out" in some way. And the best way if they could do it, would be to induce County Superintendent Woodruff, who didn't like Jim since the speech he made at the political meeting, to revoke his certificate.

"What wrong's he done committed?" asked Raymond. "I don't know what teachers air supposed to do in this kentry, but Mr. Jim seems to be the only shore-enough teacher I ever see!"

"He don't teach out of the books the school board adopted," replied Newton.

"But he makes up better lessons," urged Raymond. "An' all the things we do in school, he'ps us make a livin'."

"He begins at eight in the mornin'," said Newton, "an' he has some of us there till half past five, and comes back in the evening. And every Saturday, some of the kids are doin' something at the schoolhouse."

"They don't pay him for overtime, do they?" queried Raymond. "Well, then, they orto, instid of turnin' him out!"

"Well, they'll turn him out!" prophesied Newton. "I'm havin' more fun in school than I ever—an' that's why I'm with you on this quittin' trapping—but they'll get Jim, all right!"

"I'm havin' something betteh'n fun," replied Raymond. "My pap has never understood this kentry, an' we-all has had bad times hyeh; but Mr. Jim an' I have studied out how I can make a betteh livin' next year—and pap says we kin go on the way Mr. Jim says. I'll work for Colonel Woodruff a part of the time, an' pap kin make corn in the biggest field. It seems we didn't do our work right last year—an' in a couple of years, with the increase of hawgs, an' the land we kin get under plow"

Raymond was off on his pet dream of becoming something better than the oldest of the Simms tribe of outcasts, and Newton was subconsciously impressed by the fact that never for a moment did Raymond's plans fail to include the elevation with him of Callista and Jennie and Buddy and Pap and Mam. It was taken for granted that the Simmses sank or swam together, whether their antagonists were poverty and ignorance, or their ancient foes, the Hobdays. Newton drew closer to Raymond's side.

It was still an hour before nine—when the rural school traditionally "takes up"—when the boys had stored their traps in a shed at the Bronson home, and walked on to the schoolhouse. That rather scabby and weathered edifice was already humming with industry of a sort. In spite of the

hostility of the school board, and the aloofness of the patrons of the school, the pupils were clearly interested in Jim Irwin's system of rural education. Never had the attendance been so large or regular; and one of the reasons for sessions before nine and after four was the inability of the teacher to attend to the needs of his charges in the five and a half hours called "school hours."

This, however, was not the sole reason. It was the new sort of work which commanded the attention of Raymond and Newton as they entered. This morning, Jim had arranged in various sorts of dishes specimens of grain and grass seeds. By each was a card bearing the name of the farm from which one of the older boys or girls had brought it. "Wheat, Scotch Flife, from the farm of Columbus Smith." "Timothy, or Herd's Grass, from the farm of A. B. Talcott." "Alsike Clover, from the farm of B. B. Hamm." Each lot was in a small cloth bag which had been made by one of the little girls as a sewing exercise; and each card had been written as a lesson in penmanship by one of the younger pupils, and contained, in addition to the data above mentioned, heads under which to enter the number of grains of the seed examined, the number which grew, the percentage of viability, the number of alien seeds of weeds and other sorts, the names of these adulterants, the weight of true and vitalized, and of foul and alien and dead seeds, the value per bushel in the local market of the seeds under test, and the real market values of the samples, after dead seeds and alien matter had been subtracted.

"Now get busy, here," cried Jim Irwin. "We're late! Raymond, you've a quick eye—you count seeds—and you, Callista, and Mary Smith—and mind, next year's crop may depend on making no mistakes!"

"Mistakes!" scoffed Mary Smith, a dumpy girl of fourteen. "We don't make mistakes any more teacher."

It was a frolic, rather than a task. All had come with a perfect understanding that this early attendance was quite illegal, and not to be required of them—but they came.

"Newt," suggested Jim, "get busy on the percentage problems for that second class in arithmetic."

"Sure," said Newt. "Let's see Good seed is the base, and bad seed and dead seed the percentage—find the rate"

"Oh, you know!" said Jim. "Make them easy and plain and as many as you can get out—and be sure that you name the farm every pop!"

"Got you!" answered Newton, and in a fine frenzy went at the job of creating a text-book in arithmetic.

"Buddy," said Jim, patting the youngest Simms on the head, "you and Virginia can print the reading lessons this morning, can't you?"

"Yes, Mr. Jim," answered both McGeehee Simms and his sister cheerily. "Where's the copy?"

"Here," answered the teacher, handing each a typewritten sheet for use as the original from which the young mountaineers were to make hectograph copies, "and mind you make good copies! Bettina Hansen pretty nearly cried last night because she had to write them over so many times on the typewriter before she got them all right."

The reading lesson was an article on corn condensed from a farm paper, and a selection from Hiawatha—the Indian-corn myth.

"We'll be careful, Mr. Jim," said Buddy. Half past eight, and only half an hour until school would officially be "called."

Newton Bronson was writing in aniline ink for the hectographs, such problems as these:

"If Mr. Ezra Bronson's seed wheat carries in each 250 grains, ten cockle grains, fifteen rye grains, twenty fox-tail seeds, three ironweed seeds, two wild oats grains, twenty-seven wild buckwheat seeds, one wild morning-glory seed, and eighteen lamb's quarter seeds, what percentage of the seeds sown is wheat, and what foul seed?"

"If in each 250 grains of wheat in Mr. Bronson's bins, 30 are cracked, dead or otherwise not capable of sprouting, what per cent of the seed sown will grow?"

"If the foul seed and dead wheat amount to one-eighth by weight of the mass, what did Mr. Bronson pay per bushel for the good wheat, if it cost him \$1.10 in the bin, and what per cent did he lose by the adulterations and the poor wheat?"

Jim ran over these rapidly. "Your mathematics is good, Newton," said the schoolmaster, "but if you expect to pass in penmanship, you'll have to take more pains."

"How about the grammar?" asked Newton. "The writing is pretty bad, I'll own up."

"The grammar is good this morning. You're gradually mastering the art of stating a problem in arithmetic in English—and that's improvement."

The hands of Jim Irwin's dollar watch gradually approached the position indicating nine o'clock—at which time the schoolmaster rapped on his desk and the school came to order. Then, for a while, it became like other schools. A glance over the room enabled him to enter the names of the absentees, and those tardy. There was a song by the school, the recitation in concert of Little Brown Hands, some general remarks and directions by the teacher, and the primary pupils came forward for their reading exercises. A few classes began poring over their text-books, but most of the pupils had their work passed out to them in the form of hectograph copies of exercises prepared in the school itself.

As the little ones finished their recitations, they



They were the wives of the members of the school board.

passed to the dishes of wheat, and began aiding Raymond's squad in the counting and classifying of the various seeds. They counted to five, and they counted the fives. They laughed in a subdued way, and whispered constantly, but nobody seemed disturbed.

"Do they help much, Calista?" asked the teacher, as the oldest Simms girl came to his desk for more wheat.

"No, seh, not much," replied Calista, beaming, "but they don't hold us back any—and maybe they do hep a little."

"That's good," said Jim, "and they enjoy it, don't they?"

"Oh, yes, Mr. Jim," assented Calista, "and the way Buddy is learnin' to count is fine! They-all will soon know all the addition they is, and a lot of multiplication. Angie Talcott knows the kinds of seeds better'n what I do."

AND THE OLD BOTTLES.

The day passed. Four o'clock came. In order that all might reach home for supper, there was no staying, except that Newt Bronson and Raymond Simms remained to sweep and dust the school-room and prepare kindling for the next morning's fire—a work they had taken up themselves, so as to enable the teacher to put on the blackboards such outlines for the morrow's class work as might be required. Jim was writing on the board a list of words constituting a spelling exercise. They were not from the text-book, but grew naturally out of the study of the seed wheat—"cockle," "morning-glory," "convolvulus," "viable," "viability," "sprouting," "iron-weed" and the like. A tap was heard at the door, and Raymond Simms opened it.

In filed three women—and Jim Irwin knew as he looked at them that he was greeting a deputation, and felt that it meant a struggle. For they were the wives of the members of the school board. He placed for them the three available chairs, and in the absence of any for himself remained standing before them, a gaunt shabby-looking revolutionary at the bar of settled usage and fixed public opinion.

Mrs. Haakon Peterson was a tall blonde woman who, when she spoke betrayed her Scandinavian origin by the northern burr to her "r's," and a slight difficulty with her "j's," her "y's" and long "a's." She was slow-spoken and dignified, and Jim felt an instinctive respect for her personality. Mrs. Bronson was a good motherly woman, noted for her housekeeping, and for her church activities. She looked oftener at her son, and his friend Raymond than at the school-master. Mrs. Bonner was the most voluble of the three, and was the only one who shook hands with Jim; but in spite of her rather offhand manner, Jim sensed in the little, black-eyed Irishwoman the real commander of the expedition against him—for such he knew it to be.

"You may think it strange of us coming after hours," said she, "but we wanted to speak to you, teacher, without the children here."

"I wish more of the parents would call," said Jim. "At any hour of the day."

"Or night either, I dare say," suggested Mrs. Bonner. "I hear you've the scholars here at all hours, Jim."

Jim smiled his slow patient smile. "We do break the union rules, I guess, Mrs. Bonner," said he; "there seems to be more to do than we can get done during school hours."

"What right have ye," struck in Mrs. Bonner, "to be burning the district's fuel, and wearing out the school's property out of hours like that—not that it's anny of my business," she interposed, hastily, as if she had been diverted from her chosen point of attack. "I just thought of it, that's all. What we came for, Mr. Irwin, is to object to the way the teachin's being done—corn and wheat, and hogs and the like, instead of the learnin' schools was made to teach."

"Schools were made to prepare children for life, weren't they, Mrs. Bonner?"

"To be sure," went on Mrs. Bonner, "I can see an' the whole district can see that it's easier for a man that's been a farm-hand to teach farm-hand knowledge, than the learnin' schools was set up to teach; but if so be he hasn't the book education to do the right thing, we think he should get out and give a real teacher a chance."

"What am I neglecting?" asked Jim mildly.

Mrs. Bonner seemed unprepared for the question, and sat for an instant mute. Mrs. Peterson interposed her attack while Mrs. Bonner might be recovering her wind.

"We people that have had a hard time," she said in a precise way which seemed to show that she knew exactly what she wanted, "want to give our boys and girls a chance to live easier lives than we lived. We don't want our children taught about nothing but work. We want higher things."

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"And I," declared Jim, "will send out from this school, if you will let me, pupils better prepared for higher schools than have ever gone from it—because they will be trained to think in terms of action. They will go knowing that thoughts must always be linked with things. Aren't your children happy in school, Mrs. Peterson?"

"I don't send them to school to be happy, Yim," replied Mrs. Peterson, calling him by the name most familiarly known to all of them; "I send them to learn to be higher people than their father and mother. That's what America means!"

"They'll be higher people—higher than their parents—higher than their teacher—they'll be efficient farmers, and efficient farmers' wives. They'll be happy, because they will know how to use more brains in farming than any lawyer or doctor or merchant can possibly use in his business. I'm educating them to find an outlet for genius in farming!"

"It's a fine thing," said Mrs. Bonner, coming to the aid of her fellow soldiers, "to work hard for a lifetime, an' raise nothing but a family of farmers! A fine thing!"

"They will be farmers anyhow," cried Jim, "in spite of your efforts—ninety out of every hundred of them! And of the other ten, nine will be wage-earners in the cities, and wish to God they were back on the farm; and the hundredth one will succeed in the city. Shall we educate the ninety-and-nine to fail, that the hundredth, instead of enriching the rural life with his talents, may steal them away to make the city stronger? It is already too strong for us farmers. Shall we drive our best away to make it stronger?"

The guns of Mrs. Bonner and Mrs. Peterson were silenced for a moment, and Mrs. Bronson, after gazing about at the typewriter, the hectograph, the exhibits of weed seeds, the Babcock milk tester, and the other unscholastic equipment, pointed to the list of words, and the arithmetic problems on the board.

"Do you get them words from the speller?" she asked.

"No," said he, "We got them from a lesson on seed wheat."

"Did them examples come out of an arithmetic book?" cross-examined she.

"No," said Jim, "we used problems we made ourselves. We were figuring profits and losses on your cows, Mrs. Bronson!"

"Ezra Bronson," said Mrs. Bronson loftily, "don't need any help in telling what's a good cow. He was farming before you was born!"

"Like fun, he don't need help! He's going to dry old Cherry off and fatten her for beef; and he can make more money on the cream by beefing about three more of 'em. The Babcock test shows they're just boarding on us without paying their board!"

The delegation of matrons ruffled like a group of startled hens at this interposition, which was Newton Bronson's effective seizing of the opportunity to issue a progress bulletin in the research work on the Bronson dairy herd.

"Newton!" said his mother, "don't interrupt me when I'm talking to the teacher!"

"Well, then," said Newton, "don't tell the teacher that pa knew which cows were good and which were poor. If any one in this district wants to know about their cows they'll have to come to this shop. And I can tell you that it'll pay 'em to come too, if they're going to make anything selling cream. Wait until we get out our reports on the herds, ma!"

The women were rather stampeded by this onslaught of the irregular troops—especially Mrs. Bronson. She was placed in the position of a woman taking a man's wisdom from her ne'er-do-well son for the first time in her life. Like any other mother in this position, she felt a flutter of pride—but it was strongly mingled with a motherly desire to spank him. The deputation rose, with a unanimous feeling that they had been scored upon.

"Cows!" scoffed Mrs. Peterson. "If we leave you in this job, Mr. Irwin, our children will know nothing but cows and hens and soils and grains—and where will the culture come in? How will our boys and girls appear when we get fixed so we can move to town? We won't have no culture at all, Yim!"

"Culture!" exclaimed Jim. "Why—why, after ten years of the sort of school I would give you if I were a better teacher, and could have my way, the people of the cities would be begging to have their children admitted so that they might obtain real culture

—culture fitting them for life in the twentieth century—"

"Don't bother to get ready for the city children, Jim," said Mrs. Bonner sneeringly, "you won't be teaching the Woodruff school that long."

All this time, the dark-faced Cracker had been glooming from a corner, earnestly seeking to fathom the wrongness he sensed in the gathering. Now he came forward.

"I reckon I may be making a mistake to say anything," said he, "fr we-all is strangers hyeh, an' we're pore; but I must speak out for Mr. Jim—I must! Don't turn him out, folks, fr he's done mo' fr us than evah any one done in the world!"

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Peterson.

"I mean," said Raymond, "that when Mr. Jim began talking school to us, we was a pore no-count lot without any learnin', with nothin' to talk about except our wrongs, an' our enemies, and the meanness of the Iowa folks. You see we didn't understand you-all. An' now, we have hope. We done got hope from this school. We're goin' to make good in the world. We're getting education. We're all learnin' to use books. My little sister will be as good as anybody, if you'll just let Mr. Jim alone in this school—as good as any one. An' I'll he'p pap get a farm, and we'll work and think at the same time, an' be happy!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Tile Drainage at Columbus

Our soils are silt loam, but the grains are so fine that the land "runs" together and becomes almost impervious to air or moisture. It is also quite "rolling" with excellent surface drainage, but it "waterlogs" in wet weather almost as much as flat lands usually do.

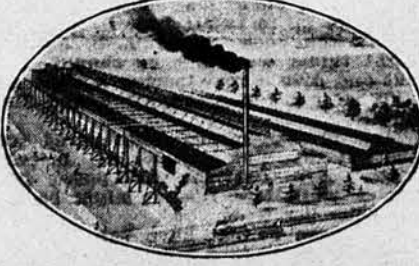
I have 20 acres tiled, some for 10 years. All on this is rolling land, and the tile has been successful, for I have never had a crop ruined through excessive rains as had been the case before. There is nearly 200,000 acres in this country similar to mine that I believe never will grow corn very profitably until it is tiled, but the farmers are not much interested, although we had a tile factory here for 20 years, and it had to finally go out of business for lack of patronage. While it did make tile, most of them were shipped out of the county.

If I were farming I would tile all of my land. Truck farms usually fail without it. I suppose the farmers will tile some time, for most of them now consider corn growing not very profitable on our silty clays. I am sending you a sample of the silt clay subsoil from a 3-foot depth where tile had been for 15 years. When I tiled this it was a solid mass. Now it is broken up as you see it, for that is the way it lies now, like a mass of coarse gravel, around which the water and air can circulate—it was not broken apart taking out, but merely fingered apart—the drouths had broken it as you see it. On this land I can cultivate one-half day after hard rains.

The theory of this drainage as you know, is that clay being composed of such fine soil grains holds more water than any other soil, hence shrinks more during evaporation in dry weather. Now, the rains following the first "dry spell" after tiling enter these fissures and find their way unhindered to the tile, leaving in the soil only that water which is held by capillary attraction. The old condition will never return, for water will not again stand in the soil, and every dry period will break the subsoil into still finer particles, including more rapid drainage.

However, heavy rains on untiled clay lands following drouths soon fill the soil to overflowing, puddling it and the mass of water and earth press down the soft subsoil until it is as compact and airtight as before.

T. J. Skinner.



This is the new factory of the Zimmerman Steel Company, in Bettendorf, Iowa. This company makes scales and stump pullers. Doubtless it is one of the most complete modern factories of its kind in the country.—Advertisement.

Stock and the Alfalfa

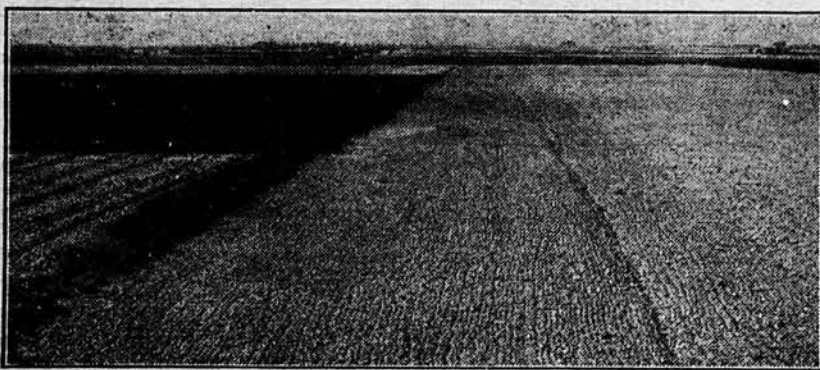
(Continued from Page 7.)

humus and otherwise in good physical condition hold moisture well. On such land a 5-inch irrigation in the spring, when vegetation starts its growth, and a similar application before each crop of hay is removed, will produce the maximum yields. If the soil is firm, and inclined to run together and bake, one that does not absorb moisture well, it may be advisable to make two applications for each crop, one about 10 days before cutting and another as soon as the hay has been removed from the field. With the two applications it is not necessary to apply as much water at each irrigation. Three inches applied every two weeks will perhaps give the same results in this soil as the less amount in the loam. Other conditions being similar, the sandy loam will require a little more moisture than the sandy clay loams."

It is important that the land should be laid off properly for irrigation; if this is not the case the alfalfa will not make the best growth, and more than

every time, for with the drill sowing to full capacity we would not get enough on the ground. The oats plant does not stool as much, anyway, in this climate as it does where the weather is cooler, so it is necessary to use rather more seed to secure a full stand. We always drill with the machine set at full capacity, which, with the ordinary white oats, would mean 3 1/2 bushels to the acre, but it usually is doubtful if it puts 2 1/2 bushels of the Texas Red seed to the acre. From 2 to 2 1/2 bushels with a drill, however, is the equal of practically 1 bushel more if sown broadcast, for a drill covers every seed and puts it at a uniform depth, while any method of covering broadcast seed covers it unevenly and some is not covered at all. A disk drill will, in a few seasons on the small farm and in a short time on the large farm, pay for itself in the saving of seed alone, to say nothing of all its other advantages.

The usual time of harvesting Texas Red oats in Kansas is from June 25 to the first week in July. There is not a doubt but what corn will be selling for from 75 to 80 cents at that time. Oats will take its place in the horse barn



The Soil in the Foreground is Being Prepared for Alfalfa, and the Excellent Stand in the Background Indicates the Result of These Good Methods.

this there will be a great loss of water. There is a chance for the development of considerable efficiency in this respect as well as with the pumping plant. In telling of this, A. R. Towles of Garden City, who has had a great deal of experience with alfalfa said:

"Flooding is, I think, the only way we can plan on irrigating alfalfa in western Kansas, to get the best results. In preparing the field lay out your lands with proper borders or ridges to confine the water to single portions at a time. You should not make your lands too large. The size, of course, depends on the supply, or head, of water that you have to use in irrigating. I find, however, that ordinarily with the medium-sized irrigation plants in this country—those which have a capacity of 500 to 1,000 gallons a minute—a plot containing from 3 to 5 acres is amply large, especially if the land has not much fall. Many men make their lands too large."

There is quite a general appreciation in western Kansas of the importance of growing alfalfa under irrigation—it is the standard irrigated crop of the West. A great many men have started into irrigation with this crop on a small scale, and have increased their acreage later with their growth in experience and capital.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Give the Oats a Good Chance

(Continued from Page 16.)

us in Nebraska, it was three weeks later than the Texas Red here in Kansas, and this lateness brought the ripening into the warmer, damp weather of early July, consequently the crop was light and chaffy from rust. Since then we have remained steadfast with the Texas Red, with the exception of one trial of Kherson. This variety is not so well adapted to our peculiar growing season, so now we have quit experimenting and will wait until something better is established beyond doubt before wandering again from the Texas Red.

High Yields from Texas Red.

The seed of the Texas Red is spear-pointed, therefore "fuzzy" in nature. This means slow feeding through any seeder or drill. It is necessary with any make of drill to have the seed clean in order to sow seed enough, even with the shutter wide open. Not having a fanning mill of our own and not going to the trouble of taking our seed to a neighbor's to be cleaned, we have used seed without recleaning only to regret it

and all "dope" points to a good oats crop this season, with the chinch bugs counted out. Certainly, there is a place for from 10 to 25 acres on every farm, just to outwit the use of high priced corn and to help out the horses.

And Wheat Was Higher

(Continued from Page 9.)

outside of Europe that heretofore have bought from German and English mills. "The situation is not so bad with respect to wheat. More than two-thirds of this year's wheat crop will be needed at home and the belief is that before long arrangements will be made for European importing countries to assume

The Millionaire League of National Defense and all the other leagues do not at any point propose that property shall do any of the fighting or defending. It will not fight in the trenches and it will not pay at the Treasury. It will only profit. The public can fight, and the public, through indirect taxes and bonded debt, can pay for the fighting and the "preparedness" for fighting.

war risks. This already has been done to a limited extent by England, Germany, France and Italy must have wheat to keep their population from starving."

Union Pays in Breeds

(Continued from Page 3.)

icates that a neighborhood has passed the embryonic days when it was a case of every man for himself. It indicates that the farmers have learned that there is strength in union—that co-operation pays well. This is a principle in living which the animals themselves have known as far back as the records go; the bunching of herds of cattle or horses on the prairie when there is danger of attack from wolves is an excellent illustration.

The leading livestock communities have shown that the average breeder can make much larger profits when he is a member of an efficient community breeding association than when he is going alone. That is why a rapid development along this line is coming in Kansas. It is going to do a great deal to establish a better farming basis for the state.

GRANDFATHER

Never Dreamed of a

He got along with a set of "Bars" hewed from poles cut in the woods. Neither the "Bars" nor the board gates that followed them were really effective, as any vicious or determined animal could get through. Nothing gets by the



and snow in the winter time.

GATE like this

Peerless Self-Raising Gate

as it is of heavier than ordinary construction. The big, heavy 1 1/2-inch tubing frames filled with a close woven fabric of all No. 9 wire makes a combination that stands the hardest kind of usage. Cross bars are 6 inches apart with 3-inch spaces between line wires at the bottom. Every wire of the filling is carefully tied to the frame.

The Self-Raising feature makes it extra handy, as it springs up when unlatched and swings over snow, ice, grass and rubbish. No shoveling or digging ice

Every part of the Peerless Gate

is heavily galvanized by the electro process, making it rust proof. No paint to wash or wear off in a year or two. Galvanizing looks better and lasts ten times as long as paint.

You should have our complete catalogue describing this gate, as well as Peerless Hog, Field, Poultry and Lawn Fencing, showing a hundred styles of fences and gates. Before you put up a rod of fence or a single gate you should know about the Peerless line. Learn about the efficiency of the Peerless one-piece cross-bar, the Peerless patented non-slip knot and our special Galvanized Open Hearth Steel Wire. Peerless Fence is easy to buy, easy to erect, looks good and gives long service. Send for that Free Catalogue.

PEERLESS WIRE FENCE COMPANY

208 Michigan Street

ADRIAN MICHIGAN

NOTE: The first wire fencing made by the Keystone Steel & Wire Co., was put up in 1889 at Tremont, Ill., and still stands in good condition.

LASTING QUALITIES FOUND IN SQUARE DEAL FENCE

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Wavy Elastic Strand Wires

FLEXIBLE NON-SLIP LOCK

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SQUARE DEAL FENCE

have made it famous wherever men stop to measure fence values by years of service as well as first cost per rod. These are the things to look for when you buy fencing—if you don't get them all you don't get full value no matter what price you pay: GALVANIZING, 99 3/4% pure, applied evenly and heavily in our own mills. Flexible, self-draining, non-slip LOCK which grips both the stay and strand wires tightly at every joint. Stiff, heavy stay wires that gives SQUARE DEAL a "back bone of its own" requiring fewer fence posts to support it.

Wavy, elastic strand wires especially drawn in our own mills and tempered just enough to be springy without being brittle. When sudden heavy strains come SQUARE DEAL FENCE "gives," but don't go down. Its wavy strand wires like steel springs instantly bring it back in place and hold it tight and trim the year 'round.

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CANADA, enjoying wonderful prosperity from the products of the farm, the orchard, and the centers of industry—Canada has come into her own...

Sows and Farm Sell High The Cedar Bank Farm dispersion sale of registered Poland Chinas and the selling of this famous farm at auction was one of the biggest sale events of the season...

These Hogs May Have Worms I am losing some nice pigs. They get poor and weak. They eat as long as they can stand up, or walk to anything to eat...

- 1—Boar, Willimack Brothers, Oxford Junction, Ia. \$500.00 2—Boar, S. E. Wait, Blue Mound, Kan 105.00 3—Boar, Aubrey Barr, York, Neb. 90.00...

Nelson Drew a Stormy Day S. A. Nelson & Sons, the good Poland China breeders of Malcolm, Neb., drew a cold day for their annual bred sow sale...

- No. 1—H. A. Woods, Princeton, Neb. \$55 2—A. J. Erhart, Ness City, Kan. 75 3—T. F. Burup, Bee, Neb. 46...

Carnot is a Valuable Horse W. S. Cora, Whitehall, Ill., purchased the International grand champion Percheron stallion, Carnot, for \$10,000 and, through this purchase and the winnings of Carnot's get, has rapidly risen to one of the foremost Percheron breeders of America...

Silage is a Good Feed I have a silo, and have been pleased with the feed, but I have been told that it should not be fed to a pregnant cow. I lost a good cow last week. She was fed silage and oat straw. The veterinarian called it impaction of the bowels.

Johnson County Notes

BY ROBERT McGRATH.

One of the New Year's resolutions was to prune the orchard early. This will be fulfilled to the letter. Last year having been such a busy one, I put off the job until late in June. Then I thought the job would be there next year. But, to the shame of the man who said "Better late than never," I waded in and pruned the whole orchard. The apple crop was not so good when harvest arrived. Experts lay the fault to late pruning.

While walking through the orchard last week, I discovered a large apple limb on the ground. It had been a God-send to the rabbits during the snow. It was stripped completely of its bark as far up as the rabbits could reach on tip-toes. If tougher bark like this had been eaten, one can judge what would be the fate of the more tender barks on the young trees.

I can always wrap my trees to protect them from the cottontails. But when a long legged jackrabbit comes in from the field, the young trees are not so safe. Jack rabbits have a long reach and have a peculiar knack of helping themselves better than most other animals. I usually watch for their tracks, and should signs of their presence be noticed, I add 6 inches more wrapping to the trees.

Nothing taints a cellar more quickly than damp weather. For such an emergency a barrel of lime is kept in my cellar. Whenever any odor is noticed there, I sprinkle a few handfuls about so as to purify the air. The construction of modern houses readily solves the sanitation problem regarding cellars. In these the chimney runs from the basement up so that heat can descend and deodorize the surrounding atmosphere. This does away with the dampness so prevalent in cellars.

There are a few sales billed for the next two weeks. These are the straggling ones that creep in between the fall and spring close-outs. A sale now attracts the crowd because work is at a standstill. People make it a social affair and often competition is keen. Some have wondered why free lunch sales have gone out of vogue. Perhaps they would know the reason why had they ever attended one. I remember having attended only one free sale. That one was enough to convince me that hundreds of idle, careless, onlookers came just for a meal and without any intention of buying.

The farmers' institute is a very good thing to take advantage of, especially at this time of the year. I have attended many and always have come away with a point or two to my credit. Some are more instructive than others. An institute's general worth depends on the speakers. Sometimes a long winded speaker will monopolize the assembly telling of subjects of no local importance. The farmers like a good plain talk with some fire to it. As a rule, they dislike criticism.

Pigs are generally accredited with less sense than they really have. Just before the last storm a bunch of young shotes had previously left a cozy nest in the hog shed and had taken up their abode in the alley of the barn. When throwing down hay for horses I heard a great commotion among the swine. Looking down I saw something interesting. The shotes were wiggling their heads back and forth with their mouths full of hay. Giving forth grunts of satisfaction, they hauled the hay over to their prospective bedding places. "Going to be cold," I thought, and sure enough it was.

These are excellent nights to catch up with one's summer reading. Every farmer should take an agricultural paper. Of late years farming has become more of a science than many other professions. Hence the necessity for more brain work. There is no better way of gaining this mental efficiency than by reading. The nights are so long that one would feel very much at a loss what to do had he nothing to read. Then too, it keeps the boys and girls interested and satisfies that longing "to kill time."

Not so many almanacs were distributed in the rural districts this year, a

good sign that people are losing faith in them. Some of the old folks used to swear by their favorite almanac. Indeed they often held a more conspicuous position in the house than the family Bible.

Now and then one finds persons who trust implicitly to the precepts of the almanac. For instance, some believe in sowing by the light of the moon. I think this is all bosh, even if the declaration does hurt some one's delicate sense. I have seen crop failures in the light as well as in the dark of the moon. I never pay any attention to the moon. If the season is ripe and ground in proper condition, the sign is right regardless of the moon's position in the heavens.

A Short Course at Emporia

At the last annual meeting of the Fourth District Farm congress, at the Kansas State Normal school, Emporia, a unanimous request was made by the farmers for an agricultural short course of practical instruction to be given in 1916. It has been decided to hold this course the week of February 14 to 18, inclusive, at the normal school.

Three important lines of study will be followed this year, all closely identified with the agricultural interests of this district, namely; soil management and improvement, dairying, and practical livestock problems and feeding. We are not attempting to cover the whole field of agriculture this year, but we shall get at some of the important problems.

No progressive farmer in the fourth congressional district can afford to miss these meetings. Farm problems are to be discussed from every angle by experienced instructors from our agricultural college and other state schools, and by practical and successful farmers and stock men.

Two days, February 16 and 17, will be given to the farm women who may discuss the social and economic needs of the farm home and rural community. These meetings will be of interest to farm women and their daughters.

On Friday, February 18, will be held a great rural life conference, and some of the best talent our nation affords will discuss rural life problems. A special feature of this day's program will be a play, "Back to the Farm," which has a lesson for each of us. This play will be given free to farmers and visitors.

For four years, the progressive farmers of this district have been trying to organize their interests and have sought help with their problems through this congress. This year's course of instruction should be the banner meeting. Every farmer, especially those of Lyon and neighboring counties, should set aside the week of February 14 and attend this conference.

C. R. Phipps,
Department of Agriculture K. S. A. C.

To Supply Farm Hands

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 round. 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.

M. A. Coykendall,
Inspector in Charge.

17 Cows - 450 Quarts Milk
Enterprise, Kan.

Gentlemen I like the EMPIRE better every day. I am milking 17 cows—getting 425 to 450 quarts a day. On helpers I have better success than old cows. They stand better for machine than by hand. How- ever, the old cow after a week takes all right to her new calf.

Yours respectfully
A. H. DIEHL

Empire Mechanical Milker

The firm and gentle massage of the teats by natural atmospheric pressure coaxes the cow. She responds generously—in many cases gives even more milk than before. No compressed air used. No chance for sore, inflamed teats or udders. No dirt, germs or stable air comes in contact with the milk. One double or two-cow Empire unit takes care of 20 to 30 cows per hour.

One man can attend to two double units. Everything rapid, clean, sanitary. Installation simple, easy and inexpensive. Only one tank—one pipe line. Let us send you full description and pictures of Empire Milkers and Empire Cream Separators that are making good in many fine dairies. Ask also for our offer on the Empire Gasoline Engines and Empire Star Feed Mills.

Ask for Catalog No. 58 M.
Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J.
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is the favorite of thousands upon thousands of farmers, judges, lawyers, doctors—men prominent in all walks of life. Its use gives a man tobacco enjoyment in its supreme form. Begin using "PIPER" this week; you'll be a "PIPER" user always.

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Full size, words and music, colored title page. One song free if you send 10c for 3 months subscription to our big magazine. Take choice of Rosary, I Love You So, Old Farm House, Ave Maria. **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 12, Topeka, Kansas**

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This new style, thin model, Coin Case is silver plated, beautifully engraved, and has lovely link chain. This dainty coin case free if you send 10 cents to pay for three months' subscription to The Household Magazine and Story paper. Address, **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. CC-25, Topeka, Kan.**

Corn Yields in Jewell

Considerable crop improvement work is being done by the Jewell county farm bureau. This includes extensive tests with corn. Here are the yields for last season in bushels:

Name	Freed's White Dent	Pride of Saline	Commercial White	Field's Yellow Dent	Boone County White	Iowa Silver Mine	Kansas Sunflower	Hogue's Yellow Dent	Local White Variety	Local Yellow Variety
Jewell Co. Farm.	70	73	69	68	65	64	65	55	74	69
J. B. Verhage.....	66	61	67	63	63	55	52	53	58	58
Carl Folger	44	50	26	32	33	33	33	32	32	32
E. C. Fenner.....	64	58	57	53	48	47	34	34	34	34
C. Vandevanter..	68	60	57	52	53	37	46	46	45	45
John Ferguson...	63	60	70	52	73	57	49	46	79	45
R.B. Loutzenhiser	56	30	41	44	39	43	45	35	35	35
L. C. Swihart.....	59	39	45	43	49	54	38	40	49	55
Average	60	54	54	49	51	49	45	43	57	57

This work is a continuation of variety test work which has been conducted for four years and is becoming more valuable each year. It will be noted that this year practically all the white corns yielded more than the yellow varieties, the average being 54.6 bushels for the white and 47.5 bushels for the yellow.

The Pride of Saline and Freed's White Dent are two medium sized, hardy, drouth resistant white varieties, developed and bred up in Central and Western Kansas, and the results over the series of years would indicate that they are varieties adapted to this section.

The Commercial White is a large, late maturing variety, not suited for this region, except under favorable conditions. The carefully selected local varieties yielded an average of 57 bushels. These results should be studied carefully.

County Agent. Ambrose D. Folker.

Away With the Scrub

I should like to know the law in regard to a bull. I am a breeder of purebred Hereford cattle and have a neighbor who raises scrub stuff and does not try to keep his bull up. I would like to know if I have a right to castrate him, or whether I can collect damages when he is on my property.

LEON LALOURETTE.

Florence, Kan.

The difficulty which you have in regard to the scrub bull is one which is confronting farmers of Kansas and of every other state. It would be possible for you to go into the courts of your community providing you could absolutely prove that the scrub bull had served any particular female in your herd, giving the date of the service, and get judgment for the difference in value of the calf sired by the scrub bull and that sired by a purebred bull. However, the court fees and the cost of a lawyer to present the case for you would more than over-balance the difference in value between the calf sired by the scrub bull and the calf sired by the purebred bull which would be allowed by an ordinary jury. If it were possible to get a jury of breeders of purebred livestock then, of course, you would be justified, but this is impossible.

The best thing for you to do is to handle the situation without causing any ill feelings between yourself and your neighbor. Offer him the opportunity of breeding what few females he may have to your purebred bulls free of charge, providing he will not keep his scrub bull in the future. This is the cheapest and easiest way to protect yourself and you also will be able to buy these good grade calves whenever you may need them. You do not have any right to castrate the scrub bull which you find on your place, but this is frequently done. The owner, however, could sue you for the damage done, which would be insignificant, but would cost you more than the other method of taking care of the proposition.

W. A. Cochel.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Charcoal for Shotes

Charcoal is a good worm expeller for shotes. From a large wood heater I take the red hot coals and pour water on them, outside in a flat pan. Then crush with a block of wood. It can be fed in slop. Watch for the worms. You will find them. Willow and cottonwood are the best woods. Clarence Neill.

Broughton, Kan.

With separation on the farm it is possible to market all the fat with much less work.



Rock Island "CTX" Plow



Rock Island Bonanza Disc Harrow



Rock Island Hinged Elevator Loader



Great Western Manure Spreader



No. 9 Tricycle Lister



Listed Corn Cultivator



Great Western Separator

The Farm Tools That Increase Farm Profits—Decrease Farm Toil

ROCK ISLAND Farm Tools are not first in the estimation of farmers everywhere because they were first 61 years ago. They are first today because they are the most improved farm implements today. They represent and possess (for your benefit) the improvements resulting from 61 years of constant effort to better farm implements.

Are You Thinking of Buying Any Kind of Farm Tool?

Then ask yourself these questions: Why do so many thousands of farmers declare the famous *Rock Island "CTX" Bottom* to be the greatest single feature ever placed on a plow? Why do so many thousands of farmers prefer the *Bonanza Disc Harrow*, which always discs the field at one uniform depth and angles from the center instead of the inner ends? Why do farmers everywhere insist on getting the *Great Western Manure Spreader*, the spreader with all four wheels under the load—the *No. 9 Tricycle Lister*—original 3-wheel, frameless lister, with Disc Covers and Convertible Drop—the *Rock Island Hinged Elevator Hay Loader*, that enables you to run the elevator a long way behind wagon and so assists you to load wagon easier, quicker—the *Listed Corn Cultivator*, that makes work in listed corn easier for you and your horses—the *Great Western Cream Separator*, the closest skimmer and easiest to clean of all separators—and all

Rock Island Farm Tools

There are reasons why! Otherwise, we could have never built up the business we have. Otherwise, we could have never won the confidence and the loyal patronage of farmers that we enjoy. You know that! Now, if we have farm tools that are better—tools that do represent 61 years of farm implement improvement, you want them, don't you? Why not get all the facts? Why not

GET THIS FREE BOOK

It will Save You Money and Time and Work

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 the coupon—or a post card.


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Send me that NEW Book at once.

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AGAIN! ENGINE PRICES BUSTED



QUALITY MAINTAINED

throughout because of perfected design and finest quality of materials bought in big quantities. I cannot afford to sacrifice quality. My engine business has grown to its gigantic proportions because quality has been maintained. I could build cheaper engines but I could not build them better. If they were not as good as I say, I could not afford to put them out on the free trial plan and easy terms! I build the quality in—you get the satisfaction out.

BUY FOR LESS MONEY NOW

because increased output makes my 1916 low prices possible. If you're going to buy an engine within the next twelve months, then ask for my new big book. I have determined to build more engines and my special proposition will prove it.

SAVE \$25 TO \$300

by buying a Galloway 1916 Masterpiece. It is through saving my farmer friends and customers money and selling direct from my factories that I have built up this business running into the millions! I can save you money, too, on high grade engines. That's why I say

YOU SHOULD ANSWER THIS AD

if you are going to buy an engine. Don't get fooled into thinking that you can get a better engine than the 1916 Masterpiece—into believing that you can buy an engine for less money that's anywhere near as good—into thinking that Galloway's claims are exaggerated and hollow! All you've got to do is ask for a free copy of

THE BIG NEW BOOK—JUST OUT

which tells you why we save you money and give you a better engine—why light-weight, high-speeded engines are not to be compared with Masterpiece engines and why you are asked four profits for some engines no better. The truth of the engine business is all set down in black and white and I want you to get this book. If you expect to buy an engine I'll pay the postage and be glad to send the book.

LOOK! 1916 ENGINE IMPROVEMENTS

LARGE BORE—LONG STROKE and heavy weight means power that is horsepower. An engine that will "stand up" year in and year out—a lifetime of satisfaction! Users say so!

VALVES IN THE HEAD mean great power for gasoline consumed, economy, simplicity and modern design like the highest priced motor cars! Don't buy old style engines in 1916.

BUILT IN MAGNETO at small extra charge, means throwing batteries away. Starts easy, winter or summer. A fat, hot spark at a quarter turn of the fly-wheel. Why waste time with batteries?

HERCULES CYLINDER HEAD cannot blow off. Arching makes it strongest engine head ever designed.

Water cooled head and valve stems. Big intake and exhaust valves.

MASTERPIECE IGNITER insures sparking and firing of charge in coldest weather. No spark plugs. Make and break ignition. Best, simplest, surest, safest. 75,000 users approve it.

ECONOMY CARBURETOR with special cold weather valve for easy starting. Also gets great power from small amount of gasoline. Our own invention.

NO OVERHEATING because of giant water pot and larger cooling surfaces. Water will not boil. Cylinders frost-proof.

PERFECTED OILING of all bearings. Elevated grease cups. Positive piston lubrication. Adjustable bearings.

IMPROVED FUEL FEED All working parts tried to 1-1000 of an inch. Extra large flywheels mean smoothness in running. Big new book tells all.

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From pumping and light work engines, stationary and portable, to heavy duty moguls for the heaviest jobs. For farm, shop or factory. New big book shows every style and size we build. Engines shipped from Waterloo, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Paul and Chicago.

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

WM. GALLOWAY CO.
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SIX NEW EASY 1916 SELLING PLANS

SWEET CLOVER Hides Tanned

Biggest Money-Maker Known—Investigate

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

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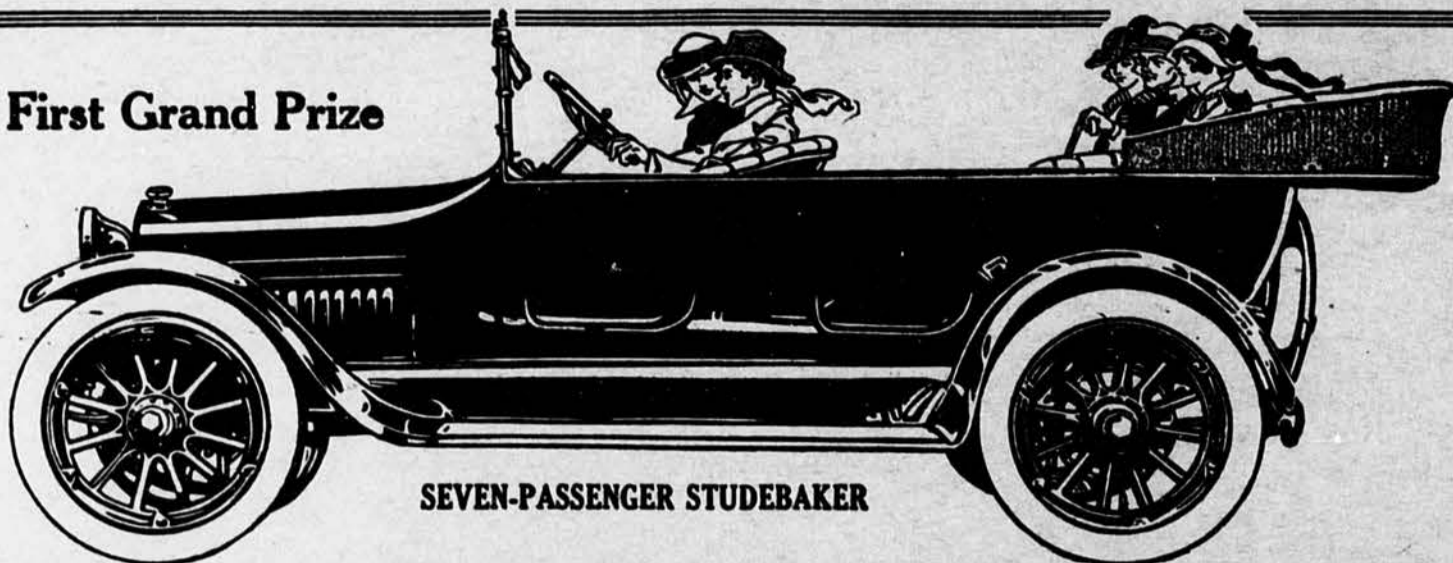
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This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send 10c for three months' subscription to our big magazine.

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When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

First Grand Prize



SEVEN-PASSENGER STUDEBAKER

FOUR AUTOMOBILES TO BE GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To the Readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze

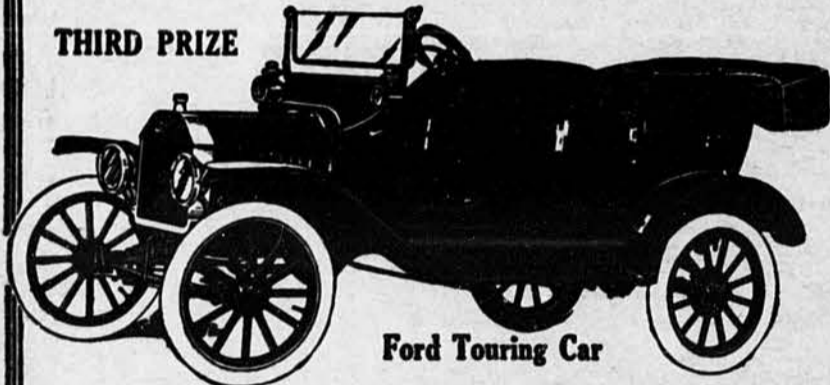
THIS WILL announce for the first time one of the greatest subscription contests ever conducted. Farmers Mail and Breeze will give away on April 22nd—just ten weeks from the date of this announcement—the four dandy automobiles illustrated on this page. We have selected the best known and most popular cars on the market today, and every one of them is worth many times the effort that will be required to win it. Read carefully the rest of this announcement, and send your name on the coupon below for further information.

YOU—as a reader of this magazine—are eligible for entry in this Great Subscription Contest. No past experience is necessary. This contest is conducted solely for the benefit of our readers, and no one in the employ of Farmers Mail and Breeze or any of the other Capper Publications will be allowed to participate. This includes our regular subscription solicitors. What we want you to do is to simply represent Farmers Mail and Breeze by taking subscriptions. All it requires is a little of your time and effort. Make the most of your spare hours and secure one of these splendid automobiles almost before you know it, without it costing a cent of your own money. You have here four opportunities to become the owner of a dandy automobile—don't pass them by—you'll regret it if you do.



SECOND PRIZE
Overland Touring Car

THIRD PRIZE



Ford Touring Car

HOW THE SUBSCRIPTIONS COUNT

The four big automobiles will be awarded to the contestants having the highest number of points. The subscription price of Farmers Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 per year; \$2.00 for three years, and \$4.00 for six years. No subscriptions will be accepted for a longer period than six years. The regular scale of points which will be allowed for subscriptions is as follows: Each one-year subscription, 500 points; each three-year subscription, 2,000 points; and each six-year subscription, 5,000 points. If you have the highest number of points on April 22nd as the result of the subscriptions you have sent in, you will receive the big seven-passenger Studebaker Touring Car offered as first grand prize, if you have the second highest number of points, you get the Overland, and so on until the four automobiles have been awarded. Every prize winner gets an automobile. Should there be a tie, each tying contestant will receive the full reward tied for. As a special inducement for you to get started working for one of the prizes at once we are making a special offer whereby you will receive double the number of points given above on all subscriptions sent in up to March 25th. This is absolutely the best point offer that will be made during the contest, so the sooner you get started the better.

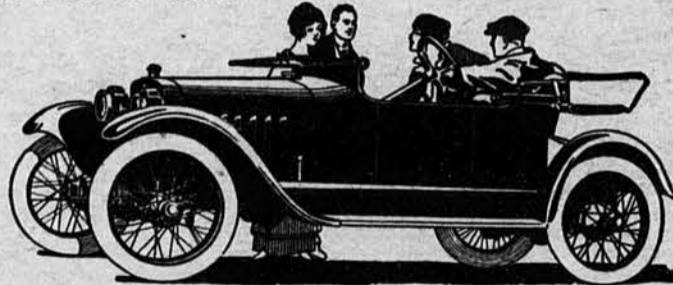
Sure Pay For All Who Take Part

We don't ask you to work for nothing. In case you should not happen to receive one of the automobiles, we will pay you a liberal cash commission of twenty five per cent of all the subscription money that you send in. This commission will amount to a good salary for all the time you devote to the contest. You do not risk the loss of one penny. You will either receive a dandy automobile or a good sized commission check. **IT'S EASY TO WIN IF YOU TRY.** We supply everything you need to make your work a success—everything but the effort and determination, which you must supply. We help you and co-operate with you in every way. We furnish additional supplies as fast as needed.

**Costs Nothing to Enter—
MAIL THE COUPON TODAY**

If you are at all interested in securing a fine, big automobile merely in exchange for a little of your time and effort, the very best thing you can do is to sign your name to the accompanying coupon and send it in to us today. We will be glad to send you full instructions how to work for the big prizes and will send illustrations and descriptions of all the prizes. It places you under no obligation whatever. We send you complete outfit of sample copies, subscription blanks, and all supplies you will need free and postpaid. There is not a cent for you to risk. Start now at the very beginning and secure one of these splendid automobiles as a free gift on April 22.

Farmers Mail and Breeze
300 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas



FOURTH PRIZE—Saxon Roadster

ENTRY COUPON—AUTO CONTEST
 CONTEST MANAGER FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE,
 300 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir—Without obligation on my part, send me full information regarding your Grand Prize Automobile Contest, and enter my name as a contestant.

Name

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Frazer's Polands Appreciated

Frazer Brothers, the successful Poland China breeders and exhibitors of Waco, Neb., held their first public sale February 2. The offering was one of the very best of the season and while no big tops are to be recorded, the general average of \$54.61 on the 44 head sold is very good when it is remembered that the offering was nearly all of spring gilts. Only one sold as high as \$100, this price being paid by J. C. Morford of Beaver Crossing, Neb., for a tried sow bred to Timm's Image. A big percentage of the stock was sold to farmers and breeders living near the Frazers, which indicates the standing of this firm where they and their hogs are known best. Col. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer and did his work well. A representative list of sales follows:

No. 1—George Klasinger, Millford, Neb.	\$ 93.00
2—John Bolbne, Utica, Neb.	37.00
3—Ford Welch, Utica, Neb.	42.50
4—Bert Moore, Bartley, Neb.	67.50
5—Lawrence Smith, Superior, Neb.	60.00
6—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.	52.50
7—C. W. Rogers, Waco, Neb.	49.00
8—W. F. Dietsch, Orleans, Neb.	41.00
9—George Westwood, Waco, Neb.	71.00
10—A. Angad, Ord, Neb.	67.00
11—Clyde Dubois, Agra, Kan.	50.00
12—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.	70.00
13—A. F. Ruop, Bee, Neb.	52.00
14—Rye Kibble, Waco, Neb.	40.00
15—Lloyd Smith, Seward, Neb.	61.00
16—Albert Reese, Pleasanton, Neb.	44.00
17—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	60.00
18—J. C. Morford, Beaver Crossing, Neb.	100.00
19—Henry Wellman, Waco, Neb.	52.00
20—Otto Gloe, Martell, Neb.	66.00
21—C. A. McCormack, Iowa	92.50
22—William Hanna, Utica, Neb.	95.00
23—A. B. Learned, Waco, Neb.	47.50
24—A. W. Wolbrant, Utica, Neb.	60.00
25—Fred Miller, Gresham, Neb.	54.00

A Good Sale at Roca

The joint sale of Poland China bred sows made by H. J. Beall and Wissel Brothers of Roca, Neb., February 3, was very well attended and a good sale was made, although there was the usual number of bargains. The offering was well fitted and the large number of valuable tried sows made the average of \$40.61 too low considering the quality. Neither consignment was immuned and this fact doubtless cost several dollars a head. The top of the sale went to Jake Edmund of Roca, Neb., at \$113. This was an outstanding fall yearling, sired by Orange Valley and bred to Smooth Jumbo. Col. J. E. Duncan did the selling, doing most excellent work and securing every dollar possible. A list of representative sales follows:

No. 1—Otto Gloe, Martell, Neb.	\$ 61.00
2—E. Hartz, Roca, Neb.	92.00
3—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	69.00
4—J. H. Wassel, Roca	46.00
5—R. H. Price, Roca	45.00
6—Jake Edmund, Roca, Neb.	113.00
7—H. C. Hanson, Bennett, Neb.	57.50
8—J. H. Crawford, Roca, Neb.	41.00
9—M. F. Rickert, Severance, Kan.	47.50
10—Ed. Gloe, Crete, Neb.	50.00
11—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.	48.00
12—Lawrence Smith, Superior, Neb.	66.00
13—Albert Johnson, Gibbon, Neb.	47.50
14—H. B. Walter	40.00
15—W. P. Jackson, Roca, Neb.	48.00

Godman's Polands Average \$50

The Poland China sale of J. A. Godman, at Devon, Kan., February 4, was well attended by both local buyers and breeders from a distance. It seemed that almost everything possible happened to hamper this sale. On account of the big horse, cattle and jack sale the previous day arrangements for the hog sale were not complete. The sale was just started when Mr. Godman was taken seriously ill and the sale had to be turned over to men not familiar with the offering. All this caused considerable confusion all through the sale and there is no question but what it cut the average. The sale was topped by G. E. Petty of Versailles, Mo., on a sow by Wedd's Long King at \$180. The following breeders bought animals:

No. 1—W. A. Baker & Sons, Butler, Mo.	\$ 85.00
2—L. Silvers, Devon, Kan.	38.00
3—C. D. Jones, Untontown, Kan.	39.00
4—L. V. Okeefe, Stillwell, Kan.	80.00
5—Frank Welch, Redfield, Kan.	42.50
6—Bert Maxwell, Devon, Kan.	41.00
7—Fred Caldwell, Howard, Kan.	105.00
8—John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.	110.00
9—W. M. Burge, Mound City, Kan.	39.00
10—R. E. Sinsler, Arcadia, Kan.	80.00
11—W. Gussulius, Kan.	62.00
12—Bridges Brothers, Slater, Mo.	35.00
13—Charles Argenbright, Adrian, Mo.	35.00
14—R. O. Rutherford, Garland, Kan.	58.00
15—J. Finlan, Redfield, Kan.	38.00
16—E. D. Frazier, Drexel, Mo.	45.00
17—S. N. Hodgson, La Cygne, Kan.	34.00
18—G. H. Manty, Mound City, Kan.	38.00

Instead of cutting down green timber, cut the old dead trees standing in the fields and drag in the sound logs and tree tops lying about. No use wasting all that good wood.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 18—C. H. Early, Centralia, Mo.
Feb. 22—G. W. Overley, McCune, Kan.
March 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.
March 7 and 8—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 9—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.
March 15—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
Mar. 20—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Percheron Horses.

Feb. 24—C. B. Warkentin and others, Newton, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson State Fair grounds.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Feb. 23, 24, 25—Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' association sale, Grand Island, Neb.
C. F. Way, First National Bank Bldg., Lincoln, Neb., secretary.
Feb. 25—P. J. McCulley & Son, Princeton, Mo.

Saddle Horses and Jacks.

April 11—Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

Combination Breeders' Sale.

Feb. 14 to 19—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 22—Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.
Mar. 23—H. C. Lookbaugh, Watonga, Okla.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
Mar. 31—H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb. Sale at So. Omaha, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.
March 6—Kansas Hereford Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 24—D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan. Big Stock Sales.
March 2—Jas. B. Healey, Hope, Kan. Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 14—J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 17—H. E. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 18—H. E. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Hart, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 25—O. B. Clematson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 26—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 28—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.
March 1—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.
March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.
March 11—W. V. Hoppe & Son, Stella, Neb.
Mar. 8—W. J. Crow, Webb, Ia.
Mar. 8—John Kemmerer, Maikato, Kan.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abilene, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 14—G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan. Sale at Wichita, F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 22—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 28—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Mar. 10—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

J. C. Bergner & Sons, Pratt, Kan., want to write you describing their German Coach stallions. If you want a stylish, handsome stallion that your patrons will be glad to patronize, send them your name and address today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Royal Selton Duroc Dispersion Sale.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., will hold a Duroc dispersion sale Friday, February 25. Here will be an opportunity for those who want the best in Duroc blood lines. The offering will consist of 20 tried sows, 10 spring gilts and five spring boars, together with two splendid herd boars. Royal Selton Farm was the home of the great Graduate Col., sire of Grand Master Col. II. Ten half sisters to this three times grand champion will sell in this sale. These sows and gilts, 30 head, are bred to such sires as Cherry Selton, by Cherry Chief and Proud Gano, by Col. Gano, that also sell. Send your name today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Percheron Stallion and Mare Sale.

C. B. Warkentin, Newton, Kan., is ready to mail you a catalog of the Percheron offering to be sold at the Kansas State Fair grounds pavilion, Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, February 24. This is a clean offering of fashionably bred Percherons and should attract all who are interested in high class registered Percherons. As you will note by the display advertising in this issue, 37 head will be sold from the herds of C. B. Warkentin, Charles Molzen and A. C. Tangeman, all prominent Percheron breeders of Newton, Harvey county, Kansas. Included in the offering will be stallions from the high class herd headed by weanlings, mares from the big draft type brood mare kind to weanling fillies. Fifteen of

these mares are in foal. The stallions will include Klondike, a show type, son of the champion Casino; Rex, a 2175 pound son of Bosquet II, and out of a daughter of Casino, and Jaquemet, a splendid imported Percheron sire that has stood at the head of Mr. Molzen's herd for the last four years. Here is the place to find the good kind. Write today for catalog, giving full description. Address C. B. Warkentin, Newton, Kan.—Advertisement.

Carnot Percheron Sale.

W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill., will sell at Gregory Farm, Tuesday, February 29, 40 imported and home bred Percherons, 15 stallions and 25 mares. The mares are most all showing in foal. A few young stallions and fillies coming 2-year-olds, will be included. In this offering will be prize winners and show prospects, stallions and mares by and mares bred to the great sire and grand champion Carnot. This offering affords a fine assortment from which to select. There is no question but what in a short time the blood of Carnot will go at a big premium. Get in now before the rise. Write today for illustrated catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Big Livestock Sale.

There will be a big livestock sale held at Wichita, February 15, 16, 17 and 18. On February 15 there will be 35 big type Poland China sows sold, also 30 Duroc-Jersey sows. The Poland Chinas will come from the well known herd of Olivier & Son, Danville, Kan., and the Durocs are consigned by G. B. Woodell, Winfield, Kan., one of the best breeders in southern Kansas. On Wednesday the offering will consist of Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus, Holstein and Jersey cattle. Thursday the sale will consist of jacks and Jennets. There will be at least 30 jacks and Jennets contributed by one of the best breeders in Missouri, Friday is Percheron day. There will be 50 imported and American bred Percherons offered. Write F. S. Kirk, Sales Manager, for catalog. Address him in care of the Manhattan Hotel, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

Buy a Good Jack.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., proprietors of Fairview Stock Farm, are in the world's eye as jack men, since winning grand championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, at San Francisco. They not only won the great honor but they also won numerous other prizes at this great show in strong competition with the greatest herds in America. They have the largest herd of registered jacks and Jennets to be found in the West and if you want a herd jack, mule jack or Jennets in foal to Kansas Chief, grand champion at the Pan-American Exposition at San Francisco, they are making reasonable prices and give a written guarantee with every jack sold and whatever they write you regarding their stock you will find to be exactly as described. Write them today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Sell Polands at Hutchinson.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will sell at auction at Hutchinson State Fair grounds, Saturday, February 26, 55 large type Poland Chinas. The Erharts have shown at the fairs for the last few years and they have demonstrated beyond a doubt to the people of the Southwest their ability to produce hogs not only of great size but with prize winning quality as well. They have one of the very best herds in Kansas and from their large herd have supplied numerous breeding animals to their many patrons throughout the Southwest. This sale is being held at Hutchinson instead of Ness City for the convenience of their eastern Kansas and Oklahoma patrons. The offering will include many attractions among which will be the great sow, Whiteface Queen, mother of their great show herd. Numerous prize winners at the late shows will also sell. The offering, as their display ad shows, contains the very best of large type breeding. Several of the young boars offered are by the 1200 pound Robidoux, several of the bred gilts are line bred numerous throughout the South and gilts are in big demand. A grand grandson of the grand champion, Major E. Hadley; others are bred to Columbus Defender, first prize winner at Topeka and second in class and futurity at Nebraska State Fair. If you want the best in blood lines, size and quality, you cannot afford to miss this sale. Send your name today for illustrated catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

This is the last call for the Poland China and Duroc-Jersey sale, which will be held by the Animal Husbandry Department of the college, next Tuesday. The Poland China sale will commence at 10:30 a. m. and the Duroc sale at 1 p. m. Come or phone or wire bids to the Animal Husbandry Department, Manhattan, Kan.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for J. G. Burt's Poland China sale which will be held at Solomon, Kan., next Monday, February 14. It is the day before the Poland China and Duroc-Jersey sale at the college at Manhattan, Kan. Arrange to attend this sale and if you can't do so send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Burt at Solomon. Phone or wire bids.—Advertisement.

E. G. Munsell, proprietor of "Quivera Place" Jersey cattle, at Herrington, Kan., changes his advertisement this week and is offering a 2-year-old bull of Eminent and Oxford Lad breeding. He has recently bought a bull from Acon, Richmond, Va., that will be used in the herd. Mr. Munsell would like to hear at once from parties needing a bull of real merit.—Advertisement.

Poland China Bred Sows.

John M. Blough, Bushong, Kan., is the well known big type Poland China breeder of that place. He is changing his advertise-

ment in the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week and is offering a few choice tried sows and fall gilts of Big Orange and A Wonder breeding. These sows and gilts are unusually good and the breeding is of the most popular strains to be found anywhere. These sows are bred for March and April farrow to a splendid son of Big Wonder's Jumbo. Mr. Blough is not making a public sale and will make close prices on these sows and gilts for the next few weeks. Write him today.—Advertisement.

The Garrett Duroc Offering.

R. T. and W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb., breeders of Duroc Jerseys, write that they are ready to sell their herd boar Van's Crimson Wonder. He was sired by the good breeding boar Uneeda Crimson Wonder and his dam was by Watt's Model. Anyone needing a tried herd boar of real value should get in touch with this firm at once. They are offering 20 gilts sired by this great boar and bred to farrow in March and April. A few of them are by Dora's Climax, a son of Royal Climax, the second prize junior yearling at the American Royal in 1913. Also a few by G's Crimson Echo 2d, a son of Crimson Echo 2d. They are also offering a few choice male pigs. They ship nothing on mail order but first class individuals and they can be relied on for a square deal every time.—Advertisement.

Engle's Big Stock Sale.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of D. S. Engle & Sons' big dispersion sale at the D. S. Engle farm, 8 miles south of Abilene, Kan. They are selling a choice lot of Holstein cows and heifers that are either fresh now or will freshen by sale day. Also a few calves and their registered herd bull. The cows are well known in Dickinson county as reliable and progressive farmers and dairymen. These cows and heifers are exceptionally valuable and because it is not being advertised as exclusively a Holstein sale the attendance is not likely to be large. For that reason there are very likely to be some real bargains in the sale. The 25 grade yearling Angus steers are great. There will be a big general farm sale and work horses, farm machinery and household goods will be sold. Go to Abilene where free transportation will be furnished.—Advertisement.

Graner's Dispersion Sale.

H. C. Graner's big dispersion sale, at his farm 2 miles north of Lancaster, Kan., on Thursday, February 17, will be one of the big opportunities of the year to buy the best in the public sale ring. The tried sows offered in this sale are as good as any that will be found in any sale ring in 1916. They have been bought in the leading bred sow sales of 1914 and 1915 and are the reserves from Mr. Graner's own breeding. The spring and fall gilts are the actual tops of his last fall and spring crop. The two herd boars that are listed in the catalog need no introduction here. Big Spot and Long King's Best would not be in this herd if they were not above the ordinary in breeding and individual merit. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and plan to attend this sale. If you can't

POLAND CHINAS.

28 BOARS IMMUNE POLANDS Will Ship 30 GILTS 20 Gilts on Approval. Customers in 10 states like my hogs, so will you. Prices right. G. A. WEIBE, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Big March and April boars priced to move. Gilts bred to your order, to a great son of King of Wonders. Fall pigs the best I ever bred. Write me.

ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

For sale: Several heavy-boned fall and spring boars. Also choice spring and fall yearling gilts bred for March and April litters. Bargains. Write us.

P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Poland China Bred Sows

(Private Sale). Very choice fall yearling gilts and bred sows of Big Orange and A Wonder breeding and bred to A Son of Big Wonder's Jumbo. Attractive prices. JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KAN.

ENOS' IMMUNED POLANDS

Spring and Summer boars ready for service and spring gilts by Orphan Chief and Mastodon King bred for spring litters to such boars as Kansas Giant. You will like them. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KAN.

Big Type Poland China Boars

I am offering big, stretchy spring boar pigs at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Mo. Come and see them or write R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MISSOURI

Original Big Spotted Polands!!

May Gilts bred to Spotted Mike. Everything Immune. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

I Ship on Approval

Big Immune Sows and Gilts bred, for early litters, to McWonder and Long A Wonder. A few big boars and a lot of big fall pigs. Boar and gilts not related. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

CapitalViewHerd

Big Type Poland Chinas
September Pigs—Pairs and trios not related. I guarantee everything I sell.
John Coleman, Denison, Ks.
(Jackson County.)

Big Type Polands

Herd headed by the 1,020-pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair, 1915. Was also first in class at Topeka and Oklahoma State Fairs. Our herd won more first prizes in the open classes at Oklahoma State Fair than any other Poland China herd. Young stock for sale.
A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

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.

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

BERKSHIRES.

BERKSHIRE GILTS
Spring gilts sets in pigs. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable.
W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs, Tried Sows
Gilts, bred or open, 10 extra fine boars.
A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

Immune Durocs
Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines.
E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.
Every animal guaranteed.

WOODDELL DUROCS
We will sell 30 bred sows and gilts at Wichita, Kan., Feb. 14, 1916. A few boars left to close out at a reduction.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

20 DUROC GILTS bred for March and April farrow. Will sell Van's Crimson Wonder 1418B, Fall Pigs, both sex, pairs no kin.
R. T. & W. J. GARRATT, Steele City, Neb.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
A few bred sows, also choice fall gilts \$15 each, by such sires as Illustrator II and Crimson Mc Wonder. All immune. Good color, size and quality.
W. W. TRUMBO, FEABODY, KANSAS

50 Immune Duroc-Jersey Boars
Ready for service, \$25 to \$30 each. Yearlings at \$40. Females all ages, both bred and open. Red Polled bull calver up to serviceable age, also cows and heifers. Ten Percheron stallions. Write for prices.
Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

Boars, Boars and Bred Gilts
18 big, husky boars, 30 bred gilts, a few tried sows, Crimson Wonder, Illustrator II, Colonel, Good Effort and Defender breeding. Either by or bred to sons of the greatest champions of the breed. Priced for quick sale. Immune.
S. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

40 DUROC-JERSEY
Bred fall yearling gilts for sale. Some have raised litters. Write for prices.
JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.

Jones Sells On Approval
August and September pigs for sale. Prices right. Farm raised White Wyandottes. Eggs 50c per setting.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Immuned Durocs!
5 June boars, big, long, rangy kind. As good as ever looked through a pen.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

DUROC BRED SOWS
8 fall yearlings bred for second litter \$30. 4 fall yearling gilts \$35. Older sows \$35 to \$45. 40 young boars from 50 to 125 pounds. All bred sows immune. Write your wants.
J. E. WELLS, FAUCETT, MO.

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Bred Gilts
Pedigreed Duroc Gilts, prize winning blood, guaranteed immune and in farrow. Shipped to purchaser on approval before he pays for them. Prices reasonable. Address
F. C. CROCKER, Filley, Nebraska

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
Duroc-Jerseys 30 or 40 March and April gilts for sale, bred or open.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC HERD BOARS IMMUNED
Boars and Gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the Champions Long Wonder, Defender, Superba and Golden Model breeding. Gilts bred or open, also fall pigs. Prices reasonable.
JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS
Everything on the farm properly immunized. No public sales. For private sale: spring boars; also gilts open or bred to order for spring litters and September pigs, either sex, when wanted. Reasonable prices on first class stock.
B. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans.
(Shipping Point Downs, Kans.)

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

do so send bids to J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in care of Mr. Gramer at Lancaster, Kan., and they will be handled carefully.—Advertisement.

Harter's Dispersion Sale.
Saturday, February 19, is the date of J. H. Harter's dispersion sale of Poland Chinas at Valley Falls, Kan. This is Mr. Harter's sixteenth semi-annual sale. He is taking his sows to Valley Falls from his farm near Westmoreland to better accommodate his customers. The railroad facilities there are much better than at Westmoreland. As a breeder of Poland Chinas Mr. Harter is one of the best known men in the state. In this closing out sale he is listing 15 herd sows that he knows will make money for their purchasers. They were sired by Captain Hutch, Prince Hadley, Gritter's Surprise, Clay Jumbo, Long King and other boars of note. There will be eight fall yearling gilts sired by Long King and Gephart. Also 17 spring gilts sired by Gephart, Long King and others. Mr. Harter is one of the many breeders that has succeeded in building up a strong herd and his dispersion on the above date will be regretted by the Poland China fraternity all over the country. Write for his catalog, and get ready to attend his sale.—Advertisement.

Fine Poland China Offering.
Friday, February 25, is the date of O. B. Clemenston's Poland China bred sow sale which will be held in Holton, Kan. Forty-seven head of bred sows and gilts go in the sale and two herd boars. A Kansas Wonder, 2-years old, the big 700 pound boar at 18 months that was first in class at the Jackson county fair last fall and Chief Highball, a year old last November. There will be 10 sows in this sale coming 2 years old that have raised one litter each and they are bred for March farrow and will prove as choice a lot of sows as will be seen this winter. The eight fall yearlings and seven March gilts are the tops of a much larger number and are real attractions. There will be 20 May gilts that are fine and they are bred for May farrow. The sows and other gilts are bred for March and April farrow. The breeding in this herd is topsy and every animal sold is a choice individual. Mr. Clemenston immunized his herd with the double treatment early last summer and they are in fine condition. Get the catalog early and arrange to attend. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa
BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

That the Duroc-Jersey boar, Big Lincoln Valley Chief, stands high in the estimation of Nebraska and Kansas breeders was proved at the J. H. Proett & Son sale, held at Alexandria, Neb., February 5. A belated train kept one-fourth of the buyers away until the sale was nearly over, which fact probably reduced the average several dollars. But as it was the entire lot of cataloged stuff averaged \$41.50. The large number of home buyers tells the story of the popularity of the Proetts and their Durocs among their neighbors. J. H. Natchinall of Alexandria topped the sale at \$50, buying a tried sow bred to Big Lincoln Valley Chief. Col. Putman made the sale, assisted by Col. Barr.—Advertisement.

Nebraska Horse Breeders' Sale.
The annual Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' association sale to be held at Grand Island, Neb., February 24 and 25, should interest many Kansas farmers and breeders. One hundred and ten head of high class horses and mares are cataloged for this sale and the standing of the breeders from whose herds they have been consigned is the greatest guarantee of the high quality of the offering. More than 20 of Nebraska's leading horse breeders are contributing stock to this sale. There will be sold 60 choice mares and fillies and 50 stallions, most of them young and just ready for service. Percherons, Belgians and Shires are the breeds selling. The annual meeting of the association will be held at Grand Island the evening of the 23d and a big banquet on the night of the 24th at Palmer hotel. Breeders from Kansas are invited to attend both meetings. For catalog or any other information write J. C. Price, sale manager, Lincoln, Neb.—Advertisement.

Good Percherons for Kansas.
Woods Brothers Company, Lincoln, Neb., report an unusually active demand for draft stallions. Among the sales made within the past 10 days is the 2-year-old Percheron, Loraine, a big-boned, drafty advance, to W. R. Dowling, Noracur, Kan. Advance, of the same pattern, half-brother to Loraine, also a 2-year-old, a dark grey, and Alphonso, a 2-year-old brown of outstanding quality, were sold to Isaac Huscher, Ames, Kan. Both Messrs. Dowling and Huscher are old patrons of Woods Brothers Company. The 2-year-old black, Freeland, a colt of great outcome, and the roan Belgian, Marquis, a great prospect, and a Nebraska and Kansas winner in the fall fairs, went to E. Bonjour, Onaga, Kan. A brown 2-year-old Percheron, Quartermaster, a colt of pleasing turn, went to W. H. Berridge, Soldier, Kan. This is the initial purchase from this company by both Mr. Bonjour and Mr. Berridge, and they used mature discretion in their selections. These are all American-bred colts and heavy drafters with lots of finish. They have others like these to sell at reasonable prices.—Advertisement.

Hoppe's Big Bred Sow Offering.
In order to have a first class offering for his March 1 Poland China bred sow sale W. V. Hoppe of Stella, Neb., has gone into his herd of great big tried sows and picked out 10 head and will catalog them for this sale. They include daughters of great sires and they are proven investments in the Hoppe herd. No. 1 in the sale was sired by Hoppe's Chief Look and her dam was by Blue Valley Quality. Sons of this sow are heading good herds in Nebraska and Kansas. No. 2 Big Bone Boss, was sired by Hearty Chief and her dam was by Big Victor. No. 3 in catalog is an 800 pound daughter of Long Wonder; her dam was by Long Boy. No. 4, another exceptionally choice sow, was sired by Look's Reserve, a Grand Look bred boar. Her dam was also by Big Victor. Five of this sow's spring boars were sold the past fall at over \$50 each, all going to head good herds. Among the attractions will be two daughters of this great sow. These gilts were sired by Brown's Big Orange, by old Big Orange. They are bred for early farrow to the splendid young boar

O. I. C. HOGS.

Immuned O. I. C's. 3 herd boars priced to sell. July boars and bred gilts. Also fall pig. A. G. COOK, Lacey, Kan.

LYNCH'S IMMUNE O. I. C's.
Boars and gilts not related. W. N. 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

SILVER LEAF HERD O. I. C's.
Tried sows bred for February farrow. April and June gilts. Fall pigs both sex. Price \$10-\$40. Satisfaction guaranteed. Everything double immune. C. A. CARY, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Ks.

"OH I SEE" BARGAINS
Pigs 2 months \$8.50, trio \$25.00. 3 mo. \$10.00, trio \$29.00; older pigs, bred gilts, and tried sows at reasonable prices. Quality good and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular and prices.
F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI.

15 White Boars
15 bred gilts, 20 Fall pigs both sex
Reasonable prices always. AMOS TURNER, Wilber, Neb.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. MALLOREN & CAMERILL, 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.

BALDWIN DUROCS
Baby boars \$10. Baby sows \$15. Some nice bred gilts and tried sows at \$25 to \$40. A few spring boars left at \$15 to \$20. Some sows and gilts to farrow yet this fall.
R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Ks.

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders
Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Choice Young Bulls For Sale Sired by 34th Superior and Real Majestic 37322. Write your wants.
J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS
Pleasant Valley Herefords. Two splendid calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old.
GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas
Hereford Cattle All sold out of service-able but present. Will have some for spring shipment.
S. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Wallace Herefords Inspection invited. Write for prices and descriptions.
THEOS. WALLACE, BARNES, KAN.
Wm. Acker's Herefords! About 25 spring bulls for this fall and winter trade. Address WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ks.
Clear Creek Herd of Herefords—Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming out for fall trade.
J. A. SHAUHNESEY, Axtell, Kansas.
HEREFORDS Big and rugged. Farm 2 miles out.
W. E. HUNT & SON, Blue Rapids, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.
Mills' Jerseys One 16 month bull. Bull calves from Agnes's Last Time 1902. R. C. R. I. Red cochers, 70 each.
C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KANSAS
WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM
Golden Fern's Last Time 2002 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. Joseph Kinney, Waterville, Mo.
Jerseys and Duroc Jerseys
Nothing for sale at this time.
G. K. Welsh, Waterville, Kansas
HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and graded. Address
LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS
AUCTIONEERS.
S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS.
AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.
Jesse Howell, Horkimer, Kan., of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
PURE SCOTCH BULL
that is pure white, for sale. A few heifers tracing to Choice Goods. DE. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kan.
Eight Bulls reds and roans. 6 to 18 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. G. F. HART, Summerfield, Ks.
Shorthorns, Polands 1 yr. bull for sale. 1 tried herd boar for sale, March and April boars. A. B. GARRISON & SON, Summerfield, Kansas
10 Shorthorn Bulls 5 yearlings in September. Write for prices. H. A. BERENS, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS
POLAND CHINA HOGS.
Albright's Polands For sale, Jan. 20, boars and gilts. 12 best fall pigs. 34 March and April boars and gilts.
A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.
10 Fall Yearlings bred to Kansas Sunflower. Tops of my spring gilts bred to order. Spring boars extra good. Write N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.
Red Polcs, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C. hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred for 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. Tatar-raz and King of Col. Model. Priced right. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Ks.
Spring Boars by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows, and only the tops offered. HOWELL BROS., HERRIKER, KAN.

FANCY POULTRY.
Plymouth Rocks Berred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas
SILVER WYANDOTTES Fine lot of cockerels and pullets for sale.
B. M. Winter, Irving, Ks.
HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Few Choice Bred Gilts weanling pigs and full Leghorn cockerels, cheap. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS Bred gilts and nice-ly baited pigs, priced reasonable. C. I. Bush, Canton, Ohio.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 100 gilts a n d boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

3 Hampshire Boars Gilts, bred or open. Ger-man Millet and pure Su-dan Grass Seed. C. W. WEISBERG, Altamont, Kansas.

Shaw's Hampshire
100 registered Hampshires, nicely baited, all immuned, double treatment. Special prices on bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WALTER SHAW, R. C. Wichita, Kan.



POLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls and females for sale.
C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herded by Louis of View-point 4th. 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS BULLS
1 good 3 yr. old bull, 1 two yr. old and 13 extra choice yearling bulls. Quality with size and bone.
E. L. Kniely & Son, Talmage, Kan. (DeKalb County)

ANGUS BULLS
Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and inspection invited.
W. C. Denton, Denton, Kans.

ANGUS BULLS
25, from yearlings to 3-year-olds. Bred from best strain. Call or address J. W. McREYNOLDS & SON, Montezuma, Kans., or Dodge City, Kans.

ANGUS BULLS
For Sale
M. H. Arnold, Toronto, Kans.

Cherryvale Angus Farm
10 yearling bulls and 10 yearling heifers for sale. Write for descriptions and prices.
J. W. TAYLOR, R. 8, Clay Center, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Kan. offers 10 Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 20 mos. old and 13 heifers coming 3 yrs. old, by Goodlight, by Searchlight. Address as above.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale! Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

Shorthorn Bulls, Private Sale 10 yearling bulls. Reds and Roans. All registered. Big rugged fellows. Also will spare a few heifers. W. H. Graner, (Aitchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.

Shorthorns 20 bulls and heifers sired by Duchess Searchlight #48529, a 2500 pound bull, and from cows weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds. Good milkers. Come or write. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kansas

Stephenson's SHORTHORNS Yearling bulls and early spring bull calves, reds and roans, by Cherry Knight #48761, by Barnston Knight and out of Cherry Bud. Every one a good individual. All vaccinated. Priced very reasonable. Shipment main line of the Santa Fe. B. C. STEPHENSON, CHASE CO., CLEMENTS, KAS.

Registered Shorthorn Bulls! 20 bulls 11 and 12 months. Reds with a few roans. Sired by the sire of my 1913 show herd. All registered and extra choice. K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan. (Aitchison 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.

PEARL HERD Shorthorns Valiant #46162, Marengo's Pearl #91962 and Orange Lover in service. 20 choice bulls 10 months old, reds and roans, for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited. C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kans.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Walter Hill's Galloways! For Sale: 14 choice yearling heifers and six bulls same age. Also a few choice head cows. Address WALTER HILL, (Dickinson Co.), Hope, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Lad of Nightingale by the great Signal's Successor. 3yr. old. Gentle. Keeping his heifers. Write for price. L. F. OLARK, Russell, Kan.

Wanted to Buy, Registered Jersey Bull About 18 months old. Give full description and lowest cash price. Must buy inside of 30 days. J. W. STORMONT, DIGHTON, LANE CO., KANSAS.

Quivera Place Jerseys For Sale; good two year old bull of Eminent and Oxford Lad breeding. Write quick. E. G. Russell, Herington, Ka.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS First Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Est. 1878. Oklands Sultan, 1st Register of Merit sire in Kansas, in dead. Last chance to get one of his daughters, #100. E. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KAN.



The Giant Of The Dairy Grade up with a Jersey Bull! He is half the herd, and the breed determines half the profits. Breed him to your grade cows and bring the herd average near the Jersey average—489 pounds of butter fat per year. Your calves will be beauties. They'll mature quickly into gentle, hardy, vigorous and persistent milkers, long-lived and adapted to any climate. Let us tell you more about them. Send for our book, "The Story of The Jersey." It's free and it's a dandy. Write for it now. The American Jersey Cattle Club 355 West 23rd Street - New York City

Great Prospect, by Giant Prospect, with a dam by Pawnee Nelson, by Pawnee Lad. Most of the girls in the sale are also bred to this boar. The tried sows are bred to the 1000 pound herd boar I Am King, a son of Mammoth King, by old Long King, his dam was Lady's Best; by Mo. Lad, by Big Prospect. This offering is high class in every way and everything is immune. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. If you can't attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Hoppe's care at Stella, Neb.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri BY C. H. HAY.

On Tuesday, February 22, J. E. Park of Cameron, Mo., will sell 40 head of Mammoth jacks and Jennets. There will be 30 jacks of serviceable age. Most of the Jennets are in foal and the young stock, both jacks and Jennets, are an exceptionally good lot. The offering will represent the noted sires Limestone Mammoth, Dr. McCord and Dr. Mudd. Don't forget the date and arrange to attend the sale.—Advertisement.

Cary's Choice O. I. C.'s. C. A. Cary, of Mound Valley, Kan., has for sale a few good O. I. C.'s. This stock is immune and there is none better bred. Furthermore, the price on these hogs is very reasonable and satisfaction is guaranteed. Look up Mr. Cary's ad and write him for particulars.—Advertisement.

Scott's Annual Jack Sale. On Thursday, March 9, G. M. Scott of Rea, Mo., will hold his annual jack sale. This sale will be held in the O. K. sale barn at Savannah, Mo. This gives buyers the advantage of the excellent interurban service from St. Joseph. In this sale will be 25 big black registered mammoth jacks, all of breeding age. About one-third of these jacks should go to head jennet herds. Write for his big illustrated catalog. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Jack and Jennet Auction. On Tuesday, February 22, G. W. Overly of McCune, Kan., will sell 26 jacks and Jennets. Twelve jacks and 14 Jennets, all his own raising and representing as good blood as can be found in Missouri or Kentucky. The jacks range in age from suckers to aged jacks and from 14 to 15 1/2 hands high. The Jennets are well bred and are in foal to Kentucky Yellowbelly. Don't forget the date and arrange to attend this sale if you want some good dependable jack stock.—Advertisement.

Sleepy Hollow Polled Durhams. C. M. Howard of Sleepy Hollow, Hammond, Kan., has on hand four good, red yearling bulls and 18 good blacky bull calves under 1 year old, that are ready for shipping when he has a place to send them. They are sired by the noted bull, Milton #338 313255, bred by J. H. Jennings of Streeter, Ill. This bull is a sure dehorner even on horned cows. He weighed, when Mr. Howard bought him, 2190 pounds and with good finish would weigh 2800 pounds. He is now for sale at \$125. Mr. Howard also has a number of cows and heifers he would sell.—Advertisement.

Park's Big Jack Sale. In the big combination jack sale which J. E. Park will hold at Cameron, Mo., Tuesday, February 22, will be offered 40 head of Mammoth jacks and Jennets. This offering will represent the blood of the best bred sires in Missouri and Kentucky, descendants of the following good jacks, will predominate in this sale: Limestone Mammoth, Dr. McCord and Dr. Mudd. This sale will afford an unusual opportunity to buy the best; jacks will sell in this sale that will pay for themselves in two years' service. Jennets and young stock will sell for prices that will enable the buyer to double his money in one year. If you are in the market for high class jack stock don't overlook this sale.—Advertisement.

Wayde's Poland China Sale. E. M. Wayde, of Burlington, Kan., who breeds the big type Poland Chinas, will hold his annual bred sow sale February 29. He will sell 23 tried sows, 7 fall yearling gilts and 10 spring gilts. They represent a combination of Master Hadley 2d, Big Tecumseh, Major Look and others of big type breeding. The large percentage of tried sows and fall yearlings make this sale very attractive. They are bred for March and April farrow and will be showing nicely by sale day. Mr. Wayde has erected a new sale pavilion and will hold this sale on the farm. Catalogs are ready and will be sent on request. Don't fail to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Fair Average for Baker. The W. Z. Baker Poland China sale at Rich Hill, Mo., was fairly well attended and while the prices were not quite in keeping with the show record of the herd, all the bred sows of good size sold at good figures. It seems that Mr. Baker had considerable trouble getting the sows settled and a good many were bred late, which helped to hold the average down. S. E. Wait of Blue Mound, Kan., was the heaviest buyer, taking six head. W. A. Baker & Sons topped the sale on Josie's Best at \$75. Other buyers were L. J. Pettway, McKinley, Tex.; John Farris, Appleton City, Mo.; Roy Stokes, Butler, Mo.; Arthur Baker, Rich Hill; Herbert Requa, Rich Hill; L. E. Daniel, Rich Hill, and C. D. Smith, Lincolnbury, Mo. The average was a little over \$36.—Advertisement.

Bradley Brothers' Jack Sale. On March 15, Bradley Brothers of Warrensburg, Mo., will hold their first jack sale. While this is the first sale these breeders ever held they are by no means new in the business. They have been breeding and collecting this herd of jacks for a number of years. It has been their aim to get them as big as possible, and at the same time they have no use for a jack that is all legs. Bradley Brothers made a strong show at Sedalia last fall and carried off more prizes than all others combined. On under year jacks they won first with Geo. Washington, second with Chocolate Soldier. First on jack 3 years old and under 4 with Limeric Pay Master, second with Aristocrat. Second on 2 year old jack with Bradley's Quantril, third with Str John. First on yearling jack with Fayette King. They also won first and championship on jennet with Limestone

HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.

D. S. Polled Herefords Herd Bull; 1 coming 2-year-old and 1 yearling. Registered. W. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas.

Registered Hereford herd bull for sale. Well bred and splendid conformation. JERRY STRITESKY, Irving, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS for sale. 2 ready for service now. All out of A. R. O. dams. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

High Grade Bull Calves for sale. Sired by Alpha Sir Mercedes Segis Vale #3699. Look up his breeding. W. H. Bechtel, Pawnee City, Neb.

BRAEBURN BUTTER BOY 15 months old, pretty as a picture, with great records all H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS FOR SALE High-bred registered Holstein cows and heifers; good producers and good age. N. S. AMSPAACKER, Jamestown, Kans.

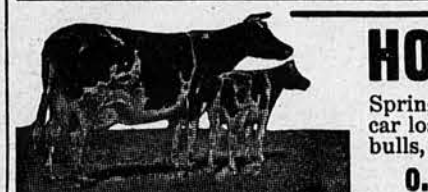
Sunflower Herd Holsteins THREE bulls ready for service, real herd headers with breeding and quality, not merely black and white males at any old price, but bulls you might be proud to own and at right prices. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

FOR QUICK SALE A large number of highly bred, registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers; good ages, and good producers. Also several bulls from calves a few weeks old up to yearlings. Ready for service. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins 90 HEAD. I have an especially nice lot of young cattle to offer at this time, consisting of high grade heifers from 1 1/2 to 3 years, to freshen this fall and winter; young cows from 3 to 5 years old; a few registered females from 2 to 5 years of age, also registered bulls from 6 months to a year old. Why not buy the kind that makes good? I sold the three highest record grade cows for both milk and butterfat in the State of Kansas. Will sell any number. IRA ROMIG, Station "B", TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Tredico Farm Holsteins You can save money and make money with a son of Iowana De Cola Walker He has 22 tested half sisters, one full sister, one half brother with 8 tested daughters, and another half brother with 1 tested daughter, and more coming. Nine of his 1/2 sisters made at the average age of 2 yrs. 5 mos. 498.0 lbs. butter from 12,150.0 lbs. of milk each in 365 days. His full sister made at 2 yrs. 1 mo. old 427.6 lbs. of butter from 9271.6 lbs. of milk at the same time carried a calf for 8 1/2 mos. His dam made 322.2 lbs. of butter from 18,047.0 lbs. of milk in 365 days, in an unforced record, (not put on to advertise with). THESE SONS ARE OF TESTED and tried blood on the dam's side. Also for sale a few sons of Sir Johanna Fayne TREDICO FARM, Route 3, Kingman, Kan.

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices. MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS



HOLSTEIN HEIFERS Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write. O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm. F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank. HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas Pure-bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. We offer a number of grand young bulls, serviceable age, all registered, from A. R. O. dams and sires. Choice pure-bred heifers, some with official records under three years of age. 200 excellent, high grade, heavy springing cows and heifers, well marked, in calf to purebred bulls, to freshen before April 1. Fresh cows on hand, heavy milkers. Heifer calves six to ten weeks old, \$25—Baragins. Send draft for number wanted and we will express to you. Wire, write or phone us. We can please you. GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.

260 Holstein Cows 260 and Heifers 260 If you want Holstein cows, springing or bred heifers see my herd. I have them. They are very large, good markings, out of the best milking strains, bred to purebred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. Want to reduce my herd. Will make bargain prices for thirty days. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

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 cow and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get the best. Well marked heifer and bull calves, crated ready to ship, \$20 each. LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

JACKS AND JENNETS.

JACKS FOR SALE 3 Mammoth black jacks with mealy points; good performers; tracing to the best strains for quality. Age, from three to five years old. Address A. B. HAGUE, KIOWA, KAN

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.



Phillip Walker Moline, Elk County, Kansas

The Saunders Jack Co. U. G. Saunders of Lexington, Ky., and Bruce Saunders of Holton, Kan., have shipped a car load of registered Mammoth jacks from the Saunders Jack farm Lexington, to Holton. Two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high. Come to Holton and see as good a car of jacks as was ever shipped out of Kentucky. Write your wants to Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kansas

PUBLIC SALE Registered Jacks and Jennets BRONSON, KANS., FEBRUARY 15 15—HEAD—15 Three jacks and eight jennets of breeding age. Some extra good individuals and all of very best blood lines. For catalogue address P. E. Moss, Bronson, Kan. Auctioneers, Cols. R. L. Harriman and L. D. Long.

JACK SALE Thursday, March 9 At Savannah, Mo., in the O. K. Sale Barn. 25 big, black registered Mammoth jacks; all serviceable age. The smallest is 14 1/4 hands, the balance up to 15 1/4 hands. 2 Percheron stallions, one imported. Catalogs on request. Sale rain or shine. G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Mo.

JACK SALE Thursday, March 9 At Savannah, Mo., in the O. K. Sale Barn. 25 big, black registered Mammoth jacks; all serviceable age. The smallest is 14 1/4 hands, the balance up to 15 1/4 hands. 2 Percheron stallions, one imported. Catalogs on request. Sale rain or shine. G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Mo.

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.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Two jacks, black, white pointed, registered. Mugged, heavy boned, kind, 3 and 7 years old, good performers. One 3-year-old black jack, white points, not registered.
A. E. HUBBARD, Minneapolis, Kansas.

Missouri Bred Jacks and Jennets

Four to five years old. Fifteen to sixteen hands high. Will show mules with anyone in the State. Must sell. W. H. Wheeler, Garden City, Kansas.

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers

Always a good lot of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Saddle stallions, geldings, mares and colts. Write us fully describing your wants.
The Cook Farms, Box 436 Q, Lexington, Ky.

BARGAINS in Jacks and Percherons

Six jacks, two Percherons, all blacks; sound and good performers. I will sell you a good one as cheap as any man in the business. Come and see, or write.
LEWIS COX, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

Mammoth Jacks

10 Jacks from suckers to 6 years old. All that is old enough broke. Also 3 Jennets with foal. If you are a jack breeder, write for full information.
R. King, Robinson, (Brown Co.) Kan.

PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Has 40 big, black Mammoth jacks and jennets. Every jack over 1400 lbs. and 15 to 16 years old. 15 to 18 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.
28 WILEY B. E. of K. C. or E. W. & S. P.
40 WILES S. W. of ST. JOE, or SANTA FE.

KANSAS CHIEF

World's Champion Jack
Heads Fairview Stock Farm
More registered jacks and jennets than any farm in the West. Jacks up to 1400 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. NINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

Jacks and Jennets

35 big Black Jacks and Jennets for sale. 30 years' experience. We raise all we sell. We know what they are and our guarantee is good. Buy from us and save dealer's profits. We bred and raised John L. Jr., grand champion Topeka State Fair, 1914 and 1915.
M. H. ROLLER & SON, Jackson County, Circleville, Kansas

JACKS and PERCHERONS

40 big black Mammoth Jacks, 15 to 16 hands, standard. Young black ton Percheron stallions and mares. Extra quality. Also Jennets in foal. Mares in foal to 2400 pound horse. References, banks of Lawrence. 40 miles west of Kansas City.
Al E. Smith, R. 1, Lawrence, Kansas

HORSES.

Clydesdale Dispersion Herd Stallion; 2 reg. mares, bred; 2 stallion colts, one 2-year-old filly. C. E. Wempe, Seneca, Ks.

Imported and Home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices. Frank L. Stream, Croston, 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.

REGISTERED Percheron Stallions and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANS.

Bernard's Draft Stallions
The largest dealer in draft stallions in the West. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Same old prices. Percheron mares and fillies to trade for young stallions. Barns in town.
M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

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.

For Sale, Kangourou Percheron Colts Kangourou (92369) 91241 reserve champion at American Royal 1913. Two stud colts, weight 1400 lbs., coming two's. Also imp. stallion, black, weight 1800 lbs. 7 year old jack, 15 hands, standard. Heavy bone and sure; coming 9. Ad will appear but once.
GEO. NOWLES, GLASCO, KANSAS

WOODS BROS. CO. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
(Successors to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.)



AT THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS STATE FAIRS, 1915, in the face of strong competition, our exhibit of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions won 21 championships, 21 first prizes, 9 seconds and 4 thirds. An unequalled record. We have on hand 75 HEAD OF OUTSTANDING STALLIONS of the three breeds, imported and home bred, nearly all coming three and four years old; a few toppy yearlings and several aged horses of extra weights and quality. Barns Opposite State Farm. A. F. COON, Manager.

Beauty, and several other prizes. All the jennets in this sale of breeding age are in foal and are showing. In this sale will be the 16 1/2 hand herd Jack Bradley's King Giant. This is a wonderfully good jack and is being sold only on the account of his being the sire of so many jennets in the herd and community. See Bradley Brothers' ad and write for catalog.—Advertisement.

Smith's Jacks and Percherons.

Al E. Smith of Lawrence, Kan., has on hand 40 head of big black Mammoth Jacks. They are every one registered, and are the kind that breed the high class mules. There are 3-year-olds in the offering that stand 16 hands standard, have good heads, 36 inch ear, 9 to 10 inch bone, 23 inch arm and great length of body. They are by such noted sires as Starlight, Taxpayer, Jumbo and others. Mr. Smith will sell a few good, big jennets, the kind that raise these big jacks. All jennets of breeding age are in foal. In Percheron horses he has the big, broad, heavy kind. Yearlings weighing 1500 pounds, 2-year-olds weighing 1900, older horses up to 2400, both imported and home bred and mostly black, a few gray. He has mares all ages up to 6 years. They are the ton kind and all of breeding age are in foal to a 2400 pound imported horse. All are registered in Percheron Society of America. He can show sires and dams of most of the young horses. See Mr. Smith's ad and write him for prices on these good Jacks and Percherons.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Home or Barn Plans.

On page — appears an ad of Gordon-Van Tine Company the well known lumbermen of Davenport, Iowa. This firm, however, sells not only lumber, but about everything in the building line, paints, building hardware, porch columns, windows, sills, roofing, shingles, doors, stair work, flooring, as well as material for interior finish. And besides it publishes books of plans for houses and barns. The book of Home and Barn Plans is free. Whatever Gordon-Van Tine sells has got to give satisfaction. It's a money back proposition. It isn't a case of low cost, low quality. The quality is high and it is guaranteed. The prices are indeed low, considering the quality of the goods sold. It will pay any reader to get full information about the Gordon-Van Tine plan and products. Fill out the coupon in the advertisement and mail to Gordon-Van Tine Company, 5927 Case street, Davenport, Iowa.—Advertisement.

A Book for Farmers.

For six years the International Harvester Company, with headquarters at Chicago, has issued what it calls an almanac, filled with information boiled down into a few words, so that farmers may use it as a handbook of farm knowledge. These almanacs have been different every year, so that the farmer receiving them might keep them all with profit. The almanac has come into greater demand every year. More than 2 million were required in 1915 to meet the requests of the farmers. The Harvester Almanac for 1916 comes up to the standard set by previous issues, or even surpasses them. It is bound in a cover printed in colors, and contains 48 pages of closely condensed information with many illustrations. Among the many subjects discussed, are proper methods of feeding silage, plans for farm home building, fuel for kerosene engines, weights and measures, suggestions on how to handle stable manure, information on the use of lime to sweeten the land, directions for proper tillage, figures on dairying, prevention and cures for hog cholera. The almanac is distributed free. It is the purpose of the harvester company to mail one to every farmer who is interested. Realizing the increasing demand, an extra quantity was printed this year, and until the supply is exhausted a copy will be mailed upon request.—Advertisement.

A Business Man's System.

There is no one expression more of a favorite with Ed. H. Witte, prosperous farmer and manufacturer of Kansas City, than the words, "Let me see the records!" Mr. Witte does not believe in guess work. That is the reason he made such a success in the manufacturing business, and the reason why he is successful with his 600-acre farm which lies just east of Kansas City. When Mr. Witte started out to buy a farm a couple of years ago, the real estate men were as thick around him as flies around a molasses barrel. Mr. Witte would listen attentively till the adjectives were getting scarce, then he would interrupt by saying: "I should like to see the records on this piece of land. Suppose you have the owner make out a report showing how he cropped this land during the past five years, and how much it netted him. In the meantime, I will get a few soil samples and send them down to the State University for analysis. When the reports are all in, I will look them over and give you my decision." After much investigation, a farm was chosen. It is a beautiful piece of land and it stood the test of Mr. Witte's demands. The price was high, but it was the intention to make an ideal dairy farm out of the property, and it is quite close to the city. When Mr. Witte told his friends what he had paid for his new farm, they laughed and said, "Well, it will be a mighty expensive plaything for you, but may be you can afford it." "Plaything? Expensive?" Mr. Witte exclaimed in surprise. "Why, I am going to make that farm pay a profit!" One day Mr. Witte and his manager went to Wisconsin—the capital of "Holstein Cow Land." Mr. Witte took a well-filled check book and plenty of time. He proposed buying 85 cows as a start for his herd; and did, before returning home. Every cow had to stand on its own merits. The buyer would have no guess work. As a Wisconsin farmer remarked after Mr. Witte's visit: "If anybody at any time puts anything over on that man, he'll be going some." Mr. Witte will be successful with his farm, just as he has been a successful manufacturer. Every cog in every wheel must make good—whether it be manager, hired man, cow or pig—each will have to do his part. Everything is strictly modern and ripe for success about the property. The land is good; the stock is high-class; and engines of his own make provide power and light. Here's to Ed. Witte: Would that there were more men who asked "Why" and wanted "Records."—Advertisement.

Hardly one real criminal or desperado ever had a pet in his childhood days to make him kind and tender.

58 Head of Registered 58 Stallions and Mares

Percheron, Belgians and French Drafts from yearlings to 7 years old. I have rented my farm and am quitting farming. Must sell all my horses by March 1. Nothing reserved. All priced reasonably—the first buyer to come will get the bargain. I mean business and must sell my entire herd. Come and see me.
J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kansas.

YOUR 1250 LB. MARES

May win a prize of \$50 in gold. Send us no money but a picture (kodak will do) of your 1250 lb. mare, or from 1100 to 1400 lbs. Give weight and height. You will either get the prize or a picture of the winners.
WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION
W. B. Carpenter, Sec'y,
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Lots of All Kinds of Shetland Ponies

For sale. Write us your wants. 150 head of the choicest to pick from. All colors, lots of coming yearlings and coming two-year-olds. Disposition guaranteed, as we have used great care to select gentle stock. Won't do any harm to write us.

Johnson Pony Farm, Clay Center, Neb.



Harris Bros. Percherons

30 Stallions
60 Mares

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 BRND, KANSAS

Bishop Brothers Percheron Stallions

Our stallions are two and three year olds. Very large, drafty type, with conformation and QUALITY. Pasture grown, fed in outdoor lots with outdoor exercise; the kind that make good in the Stud. If you want a stallion see ours. Prices are right; barn in town.
Bishop Brothers, Box A, Towanda, Kansas



German Coach Stallions and Mares

80 Head From Which to Select

11 Stallions
from coming 2 to 5 years old, also one of our herd headers, the Imp. Milton, 1st in 4-year-old class and Reserve Champion at St. Louis World's Fair.

Mares and Fillies
all ages. Practically all of our foundation mares are by grand champions both of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs.

These German Coach horses are large handsome, stylish, early maturing, easily broke and quiet in harness and mature into 1250 to 1650 pound animals. They have great endurance both for heat and cold and always ready for the harness. They are the kind the Germans use both in peace and war and are sure to grow in popularity in this country as their good qualities become better known. Our herd is bred in the purple and our prices are reasonable. Call on or write

J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

Postponed Public Sale

Will now be held at
Sylvia, Kansas, Saturday, February 19
50 head of large type Poland China hogs.
33 head of Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle.
9 horses. Implements. Household goods. All trains will be met. Come! Free transportation and accommodations. Come and buy something worth the money. The date is Feb. 19.
M. A. DRAPER, SYLVIA, KANSAS

D. S. Engle & Sons
Big Clean Up Stock Sale

At the farm of D. S. Engle, eight miles south of
Abilene, Kans., Thursday, February 24

HOLSTEINS: 16 cows and six heifers, all fresh now or to freshen by sale day. All of them bred to a registered male that is included in the sale. Also a few calves will be sold. This sale is a dispersion and everything goes without reserve.
Angus High Grade Steers: 25 choice high grade yearling steers, by a registered sire.
Also about 10 head of good high grade draft horses. Farm machinery, household goods, etc. Free lunch at noon. Free transportation for parties coming in on trains at Abilene to the farm and back. For further information address,

D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kansas
Aucts.—Jas. T. McCulloch, J. G. Engle. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders Assn. Sale

Grand Island, Nebraska



February
24 & 25

The Following
Horses Will Sell:

- 110 Big Rugged Draft Horses.
- 60 Specially good mares, either extra promising fillies or proven mares safe in foal.
- 50 Big boned, good footed, true moving stallions from weanlings up to six years. Everything recorded, and all of proper ages inspected. There will be Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

THE CONSIGNORS ARE:

H. J. McLAUGHLIN, DONIPHAN	HARRIS BROS., LINCOLN
RAYMOND H. WEST, WOOD RIVER	GEO. C. BURROWS, ADAMS
EARL MORRISON, GIBBON	WOOD BROS., SUMNER
F. A. STOOKER, DUNBAR	C. W. HOLLINGSHEAD, MONROE
CLYDE HAYHURST, SHELBY	W. A. MEYER, SEWARD
NORTH & ROBINSON, Grand Island	FRIEND BROS., SARTORIA
G. E. LEAVITT, CRETE	W. E. WOODBRIDGE, VIRGINIA
D. K. ROBERTSON, MADISON	J. E. SIMPSON, CURTIS.

and a few well known Nebraska horsemen not mentioned.

The annual meeting of the Assn. will be held the evening of Feb 23d. The annual grand banquet the evening of Feb. 24th, both taking place at the Palmer hotel. Horses will all be in place evening of Feb. 22d, and may be inspected at leisure all day Feb. 23d. Sale starts at 10 o'clock, Feb. 24th. Come and see horses day before and attend important meetings. State Live Stock Sanitary Board will be guests of the Assn. during the sale. Boost, bring neighbors, friends, everyone. The one big sale of the season in the West of extra good stuff.

For full information address

J. C. Price, Sale Manager, Lincoln, Nebraska

PUBLIC SALE

McCune, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 22

26—Jacks and Jennets—26

12 head of jacks from suckers up to aged jacks, all blacks with white points, from 14 to 15 1/2 hands. All my own raising, sired by Monseer's Perfection, Bradley's Sunlight and Kentucky Yelberton.

14 good, well bred jennets, bred to Kentucky Yelberton. I think most of them are safe in foal. Everything guaranteed as represented day of sale. McCune is located 20 miles west of Pittsburg and 15 miles east of Parsons on Frisco Railroad.

Sunny Slope Stock & Breeding Farm, McCune, Kas.

P. S. Terms cash or 12 months' time on bankable paper. G. W. OVERLY, Prop. at 6% interest, parties giving 1916 bank references.

Jack and Jennet Sale

Cameron, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 22



On the above date we will sell 40 head of Mammoth jacks and jennets, consisting of 30 tried jacks, some jennets in foal and some good young stock of both sexes that will double in value in one year. The jacks and jennets that are consigned to this sale represent as good blood as can be procured in Missouri and Kentucky, and will be sold under positive guarantee to be as represented. The offering represents such noted sires as Limestone Mammoth, Dr. McCord and Dr. Mudd. This sale affords unusual opportunity to buy the BEST. The catalogue will describe every animal listed and will be mailed to those who write for it.

Auctioneers: Cois. P. M. Gross, J. E. PARK, CAMERON, MO.
D. D. Deem and Thos. E. Deem.



REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

29 black-ton and 2300 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



BIG JACK SALE



Wednesday, March 15th

Warrensburg,
Missouri

50
HEAD
50



25 Jacks
from one
to four
years old.

Every one
a black with
mealy points.

Aristocrat, A Missouri State Fair Winner, and One of the Good Ones that go in this Sale.

They are the big heavy bodied, weighty kind with unexcelled bone and foot and stand from 15 to 16 hands standard. Not a matured jack in the offering under 15 hands standard. 25 fine big jennets, every one bred and showing. Every thing registered. Write for big illustrated catalog. Address

Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.

Col. R. L. Harriman, Auct. C. H. Hay, Fieldman



Winners of more prizes at
Sedalia in 1915
than all others combined.



Carnot Percherons

AT GREGORY FARM

White Hall, Illinois

Tuesday, February 29

40 Home Bred and Imported Percherons Sell

15 Stallions, two to five years old.

25 Mares all showing in foal. Included will be prize winners and show prospects, sons and daughters of and mares bred to the Grand Champion CARNOT.

A Splendid Assortment from Which to Select

Send your name today for illustrated catalog which gives a list of what Carnot has won and the winners he has sired. Address

W. S. Corsa,
White Hall, Illinois

Auctioneers—Carey M. Jones, John D. Snyder and Lloyd L. Seely. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

White Hall is only 60 miles north of St. Louis, one night's run from Kansas City.

J. H. Harter's 16th Semi-Annual Poland China Sale

Valley Falls, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 19

In Gardner's Livery Barn

Mr. Harter is dispersing his herd and has carefully selected an offering of bred sows for his closing out sale that he knows will prove profitable investments for his customers, old and new, that buy in this sale.

There will be 15 matured sows, eight fall gilts and 17 spring gilts. All bred for spring farrow. The tried sows represent a variety of choice breeding and the younger sows are by the well known Harter boars, Gephart and Long King.

Included in the sale are the herd boars, Gephart and Long King and four good, young boars sired by them.

Valley Falls is easily reached. Ask your R. R. agent. This is a dispersion of one of the best known herds in the West.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

J. H. HARTER, WESTMORELAND, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, W. C. Curphey and J. R. Griggs. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Hoppe's Immune Poland China Sow Sale

At farm near Shubert and STELLA, Nebraska **Wednesday, March 1st**

40 HEAD including ten of our great big tried sows, 7 fall yearlings, 20 selected spring gilts, 3 Sept. gilts and 1 Sept. boar. The tried sows are all bred to the 1,000 pound boar **I Am King** and a big per cent of the fall and spring gilts were sired by him. Others are sired by Giant Prospect, Brookside Wonder, Big Orange, Equal's Stamp, etc. Gilts will be bred to our great young boar Great Prospect, by Giant Prospect and out of a Pawnee Nelson dam. We are determined to put up an offering that will meet with the approval of the best breeders and for this reason are selling all but three of our big tried sows. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. If you can't be with us send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Stella, Neb. Free hotel accommodations at Stella and Shubert and transportation furnished from both towns.



Mr. Hoppe and One of His Big Poland Brood Sows

W. V. Hoppe, Stella, Nebraska

AUCTIONEER, H. S. DUNCAN

FIELDMAN, JESSE JOHNSON

Poland China Bred Sows

At Auction in Sale Pavillion

Holton, Kans., Friday, Feb. 25

47 HEAD consisting of 10 tried sows, eight fall yearlings, seven March gilts, 20 May gilts and two herd boars.

The fall yearlings are by Blue Valley Buster by Blue Valley Gold Dust. The spring gilts are by Blue Valley Buster and A Kansas Wonder. The May gilts are bred for May farrow and the early gilts and other sows for March farrow. Everything is bred to the herd boars to the best advantage. Everything is immune with the double treatment and in fine condition. The tried sows are all coming two year old sows that have raised one litter each and will prove as attractive a lot of sows as go in a sale ring this winter. The herd boars are in their prime and sold only because Mr. Clemetson is laying out for a year to make improvements in his hog farm. Get the catalog at once. Address,

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kansas

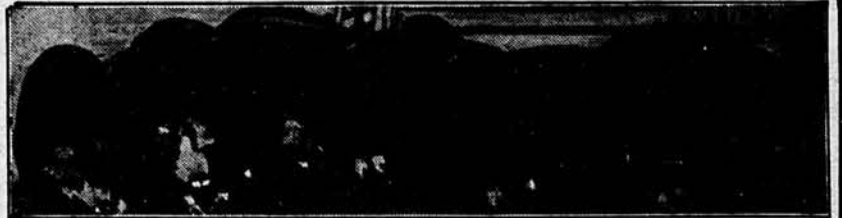
Aucts.—Col. C. M. Scott; Col. Lum Pool. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Free hotel accommodations for breeders at the Bennett hotel in Holton (Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.)

Poland China Sow Sale

Burlington, Kansas

February 29, 1916



TRIED SOWS AND FALL YEARLINGS.

40 Selected Sows and Gilts

23 tried sows; 7 fall yearlings; 10 spring gilts.

The tried sows are by Master Hadley 2nd, Orange Wonder, Major Look and others of popular breeding. They are safe in pig to Big Tecumseh, Orange Wonder and Master Hadley 2nd. The fall gilts and spring gilts are by Master Hadley 2nd, Big Tecumseh and Orange Wonder.

Sale in new pavilion on the farm. Free conveyance to and from sale. Write for catalog.

E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kas.

Fieldman—C. H. Hay.

Royal Scion Farm Duroc Dispersion Sale

Winfield, Kansas, Friday, February 25

20 High Class Tried Herd Sows, 10 Choice Spring Gilts, 5 Spring Boars, 2 Herd Boars— Cherry Scion, by Cherry Chief, Gano's Pride, by Col. Gano.

These sows and gilts are richly bred, 10 head are half sisters to Grand Master Col. II, three times grand champion of Oklahoma. The spring gilts are by Gano's Pride by Col. Gano, and out of a daughter of Freed's Col. and bred to Cherry Scion by Cherry Chief and out of a Proud Col. dam. A number are either by or bred to a good son of Graduate Col. I regret to part with many of these good sows and gilts which I had selected for herd sows and mated with these good herd boars which also go in the sale but failing health compels me to lighten my work, hence this dispersion. Help make a good home for these hogs. For catalog, address

G. C. NORMAN, Winfield, Kan.

Third Annual Sale Poland Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys

Kansas State Agricultural College
Manhattan, Kansas

Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916

Poland Chinas - - 10:30 a. m.
Duroc-Jerseys - - 1:00 p. m.

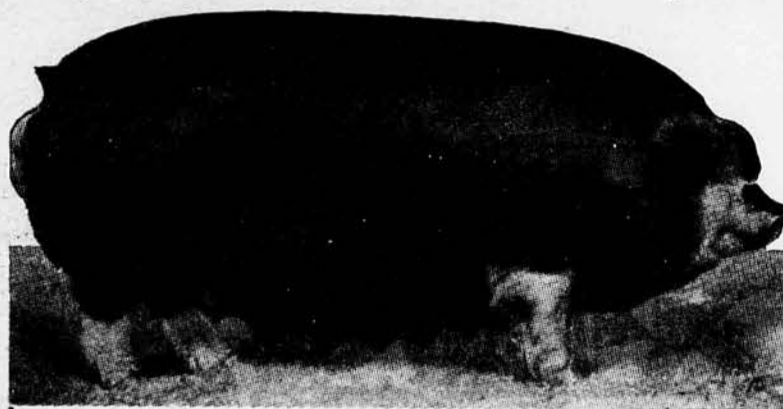
For Catalog Address
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Erhart's Big Type Poland China Sale

Hutchinson State Fair Grounds
Hutchinson, Kansas, Saturday, February 26

55 Head

Consisting of
10 TRIED SOWS
20 FALL AND WINTER
YEARLING GILTS
20 CHOICE SPRING
GILTS
5 SUMMER BOARS



TYPICAL BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA SOW.

Prize Winners

And the Kind that
Produce Prize Winners

Sows and gilts sired by champions, out of champions and now safe in pig to a grand champion. More attractions than you are likely to see in any other sale this season.

The ten tried sows are by such sires as Blaine's Wonder, Major B. Hadley, Blaine's Last Hadley, Long John, Expansion Over and Giant Wonder by A Wonder. The gilts are by such sires as Missouri King, by Long King, the 1,200-pound Robidoux, Jumbo Hadley, Orphan Big Gun and the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. This great lot of sows and gilts are now safe in pig to **The Grand Champion, Big Hadley Jr., and Columbus Defender**, a grandson of the undefeated Columbus and himself second in class and second in futurity at Nebraska State Fair and first in class at Topeka State Fair, 1915.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS INCLUDE WHITE FACE QUEEN

The dam of our 1911 show herd, Miss Mayflower and Miss Mayflower 3rd, two 800-pound yearlings that won first and second in class at Oklahoma State Fair last year, an under year show gilt, also sell and many others too numerous to mention here. We are holding this sale at Hutchinson for the convenience of our patrons. Remember that hourly interurban car service is now on between Hutchinson and Wichita, Kan. Let us send you a catalog of this great offering. Send your name today. Address

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Jas. W. Sparks, John D. Snyder, Lafe Burger, Fred Groff and A. E. Kramer. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.
Notice—Attend Warkentin Percheron sale Feb. 24 and Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Feb. 25: both at Hutchinson.

Dispersion Extraordinary!

Everything Immune

40 Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts

The cream of one of the largest Poland China herds in Kansas. Nothing better sold this winter.

Lancaster, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 17

In the bred sows sales of 1914 and 1915, H. C. Graner bought top sows, regardless of price and these with those reserved of his own breeding, with a careful weeding out of any that was not good producers make up this splendid offering, with 18 spring gilts that have been carefully selected for this sale.

The herd boars, **Big Spott** and **Long King's Best**, will be sold in this sale. Both are sires that are valuable or they would not have been in service in this good herd.

The offering is bred to **Big Spott**, **Long King's Best** and **Big Bob, Jr.** Of the tried sows eight are two year old sows, sired by **Moore's Halvor**.

Mr. Graner has been in the Poland China business on his farm near Lancaster in Atchison county for years and is a careful, painstaking breeder. You will be pleased if you patronize him. Catalogs are ready to mail. Bids sent to J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in care of H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., will be carefully handled. Get the catalog at once. Address

H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kan.

Auctioneer—Col. F. J. Zaun.

(Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.)

Fine Stock Sale

WICHITA, KANSAS

February 15, 16, 17, 18

Tuesday, Feb. 15

35 Big type Poland China bred sows, 6 Bred gilts by the **GREATEST BIG TYPE BOAR IN POLAND CHINA HISTORY, A. WONDER**. Others sired by, and bred to, **CHIEF PRICE LOGAN PRICE, KING OF ALL WONDERS**, and other famous boars including the three times Grand Champion **SMUGGLER**.

30 Duroc Jersey bred sows, bred to the famous boars **COWLEY WONDER** and **CRIMSON KING**. The good Duroc breeder and judge Harry Browning, says that they are extra good ones.

Wednesday, Feb. 16

ALL BREEDS OF REGISTERED CATTLE—Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen Angus, Holstein, Jersey.

The free catalogue will describe the offering.

Thursday, Feb. 17

30 Mammoth Jacks, 25 Mammoth Jennets.

The largest sale of jacks and jennets of the season. We have all kinds from weanlings to 1,250 lbs. jacks. We have two cars of extra big ones from Missouri and a great lot of jennets.

Friday, Feb. 18

50 Imported and American bred Percheron stallions, mares, and colts.

Sale includes the famous grand champion and sire of grand champions. Imported **Gaufrier**, also **Halo**, the sensational two-year-old of 1915. First prize winner at Hutchinson and Topeka.

Separate catalogue of all kinds of stock, write for the one you are interested in.

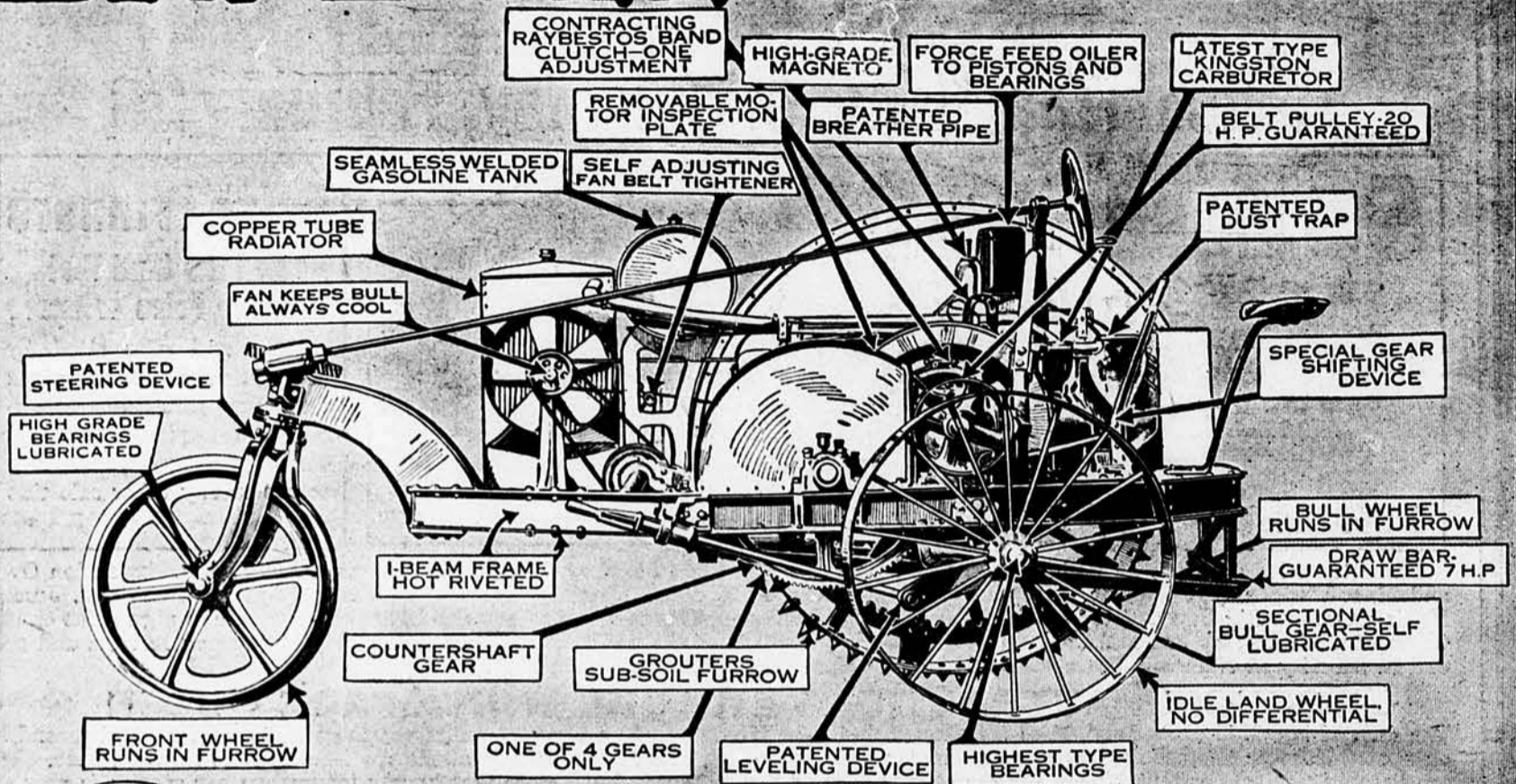
If you have pure bred stock to sell write us at once.

F. S. Kirk, Sales Manager

Care Manhattan Hotel

Wichita, Kansas

BIG BULL TRACTOR



Get This Book of Facts

Read About These Features of Construction

A 64 page book has just been printed, that describes clearly and interestingly the different points of design and construction, indicated in the above illustration, of the Big Bull Tractor.

It is important that you have this book—it is important that you understand the many ways a Big Bull Tractor will help you to farm better, to have bigger crops, to save money and time and to be more independent of hired help, high priced horses and mules and high priced feed. There are 8000 farmers who formerly worked horses, who now own Bull Tractors and who know that tractor farming is heaps better than horse power farming. There are over 900 Big Bull Tractors owned and operated in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri Farmers Wrote This Book

We wrote some of the Big Bull owners in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri and asked them to tell us of the work they had done with their Big Bull.

In less than three weeks the pile of letters printed in this book came in—without doubt the greatest lot of letters relating tractor experiences ever written. These letters fill most of the 64 pages in this book. The letters contain direct-from-the-farm facts on tractors that you want to know.

The men who wrote these letters

own Big Bull Tractors, and have operated them.

These letters give definite facts about the kind of work accomplished, the time required to do the work, the cost.

These owners tell you of all kinds of work they did with their Big Bulls—plowing, discing, seeding, listing, harvesting, threshing, silo filling, corn shelling, feed grinding, road grading, sawing wood, sawing lumber, baling hay, etc.

Get a Copy of This Book and Read What Your Neighbors Have To Say

No doubt there's a letter in this book from some man in your neighborhood.

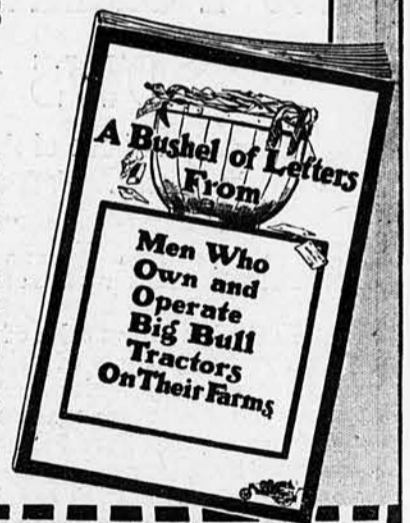
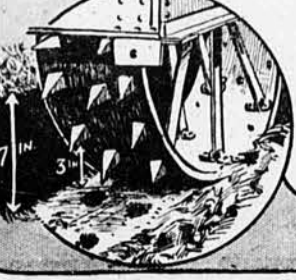
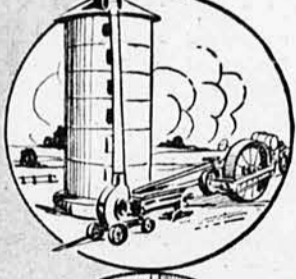
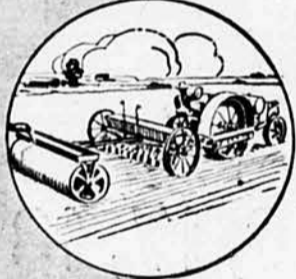
If there's the least doubt in your mind about the value of a Big Bull Tractor to you, you'll find many direct-from-the-farm facts in this book that will help you to decide.

The edition of this book is limited—we hope to have enough copies to go around—judging by the great number of requests we are receiving for this book, the edition will not last long.

And you want a copy of this book—we want you to have a copy, by all means—you can have a copy without obligating yourself in any way. Write us today.

Hall Bros. & Reeves Motor Co.
1524 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri

This cut, (in the small circle at the bottom) shows the way the lugs on the bull wheel subsoil the bottom of the furrow.



By All Means Mail This Now

Hall Bros. & Reeves Motor Co.
1524 Grand Ave.,
Kansas City, Missouri

Gentlemen:—Please send me by return mail, without obligation, a copy of your booklet, "A Bushel of Letters From Men Who Own and Operate Big Bull Tractors On Their Farms," free and postpaid.

Name.....

P. O.

R.F.D..... Box..... State.....