

Thirty-Six Pages

Price Five Cents

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45.

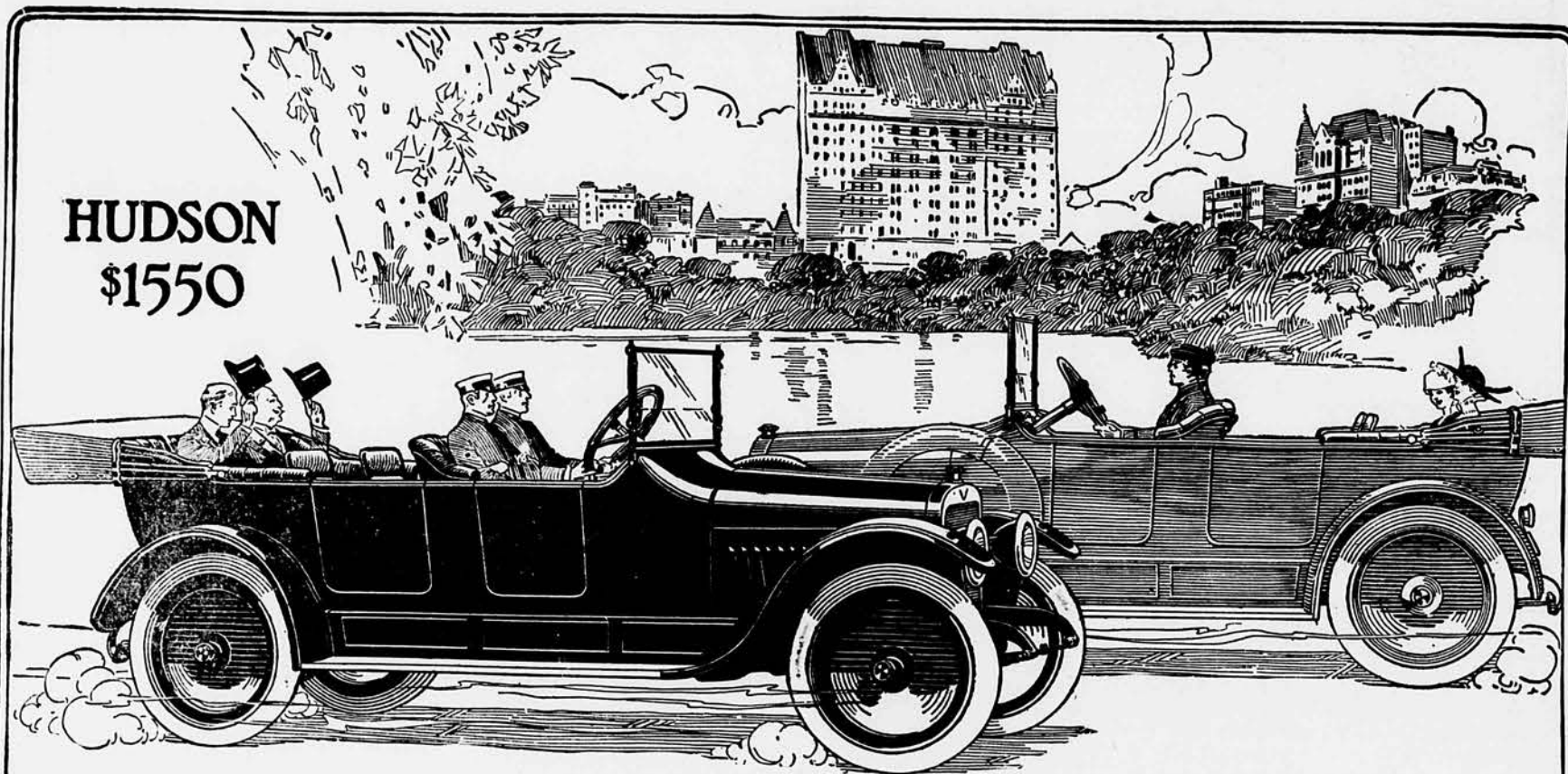
May 8, 1915

No. 19.



Which Boy Has His First Long Suit?





HUDSON
\$1550

Hudson is the Class Car Wherever You Go, That Fact is Apparent

Your delight in your new car will largely depend on these two features in it—

Pride of ownership
Freedom from trouble

One can't long enjoy a car unless he is proud of it. And a car that isn't dependable becomes unendurable. That is particularly true in the country, away from repair shops. Don't overlook those facts.

New Ideas of Class

Men who could afford them used to buy big, impressive cars. Now all that excess is distinctly out of vogue. Good taste now calls for lightness, moderation and refinement. And the HUDSON best appeals to that taste.

Over 4000 HUDSONS are now owned in the metropolitan district of New York. Fifth Avenue is crowded with them. Hundreds of the finest homes have HUDSONS at the door.

In Chicago, the great packers own HUDSONS. In Pittsburgh, the steel kings. In Washington, four embassies have HUDSONS, one cabinet member and many men of national fame. The governors of nine states own them.

So everywhere you go. HUDSON is the class car of this new-day type. The man who owns one finds himself in distinguished company.

No More Experiments

It is not mere pride, but caution, which wins these men to HUDSONS. They are experienced motorists. And you don't find such men buying untried cars.

Men who can best afford it are the last men to take risks. They demand known quality—proved-out makes. In this new-type car, with its many radical changes, they demand it more than ever. They must know it is free from mistakes.

HUDSON is the pioneer Light Six. It is designed by Howard E. Coffin, the man who created this type. Four years have been spent in perfecting and refining it.

And 12,000 owners have proved it. In the past two seasons they have driven this HUDSON some 30 million miles. They have found it dependable under every condition. Rarely is a car created so utterly free from fault.

Men Who Try to Save

There are many Light Sixes this year. Some cost much more than HUDSONS. Some cost a little less; and that seeming saving tempts many a man, we know.

But remember that this HUDSON costs \$200 less than it did when it first came out. That is due to our mammoth production of this single type. It has trebled in a year. The value this HUDSON now offers is incomparable.

The cars which cost less are not like the HUDSON. Even weight comparisons will show that. If the extra weight is but 450 pounds it means the weight of three adults.

Any saving in price which means skimping is quickly wiped out in repair cost. After a few months of running, an undergrade car is expensive. Ask any experienced motorist.

Men who live in the country want reliable cars. Repair shops are not convenient. Experts are not on call. Farmers, above all, should buy reliable cars. They cannot afford to take chances.

That's particularly true of a new type, which the Light Six is. You risk the loss of the price saving over and over if the car isn't well tried out.

What Hudson Stands For

In the motor car world, HUDSON stands for uncompromising quality. No part is ever skimmed.

It stands for true lightness. By better materials and better designing we have cut tire and fuel cost in two.

It stands for utter refinement. We have devoted four years to this model. And two of those years—since the car first appeared—have been given to final touches.

The more you look about the more you will want the HUDSON. It will outlast a low-grade car by years. If sold second-hand it will bring a much higher price. It will cost you far less in the long run. It will multiply your enjoyment.

Find this out before we are oversold.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster
\$1550, f. o. b. Detroit

The HUDSON Company never loses interest in the cars it sells. So long as the car is in service we maintain our interest in the character of its service. That's one great reason for HUDSON reputation.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

We have dealers everywhere. These are a few in your vicinity:

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Anthony—Gish Bros. & Co.
Atchison—W. L. Bell.
Council Grove—B. W. Beshears.
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Protection—W. T. Brewer.
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Wichita—Hudson Sales Co.

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Cushing—J. C. Plank.
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McAllister—Jack Chambliss.
Mangum—Percy Cornelius.
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Ponca City—C. D. Duncan.
Pond Creek—F. J. Gentry.
Tulsa—Sturm Motor Car Co., Box 302.
Wewoka—O. F. McConnell.



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 45
Number 19

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 8, 1915

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For Union Churches

Protestant and Catholic Are Working in Harmony With Jew and Mormon at Lewiston

BY ROY B. GUILD

A SURVEY of rural churches recently made in Ohio shows that the hope for the religious life of the country is in the community church. There are two ways in which these churches will be established. Either the people will determine the matter off hand, selecting the church, or the law of the survival of the fittest will run its tragic but necessary course. An example of what a church may be to a community is given by the Orchards church at Lewiston, Ida., where Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists are working together, and in the community which this church serves Catholic and Protestant are working in harmony with Jew and Mormon and Gentile. This community spirit has much to do with

ings in the building. The Ladies Aid society is a strong factor in the church life. The society has more than 100 members divided into committees which take turns providing noon meals in the basement once a month. The men come in from their work without changing their clothes, get their meal for 10 cents, and return to their work whenever they wish. The women have a set of china and silverware. A \$90 range recently was installed in the basement kitchen, with hot water tank of the largest size; and last winter a cesspool was put in. All this helps in the task of providing the noon meals and an occasional evening meal for the men. Tables never are set for fewer than 100. Double that number attended the dinner the men themselves gave to help earn money with which to buy the range.

Organized Sunday school classes make frequent use of the church equipment. The Sunday school has 100 to 125 in attendance. Some of the classes are fostering the social spirit in many ways and in addition are helping to earn money for church shades, paying a part of the pastor's salary, and undertaking other responsibilities. The men's Bible class occasionally listens to week-night lectures by men of note. A class of young women recently gave a banquet to their parents. Two hundred and twenty-five people attended the Christmas cantata.

An orphan's home and a Catholic hospital near by provide opportunities for philanthropic work at first hand, although the members do not hesitate to assist the missionary enterprises of the denomination which has helped and still helps to maintain their church and its minister. A men's class from the Sunday school supplied a fine mission table for the children's home, and the women have given many garments for the children in the home and the unfortunates in the hospital.

A community telephone has been installed and the first year's rent paid by

a committee of the telephone association, which also holds its meetings in the church. A library of books and magazines always is available to residents, strangers, and workmen from company camps who come to read and write in the church basement.

This church follows the Biblical description of the true Servant, "He came not to be ministered unto but to minister." But although it is efficient as a social center, the usual services of a church are after all the important thing. The parsonage stands by the side of the church, and preaching services and Sunday school are held every Sunday, and prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

The Orchards church was organized as a Sunday school six years ago. During the first winter meetings were held in a hay loft. The present church building was put up about three years ago. One acre was bought in the corner of a 10-acre tract with a four-room house on it that could be used as a parsonage. The price paid was \$1,000. The acre was set to fruit trees, insuring an abundance of fruit for the pastor and his family. A church plan of bungalow style was decided upon. As that is a fruit district, with the land divided into 5, 10, and 20-acre tracts, the neighbors all went together and helped to build.

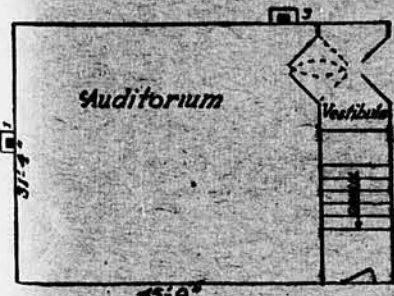
The church was organized as a Congregational church and aid was received from the building society of that church, from the land company which promoted the tract, from business men, and from friends in the adjoining city of Lewiston. A rancher hauled the sand, gravel and rock for the basement and the lumber for the main building, using two six-mule teams to do the work.

A man with a concrete mixer was hired by the day, and the residents excavated for the basement and put in the concrete. A foreman was employed, and most of the carpenter work was given but used as a subscription to the church. The basement is full height, with a kitchen and furnace. The building was

put up with two chimneys, Nos. 1 and 3 in the floor plan. Steps lead to the heater room and a door opens into the fuel room. Swinging doors open from the vestibule into the auditorium on the main floor.

The building was put up at a cash outlay of about \$2,000 and \$1,200 was given in work, making a total cost of \$3,200, of which more than \$100 went to the architect.

Until a year ago the church could not afford a regular preacher, and only had Sunday school, with an occasional sermon. Then a pastor was engaged to take charge of the church in the Orchards and the one in Lewiston, four miles away, living at the Orchards, and preaching in town in the morning and at the Orchards in the evening. During the winter Sunday school was held



the wide variety of service the church is able to give.

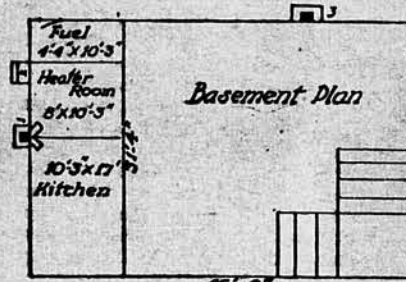
The Orchards church is the center of a fruit district. The basement is used as a meeting place for the fruit growers' association, for political meetings, for socials, and anything else of community interest. The main room is for preaching, receptions, and other things of similar nature. The importance of the service rendered may be seen by a review of the plans for one week last winter.

To begin with, a special meeting of the welfare committee of the assembly was called to meet in the church basement, Monday evening, to hear a report and a proposal from the orchard company regarding the waste of irrigation water. Besides the committee more than 40 citizens attended, transacted much business, and called a special meeting for Tuesday to complete the business. Wednesday a meeting was held to arrange for enlarging the packing house; Thursday there was a meeting to elect a man to co-operate with the company in protecting water and crops.

Often experts are engaged to speak on irrigating, fruit thinning, scientific housekeeping, canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, and other topics of economic concern.

A male chorus meets Tuesday evenings except during fruit harvest. It is fully organized and provides good training for the members, and popular music for social gatherings. Frequently two or more meetings are held in the church at the same time.

During a large part of the year the Christian Endeavor society holds monthly social meet-

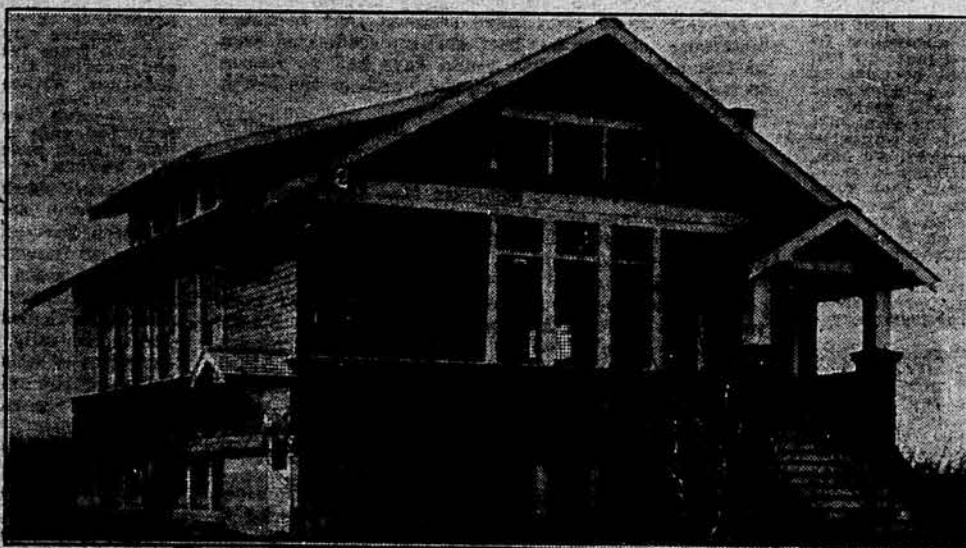


at 2 o'clock and preaching at 3 o'clock, and was a glowing success; but as soon as the weather became warmer it was changed back to the original plan, Sunday school at 10 o'clock, preaching at 8 o'clock.

Social Needs

We came to this neighborhood 22 years ago. At that time there was a good literary society at the school house, also a good Sunday school. The people here now do not meet on as social terms as they did then. As soon as the children are out of the eighth grade they are sent away to school. I cannot see what has made this change unless it is that people are much better off, and have automobiles to shorten the distance to town and other places. The teaching of agriculture in the schools would certainly be one way of keeping the boys and girls on the farm. If they understood how to make the farm pay better, knew how to raise better stock and how to take better care of what they had it would go a long way toward helping us to keep them on the farm. We have no organizations in our neighborhood, although there is a farmer's institute in town. I have been reading of improvement clubs for the country, and I think they would be fine. Music clubs would help the young people. People on the farm get as hungry for social things as they do for something to eat, and there is no good reason why they should not have them.

Mrs. A. B. Harrison.
Marion, Kan.



A Country Church Which is Also a Social Center. Church Members, Young People, Children, Strangers, Business Men, Laboring Men, All Are Sure of a Friendly Hand Here.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright
Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Markets.....C. W. Metcalf

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

SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, - - - - - One Year, One Dollar

ADVERTISING RATES.

50 cents an agate line.

110,000 circulation guaranteed.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
Women's Pages.....Mabel Green
Dairying.....A. G. Kitchell
Poultry.....G. D. McCluskey
Mr. Livestock Advertising.....Frank Howard

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Taxation and the Farmers

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I do not see any reason why we should discuss the why and wherefore of taxation. Do not the gentlemen realize that the farmers have to pay the expenses of the rest of the population of the world whether they like it or not? So why not either drop all this arguing pro and con and buckle down and pay or else back up and say, "We will not?"

There is a line of thought in what I have just written that will be very profitable for all farmers to consider. Just as a starter: The farmers produce what the population of the world eats and wears. Aside from those two articles what else is there to speculate on? Any comments on this will be read with much appreciation by a farmer.

Ottawa, Kan.

P. E. C.

From which I assume that the writer of the foregoing must be a "single taxer." It is true of course that a very large per cent of what men eat and wear is produced in its original form from the ground. It is not all produced as P. E. C. declares.

For example, a large food product, which constitutes a great part of the food consumed by many millions of people, is fish. Also minerals constitute a very large part of the production of the United States. During the year 1913 the value of metals produced in the United States was \$882,980,156. The value of fuels, such as coal, gas, etc.; structural materials, such as stone, glass, gypsum, lime, etc.; abrasive materials, such as emery, grindstones, etc.; chemical materials, such as borax, bromine, marl, phosphate, rock sulphur, etc.; pigments, such as mineral paints, etc.; and miscellaneous minerals, such as manganese ore, mica, talc and soapstone, tungsten ore, etc., amounted in value during the same period to \$1,562,324,861 or a grand total of mineral and allied products of \$2,445,305,017.

The total value of farm products as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, during the year 1914 amounted to \$9,751,119,000. In other words, the total farm product was somewhat less than four times as much as the total product of the mines and stone quarries. It is true that the minerals were not manufactured into food or clothing but they are just as essential to the welfare of the people of the world as the products of the farm. The value of fish produced from the waters controlled by the United States amounts to something over 85 million dollars a year.

So it cannot be said that all the products that can be speculated upon are produced on the farm—very far from it. Neither can it be said that the farmer pays all the expenses of the remainder of the population of the world. There is a considerable amount of misinformation scattered about on that question. The farmer does a good deal of the supporting of the people of the world but he doesn't do it all.

Still an Optimist

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Some time ago you said in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, "One of Mr. Rork's greatest faults seems to be his over-confidence in men." Forty years ago I was ecclesiastically adjudged a heretic along this same line but I took my stand and have made my life's fight according to the faith that was in me. In a way my faith has cost me much, but Oh, the glory of it.

These dark war times seem to be against me but I want you to give me space to say that I still believe in God and man, and reward according to works; and that in their private lives men do ten times as many good things as bad, not because of the church and state but in spite of them. The past man made them. The present man will make a new heaven and a new earth. God has done all for us that He can do. He cannot walk in opposite directions at the same time any more than we can.

The United States has separated millions of men, women and children from the land that God gave them and is now forcing them to starve, steal or beg, or work to get a reward, not according to their works, but according to the dictates of an industrial master. And millions are jobless. Besides this infamy the United States coined legal tender and gave every dollar of it to some bullionist, and to help bankers legally to rob all other men, borrowed it back and bonded every man to pay bankers interest on what they owe us.

When I was 18 I fell heir to a struggle to take care of a large family, educate myself and pay Banker Sibley, of Marshall, Mich., 40 per cent interest and in common with all but a few capitalists I have kept it up ever since.

This is called a Christian civilization. If I rebel against it there is an army to shoot me down. A better name for it would be hell or Europe, where they are reaping what the church and the state have sowed. And what has the church done? Christ said, "Do as ye would be done by and in your doing be ye perfect as your Father which is in heaven is perfect, for your reward is according as your works shall be. I have laid down my life for you. You ought to lay down your lives for the brethren. If any would be great let him be your servant. If he would be chief let him be

servant of all—like some Burbank, Edison or doctor who kills the germs.

"Be not deceived. What ye sow ye shall reap." In place of these self-evident, eternal principles the church now comes along with a book made by a lot of priests 325 years after Christ had left the earth and cries "Humbbug." "What is the use of all this work for a reward? Instead of laying down your lives for the brethren kill the brethren. Do not trouble yourselves to do as you would be done by but do the other fellow and do him first."

By its trifling and insincerity it has forced thinkers to doubt and believers to depend on repentance instead of righteousness. It has made laws contrary to the precepts that Christ taught. Honor bright, both the church and the state are anti-Christ and anti-common sense and must be rebuilt from the foundation up.

But it is no time for such men as Tom McNeal to turn pessimists. You have advocated government money without interest and you have advocated no war. Nine-tenths of the people are with you. Never before did such a work lie before a man. Reward is according to work. Say, come on, if you dare and we will show you what we are made of. You have given the grumblers and the fearful a chance to say their say and I do not want you to deny me a chance to say my say.

Topeka, Kan.

M. V. RORK.

Mr. Rork is laboring under a misapprehension. I am not a pessimist. On the contrary I have an abiding faith that in the long run things are coming out right. I am however, not so optimistic about the time required to bring things out right as I once was.

Selfishness has a stronger hold on the world than I once thought it had and it seems to be harder to get people's eyes opened to their own interest than I once supposed. And then let us who think we are progressive—I do not mean in a party way—be somewhat modest and acknowledge that we may be mistaken ourselves and that it would not be best for the world to have our ideas suddenly put into operation.

Evolution and not revolution is the ideal way in which to progress. Revolutions which are accompanied with bloodshed, like all other wars, blind the judgment of those who participate and lead to excesses, folly and then to reaction. The man in whom the blood lust has been roused is no longer capable of calm reason. He is for the time being transformed into a savage beast whose only passion is to destroy. It is better that a reform be brought by fifty years of calm investigation, argument and education of public opinion than that it should be brought about by one year of revolution and bloodshed.

Owing to the madness and selfishness of a few leaders in the South this nation was plunged into one of the bloodiest and most costly wars of history. Owing to the folly of these leaders that war became inevitable and yet how much better it would have been if brought about by peaceful means as it might have been but for selfish ambition, the intolerance and folly of these leaders.

It would have cost less than a quarter of what that war cost directly and indirectly if every slave owner had been paid more than the highest market price for every one of his slaves and then every one of those liberated slaves had been given a practical education at public expense and supplied with sufficient land, implements and stock to set up each family in business for itself, to say nothing of the terrible loss of life and awful suffering.

Neither would there have resulted that sectional bitterness that has not been entirely eradicated even to this day. The South would have had no reason to feel any bitterness toward the North or the North toward the South.

Furthermore the race question in all probability would not have been acute. The slave holders having received a good price for their property would have had no reason to complain that they had been taken advantage of and they would have been more ready to recognize the rights of the black man and more disposed to help him.

The civil rights of the enfranchised blacks being protected by the government there would have been no demand for the extension of suffrage to the blacks until they were fitted by education and experience to exercise the right and when they were fitted the right in all probability would have been granted without serious objection. The black voters then would have divided politically just as white voters divide and the race question would have no place in partisan politics.

I mention this to show that while revolutions accompanied by bloodshed may bring about reforms it is a costly and unsatisfactory way of bringing the reforms about. I much prefer the slower method of education, of bringing men and women to see the newer and better way by calm, dispassionate

appeal to their reason and innate sense of justice.

No, I am not a pessimist. Things are not moving along the road toward the ideal state of society very fast; in fact, just now there is a reaction apparently but the pendulum will swing the other way after awhile. Many of us who have dreamed of the ideal day when armies shall be abolished; when cannon shall be preserved only as relics of a barbarous age; when co-operation shall take the place of competition; when we shall recognize the fact that the only legitimate function of what we call money is to facilitate the exchange of the products of nature and labor that are necessary to the wellbeing and happiness of mankind—many of us, as I say, who have dreamed of and hoped for a social and economic condition that will be nearly ideal, may not live to see that hope realized, but that it is eventually coming I have no doubt.

Ask the Probate Judge

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—What must a widow do in order to take out administration papers? About how much does it cost? I have some little ones, all under age and must get the papers in order to renew a mortgage. As I know practically nothing about what should be done, I shall be very grateful for any information on the subject.

Kansas.

A READER.

Make application to the probate judge of your county for administration papers. Not knowing the size of the estate to be administered, I cannot make an estimate of the probable cost. The probate judge should be able to tell you approximately what it will cost.

Idaho Is Trying an Experiment

The state of Idaho is trying an experiment that will be watched with interest by the people of all the other states.

The legislature of Idaho at the last session created the office of "director of farm markets," whose duties are outlined as follows:

To co-operate with producers and consumers in devising and maintaining economical and efficient systems of distribution, and to aid in whatever way may be consistent or necessary in accomplishing the reduction of waste and expense incidental to marketing.

To help improve country life and to provide, as far as in his power, equality of opportunity for the farmers of the state.

To ascertain, as far as possible, what conditions make for the success of the homemaker and what conditions make for his failure, and to use all means within his power to remedy such of the conditions which make for failure as are capable of remedy.

Upon request, or of his own motion, to investigate and obtain evidence in any case where he has reason to believe that fraud has been practiced upon or wrong done to a homemaker in the sale or transfer of real estate sought for the establishment of a farm home, and shall, where criminal fraud has been practiced upon, or wrong done to, a homemaker in the transfer of such real estate, apply to the proper district attorney to prosecute the wrong-doer in a criminal action.

To investigate any advertisements pertaining to colonization or settlement, and be empowered to warn homesteaders against inaccurate or misleading statements contained in any literature sent out by promoters or others.

To receive applications for farm help, and applications from laborers desiring positions on farms, endeavoring thereby to bring the job and the man together, without expense to either the employer or employee.

To receive from owners descriptions of farm property for sale and maintain a properly classified list of such property for the inspection of prospective buyers.

Governor Alexander has selected as the first director of farm markets W. G. Sholtz, editor of the Western Farmers' Review. Editor Sholtz has about the most important job out for him that there is in the state of Idaho. He has the opportunity with the power of the state behind him, to be of almost incalculable help to the farmers of that state and incidentally to protect the incoming settlers from the wiles of unscrupulous land sharks.

One of the evils of our economic system has been a lack of co-ordination between the producer and the consumer. The producer on the one hand has felt that he was getting skinned and the consumer on the other hand was pretty certain that he was paying an enormous price for what he was compelled to buy. Often the producer's product went to waste because he could find no market at a price that would pay the actual cost of production to say nothing of profit. Often the cost of getting the farmer's product to market was greater than the

They chased that jack for a couple of miles and I saw that he was makin' his get-away when I noticed that by makin' a cross-cut I maybe could head him off. We was goin' at the rate I should say of about a hundred miles an hour, just splittin' the wind as it were, but by cross cuttin' I got within a couple of hundred yards of him and let drive. I hit him all right. I could see that by the way he jumped sideways and also went up into the air. Well, sir, he seemed to stagger for a minute and then he started on again, and the rate he had been goin' previous wasn't a marker to the time he made after he hit the second time. Yes, sir, that jack simply increased his speed until he was makin' easy two hundred miles an hour. The dogs simply wasn't in the runnin' with that jack, but it was that speed that worked his ruin. It was a middlin' hot day and the speed that jack was makin' created such a friction between his hair and the hot wind that before he had run a mile his fur was on fire. In a minute he was a blazin' streak of flame. Of course it killed him. When we found the body it was burned clean of hair and likewise was well roasted. But I was curious to know what had increased that jack's speed. I examined him and found that he had been hit with four of them balls from my gun; two of them had lodged in the joints of his hind legs and two in the upper joints of his front legs and from that on he was running on ball bearin's. It just naturally doubled his speed.

Just a Few Friendly Words

Paragraphs of Interest to the Farmer and His Family

BY THE STAFF

GOOD work is being done at the Hays Experiment station in advancing the agriculture of western Kansas. This station is farming on a big scale, and the principles that are being worked out are well adapted to the average farm. The work for this year includes the production of 394 acres of wheat, 295 acres of land in summer fallow, the raising of 276 acres of grain sorghums, the seeding of 76 acres of alfalfa, the raising of 95 acres of corn of four varieties, the production of 45 acres of sweet sorghums for seed and silage, and the growing of 70 acres of spring grains such as barley, oats, and speltz. It also includes the planting of 18 acres of forestry tree seeds to be grown for state distribution and 11 acres of vegetables and root crops, a part of which will be irrigated. The station also will cultivate and maintain a 35-acre public park, a 55-acre forestry tree plantation, 12 acres of 2 and 3-year-old forestry tree seedlings, 6 acres of farm campus, and 300 acres of alfalfa.

Co-operation

Co-operation is growing very rapidly in the Middle West just now. This is because the farmers are learning to work together. They are showing that they can overcome the greatest drag the business has had—the inability of the producers to unite. The world's greatest business is at last to be organized.

The main reason for this rapid development in the last two years is that farmers are getting to the point with their organizations where they can offer rewards for leadership. Take in Kansas, for example, which is the center for this development of co-operation in the Middle West, there are 40,000 members in the Farmers' union, 290 chapters in the Farmers' grange and a large number of co-operative organizations that are not connected directly with either of these organizations. The business of organized farming is getting to the point where rewards are in sight for leadership.

Small Fruits

Good profits have been made with small fruits by the farmers in Doniphan county, and near many cities in other parts of Kansas. The growing of the small fruits is a desirable line in many parts of eastern Kansas if the family likes this work. It seems probable that both the demand and the price for these fruits in the future will increase. In speaking of this recently, the Ohio Farmer, which is published in a state that produces a vast amount of the small fruits, said:

Every farmer should grow small fruit for home use. A variety of fruit through the summer adds to the attractiveness and healthfulness of farm life. Whether we should plant small fruit extensively for market depends upon a number of conditions, such as the adaptability of soil and climate, the demand, and a natural liking for fruit culture. The latter is an important point, for if we do not delight in working with fruit we had better not undertake the work. Successful fruit growing demands a great deal of thorough, painstaking work at the right time, work which can neither be postponed nor slighted, and many people are not fitted by nature to take a proper interest in it. Therefore, we should analyze the situation and use good judgment before adopting fruit growing as a profession. On the average, opportunities are better today for the small fruit grower than at any time in the past. There is a growing demand for first class fruit and berries of all kinds, and this demand is sure to continue for many years to come.

Land Banks

If western states do not begin establishing land banks for loans on farm mortgages, they may see interest rates to farm borrowers rise instead of fall, which would be a disaster to the West. At least, there are signs that New England will adopt land banks for loans to its farmers, and the point is that such a new investment project would draw off at least an appreciable amount of capital now invested in western farm loans.

That this is not an idle dream appears by the recommendation of the Western Massachusetts Transportation

commission in favor of establishing Massachusetts land banks. This commission was created for inquiring into conditions of transportation in western Massachusetts, where farm credit was depreciating and the agricultural interest was falling into decay, because of lack of transportation. The commission recommended to the legislature a land bank act.

In brief, this recommendation contemplates land banks which would lend money on farm mortgages, the farms to be occupied by the owners, and issue bonds against these mortgages, the debt to be paid off in annual installments and amortized, so that interest charges would steadily diminish as the principal was paid off, and at the same time the security would improve, making such debenture bonds excellent investments for savings banks, life insurance companies and estates. The Springfield Republican quotes from the report of the commission:

It is estimated that with the improved method of land finance provided for in the commission's bill, many of the present 13,000 farm mortgages would be refunded into the new system and gradually paid off; also that in the course of time 5,000 additional mortgages might be written for the purpose of buying or improving farms. Assuming that eventually land banks may take over half of the existing mortgages and provide for 5,000 new ones, this would represent 15 million dollars of bonds. The land bank could begin business quite effectively with a capital of \$50,000 or more.

Training

Farming is a complex business, and it is becoming more complex every day. It requires a much higher degree of intelligence and training than in past years to make a worth while success. And success, financially and otherwise, does not come as a result of accident—it comes through efficiency. If you are a young man starting out in farming in Kansas today you must recognize the truth of this axiom.

There is altogether too much inefficiency among the young men and boys in Kansas today, and there is no excuse for it. If you wish to amount to anything you must work with both your head and your muscles, and make every effort count—the world doesn't allow for lost motion. It is especially important that you should stay in school as long as possible, for it is there that you will get the mental training that will enable you to solve your farming problems in the future.

The City

A traveler who has been in many country communities this spring has observed that there is not so much interest in city life among the young men as usual. They have had a chance to observe some of the things which have happened to the city workers in the winter just ended and it has removed much of the enthusiasm which country young men have had for the white way. The country offers better financial rewards and a chance for a more satisfactory life to the average man than is offered to him by the city.

Hens

Profits in poultry depend more on the men than on the hens. Men and women with hen sense have made the hen what she is today, and their skill in breeding and feeding has produced the 250-egg hen from the 50-egg hen. Not many years ago the 200-egg hen was declared an impossibility, but last year the Oregon Experiment station proved that the 300-egg hen is not impossible. The average farm hen in spite of poor management, produces 70 eggs a year and if it wasn't for the fact that she has to make her living largely out of waste, she would be more of a mortgage lifter than she is. Who is to blame? Certainly not the hen. In the first place she usually is a nameless conglomerate from a dozen crosses of a dozen or more colors, hatched out of eggs from hens whose laying qualities are absolutely unknown, poorly housed, poorly fed and poorly cared for.

How is this to be remedied? The first

thing to do is to get a new start of some purebred egg laying strain. Of course the Duke's mixture that most farmers have could be developed into a fair laying strain by several years' careful selection, but that doesn't pay. Better send for a few settings from a breeder who has a good egg laying strain.

Baby Beef

In general there are two main causes for the increased tendency among feeders to put prime finish on yearlings of high quality. First, an increased demand by consumers for small cuts of high-quality beef; second, certain changes in methods of beef production brought on by increased cost of production. General conditions within the past few years have indicated that no class of beef as yet produced more nearly fulfills the requirements of both producer and consumer as does the class known as "baby beef." Taking present feedlot and market conditions as a criterion, it would appear that these tendencies are growing and that the production of "baby beef" in the future will be even more popular than it is at present.

Ideals

Higher ideals are needed in every phase of farm life in Kansas. They must come if we are to make much progress. No man can progress above the level of his ideals.

Tractors

There never was a time in Kansas when the interest in farm tractors equalled that of the present. There is a demand for cheaper farm power, and it is believed that the proper use of tractors offers a solution for this.

Gardens

Some careful attention to the work in the garden these days will pay well. Better farm gardens are a very vital need in this state.

Standing by the entrance of a large estate in the suburbs of Dublin are two huge dogs, carved out of granite. An Englishman going by in a motor car thought he would have some fun with the Irish driver.

"How often, Jack, do they feed those big dogs?"

"Whenever they bark, sir," was Jack's reply.—Exchange.

IN A SHADOW

Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis.

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms, as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes an ill woman, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic."

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected."

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen."

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum."

"I have never had one spell of sick-headaches since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time."

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E. W. Gasser, Sidney, Ill., says: "With a Cushman I cut 10 acres more a day with less horses. A binder will last 3 or 4 years longer with this engine. Ask for free Engine Book."

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How a Boy Farmer Won

A Story to Make the Capper Corn Clubs Put on Speed

BY ASA PATRICK

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WHAT'S DOING.

Sam Powell, a hustling young American boy, takes a wren out from the fertility of the soil and joins the Boys' Corn club. The first installment told how Sam and the county agent co-operated and how the work moved along.

LEARNING TO BLAST STUMPS

SAM'S mother would not agree to let him do the blasting of the stumps. She feared, and with much reason, that because of his inexperience in handling dynamite he might blow up himself. So Sam had agreed, though he didn't like the idea of paying \$3 for work that he could do himself.

A man named Nolan had been hired to do the work, and he had come out Saturday afternoon to make a beginning. Sam was anxious to learn about the work so that in the future there'd be no need to hire some one else to do it. He drove across the field, hitched his horse at a safe distance and went over to watch the proceedings.

Sam's companions, who had also heard the first report, came up to look on. It was interesting to watch Nolan deftly place his blasts so that they always brought up the stumps. Sometimes they popped up in the air like a cork out of a bottle; at other times they split into pieces and went hurtling through the air. Under the largest stump in the field Nolan put a double charge of dynamite.

"Better get clear," he said to the boys when he was about ready to touch it off. They all backed away to a distance of thirty or forty yards and waited. He lighted the fuse and ran over to where they were standing.

"Get down," he said, "behind something or on the ground."

All except Joe Watson promptly dropped down flat behind a little ridge.

"There isn't any danger this far off," he said and remained standing.

"Get down, you dummy; it's going off," said Sam sharply, and as Joe made no move he grabbed him around the ankles and gave a jerk. The boy came down with a thud, and at the same instant there was a roar. Something sang over them like a bullet and exactly in the path where Joe had stood a moment before.

"Well, you may thank your lucky stars," Nolan remarked to Joe as he got up, that Sam pulled you down. You see that big piece of stump layin' away out yonder? That's what whistled over here, and if you'd been standin' it would 'a' broke you in two."

Joe was pale from fright at his narrow escape. "My," he exclaimed, "but I owe you a big debt, Sam! You saved me then, and I don't think I'll ever act the fool like that again."

It was now the middle of the afternoon, and as the boys wanted to return home early for one reason or another Sam stopped work for the day, and they all drove home at a brisk trot.

On the next Monday Sam was present at the meeting of the Boys' Corn club and became a member. Bob Fagan was also there and joined, though he was doubtful about getting his acre cleared of stumps by planting time. In addition to the cash prizes already offered, several firms and corporations announced at the meeting that they would give premiums to the successful contestants. These prizes were of various kinds. Among them were a registered Jersey cow, a pair of registered pigs, a corn planter, a trip to Washington, a trio of prize poultry, a gold watch and an automobile.

Sam went home happy that day and more firmly resolved than ever to win some of the prizes. All the week he worked after school hours loading and hauling manure from the stable to the farm. He was so busy that he had no time to talk even to his mother and sister about his work. But at the supper table on Saturday Mrs. Powell inquired how he was getting along with the work.

"Doing fine," said Sam. "I've got the field and the fence rows cleaned up and the fences made pig tight and two acres fertilized and ready to be plowed. The next thing I'm going to do is to have the land broke, cross broke and harrowed."

"Going to do all the field that way?" asked Mrs. Powell.

"Oh, no," Sam replied. "I can't prepare all the land as I did the two acres. I haven't time this year, but I'll put some fertilizer on all of it and have it broke once."

"What are you going to raise on the two acres?" his sister inquired, becoming interested.

"One acre is going to be in corn. It's going to be my contest acre, and I'm going to try to win some of the prizes of the Boys' Corn club. On the other acre I'm going to plant Irish potatoes at first, then maybe June corn and black eyed peas."

"My, but that will be three crops on the same ground in one year!" exclaimed Florence. "Can you do that, Sam?"

"Yes, and that's not all," said Sam. "After I gather the corn and peas I'll put in a crop of turnips or rye."

"Is one acre all you're going to have in corn?" asked Mrs. Powell.

"No, mother," Sam explained. "In all I'm going to plant five acres in corn. Then I'm going to plant five acres in cotton, one in kafir, one in Irish potatoes and one in cane. That takes up all the land except the orchard and the acre we're going to use for a garden and watermelon patch."

"I want to try to raise everything we'll need and a lot to sell besides. The corn and cane are for the stock and the kafir for the chickens. If we don't raise

such stuff we'll have it to buy, and that's expensive. Besides, most of these crops I speak of will be gathered pretty early, and I can get a crop or two more on the land. When I cut the cane I'm going to plant sweet potatoes on that patch."

"I know where you can get some seed Irish potatoes," suggested his mother.

Sam smiled. "Did you ever stop to think, mother," he asked, "that what you call seed potatoes are just the little dwarf culls and not really fit for anything?"

"Why, no," said Mrs. Powell. "I never had thought about it, but it seems as if there is something in it."

"Of course there is," said Sam. "A bulletin in the department sent me says they've tried all the different ways, and the best way is to use good sized potatoes and cut them in halves to plant."

"The agricultural department must be a pretty good thing," observed Mrs. Powell.

"It is a good thing," said Sam. "It works all the time to help the farmer, but lots



"You'll Make a Farmer if You Keep Up That Lick."

of farmers won't let it help them. As for me, I'm not going against anything when I know it wants to help me and can help me if I let it. The department of agriculture keeps men traveling all the time all over the world collecting new plants and flowers and fruits and grains suited to our different climates and soils. It experiments and finds out which varieties are best suited to certain soils and the best way to cultivate and how to fight insect pests. It does all this and lots more that it would take me hours to tell you about. I wouldn't want to farm if there wasn't any agricultural department to help me. It would be too slow finding out things by myself. I've got a whole lot of bulletins on farming, and I'm going to use the money I get for hauling manure to buy some books that I want to read and to subscribe for a good farm paper. A good farm paper is the next best thing to the agricultural department."

"Have you selected the corn and cotton seed that you're going to plant?" asked Mrs. Powell when Sam had finished his glowing account of the department.

"No, I haven't yet," he replied. "But that's one thing I must look after next week. I'll see the agent and ask him about it, but I expect our state experiment station can tell me more about the best seed to use in this part of the country."

"Hello, Mr. Burns," greeted Sam, coming up to the government agent on the street. "I've been wanting to speak to you about seed corn and cotton. What varieties would you advise me to get and where can I get them?"

"Well, as for the corn seed," replied Mr. Burns. "I'll order that for you, as I want all the boys to have the same kind of seed. After this year you must select your own seed, both cotton and corn. Don't depend on sending off for seed. If you do you'll surely be badly disappointed sometimes. Get good varieties to start with and you can build them up by selecting seed from the finest and most productive plants."

"Speaking about cotton seed," the agent continued, "as good a plan as any is to get seed from somebody in your neighborhood. You always find at least one

kind of cotton in every community that is far ahead of all other kinds. Everything seems to suit it exactly. If you can get seed from a variety like that out your way and then select your own seed afterward you'll soon have the most productive cotton that can possibly be grown in your locality."

"I am much obliged to you," said Sam, "for getting the corn, and I think I know where I can get some good cotton seed close at home. A fellow's got a kind down there; I don't know the name of it, but it is about two weeks earlier than most cotton, and it's got five long locks to each boll."

"That's the cotton for you, Sam," said the agent, "the kind that matures early, before the boll weevils get a lick at it. Being a big balled kind makes it so much the better. How about your land? Are you getting it in good condition?"

"Well, I think the acre for the contest is all right," Sam replied. "I put one ton of ashes and two tons of manure on it, then had it broke deep, cross broke and harrowed. Three tons is a big lot of fertilizer to put on one acre, but I don't think I can get too much on that land."

"The agent's eyes brightened. "Good!" he encouraged. "You'll make a farmer if you keep up that lick. That land's in fine shape, and it'll soak up all the moisture from the rains and snows that fall from now until spring. The idea is to store up all the moisture you can for use by the growing crops in summer when rain is scarce. The only way to do that is to get the land plowed deep and thoroughly pulverized. Whenever you see a patch of ground that's been plowed five or six times to kill out Bermuda or Johnson grass you always see a fine crop growing on it when everything around it is a failure. It seems as if farmers ought to learn from such examples."

"When is the best time to break land?" asked Sam.

"Oh, it ought to be done in the fall," Mr. Burns replied. "Get the land in good condition and sow a cover crop for winter of rye or oats. By plowing the land in the fall you break up the homes of insects and turn them out to freeze. A big majority of the insects that work on crops spend the winter in the fields and around the fence rows. So if you don't want to be bothered with insects break the land and clean out the fence rows in the fall."

"I've made a little extra money hauling manure from a stable," Sam explained, "and I'm going to spend it for some good books along the line I'm studying. Could you suggest one or two good ones, Mr. Burns?"

"There are any number of good books on farming and kindred subjects," said the agent. "You should get a catalogue. But I would suggest that you get 'Coburn's Swine Husbandry' and 'Book of Alfalfa.' These books are by a real farmer, and he knows what he's writing about. The first, of course, is about raising hogs. The second tells all about alfalfa, from the earliest times to the present. It is real interesting, too, much better reading than some of the novels that they call best sellers. 'The A B C of Bee Culture' is a fine work on beekeeping. 'How Crops Grow' will tell you a lot about agricultural plants that you don't know, and 'Life on the Farm' is a little book that is very interesting and full of helpful suggestions."

"Don't tell me any more," Sam exclaimed. "I want to read them all, and my money won't hold out. But I'm going to buy those five and study them, especially the ones on hogs and alfalfa."

"Well, bees are worth studying, too," said Mr. Burns.

"I don't know much about them," replied Sam, "but I shouldn't like getting stung."

"No need of it," said the agent. "Once you understand them they give no trouble and the honey they make is almost clear profit."

"If that's the case I think I'll get a few hives."

"One or two will be sufficient to start with. If you take care of the swarms you'll soon have as many hives as you need."

"What I want to get more than anything else," continued Sam, "is some registered hogs. Do you know where I could get a sow or some pigs?"

"No; don't believe I do," said the agent. "Want registered stock, do you?"

"Yes, sir; it doesn't take any more to raise them than it does scrubs, and they are better and sell for more."

"That's a good idea," remarked Mr. Burns. "You're on the right track. I see you've got some plans," Sam. "What are you figuring on doing?"

"Well," replied the young farmer, "for the first thing I'm going to peg along on the little farm of mother's and do the very best I can with what I've got and with what I know."

"And then what?" asked the agent.

"Next fall and winter sister and I are going to complete the high school course. Then I'm going to make another crop, and if things go well I'll take a course at the State Agricultural college and let sister also take a course there in domestic science."

"And after that what?" queried Mr. Burns.

"Well, after that I'll take up the work that I have already started and carry it out to a finish. I want to make mother as comfortable and independent as possible. I want to make the land productive and put up good fences and buildings. I want to have everything convenient. I want to stock the place with the very best there is in every line—Jersey cows, Berkshire hogs, Angora goats, Plymouth Rock chickens, Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys and even the collie dog. Of course I don't mean to say that these breeds are better than others, but I like them and know they are good."

Mr. Burns did not laugh at Sam's desire for a shepherd dog.

"There is need and room for all you mentioned," he said, "even to the dog."

"But that's not all," Sam continued. "I want things around the house to be pretty

(Continued on Page 27.)



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BY TURNER WRIGHT, Livestock Editor

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Plow the Ground For Corn

It Does Not Pay to Half-Prepare the Seedbed

BY HARLEY HATCH
Jayhawk Farm

STILL the rain continues. Today, April 24, is the third day of it. For a number of weeks we have had from two to three days in the week of rain and as it takes about two of the other days to dry the fields we have only one day out of seven for field work. In spite of that a great deal of the spring work on this farm is done. As yet we have no corn ground plowed.

Many who had planned to plow their corn ground this spring will list because of the late season. With the right kind of season following, a good crop of corn can be grown by listing even if the ground has not been plowed for three years. We prefer to plow the ground at least every other year and hope to get our plowing done as planned even if we are three weeks behind schedule time.

We have had so many lessons that we have finally learned it does not pay to half prepare land for corn even if we are late. If the ground needs plowing it will pay to take the time to plow it even if the corn is not planted until 10 days after it would have been had it been listed. Listing is a good way to put in corn here, but to list right requires almost as much time and labor as to plow and top plant. The danger

means trouble and stunted corn later if the season is dry. We may be repeating ourselves in saying this but it is a lesson we have learned by experience and you know the old saying is that a certain class of people will learn in no other school.

Our hog pasture was used for a feeding place for the hogs last winter and spring when the yards were no longer fit for them. They had the run of the whole thing and so managed to keep comfortable. We paid for their comfort, however, when we plowed up that pasture this week. In places it was like plowing among the ruins of an old brick yard. But with the help of recurring rains we managed to get it fitted in pretty good shape. It was sowed to oats with a press drill and we then followed and sowed 4 pounds of rape to the acre after which it was dragged again.

The oats sown in the hog pasture should supply plenty of pasture in 30 days and when the oats are gone the rape, we hope, will make more feed. We have a fine 8-acre field of last spring's sowing of alfalfa close to the hog yard, but we cannot bring ourselves to spoil it by turning the hogs in while it is raining every day. There are 17 acres of oats sown beside the alfalfa and when



We Hope to Plow Our Corn Land This Year, Even if We Are Three Weeks Behind Schedule Time.

is that many will list without doing a thing to the land; hard, sodden ground listed up in this fashion is very hard to tend should dry weather come later.

Our plan this spring is to plant 55 acres to corn. We had intended to plow 35 acres and still intend to do so if we find we can get the seed in the ground by May 20 or even May 25. This ground which we wish to plow was listed last year and while it is deep, porous soil we think it will produce much better and cultivate easier if it is plowed this spring. The land to be plowed has a big growth of stalks, only part of which are cut, but we will cut the rest as it can be done before the land is dry enough to plow. We wish to be delivered from cultivating next summer among a wilderness of old stalks of nearly full length.

There is some difference of opinion here as to which is the best method of listing, to double disk and then list or to list and then split the ridges. We are inclined to think that in a term of years the double listing will produce the most corn but double listing does not always work well where there is a big growth of old stalks on the ground. The second listing hardly can be done under such condition so that where there is a growth of stalks we think it best to double disk and then single list. The thing to avoid is single listing alone without any previous preparation of the soil. This is the quick way, but it

they are cut we can have the whole 25 acres of alfalfa and oat stubble to run the hogs on. By that time it will be dry enough and the range will be large enough so we hope no damage will be done. We certainly should hate to injure this fine upland stand of alfalfa so early in the game.

We have a letter from a Ford county reader who wishes to go into the business of raising melons seeds this summer. Nothing is said as to the condition of the land on which the melons are to be raised but if the land is to be newly broken sod nothing would have to be done to the crop except to plant it and gather it. The best melons we ever have seen were grown on sod. Vines of all kinds seem to do their best on the newly broken land; and will stand a great deal of drouth although one would not think it. In planting melons on sod we prefer to take a sharp spade and cut the sod close to the edge and plant in the cut rather than to throw the seeds along the line of the furrow and plow them under. We never had success with the last way of planting although many used to plant that way on light, sandy sod.

There are a number of farmers here who grow melons on a commercial scale on old ground. They plow two furrows together every 8 feet, forming what we call a "back furrow." Then they go across the field the other way, at right angles, and throw two more furrows to-

gether every 8 feet. This makes the field like a checkerboard laid off in 8-foot squares. At the intersection of the furrows the melons are planted. No more plowing is done until the melons begin to run and the weeds and grass get started. The rest of the land is then plowed. This cleans out all the weeds and grass and gives the melons clean, fresh plowing to run on. They certainly make a wonderful growth after this. This is one of the easiest and best ways to raise melons on a large scale. It works well here and I do not see why it should not do the same in Ford county.

A Woodston, Kan., reader takes exception to what we said in a former issue regarding the draft of wide tired wagons as compared with those having the ordinary tire. He uses a 4-inch tire and thinks it pulls much easier than the narrow one. That might be possible there as no doubt the soil is much different. The trouble with the wide tires here is that when the mud is not deep they slip and slide around the road so badly. When the mud is deep so much clings to the wheel that it makes very heavy pulling. The wider the tire, the more mud sticks to the wheel and the harder it pulls. I have seen even a common buggy wheel a solid mass of mud here when the mud was just of the right consistency. It would be impossible to use a 4-inch tire at such a time. Wide tired wagons have been in use on the farms more or less since we can remember and if they were the success some think they would now be used to the exclusion of all others. Farmers are not fools; they know what works for them best as well as the next man.

We note the Iowa Experiment station has put out what they call a "hulling and scarifying" machine to be used on Sweet clover seed to improve the germination. It is well known that under certain conditions Sweet clover seed is very slow to start and it is said the new machine has in most cases increased the germination of Sweet clover seed from 35 to 90 per cent. The station gives the patent on this machine to the people to use free. They say that it will be used mostly by large seed growers, but they are at work on a smaller machine adapted to the use of the small farmer. Sweet clover seed so treated will be worth a great deal more as the one who plants the seed will not have to wait a year to make sure whether or not he is to get a stand. Conditions here this spring have been such that Sweet clover has started quickly. One farmer who has sowed nearly all his 80-acre farm to Sweet clover told us that it was coming up splendidly. The combination of very wet and very warm weather softened the hard shell of this seed at once.

Keep the Well of Water Pure

BY S. J. CRUMBINE,
Kansas State Board of Health.

Nothing on the farm is more important or more valuable than pure water. Wells are polluted by organic matter getting into them. This matter comes from human beings or from animals, and is always bad for those who drink it. If it comes from a case of typhoid, or from a person who carries typhoid germs, it will produce typhoid fever in those who drink it. This matter gets into the well usually through cracks in the top of the well, through soiling the bucket by touching it with dirty hands or setting in on a dirty floor or through holes in the top of the well.

To be sure that the well is good and that dangerous material is kept out, the following things must be true:

The well must be not less than 15 feet deep.

The top must be sound and tight so that no water which falls on it can drip back into the well.

The well should be provided with a pump or with a bucket which empties itself and does not have to be touched. The double bucket is always dangerous.

The ground immediately around the well should be sloped up to the well and banked with clay or covered with cement, so that all water spilled around the well will run off and not trickle back.

The well should be cased with brick or with a terra cotta pipe and the space back of the casing filled with sand.

"Knowing your business" is the foundation upon which a successful career can be built.

If it is desired to use artificial coloring it should be added to the cream just before churning.

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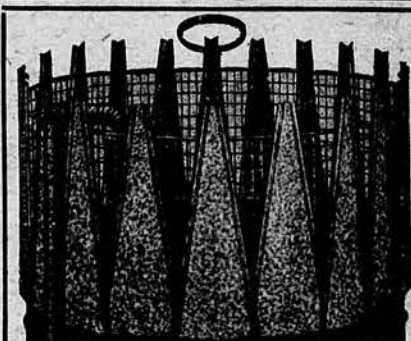
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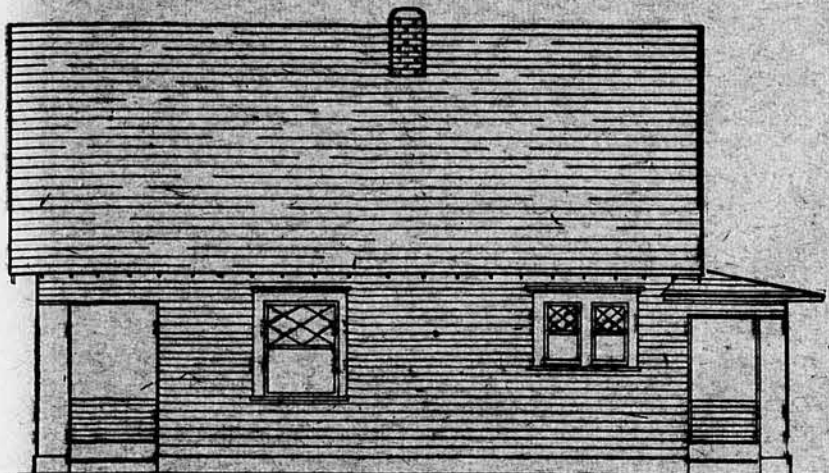
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3-4

Five Room House For \$1500

Possible Comforts For the Family Before It is Too Late

BY W. H. FRIDGEN



-SIDE-

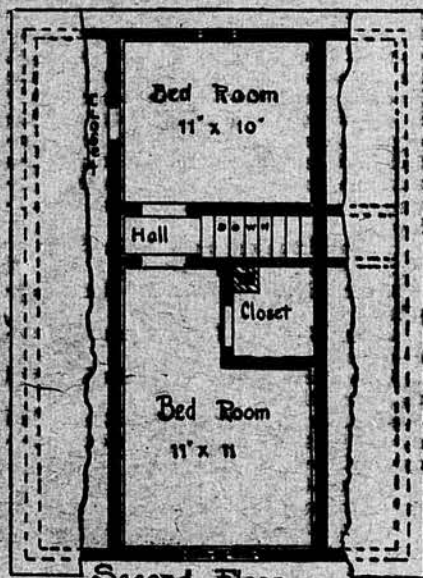
MORE comfortable and convenient farm houses will insure more happy families and consequently better contented farmers. It will mean fewer desertions from the farm for the lure of the town or the city by either old or young. A well arranged farm house with modern conveniences meeting every necessary need of the farmer's family will do more than anything else to make life efficient and satisfactory. Don't wait until you are old and gray-headed before you try to build. If you wait until you think you can spare the money without inconvenience the chances are you will never build a home until you are almost old enough to die of old age.

Now is the best time to build. Lumber is cheaper now than it will be next year. Our forests are being rapidly depleted, timber is becoming scarcer, and lumber is getting higher every year. Why not plan to build a good cottage or bungalow like the one shown in our illustration and start the work this spring or early in the summer?

This attractive and solidly constructed bungalow 22 by 32 feet in size contains five good sized rooms. Four inch siding covers the lower half of the house while shingles are placed on the gable ends.

The entire front half of the house is one large and spacious living room which will give the family ample room for their daily activities. Windows on

ried on here and made more comfortable for the housewife. The stairway in the center of the house with access from either the kitchen or the living room is very desirable for the



-Second Floor-

farm laborers who come from the field and are able to go directly up stairs without having to go through the front part of the house. The open stairway provides for excellent ventilation in the house and adds much to the appearance of the living room. The two bed rooms of this economical farm house are both light and airy and are not in line with the common dark and gloomy farm bed rooms we so often find. Ample closet room makes these rooms very desirable.

This economical farm home gives the home builder the smallest possible dimensions, and the most inexpensive arrangements for the needs and pleasures of the family. An estimated cost of this completed cottage is \$1,500. Such an estimate does not include, however, a complete set of interior fixings. Prices in different localities vary considerably, but for an average corn belt section the price mentioned would be found quite accurate.

Melon or Cucumber Louse

BY G. A. DEAN,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

This is a small, soft-bodied, greenish insect that causes the leaves of cucumber and melon vines to curl, dry up and die. One must not think that because these green lice are so small that they are insignificant, and that they will not injure rigorous plants. If they were only in small numbers they would not be serious, but when millions of them are at work and when the whole of the lower surface of the leaves is covered, the plants soon are killed.

In early spring the lice suck the juice of various weeds, but with the growth of melons and cucumbers the winged forms make their way to the patches. They seek the under surfaces of the leaves and there begin to suck sap, and bear living young. They increase very rapidly, and if the grower is not watching his plants closely, the lice may get

a start and do much damage before he knows anything has happened.

As soon as the lice are discovered they should be sprayed thoroughly with either "Black Leaf 40" or a strong soapy spray. The "Black Leaf 40" spray is prepared by dissolving 1/4 pint of "Black Leaf 40" and 4 pounds of common laundry soap in 100 gallons of water. The soapy spray is prepared by dissolving 1 pound of common laundry soap in 6 gallons of water. In applying either one of the sprays, the essential thing is to apply it in such a manner as to wet every insect. It must be applied by use of a spraying apparatus, and when there are several plants the common knapsack sprayer is best. The extension rod with these sprayers should be replaced by one long enough to reach from the hand to the ground without stooping. It should have the lower end turned up at an angle of from 45 to 90 degrees and capped with a fine holed nozzle. With this equipment the spray can be easily and thoroughly applied to the under side of the leaves where the lice congregate.

A Rat's Tale

BY L. D. GRIFFIN

How many rats have you on your farm and what does it cost you to feed them? I cannot answer the first question for you but I can give you an approximate answer to the second question. The boys in the agriculture class in one of the smaller high schools of the state discussed the question one day in class as to the possible value of the feed an ordinary rat would eat and destroy in a year. Various pupils made random guesses varying all the way from 25 cents a year to \$2 a year. There seemed only one way to decide the question, so after considerable setting of traps a rat was secured and a test was made.

The animal, a female of average size, was placed in a large bird-cage the bottom of which was covered with sand and a warm nest provided in one corner. All the shelled corn the animal would eat or destroy was given it twice a day, a careful record of the amount being kept. It took two and one-half ounces a day to keep the rat supplied. It ate only a fraction of this, its way of eating being to gnaw off the tip and eat the softest part of the embryo, leaving the hard part of the grain untouched. At this rate of consumption the rat would eat and destroy almost a bushel of shelled corn a year, which at present prices in this part of the state would cost 75 cents. Thus it would cost the price of a good dairy cow to keep 100 rats about a place for one year. I have seen farms where I believe the rat census would have been that large if all the rats about the place could have been assembled and persuaded to stand still long enough to be counted.

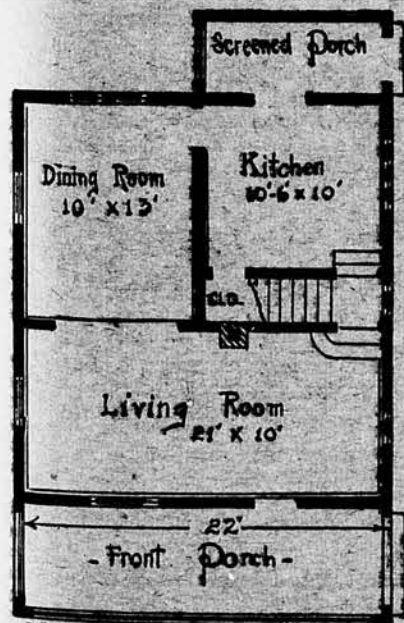
The amount of grain destroyed does not measure the full expense of keeping a rat. They are always gnawing through floors and undermining foundations. Besides all this it seems almost certain that they spread hog cholera and other diseases by carrying the germs. The man who buys two or three traps and offers his boys 10 cents for every rat they can catch is making a mighty sensible and conservative investment.

Don't Buy Weed Seed in Feed

The individual farmer is almost helpless against the introduction of weeds on his farm when the seeds are blown by the wind, and the situation requires community action. Most of our states have weed laws which were enacted to prevent certain weeds from going to seed, but these laws are not rigidly enforced. Seeds are introduced into the farm in many other ways than by the wind. They are brought in as seed impurities. Seeds are also introduced in some stock feeds. A number of states require the ingredients of stock feeds to be named on the bags, and you may be glad that Kansas is one of these states. If you read the labels on the bags you will be in a position to judge whether you are introducing weed seeds on your farm in stock feeds.

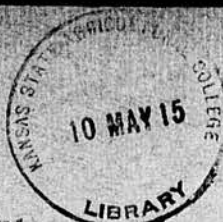
"I didn't think" choked the calf, caused the team to run away, foundered the horse and burned the barn.

The total number of county superintendents in Kansas is 105. Of these, 53 are women and 52 men.



-First Floor-

three sides make this room the most cheerful in the house. The other half of the first floor is the dining room and kitchen. The kitchen in the corner of the house attracts more than ordinary notice. This room which is 10 feet, 6 inches by 10 feet makes an ideal workshop for the housewife. The sink and drain board are located under the twin windows, the stove next to the stairway, to give a direct draft to the chimney, the high cupboards next to the wall near the dining room, and with a large table in the center of the room make an ideal "food factory" for the farm. The screened porch by the kitchen is used to store the ever useful ice box and the summer housework can also be car-



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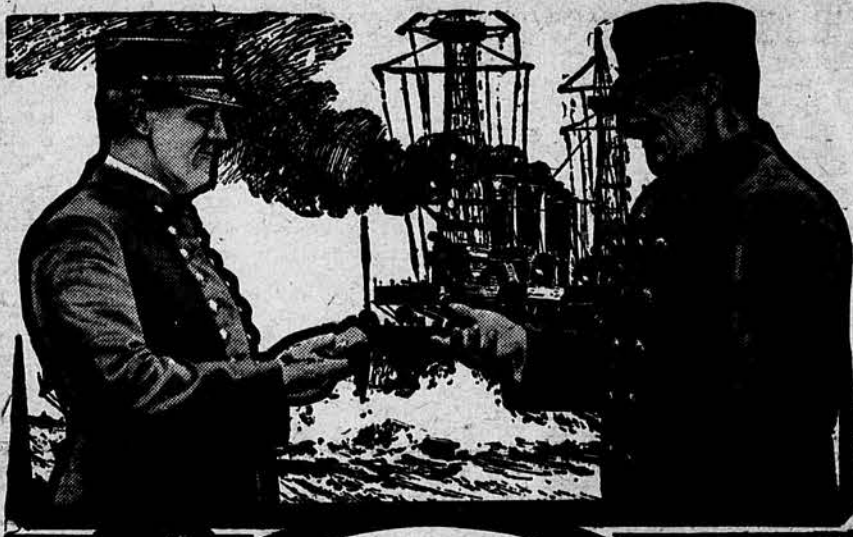
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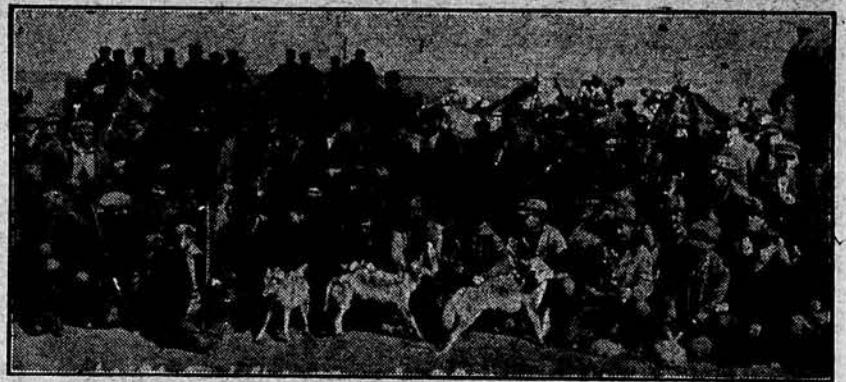
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For More Community Union

Rapid Progress Can Be Made With Rural Life in Kansas When the Farmers Are Organized Properly

A SCHEME for the organization of rural communities for both business and social purposes is worked out in an article which is to appear in the forthcoming Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture. The scheme calls for 10 committees, five of which are to deal with business needs and five with social needs. Every member of the organization is to serve on some one of these committees. In addition there is to be a central or executive committee composed of the president of the organization, its secretary, its treasurer, and the chairman of the 10 other committees. This central body is to direct the general policy of the organization, raise all funds and control their expenditures. The committees that are to deal with the business interests of the community are as follows:

1. Committee on farm production.
2. Committee on marketing.
3. Committee on securing farm supplies.
4. Committee on farm finance and accounting.
5. Committee on communication and transportation.

Similarly, the five committees that attend to the community's social interests will deal with:

1. Education.
2. Sanitation.
3. Recreation.
4. Beautification.
5. Household economics.

The work of most of these committees is indicated sufficiently clearly by their titles. For example, the committee on production can do much good by improving the breeds of livestock in a community through co-operative purchases of pure-bred males. It can encourage the formation of corn, poultry, pig, cattle, canning, and gardening clubs, which have already demonstrated their value in the sections where they have been established, and it can carry on useful studies of the type of agriculture best fitted to local conditions.

More Profitable Markets.

In the same way the committee on marketing can secure the standardization of the community's products, and thus obtain better prices than are possible when nondescript goods are dumped upon the market. The committee also can search out the best markets, make contracts on a large scale which will be more favorable than any individual can get for himself, and in many other ways economize in the selling of the community's goods. Even if co-operative marketing is not actually resorted to, the information which the committee collects can hardly fail to be of great assistance to the individual shippers.

Just as the committee on marketing can facilitate selling, the committee on farm supplies can economize in buying. Farmers are warned, however, not to underestimate the cost of running a store or commercial agency, and not to overestimate the saving which this can effect. The co-operative society, of course, does away with the necessity of the store's making a profit, but somebody must manage the store and that somebody must be paid for his time. His salary, therefore, corresponds in a way to the ordinary store's profit, and it is not always possible to get a good man for less than he would be able to make in business for himself. There are, however, several methods of purchasing farm supplies co-operatively

which will be found to be of advantage. The simplest is the joint order, in which a group of farmers can buy out in an article which is to appear in a given article in large quantities, thereby effecting a considerable saving in the expense of handling and in commissions. Sometimes when this method is adopted a warehouse is added, which is owned or rented co-operatively, and in which the goods are stored until the associated purchasers need them.

If these two methods have been tried and found successful, it may be desirable to carry them out to their logical development and conduct a co-operative store which renders the same service to its customers that a private enterprise would. This, however, inevitably leads to complications, and should only be undertaken after some experience with simpler methods of co-operation.

To Develop the Community.

With the committee on farm finance and accounting the first duty is to ascertain what farm enterprises can be financed safely. This is only possible when accurate accounts are kept and carefully analyzed. After this has been done, the next step is to get the most favorable terms for financing proper and sound enterprises. This usually is not difficult if the committee has thoroughly mastered the subject and is able to put it before local bankers clearly. Where the local bankers are unwilling to finance genuinely productive enterprises at a reasonable rate of interest, the committee must consider other ways of securing capital. One of the simplest plans for accomplishing this is a credit union or co-operative credit association. The essential features of this plan are that a group of farmers organize themselves to receive deposits and make loans. By keeping the expenses down to a minimum it has been possible in some cases for such associations to pay interest on deposits that is within 1 per cent of the interest it charges on loans.

The committee on communication and transportation should deal primarily with the roads and telephones. The keynote of the work should be organized self-help, not appeals to get government help.

Just as the five business committees are to grapple with the fundamental problems of producing and selling in their various forms, the five social committees should direct their efforts to the improvement of living conditions in the country.

To increase the farmer's income is not the only thing needed to make rural life what it should be. As a matter of fact it is the prosperous farmer who is more inclined to move to town than his less fortunate neighbor. Having accumulated a competence he wishes to enjoy it, and there are five principal reasons which lead him to believe that he can do this better in the city: First, there are usually better facilities for educating his children; second, the sanitary conditions are frequently much better in towns, and the time does not seem to be far distant when the cities will be actually more healthful than the country. Again, household conveniences such as hot and cold water, and heating and lighting systems are more abundant in the towns and add greatly to the comfort of living. Finally, there is more opportunity for recreation in the city, and frequently, strange as it may appear, more to appeal to the

(Continued on Page 14.)

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Foot and Mouth Notes

BY TURNER WRIGHT

The foot and mouth situation in Kansas is encouraging. The hot sun, thorough disinfection, and rigid inspection and quarantine will win eventually. We can safely predict a return to normal conditions by January 1, 1916. These statements were made by Dr. F. S. Schoenleber at the cattlemen's meeting at Manhattan, April 24.

There were six outbreaks of foot and mouth in Kansas last winter. Eradicating the disease, including the value of slaughtered animals as well as the work of disinfecting and quarantining infected premises will cost the state \$50,000 or \$60,000. There may be more trouble when the farms on which infection was discovered are restocked.

In the present outbreak of foot and mouth 21 states extending from Massachusetts to Washington, and from Wisconsin to Kentucky have suffered. The heaviest losses have been in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. It was necessary, in stamping out the infection, to kill 68,776 cattle, 22,275 hogs, 8,991 sheep, and 96 goats.

No new centers of infection have been discovered for several days. The last outbreak was in the hog feeding sections near Philadelphia. Quarantine restrictions are being modified and removed in all the infected states; and confidence in the livestock business is being restored rapidly. A recent order from the Bureau of Animal Industry places Cowley, Sedgwick, and Sumner counties in Kansas in the restricted area. It is hoped that restrictions now being enforced in other states against livestock shipments from Kansas will be removed at an early date.

Plant Cowpeas in Corn

More and more interest is being taken in planting cowpeas in corn, thus getting two crops in one year. This method has some disadvantages, but many farmers believe that it pays. When planted with corn, the seed either may be drilled when the corn is planted, or may be seeded at the last time the corn is cultivated. The last method is the one most used. When cowpeas are planted at the same time as the corn, it is necessary to use an early variety of corn and plant it late, as the cowpeas will not do well if they are planted early, when the soil is cold.

In the corn belt of the Middle West, where hog raising is quite an industry, the growing of cowpeas in corn is a common practice, and then the whole is hogged down. For planting with corn, the best varieties of cowpeas are those which produce enough vine to climb the stalks, and the clay, black and red ripper are good varieties of this kind.

M. F. Miller, professor of agronomy in the Missouri Agricultural college, says there should be one and one-half cowpeas planted for every kernel of corn, when they are drilled together. "The proportion of peas of various sizes," said Professor Miller, "can readily be determined by counting the number of kernels of corn and the number of peas in a small measure of each, as a baking powder can lid, and from this one can calculate the amount to sow. When the cowpeas are seeded in corn at the last cultivation, they are usually sown broadcast at the rate of two to three pecks to the acre. It is best, however, to drill the seed with a one-horse drill.

"It has been found by the experiment station that cowpeas in corn tend to act somewhat the same as weeds, in that they reduce the yield slightly—usually from two to five bushels an acre. This is especially true in dry years; in wet seasons, however, there is little difference. The difference is especially noticeable, too, on the uplands, and the bottoms usually produce almost as good a crop when cowpeas are grown between the rows as when they are not planted. In fact, some farmers say that cowpeas will increase the yield of corn on bottom land some seasons.

"Even if the yield is reduced slightly, it is evident that the great benefit to be derived from sowing cowpeas between corn in this way, both to the land and from the resulting pasture, warrants the wide use of the legume in this manner. This is especially true with the present high prices of corn, since

the addition of cowpeas to the hog ration makes the corn go much further. This is one of the practices which is coming into use with a more intensive system of agriculture. Many men are using cowpeas in corn in this way for sheep pasture. It has been found that sheep will clean up the cowpeas and the lower blades of corn with but little injury to the ears; or, if one leaves the sheep in the field longer, the whole crop will be consumed. Both methods are practiced with lambs and western sheep with good results."

Co-operation in Grain Marketing

BY L. D. WELD.

The co-operative marketing of grain is of special interest, first, because grain is the principal product of many of the western and northwestern states; second, because it raises some of the most intricate problems of the relations between farmers' organizations and established commercial institutions; and third, because it is in the field of grain marketing that there has been the most spectacular development of co-operative marketing on the American continent. This most remarkable development has

taken place, however, not in the United States, but across the line, in western Canada.

There are two phases of the co-operative grain marketing problem; first, local co-operation through farmers' elevators; and second, co-operative terminal marketing, whereby farmers establish their own selling agencies in the primary markets.

The farmers' elevator movement began about 1890, although there were a few formed before that date. The grain business at local points was then in the hands of line-elevator companies who were guilty of various practices which resulted in low prices for the farmers' grain. When the farmers finally determined to enter the field they were beset by many obstacles. They found it difficult to procure sites from the railroad companies, and every possible device of destructive competition was brought into play by the line-elevator companies to kill them off before they could get fairly started. Add to these difficulties the inexperience of the farmers in business affairs and the resulting poor management of their elevators, it is only natural that a great many failed. It has been an uphill fight from the beginning.

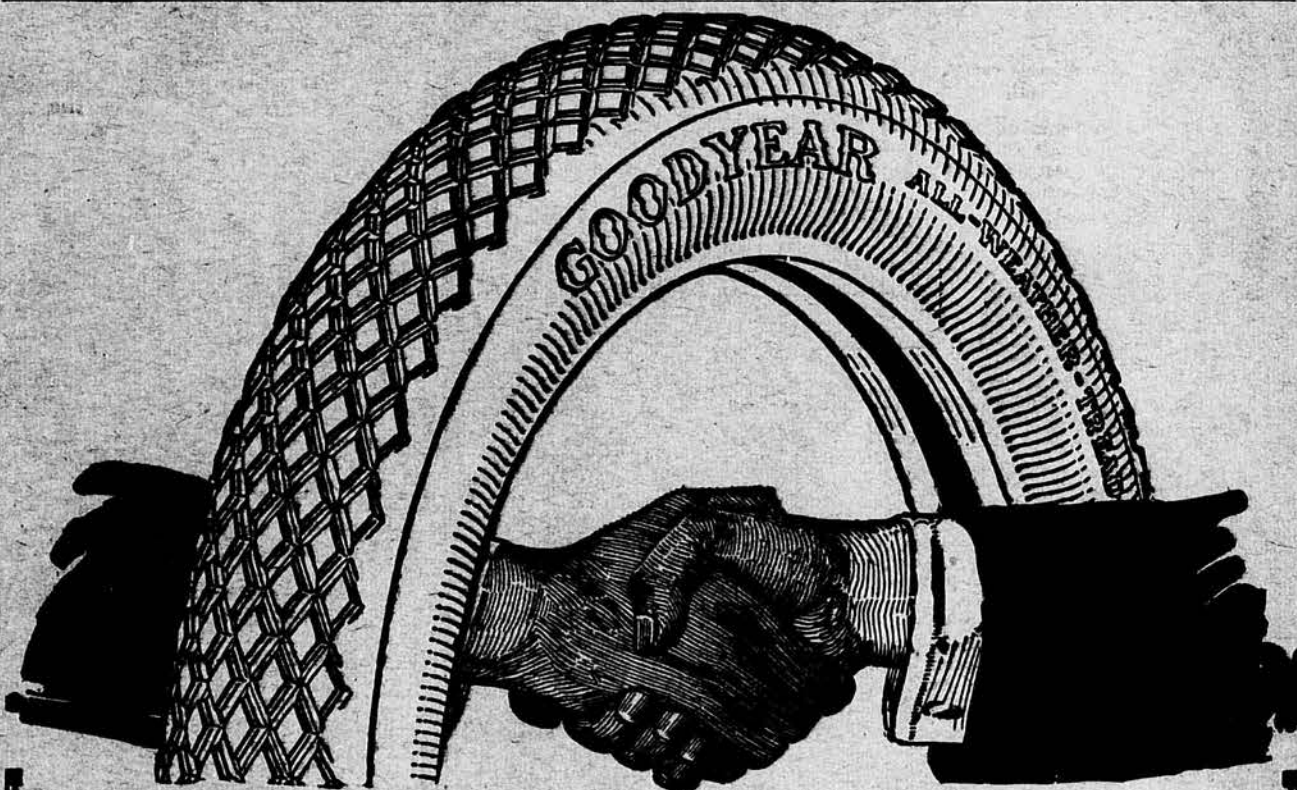
In spite of these obstacles and discouragements the farmers have persevered until today they have a goodly number of successful elevators in many of the states of the grain belt—notably Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Failures are still occurring with deplorable frequency, however, due to the competition of line-elevator companies and poor management, and the principal problem connected with farmers' elevators at present is how to place existing companies on a sound basis and how to insure to new companies a reasonable chance of permanent success.

Oats Will Make Good Pasture

I sowed oats in my pasture. I have heard since that this pasture will kill horses. Is this true? D. H. D.
Marion County, Kansas.

The oat pasture is not likely to cause any trouble or loss of horses. I have seen oats pastured with horses many times and I never have known of such pasture causing injury or loss. T. W.

Possession of an automobile may indicate either prosperity—or a mortgage.



The Co-operative Tire

Goodyear attained the top place in the tire field by building co-operative tires.

We have given you every saving you have helped us make—and more beside.

The more you bought the better we built them, and the lower we sold them to you.

Three Reductions

Note that in two years we made three big price reductions. The last—on February 1st—brought the total to 45 per cent.

Yet in those two years we made expensive improvements—two of them very expensive. And not in one iota has the tire been skimmed.

Hidden Extras

Note that every hidden extra is retained. Our Fortified Tire is still "On-Air" cured to save blow-outs. Yet that one extra—used by no one else—costs us \$450,000 yearly.

It still has our exclusive No-Rim-Cut feature. It has in each base 128 braided piano wires to make the tire secure. It has hundreds of rubber rivets, formed before vulcanization, to combat loose treads.

Our All-Weather tread is still double-thick; thicker

than ever in some sizes. It still has those sharp, tough, resistless grips.

Those extras—all exclusive to Goodyear—are all retained, despite our price reductions.

Still That \$100,000

And we still spend on experts—on laboratory work—\$100,000 yearly. That is to test tires built in different ways, to learn how to build them better. And every improvement we discover is adopted regardless of cost.

Years ago these extras compelled a price one-fifth more than others. Yet men flocked to these tires by the hundreds of thousands. Goodyear became—as it is today—the world's largest-selling tire.

As this multiplied output brought our cost down, your cost came down too. Last year we built about one tire for every car in use. This year you get in Goodyears a value never before known in tires.

Join in this co-operation. Ally yourself with the largest maker, and the one who serves you best. Thus you will help to make Goodyear tires better and cheaper still. Any dealer will supply you.



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Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and other Types

(2369)

Put your ear close to the ground

every time you see a man drawing real joy out of a jimmy pipe, for it's better than five-to-one he's smoking Prince Albert tobacco.

You, like a whole lot of men, never will know what pleasure can be dug from a pipe until you smoke Prince Albert! For it can't bite your tongue, and it can't parch your throat. That's why men know their business when they demand

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

You should know this brand is made by a patented process that removes bite and parch. You can fire-up P. A. until the cows come home and it just won't make your tongue tingle!



Let the light of jimmy pipe joy break into your soul. You'll wonder why you didn't wake up earlier and hear the robins sing in the old cherry tree.

Here is Casimiro Irado, 104 years old, who lives in Watsonville, Cal. Irado has been a smoker all his life, and today seeks no truer friend than his old jimmy pipe. Irado has just been elected a member of the P. A. old-time jimmy-pipers club.

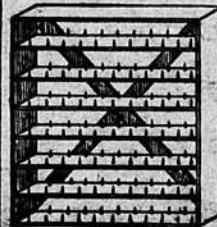
Prince Albert is sold everywhere in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors and in that fine crystal-glass pound humidor.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Good Corn Crop Requisites

BY JOHN L. PAHL,
Creighton, Neb.

Deep plowing and good seed are what make a good corn crop. Disking first and then plowing deep is the best kind of treatment in case the season will be a dry one. After plowing we harrow our



corn ground as much as possible and keep on harrowing after planting until the corn is 4 inches high. Then we cultivate it twice, go over it with a weeder, and follow with two more cultivations about 2 inches

deep. If it doesn't get any dryer than it was last year we will get some corn by these methods. Last year our 68 acres averaged 35 bushels an acre and we have some land that had to have attention on Sunday during the windy weather to keep it from blowing away.

One great mistake made by many farmers is to wait until shelling time before picking their seed corn. I used to do the same thing but my own experience showed me the error of it. In the fall of 1912 I picked 13 bushels of seed before frost. At husking time I had a sack at the side of the wagon bed and whenever I found a good, dry, deep-kerneled ear on a big, heavy-rooted stalk, I would drop it into the sack. Last spring we shelled about March 1 and I also picked out some ears then for seed.

I tested all this corn, ear by ear. That picked before frost tested about 90 per cent, the ears picked at husking time averaged about 97 per cent, and what was picked at shelling time tested only 70 per cent. Before taking special care with my seed it was hard to find good seed ears but last fall I selected a nice lot of seed with very little trouble.

The big advantage in picking your seed out of the field is that you can study the stalks on which it grows. A big, tall stalk isn't much good unless it has a heavy root system. I like to pick the ears from stalks that are about 7 feet high, with the ear about 3 feet from the ground. I never pick an ear that sticks up.

The drawing herewith shows a good seed corn rack that is easily made and costs very little for materials. The shelves are 1 by 8-inch boards of soft pine. The nails are driven up through from the bottom. It is the best plan to do this before the rack is nailed together. These nails keep the ears apart which will also be found of great help when the seed ears are tested. The braces at the back are 1 by 4's. This makes a cheaper rack than the kind you buy at

ous bloomer. One spring we counted 80 spikes of flowers on a bush 3 feet tall. The blooms are snow white.

The Villosa is the most showy of the whole family. The flowers are light lavender. You are not greatly impressed with it while small, but some bright, sunshiny June morning you will find the whole bush from the lowest limb to the topmost twig, one complete bloom, making it one of the finest shrubs in existence.

With these six kinds you have a collection which you may be sure will not disappoint you and which will greatly beautify your grounds.

C. S. Harrison.

Sudan Grass a Forage Crop

BY JOHN HOLT,
Bridgeport, Kan.

Sudan grass is a branch of the sorghum family, but it differs quite materially from the other sorghums that are grown in this part of the country. It has a great stolon habit of growth. As many as 500 stalks have been counted growing from one plant, according to the Texas Experiment station. It is a hay plant, and should not be considered a grain producer. As a forage plant it is a great yielder, and I consider it to be as good feed as timothy hay.

I have not had a chance to try this crop out thoroughly to determine its feeding value, for I planted my first crop of it last spring, and had only 2½ pounds of seed to sow. I naturally wished to produce as much seed as possible, so I planted it in rows. I used a grain drill set to sow ½ bushel of wheat to the acre. I filled every fourth drill-cup with seed, and set the drill shallow so that the seed was planted about an inch deep.

The seed was planted May 10. It came up readily, because the ground was in fine shape. The field was cultivated twice, and the crop was ripe early in August. I cut it with a corn binder, and shocked it in the field.

I threshed 12 bushels of excellent seed from the ¼ acre that I had planted with 2½ pounds of seed. Five big two-horse loads of feed came off that ¼ acre, too. The stalks were green when they were cut, even if the seed was dry, but of course no plant that is allowed to get ripe is so palatable as it would have been, if it had been cut before it matured. My stock ate almost all of this hay, though.

Sudan grass rarely grows thicker than a lead pencil. It makes a hay that is excellent for horses, and good for any other stock. It should not be planted near any other sorghum crop, because it will mix with them.

Work With Tools Is Popular

"Opened by the censor" was stamped in large red letters across the face of a letter received by George E. Bray, industrial engineer in the Kansas State Agricultural college, last week. The letter was from the secretary of the education department of the Mysore economic conference, Ringwood, High Ground, Bangalore, South India.

The letter requested a copy of Mr. Bray's bulletin, "Manual Training in Village and Rural Schools." Requests for this bulletin have come from many other countries. Teachers and students from 33 states have written for copies.

For More Community Union

(Continued from Page 12.)

sense of beauty that is inherent in practically every man.

Co-operation on the part of rural communities can do as much to alter these conditions as it can to increase the average cash income. The committees that have these matters in charge should, therefore, be regarded as quite as important as those which deal with business questions, and they should receive the same support from the entire community which they are endeavoring to benefit. The result will be a community spirit which, in its way, is capable of producing as valuable results as the national spirit. In fact, says the article in closing, "Patriotism, like charity, begins at home; that is, in the neighborhood."

The highest egg production reported in a year is 304.

As a rule, hens lay larger eggs than pullets.

What Lilacs Shall I Plant?

If I should ask the average person how many kinds of lilacs there are he would say two: the purple and the white. If he were better informed than the average he might add the Persian.

In the Arnold arboretum at Boston, which has one of the largest collections of ornamentals in the world, there are 150 kinds of lilacs; and in blooming time the show is wonderful. These are all hardy in the West; but most of them are caught by frosts in blooming time.

There are six kinds in this large collection that bloom in June, and thus escape the frost. There are two tree lilacs among them. The Japan tree lilac is from the mountains of Japan where it sometimes assumes the size of a forest tree, a foot in thickness and 50 feet tall. We have one growing here a few feet from our window. It is a shapely tree and is loaded in June with a great mass of grayish white flowers.

I prefer the Chinese tree lilac. It is of more rapid growth, and when in blossom it is overwhelmed with great masses of snowy white, sweet scented flowers. The foliage is much finer than that of the Japanese, and the twigs are smaller. You can imagine what a show an avenue of these trees would make when in full bloom.

The summer bloomers are about the size of the common kinds. The Emodi has a large corrugated leaf. You would not think it belonged to the lilac family until you saw it in bloom. The Hungarian lilac is much like it only the leaves are smaller. "Dr. Bretschneider" has large leaves also, and is a marvel-

A Galled Shoulder Doubles the Load



TAPATCO scientific, humane collar pads end trouble for you and pain for your horses. They fill up the hollow places that come in neck and shoulders as soon as your sleek horses are put to work in spring. TAPATCO Pads

Make Any Collar Fit Snugly

Made from start to finish right in our own shops. We even make our own cotton drilling and do our own dyeing. TAPATCO pads are porous. They permit ample ventilation and absorb all sweat. Filled with our own Special Composite Stuffing. Light, soft, springy and very absorbent. No dirt; no trash; no short, cheap, limy hair with hide attached to attract rats and mice.

Ask Your Dealer

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ROSS SILO FILLING MACHINERY

Especially Designed for Gas Engine Power

Guaranteed to deliver silage into the silo at 50% less speed and 30% less power than ordinarily required.

Cuts the silage in uniform lengths, which insures the Best of Feed. Silage packs closer, which permits of more tonnage into the silo. For strength, durability, capacity and easy-to-feed—Ross Machines are unexcelled. Write for catalog.

THE E. W. ROSS CO.
Box 170 Springfield, Ohio
We also manufacture the Ross Wood and IN-DE-STR-UCT-O Metal Silo.

Our 65th Year



Guaranteed free from defects, not only for one year, but for life of machine.



Making Underground Silos

They Give Excellent Service in the Western Half of Kansas

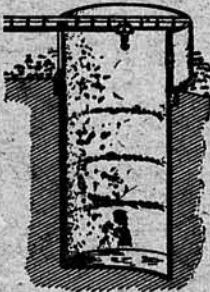
BY A. S. NEALE,
Kansas State Agricultural College

WE have found that the average cost of a pit silo is about \$1 a ton capacity. In some cases the cost is quite a little less, and if the digging is very hard, a little more.

Some of the best silage I ever saw came from pit silos. It is a mistake to think that a properly constructed pit silo will not keep silage well. There is a more uniform temperature in underground silos than in those above ground. In the summer the temperature is lower in pit silos, and the spoiling on top is slower, so that less silage may be fed daily, if you wish.

Men who are well equipped for taking silage from the silo, find it comparatively easy. Those who have had experience with both above and below-ground silos, say that the saving of labor in filling more than compensates for the small amount of additional labor necessary in removing the silage.

Just how far east in Kansas pit silos can be constructed safely, is not fully determined. There are certain conditions necessary to make them satisfactory. One of these is a dry soil. The economy of the pit silo comes from



expectation of putting in a better one for removing the silage. As a matter of fact, the time to put up the permanent hoisting rig is before digging. In most cases there will be enough labor saved in the removing of the dirt to pay for the hoist and leave it free from cost for future use.

The curb of the pit silo should extend not less than 2 to 3 feet above ground,

and earth should be banked up about it to prevent surface water from running down along the outside of the curb and thus causing trouble with the plaster below. Many of the defects in silos are traceable to the careless manner with which the walls have been prepared before plastering.

Two bolts should be placed diametrically opposite in the top of the curb. These are set accurately by using a line or straight edge, that passes exactly over the center of the silo. They should be set firmly in the concrete so they cannot be moved, and extend above the top of the curb 3 inches. A straight 2 by 8-inch piece of white pine should be used, as it is essential that this piece does not warp. A hole is bored through each end, so the stick may be placed over the bolts. A 1 1/2-inch hole is bored exactly over the center point of the silo. The center always can be located accurately by laying the 2 by 8 piece in place. A plumb bob is dropped from the center point to the earth below, and at this point a 7/8-inch round iron stake is driven. A 1-inch gas pipe passing through the center hole of the 2 by 8, and over the iron stake gives the center of the silo at any point. A sweep is made of a 2 by 4, with a hole in one end to receive the vertical inch pipe. The length of this arm, from the center of the hole, is 3/4 of an inch greater than the radius of the finished silo when the plaster is to be 1 inch thick. This arm is held in an exact horizontal position by a brace made of 1/2 by 2-inch strap iron, and on the outer end of it a vertical cutter is

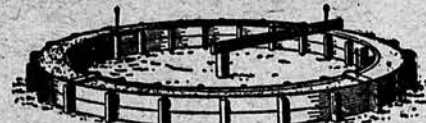
the fact that the dirt wall may be plastered, instead of having to construct concrete or stone walls. If the soil becomes saturated with water the plaster may crack and come off. In humid sections it is difficult to keep water from penetrating the thin wall of plaster and seeping into the silo, thus causing the silage to spoil. Any soil that never contains free water is dry enough for a pit silo. Such conditions may sometimes be found in eastern Kansas, but they are rather rare east of the center of the state. In western Kansas and in the subhumid belt they are common. Another condition that is essential to economy of construction is ground that will not cave readily. Where this condition is not found, the construction of pit silos may not be economical.

Not long ago I found a pit silo that had been dug where the water table comes within 15 feet of the surface. This man had dug down to the water table, and then put in a heavy concrete floor to keep the water out. In addition to this he had to line the silo with brick. He had a silo that was expensive and not very satisfactory. It is not best to try to dig pit silos in sections of the state where the rainfall is 35 inches or more.

Many persons have the idea that a pit silo should not be made very deep, because of the difficulty of removing the dirt during the process of construction; and later of removing the silage. It takes a little more labor to remove the silage from near the bottom of a silo, than from the top; but when we consider the fact that at the bottom of a 30-foot silo there is 3 1/2 times as much silage in a cubic foot as there is at the top, it is evident that the more economical silo is the deep one.

There also is a delusion in regard to the diameter. Some very good, thoughtful persons have declared in print that the pit silo should not be made large in diameter. Had they taken time to figure a little further, they would have seen that the cost of space decreases directly with the increase of the diameter of the silo. Consequently it is found advisable to make the silo as large in diameter as the amount of stock to be fed will warrant, and as deep as the condition of the soil, height of the water table, and other conditions will allow. Probably the silo should never be more than 50 feet deep.

Another point on which I find some men are making a mistake is that they put up any sort of a hoisting rig while they are doing their digging, with the



bolted. By swinging this arm about the vertical pipe the wall can be trimmed perfectly smooth and made perpendicular.

A large part of the trouble with plaster comes from it being too thin. In many silos we have found it not more than 1/4 of an inch thick, and in some cases hardly that. This is sure to crack, and may result in caving of the wall. The plaster should be not less than an inch in thickness.

I find a great many persons have an idea that the proper kind of a silo for them is one that is in the ground 12 or 15 feet and extends above ground the same distance. In my judgment, this is the most impracticable silo that a man can build. I should much prefer to have it either all below or all above.

I also find that some persons are putting in bank silos at a considerable distance from their feed lots and barns. For example, a man in Rooks county put in a bank silo about 300 yards from his buildings. In order to get to it, he had to cross a swampy creek. There was no good location for a feed lot or barn near the silo. Bank silos are all right provided the bank is in the right place but rather than suffer any inconvenience as to location, I prefer to put in a pit.

Nothing Unusual

"There was a strange man here to see you today, papa," said little Ethel as she ran to meet her father in the hall.

"Did he have a bill?"
"No, papa," answered little Ethel, "he had just a plain nose."



You need a new DE LAVAL SEPARATOR NOW

1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE YOUR COWS HAVE likely freshened now and your supply of milk is greater.

BECAUSE YOUR YOUNG CALVES will thrive best with warm, sweet separator skim-milk.

BECAUSE YOUR SPRING WORK requires every minute of your time and a good cream separator will be a great time and labor saver.

BECAUSE WITH YOUR INCREASED milk flow your greater waste of cream, without a good cream separator, must run into more money than you can afford to lose.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator whether new or old—

BECAUSE THE LOSSES OF THE poor separator from incomplete skimming, and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and unsanitary separator mean most when your volume of milk is the greatest.

BECAUSE AN IMPROVED DE Laval Cream Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you can't afford to waste time these busy days fussing with an inferior or half worn-out machine.

BECAUSE OF THE AMPLE AND "more than advertised" capacity of the De Laval, you can separate more quickly and save time, when time means most to you.

BECAUSE THE DE LAVAL Separator of today is just as superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting.

These are all facts every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.

The De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York
29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Only \$2 DOWN and One Year To Pay

For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

\$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 90 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and a year to pay.

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Aluminum Skim-
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Proof and Easily
Cleaned — 1/2
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30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

GUARANTEED A LIFETIME
You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it along side of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory order. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

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And greater price slashes on all other New Galloway Separator. Cream Separator. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. 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The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is beautiful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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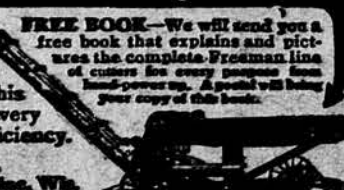
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A Model One-Room School



A New One-room School in District No. 8, near Junction City, Costing With Equipment, \$8,000.

NOW comes District No. 8 Geary county, state of Kansas, and asks for a moment or two in which to tell about its new schoolhouse. It was built of native stone because, said the powers, there was plenty of that material near the site, three miles west of Junction City on the Golden Belt highway.

The school is 30 by 47 feet with a 14-foot ceiling and a basement with 8-foot ceiling. This basement is well lighted and could be used for a class room; however, at present it is used for a play room in bad weather; later it is hoped to introduce manual training. The basement will also be useful for socials.

The contract price on this building was \$4,470. The furniture, fixtures and furnace made a total cost of \$8,000. The school district has a tax valuation of almost 1/2 million dollars.

The picture shows that District No. 8 has good reason to be proud of the new school. W. D. Ross, state superintendent of public instruction, dedicated the building last November and notwithstanding the fact that he had just been firmly and completely re-elected and so didn't need to be especially or uselessly complimentary, he declared, earnestly, that the said new school house was and is the best one-room school in the state, bar none. When a man says a thing like that after election it may be taken as the final word.

John Holmgren built this school from plans by John Tuffe. The building committee was made up of George Smith, T. A. Jennings, W. S. Read, Hugo Witt, William Brown and Jack Taylor. The present school board is composed of William Brown, director; George Smith, treasurer, and W. S. Read, clerk. Thirty-one pupils are enrolled there.

School For Rural Leaders

The fifth annual session of the School for Rural Leaders will hold its session at the Agricultural college July 6 to 15. The emphasis this year will be placed upon rural sociology. The conference is under the direction of the Rev. Walter Burr, rural service expert in the extension division.

"Our enrollment last year was 68, but we are expecting a much larger enrollment this summer," says Mr. Burr. "The school is a ten-day session planned especially to fit the needs of rural ministers, Young Men's Christian association secretaries, county superintendents, Sunday school workers, and Community Welfare club leaders. Last year we emphasized the work in rural economics."

One of the special features of the school will be a demonstration play festival. This festival will be given on the campus by the department of physical education. A number of Manhattan children will demonstrate how similar festivals may be conducted in any community.

Several specialists in rural sociology have been secured to give special lectures. John L. Gillette, professor of sociology in the University of North Dakota, will give a series of eight lectures on rural sociology. Shailer Mathews, dean of the University of Chicago Divinity school, will give a course of seven lectures on "Applied Christian Sociology." Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, president of the college, will give two lectures upon "Rural Economics—Its Social Significance."

Calf Reared Without Milk

We owned only one cow, and she died when her fine heifer calf was 6 weeks old. We felt that we could scarcely afford to buy milk to feed to the calf, and we did not like to sell her. We decided to try to rear the calf without milk.

I made a thin gruel for her, and seasoned it with a pinch of salt. The calf did not like this ration at first, but she soon developed an appetite for it and would run to meet me when I would come to her at meal time. She thrived well from the start. I fed her for seven months at a cost of \$1 a month for meal.

By that time spring pasture was getting green, and she began to live on grass. She is not quite 3 years old now, and she gives two gallons of rich milk every day and has a calf 6 months old. This calf is being reared on skim milk with a little shorts added.

Mrs. Anna Phillips.
Riley County, Kan.

One Way to Get Thick Cream

The effect of the speed of the separator bowl on the per cent of fat in cream is probably greater than any other cause. The higher the speed the greater the centrifugal force, and the more rapidly the skim milk will leave the bowl. Then, if the speed is increased, the capacity of the skim milk outlet increases, which leaves less milk for the cream outlet; consequently a richer cream results. Variations in speed may cause a difference, under ordinary conditions, of 5 per cent to 20 per cent of fat in cream separated. The difference in richness is greater when the machine is set for a thick cream than when set for a thin cream.

Shorthorn Record of Merit

A record of merit was established recently by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association. The object is to develop the milking qualities of Shorthorn cattle. A cow or heifer to be eligible for the record of merit list must be recorded in the American Shorthorn herd book. A heifer must produce 5,250 pounds of milk and 210 pounds of butterfat in a year if the yearly record is begun the day she is 30 months old. The requirement increases 3 pounds of milk and 1 pound of butterfat for every day a cow exceeds 30 months in age at the time she starts her yearly record. All records, to be official, must be made under the supervision of the State Agricultural Experiment station. Additional information can be obtained by writing to F. W. Harding, secretary of the Shorthorn Breeders' association, Chicago, Ill.

If your milkman brings you warm milk, make it hot for him.

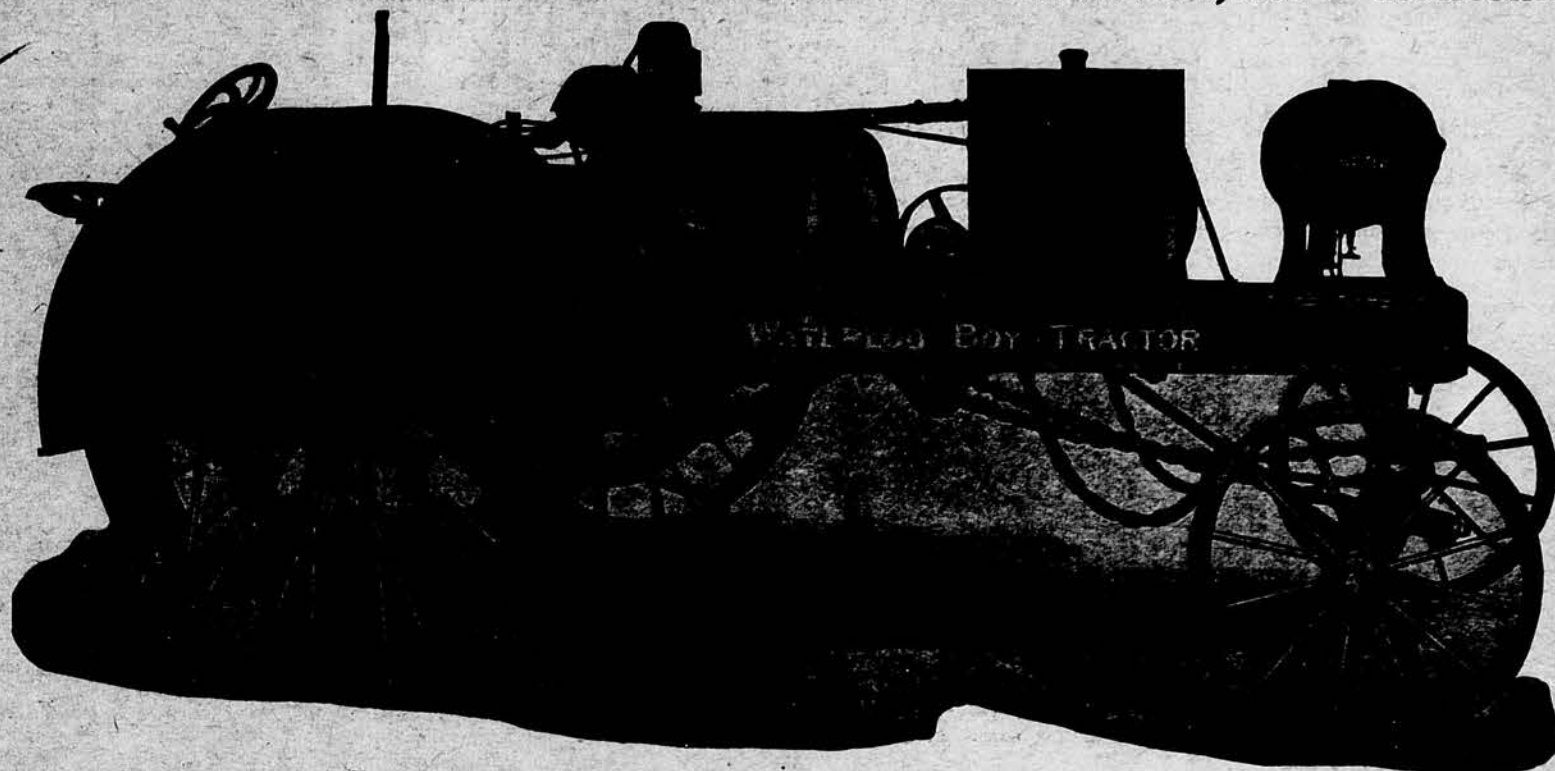
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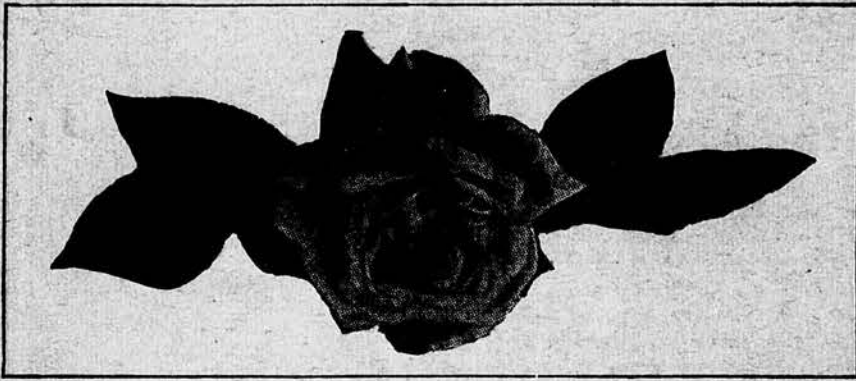
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GENERAL SOUTHWEST DISTRIBUTOR

Putting Roses in Bottles

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BY MABEL GRAVES



MANY a woman who has a garden of roses wishes that she had some way of preserving their fragrance for the days when roses are withered and the summer days gone. Now comes the hard headed commercial man and tells us she can do that very thing, if she wants to take the trouble. Things worth while usually are more or less trouble. Roses may be made into fragrant beads that make beautiful gifts, or which can be sold for a fair price. Perfume can be made from them; or they may be combined with other sweet-scented things in a rose jar.

Most of the perfumes we buy in the stores are made in France. It is possible now that with all the men gone to the war we shall have to make our own perfume if we have any. The large perfume makers have intricate processes of securing and combining the fragrance of flowers that are not possible except where complicated machinery is at hand. But the essential features are possible to every woman. Here is one of the perfume manufacturers' secrets:

It is possible to make perfume from any flowers that are strongly scented. Roses, violets, lilies, tuberose, and lavender are among the best. It is important to gather the flowers when the fragrance is the most intense, which is when the organs of the flowers are fully matured, not when they are first opened. But to wait until they have begun to look old would be even worse than to pick them too young. They should be gathered when all traces of dew or rain are gone. To make sure they are perfectly dry it may be well to make a framework of wire netting, lay the flowers in it in a single layer in thickness and wave through the air until every trace of moisture has vanished.

Other things needed should be on hand, so when the time comes there need be no delay. Get some of the best olive oil. The very best is the Lucca oil, which is imported from southern Europe. It should be bought at the grocery store, not the drug store, as the quality will be better and the price cheaper. Inferior or cheap qualities of olive oil are usually not olive oil at all, but substitutes. Also some pieces of sheet wadding will be needed, some wide necked jars, preferably glass, and some table salt finely powdered.

Put the wadding in circular pieces to fit the jar. Many pieces will be needed. Pour the olive oil into a dish, immerse the wadding in it and leave until the pieces are well soaked in the oil. Meanwhile pick the blossoms to pieces carefully, and look the petals over to make sure there are no bits of stalk or leaves.

In the bottom of the glass jar put a thin layer of salt, then a layer of the petals, then a piece of the oil-soaked wadding. Repeat these layers until the jar is full, putting in enough so several layers of wadding at the last have to be pushed in gently. Seal air tight immediately. An easy way is to tie a bladder or a rubber cloth over the jar. Set in the sun, in the warmest, sunniest place that can be found, and leave 10 days or two weeks.

Then drain off the oil, pressing the wadding down with a spoon so all the oil will be driven out. It will be well to strain through a piece of fine muslin. The oil will be highly perfumed, and will be equal to the highest priced essence. It should be put away as soon as possible in tightly corked bottles.

A pleasant fragrance may be made by combining rose with lavender. A few pinches of lavender on every layer of

petals is sufficient. Rosemary or bay leaves improves violet perfume. When using them it is better to cut the leaves in small pieces to set the oils free. If they can be bruised in a pestle it is better still. Orris root adds a pleasant change to violets. Cloves may be added to roses. In extracting perfume all flowers are treated the same way.

Perfume is most pleasantly used by means of an atomizer. When a very little is sprayed on the dress or the underwear the effect is pleasing. Only a little should be used at a time, as a strong perfume is disliked by many persons. It is not considered the best of taste to put perfume on the handkerchief.

Things for the Rose Jar.

In the days of our grandmothers the rose jar was famous, and its popularity deserves to be revived. Put on a large platter as many rose leaves as you have and sprinkle them well with salt, either the ordinary household salt or the scented bath salt. Toss the leaves several times daily to prevent mustiness. Do this for one week; then add a small quantity of all kinds of spices you like—cloves allspice, mace, cinnamon, ginger, and nutmeg, both whole and ground. Keep turning the leaves twice a day for nine days more; then add some sachet powder—rose, violet, heliotrope, any preferred scent, and more than one if you choose. Some of the fragrant oils may be added, as oil of roses, oil of lemon, of mint, lavender, lemon verbena, bergamot, or eucalyptus, 10 to 20 drops of any of these preferred. When this is done all will be ready for the rose jar; and the fragrance will be a delight for years.

Making Rose Beads.

Rose beads are fragrant, and really beautiful as well. To make them take a quantity of fresh rose petals, preferably the darker ones. Clip the small "eye" from the base of the larger ones and pass through a food grinder three times, first using a coarser blade, then the finest. Return to the mass the water which has oozed from the pulp, spread on a sheet-iron pan and set in a cool place for a day. The next day repeat the grinding three times, and again put away in the sheet-iron pan. Continue for five days until the mass, which has become darker, is perfectly smooth and pliable. If the mass does not become perfectly black a little copperas may be added, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon copperas dissolved in a little water for a cup of the pulp. The action of the copperas on the iron will make the rose paste coal black.

On the sixth day take bits of the paste and roll with the fingers into balls twice the desired size, as the beads shrink about half. If the eye is not an accurate guide a thimble may be used to measure with. The paste should have the consistency of putty. If it is too dry to roll moisten with water. If it breaks in the attempt to roll, run through the grinder again. Repeat the rolling the next three days. Before the balls become too hard pierce each with a hat pin and run them on pins, pressing each with a piece of heavy paper to make a more perfect shape. Mark designs on the heads at this stage, using a small wire hair pin.

When the hat pins are filled insert in a cushion and let them remain until the beads are thoroughly dry. Polish by rubbing with the palm moistened with vaseline or olive oil and let stand several days more. String on double waxed

linen thread No. 36, with two or three small gold beads after each rose bead. Silver or iridescent beads also combine well with the rose beads.

How Do You Like This Kitchen?

(Prize Letter.)

To the farmer's wife the kitchen is the most important room in the house. She spends most of her time in it, and the steaming teakettle is music to her soul. How essential it is, then, that this room be pleasantly arranged, with sunny windows looking out on the road and a green wave of something to rest the tired eye!

One of the most delightfully as well as economically arranged kitchens I have ever seen was in the home of an aged couple who were ripe in wisdom. Imagine an upright house with an ell attached, the ell forming the kitchen, with three windows, and with a door on the front facing the road. One window is on the south to let in the sunshine. Instead of an ordinary window this south window is a bay window full of blooming plants, which when I saw them were narcissus, hyacinths, petunias, and geraniums—nothing especially expensive but all so thrifty.

One of the windows on the front side of the ell had at one time been a square bay window, but has had the side windows closed, one side filled with bookshelves and a writing desk set at the other side. This little retreat is separated from the rest of the room by an archway and curtains. This with an easy chair is an ideal spot for rest. There is a lounge near by.

Off the kitchen opens a large pantry, and the dining room. The furniture is only ordinary, but the cabinet and range, a small breakfast table where the aged couple eat most of their meals, and a large china closet built in the wall, make it an ideal place to me. Perhaps its greatest charm lies in the fact that it is a room where the work is always done up. For the farmers' wives and daughters who spend so much of their time in the kitchen, where can we find a more ideal place than this Oklahoma kitchen I have described?

Kingfisher, Okla.

E. H.

Rabbit Design for Pillow Top

(Prize Letter.)

I am enclosing a design for an oblong crocheted pillow top of twin rabbits. To make it use No. 20 mercerized linen colored thread, and a No. 9 or 10 steel hook. Make a chain of 156 stitches. Put a double crochet (made by throwing thread over needle once), in 5th stitch from hook, chain 2, skip 2, and put a double crochet in next stitch. Repeat this the entire length of chain.

This divides the chain into open squares, or spaces. Work six or seven rows of these spaces before beginning the rabbit, putting a double crochet in a double crochet, with the 2 chain stitches between each time, which will make the spaces in rows one above the other.

The rabbit is worked solid. That is, instead of the 2 chain stitches 2 double crochets are made instead. All the enclosed spaces in the illustration is worked solid. Each small square indicates a space. The eye is left open; four squares instead of one may be used for the eye if wished. After one rabbit is complete work 17 rows of spaces, then reverse the pattern to make the other rabbit.

After the panel is finished work entirely around the edge with single crochet, putting a picot at every double crochet. Set on natural colored linen, and cut linen away from back of panel. Finish with linen fringe and place over a green or red pillow.

Mulvane, Kan.

Subscriber.

Calendar Social Brings Money

Try a calendar social for the Aid society. You will first appoint 12 women to represent the 12 months of the year; each one pays \$1. Each of these must

get four persons to represent the four weeks in the month, at 50 cents each. Each one representing a week gets at least seven persons to represent the days, at 10 cents each. Get any one to do this who will. Boys and girls usually like it. Allow yourselves three weeks for working it up. Give each person who gives you as much as 10 cents a pass to the social. Give the social in some empty store building where you can seat a lot of people. Serve hot coffee, chocolate and cake. Each month must wear a picture representing her month. Use such pictures as holly berries for December, flags or fireworks for February or July, roses for June, a big dinner or turkey for November. Invite those present to view the pictures and guess at the months, and give a prize to the one guessing all of them most nearly correct. If you like you can cut the months down to 50 cents and the weeks to 25.

Achille, Okla. Mrs. J. H. Lindsay.

Pippa's Song

The year's at the spring,
The day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!
—Robert Browning.



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

Waist 7143 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

Boys' Dutch suit 7168 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

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pender straps. Six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Salads You Ought to Know

BY ELIZABETH J. AGNEW,
Fort Hays Normal School.

Too few housewives realize the value of salads in the family diet, both from the standpoint of economy and of health. No better way can be found to use up vegetables or bits of meat left over from a meal than to combine them in a salad, with a garnish of lettuce or parsley. Such a salad may be the main dish for supper, while salads of fruit or crisp greens will make any meal seem more appetizing and attractive.

In order to have a perfect salad it is necessary that all the ingredients be cold and the greens in it crisp. It should be well seasoned and mixed with dressing and garnished attractively. Meat for salads should be free from bone, gristle and fat. Left-over vegetables should be put into a strainer and rinsed with hot water to remove any butter or sauce that may have been on them. Both meat and vegetables should be cut into small, uniform pieces. Lettuce, parsley and watercress should be washed in cold water and dried on a fresh cloth. If it seems wilted, let it soak for several hours in very cold water.

A good dressing is a necessity for any successful salad. For cooked salad dressing, a good recipe is $\frac{1}{4}$ cup vinegar, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 tablespoon sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 2 egg yolks, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard and a dash of cayenne pepper, if desired. Heat the vinegar in a double boiler or in a small sauce pan set in a larger pan of hot water. Beat the eggs and add to them gradually the dry ingredients sifted together, then the melted butter and the milk. Pour over this the hot vinegar, stirring as you pour. Return the mixture to the double boiler and cook till it thickens, stirring constantly. Pour it at once into a bowl and beat with a Dover egg beater. This dressing will keep several weeks in a cool place.

Cooked salad dressing is not, as many persons seem to think, the real mayonnaise dressing. True mayonnaise is made with olive oil and is not cooked. If one has learned to like the flavor of olive oil, this is an excellent dressing to use, and most wholesome. The recipe calls for 2 egg yolks, a dash of red pepper, 2 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice, 1 teaspoon powdered sugar, 1-16 teaspoon mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 cup of olive oil. All the ingredients must be very cold. Beat the yolks slightly and add the dry ingredients, then begin adding oil a drop at a time, beating constantly. When about a tablespoon of oil has been added, beat in a few drops of the vinegar, then add a few drops more of the oil and continue alternating in this way until all are used. The oil will beat up in much the same way cream does in whipping. In summer it is well to set the bowl in which the dressing is made in a pan of cracked ice. A cup of whipped cream may be folded into this dressing if desired.

French dressing is frequently used for lettuce or other greens, and for tomatoes. It is made by mixing together in a bowl 1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon powdered sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and a speck of pepper. Beat slowly into this mixture 3 tablespoons olive oil, using a silver fork.

A few recipes are given here for salads which are easily prepared and may be served with any kind of dressing preferred. After one learns to make these, it will not be a hard matter to think of other combinations of fruits and vegetables.

Salmon Salad.

One can salmon, drained, boned and flaked, 3 small boiled potatoes, finely diced, 1 cup chopped celery or crisp cabbage, 1 small onion minced. Mix these ingredients together lightly, then add the salad dressing, mixing carefully so as not to make the salad mushy. Serve on lettuce and garnish with thin slices of lemon dipped in finely cut parsley.

Banana Salad.

Peel the bananas and cut them in halves crosswise. Roll the sections in ground nuts, arrange on a lettuce leaf, put a spoonful of dressing in center and sprinkle ground nuts on top.

Chicken Salad.

Two cups of cold cooked chicken cut in small cubes, 1 cup of broken nut meats, 2 cups celery cut in small cubes. Mix all together and let stand in French dressing 1 hour before serving. Drain,

arrange on a lettuce leaf or a bed of shredded lettuce, and place a spoon of mayonnaise on every serving. Cabbage may be used in place of the celery, if desired, and the nuts may be omitted. Chicken salad may be garnished with slices of hard boiled eggs, celery tips, slices of pickle or pimento.

Potato Salad.

Two cups potatoes cut in small cubes, 1 to 3 teaspoons minced onion, 1 or 2 hard boiled eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup celery or fresh cucumber cut into cubes. Cut the egg whites in rings to use for decoration. Mix other ingredients together with two forks and moisten with salad dressing. The egg yolks may be chopped and mixed with the other ingredients or pressed through a strainer and used as a garnish over the top of the salad. Celery tips, parsley or lettuce make pretty garnishes.

Waldorf Salad.

Two cups of apples cut in small cubes, 2 cups diced celery, 1 cup nuts (English walnuts preferred). Mix all together, moisten with salad dressing and arrange in a salad bowl lined with crisp lettuce leaves, or on individual plates in a bed of shredded lettuce. This salad is very pretty served in cups made of red apples carefully wiped and hollowed out in the center.

Turkey Dinner With Trimmings

Our Aid society meets at least once every week, and for years we never have been without work. Should some poor bachelor want us to darn his socks or fasten the buttons on his clothing we would be right on the job. We often have a day of recreation when we take our dinners to some suitable place. While some attend to the tables the rest are busy with their needles. At noon every business man in town appears promptly and enjoys a good social time. Usually there is no charge for the dinner but a plate is in view, and everyone deposits what he feels like. Usually the proceeds are \$12 to \$15. But sociability is the object more than money. On several holidays we give a chicken pie supper, which always brings in a good addition to our funds.

Early in December every year we have the Ladies' Aid Society fair, which includes a turkey dinner with all the trimmings, and a supper which uses up what was left from dinner with other things added. This is an event which brings the people from as far as 20 miles away. Usually we pay \$25 to \$30 for turkeys in addition to those donated. After supper there is a musical and literary program free to all who hold supper tickets, 15 cents to others. And our largest hall is taxed to the limit every time. During the day there are beautiful and useful articles of all kinds, made by the women, for sale. Usually when all expenses are paid the proceeds amount to more than \$200.

We help in paying the pastor's salary, send aid to unfortunate churches, and assist a former pastor who is now in India as a missionary. We are planning to remodel our church, and we have about \$700 lent out that will be used for that purpose.

Mrs. W. P. Barley.

Arlington, Kan.

Women Who Never Grow Old

Madam Sarah Bernhardt, the wonderful French woman who at the age of more than 70 years still charms the world with her artistic ability, gives these rules for keeping young:

1. Have one chief, absorbing interest in life.
2. Have other interests, little interests, of life to keep you from becoming one-sided.
3. Decide what are the essentials of your life and concentrate upon them.
4. Decide what are the non-essentials and disregard them.
5. Be interested in everything that happens for the moment, but do not let the interest become too deep.
6. Drink much water.

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Harley-Davidson Wins International Grand Prize Race

**Breaks Another World's Record
68½ Miles an Hour for 300 Miles**

Otto Walker won first place with his Harley-Davidson in the big 300-mile International Grand Prize Motorcycle Road Race at Venice, California, April 4th, in 4 hours, 24 minutes, 17 1-5 seconds.

Leslie "Red" Parkhurst, also riding a Harley-Davidson, finished second, 15 3-5 seconds behind Walker.

Both rode stock 1915 Harley-Davidsons, just exactly the same as can be purchased from any Harley-Davidson dealer.

The previous world's record for 300 miles, made at Savannah, Georgia, Thanksgiving Day, was 60.8 miles per hour. Both Walker and Parkhurst broke this time by nearly 8 miles an hour.

By finishing but 15 3-5 seconds apart, these two Harley-Davidsons gave the most remarkable demonstration of consistent performance in the history of the motorcycle industry.

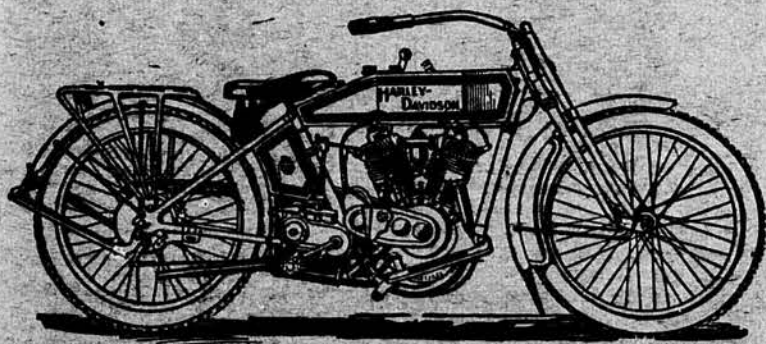
To win such a classic is an achievement worth while, but for the stock Harley-Davidson to win not only first, but second also, against special racing machines built for speed and

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INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION
Winner of International Grand Prize 300-Mile Road Race at Venice, California April 4th, 1915



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Chickens as a Nerve Cure

Outdoor Exercise in the Poultry Yard Stirs Up New Energy

BY ALICE MARGARET ASHTON

WE MOVED to our new home in the country on the first day of March. During the succeeding two weeks we had snow and penetrating winds; then two weeks of almost uninterrupted rain. The farm upon which we moved had been rented for several years; all walks about the house were gone, and it was weeks before I could get about outdoors without getting "mired" and losing some of my temper.

I was so busy at the task of getting settled in the new home that I did not seriously mind the gloomy weather or the confinement within doors. But before long I began feeling very nervous and irritable, and suffered from repeated hard colds throughout the spring.

My husband feared I had over-worked and attempted to spare me in every way. I believed that lack of outdoor exercise was more responsible. In town I had been out several times each day for short walks. The fact that after the ground settled and I could get out daily all my ailments disappeared, confirmed my belief.

As winter again approached I determined to persist in plenty of exercise in the open air. Several times daily I drew on my rubbers, threw a shawl over my head and wandered out; but I found this exercise uninteresting because there was nothing to do outside. Our house was a convenient one with water and drains within, and I never helped in any way with the "chores." I remained outside only a few minutes because I soon became cold and uncomfortable. With the cold weather, I again felt a return of nervousness and general disability.

What was the cause? And what was the remedy? The farms in our locality are moderately large, and the houses while not really remote are still generally too far apart for a delicate woman to walk in comfort during bad weather. I noted my neighbor housekeepers. Occasionally there were to be found fine, strong women who spent almost as much time out-of-doors as within; the others, grading through all degrees of limited strength, were continually suffering, as I did myself, from minor ailments and nervous difficulties.

A few rods back of our house stood a discarded hen house. We had not bought hens because my husband insisted that he had no time to fuss with them and that I did not have the strength to undertake their care. One day, on my aimless fresh-air pilgrimage, came the thought: "If I had hens, I'd have to come out every day. I'm going to have hens!"

A week spent in telephoning and studying the advertising columns of the daily paper resulted in the purchase of 50 Single Comb Brown Leghorns for a reasonable price. They were not what I wanted, but they were hens and they must have care.

The morning after my momentous decision, I dressed warmly and went out to the hen house. It was a discouraging enough proposition. For one hour every morning that week my husband helped me, and when the hens arrived I had comfortable and convenient quarters for them. And I had learned two things. I must have warm and handy garments for my exercise hour, and—I had slept like a child for six nights!

The question of costume is an important one. It is a grave mistake to go from a warm, often an over-heated, steam-laden kitchen, to the outside cold unprotected or with a shawl flung carelessly about the shoulders.

My outside costume I provided in this way: First, I got a pair of boy's stout rubber boots large enough so I could wear feet cut from stout woolen stockings over my usual stockings. These boots were short of top, easy to put on and off, and proved a perfect protection against cold and wet. On my head went a plain, dark hood. For my hands I kept a pair of stout canvas gloves with leather palms and gauntlet wrists. In



moderate weather I merely slipped a warm woolen sweater over my house dress; for severe, windy days I used the top of a warm, padded ulster.

Experience has proved the value of such protection. The garments are kept all together in the kitchen closet and only a minute is required to don them. I use them three times every day regardless of weather; once immediately after breakfast when I feed and water my hens and watch the flock for a few minutes, once at 1 o'clock when the noon feed is given and the eggs gathered, and again at about 4 when the hens receive their supper. I go to the hen house three times every day, regardless of weather conditions.

The men do the hard work for me. They shovel the path, clean the dropping board, keep the feed hoppers filled and carry in the litter. But the regular, three-times-a-day care of the hens I look after myself.

Does it pay? Well, for two winters I have forgotten to think whether my head aches or not. I go to bed because I am sleepy and get up in the morning because I must. I am no more susceptible to cold-catching than is my husband.

Keeping Track of Sitters

I had quite a bit of trouble keeping track of my sitting hens until I got some poultry leg bands that were numbered and put a band on each hen as I set her, writing the number of her band on her nest box. Then when I let them off to eat and drink I had no trouble in knowing which hens belonged on which nests. In that way I avoided having some of the hens sit longer than they should and kept new sitters from getting on a nest that was just ready to hatch and killing the chicks as fast as they hatched. I hung a calendar with large figures in the hen house and put the leg band number of each hen on the date on which she was expected to hatch. I also marked the mother hen's number on her brood coop so as to be sure each hen was in her own coop at night. I have best success keeping my sitters covered and letting them off about the same time every day. I gently lift any off the nest that fail to respond when I call them. Mrs. Clarence McGuire, Ozark, Kan.

Wheat and Oats For Hens

A good feed for a flock of breeding hens is wheat and oats. This is fed in litter in the morning. In addition to this a dry mash should be fed in a self feeding hopper. The hopper should be closed in the morning and opened at noon and allowed to remain open for the remainder of the day. The mash should be composed of wheat bran 2 parts, shorts 2 parts, ground oats 2 parts, corn meal 1 part, meat meal 1 part, and alfalfa cut fine or alfalfa meal 1 part.

Unless the hens have access to a free run on gravelly soil both oyster shell and grit should be supplied where the hens may have free access to it.

Kill the Mites by Spraying

Kerosene emulsion is one of the best mixtures to use in combating mites in the poultry house. It is made by mixing 2 gallons of kerosene oil, 1/2 pound of whale oil soap, 1 quart of homemade soft soap, and 1 gallon of water. Dissolve the soap by boiling in water, then remove from the fire and add the kerosene at once. Churn this mixture rapidly and violently until it is as smooth as beaten cream. One part of emulsion to several parts of water is used to dilute the mixture for spraying building, dropping boards or nest boxes. Add 1 or 2 ounces of carbolic acid to the emulsion before applying. Oakland, Kan. John Collyer.

Preventing White Diarrhea

To prevent White Diarrhea, treatment should begin as soon as chicks are hatched—giving intestinal antiseptics to destroy the germ. Not infrequently we see rank poisons recommended, such as Mercuric Chloride and Antimony Arsenite. The use of such remedies should not be encouraged, as the average person has little knowledge of their dangerous nature. The use of poisonous drugs is entirely unnecessary, for there are safe remedies that will destroy the germ, yet are not injurious to the chick.

White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L. 8, Lamon, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L. 8, Lamon, Ia.—Advertisement.

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Given in drinking water it prevents Bump, Cholera and Bowel troubles. 25 cent package dissolved in pint of water at home makes double the quantity you have been paying 50 cents for. Postpaid, send coin at our risk. THE COLWELL REMEDY CO., PAWNEE CITY, NEBR.

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It is unbreakable. It runs in a breath of air. The galvanized helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you this self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. Write this wire.

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You can—any energetic man with horse sense can—make Kansas land yield a good business profit.

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This last year wheat averaged \$15.81 per acre, broom corn \$12.19, and sorghums \$11.12—average return for the three crops, \$13.04.

Some chickens, hogs and dairy cattle meanwhile are giving you a good living and CLEAR PROFITS while the fertile Kansas soil works for you day and night!

Write me to-day for details about the easy contracts we offer, by which you get possession of 160 acres for \$10 to \$15 per acre, one-eighth down. Remainder in easy installments for 5 years. Address

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What Hays Has Done

The Hays Branch Experiment station has done many things to help the farmers of western Kansas. This was shown in a talk made by H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college at the cattlemen's meeting at Hays April 23. The Hays Branch Experiment station was established in 1900. It has distributed enough seed among farmers since then to plant 22,400 acres of kafir, 5,000 acres of milo, and 3,300 acres of sweet sorghum. It also has distributed more than 1,000 bushels of corn and 10,000 bushels of wheat. This station developed White-hull White kafir, the best variety for central-western Kansas; and Western Orange sorghum, one of the best forage sorghums for west-central Kansas. Most of the wheat grown in western Kansas came from seed originally distributed from the Hays Experiment station. This station helped develop dwarf kafir and has conducted the most expensive feeding experiment ever made with Sudan grass.

More than 1/2 million trees have been distributed from Hays for planting purposes. A practical dairy farm is maintained on the station land. A large herd of beef breeding cattle is kept on the waste products of the wheat farm. A small flock of sheep also is maintained. The initial cost of this flock was \$536. It has produced \$400 worth of wool and lambs and has increased in numbers until it is worth \$1,000 in two years. The fact that the station wheat yields have been almost double the average yields for Ellis county for the last five years, 1914 excepted, is additional proof that the methods being worked out and advocated by those in charge of the experiment station are of inestimable value to western Kansas.

Feeding Bees in the Spring

Colonies of bees with good queens are now breeding up rapidly, and consequently are using large amounts of stores. Often the best and strongest colonies run short of honey first. The spring of the year is the critical time for a colony of bees. The owner should see to it that every colony has an abundance of honey for its needs. Combs of sealed honey may be taken from colonies that can spare them, or feeding of sugar sirup may be done. The giving of combs of sealed honey is recommended if there is little or no disease in the apiary, otherwise, sugar sirup should be fed. Sugar sirup should be fed warm and otherwise half or two-thirds water. See that the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. Feeding should be done in the evening so the bees will have all the sirup taken up by morning. The feeders such as the Alexander, Doolittle, Miller or Boardman, are all good and may be secured from the supply dealers.

Wesley Foster.

State Bee Inspector, Boulder, Colo.

Use More Honey in the Home

Honey is too often considered a luxury. It is true that honey, especially comb honey, is a delicacy in that it takes the place of jam and jelly. In Europe, however, honey is a household article and is used to a considerable extent to replace sugar in cookery. The claim is made that it is a comparatively simple matter to substitute honey for sugar or molasses in many recipes and that the resulting flavor is often novel and pleasing. Icing made with honey instead of sugar will keep soft and fresh for months, and cakes, especially those in which butter is not used have been kept fresh for several months.

The United States Department of Agriculture has made a rather extensive investigation concerning the uses of honey and has just published a Farmers' Bulletin 653, "Honey and its Uses in the Home," which may be secured for the asking. This bulletin not only contains much general information concerning honey, its forms, method of making, and keeping, but also many recipes in which it constitutes an important ingredient.

Comb honey is almost certain to be pure because the processes by which it is adulterated cost more than they save. Formerly there was a very prevalent idea that extracted honey, that is, honey removed from the comb, often was adulterated. Recent legislation regarding adulterating food materials has been such

that very little, if any, adulterated honey finds its way to market.

It is not necessary, however, for farmers to depend on buying honey, because every farm should have its complement of from one to six hives of bees.

Killing Weeds Is a Science

An enormous number of seeds are produced by weeds, the number varying from 100 to several thousands from each plant. Some weeds, such as wild carrot, burdock, and sow-thistle, are capable of producing 20,000 or more seeds to the plant.

If the weeds are attacked when the most advanced have just reached the full-bloom stage they can be prevented from seeding. At this stage, too, the roots are at their weakest, especially those of the annuals and biennials which are largely exhausted.

Tillage in its relation to weeds usually is practiced for the benefit of the immediate crop, but it may also serve the purpose of preventing hosts of weeds from maturing seeds. Thorough tillage serves the additional purpose of encouraging the rapid germination of weed seedlings while young. Thus the thorough preparation of the seed bed of every crop is important in the control of weeds. Every harrowing destroys hosts of young weed seedlings as it is only the weed seeds within a few inches of the surface of the soil that germinate.

First in Potato Breeding

One of the first serious attempts at potato breeding in the United States was made by a clergyman of Utica, N. Y., who introduced the progenitor of the world-famous potato, Early Rose. This gentleman, the Rev. C. E. Goodrich, was given incentive for his effort by a widespread potato blight both in this country and abroad in the early forties. Mr. Goodrich secured a number of promising South American varieties by which he hoped to restore the vigor to the North American potato whose vines and tubers had become very susceptible to the disease. The importance of this clergyman's work lies not so much in the new varieties introduced as in the impetus imparted to plant breeding, and the efforts of those who followed him, one of whom eventually produced the Early Rose.

Plowing Under Cover Crops

Never turn the clover or other crop under without first thoroughly cutting up with a disk harrow, as the material plowed under in a layer seriously interferes with the capillary action of the moisture in the soil. The effects of turning under in a layer are what is sometimes called souring the soil with green manuring crops. Double disk the cover crop two or three times with a sharp disk harrow before plowing; plow well by taking a narrow furrow and edging rather than inverting the furrow; then double disk the land again rather deeply. No injurious effect will result however large the growth may be.

It is poor policy to use condition powders extensively in feeding for egg production.

The time to fix your well is before you have to send for a doctor.

Ever Take Pictures?

Enjoy taking pictures of children and animals at play? Of course you do. Everyone who uses a camera treasures one or more charming pictures of this kind. You take pride in showing them to your friends. Why not give pleasure to the large family of the Farmers Mail and Breeze readers, by allowing these pictures to be published? All of us love children and we like animals, and we always are delighted to see good pictures of them. Prizes will be given for pictures that can be used. We particularly like to see pictures of dogs and calves and little pigs.



The Law on "PIPER"

No way to enjoy tobacco so thoroughly as to chew it—and no chewing gives you the rich, luscious tastiness that "PIPER" does. A lawyer does a mighty lot of rumination (chewing). Go into any law library or court and you'll see that while he ruminates a knotty problem he chews good old

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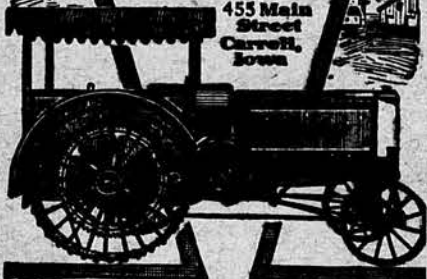
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No farm can afford to take chances on the year's work and crop being spoiled by water-soaked soil.

Wet land should be tiled. Tile is crop insurance. It is just as reasonable as hail or fire insurance. Write for booklet (not an advertisement) on "Proper Methods and Results of Draining Land." "Hints on Farm Drainage," mailed free, postpaid, by

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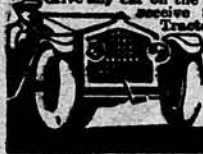
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This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 12 inches long and has a circumference of 8½ inches. When all 4 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3½ feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

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The lenses in this telescope are carefully ground and correctly adjusted by experts. See objects miles away. Farmer said he could count the windows and tell the colors of a house 7 miles away and could study objects 10 miles away which were invisible to the naked eye. Absolute necessity for farmers and ranch men. They can keep their eyes on the cattle, horses or men when far distant.

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The World's Tallest Silos?

BY FRED TELFORD,
Normal, Ill.

Nothing could show more strikingly the tendency in modern silo construction than the accompanying photograph of the large twin concrete silos on the farm of the State Hospital at Dayton, Ohio. It is no mere photographer's trick that these structures loom large, for each is 72 feet high and 16 feet in diameter. The silo at the left is used for silage only, and is the highest all silo structure in existence; its capacity is 450 tons. The one shown at the right has a water tank at the top above the 55-foot level.

Until very recent years silos were made much lower than these structures, but with a larger diameter. Concrete is so strong, however, that the height has been steadily growing and the diameter shrinking; this lowers the cost a ton capacity by reducing the amount of space lost when the silage settles. Experience has demonstrated that even such high, slender concrete structures as those shown in the photograph withstand violent wind storms that demolish ordinary buildings. It would seem, how-



Getting Prepared and Capacity in Economical Ways.

ever, that the limit has been very nearly reached in these monster "twins." Owing to the fact that a gravel bed was conveniently close and convict labor available, the total cost in this case was only \$1.11 a ton capacity.

The barn shown in the background is also worthy of attention, as it is said to be one of the finest dairy barns ever built. The walls are of monolithic concrete and the shingles of asbestos; the use of these materials makes the building practically fireproof.

Harrowing 70 Acres a Day

W. A. Morris of Mullinville, Kiowa county, used eight horses and mules and a six-section harrow in preparing his wheat land this year. An outfit of this kind has a large capacity; Mr. Morris harrowed as much as 70 acres some days. One of the advantages of an



W. A. Morris of Mullinville and the Outfit With Which He Harrowed 70 Acres a Day.

outfit of this kind, in addition to the great amount of work that can be done in a day, is that it usually will encourage a man to do better work. If he has a large outfit the harrowing does not take so long, and he usually will get over the land more frequently. Large harrowing rigs are impracticable on small fields of course.

Disposition of Feed Crops

BY NAT C. MURRAY.

Nearly 39 per cent of the value of corn, oats, barley, and hay used on farms of the United States is consumed by horses, 17 per cent by swine, 16 per cent by milk cows, 12 per cent by other cattle, 4 per cent by sheep, 3 per cent by poultry, 2 per cent by human beings, 2 per cent for seed; about 5 per cent is used for other purposes, or is uncertain. These estimates are based on an inquiry made of crop reporters of the

Bureau of Crop Estimates. The four crops, corn, oats, barley, and hay, represent the bulk of cultivated crops fed to livestock. The total quantity of products fed to animals would include a small amount of wheat and potatoes, kafir, milo and mill feeds; and pasturage is an important item in the feed supply, especially in the western range section.

In the past five years the corn crop of the United States has averaged about 2,708 million bushels annually; oats, 1,131 million bushels; barley, 182 million bushels, and cultivated hay, 66 million tons. The amount of



prairie hay and forage crops gathered annually is not estimated, but in the census report for 1909 it totaled 28 million tons. The average annual consumption of all hay and forage crops may therefore be estimated as about 63 million tons.

She Likes the Buff Ducks

Last spring I raised an excellent flock of Buff Orpington ducks and found them to be good layers, and the most profitable of any poultry I had on the farm. They require no expensive houses as do chickens. They prefer roosting outside except when it is very cold or when there is snow on the ground, but even then almost any kind of a shed will do for shelter.

My ducks never are sick, nor are they ever troubled with lice, mites, fleas, roup, sorehead, or scaly legs. They are



very beautiful birds and have beautiful fawn buff feathers. The head of the drake is of a soft seal brown color. They weigh from 6 to 8 pounds and are the only heavy weight heavy laying ducks in existence. Their meat is of an excellent flavor and they make savory roasts. They lay large white eggs of a good flavor. Their laying period lasts from eight to nine months. They begin laying in January and lay regularly every day.

They are light feeders and good foragers. The farmer who is not raising them is surely missing a good thing.

Mrs. Fred Sieglinger.

Lone Wolf, Okla.

If horses could go to heaven there are a good many men who would be kept out.

Eggs evaporate and grow lighter with age.



On the Farms of the "Middle West"

There are thousands of Jackson cars doing splendid service. Many of these Jacksons are six, seven and even eight years old. But that isn't as surprising when we consider the sturdy construction of the Jackson.

Jackson "44"—\$1250

This new Jackson model has all the old-time Jackson sturdiness, combined with the very latest design and equipment.

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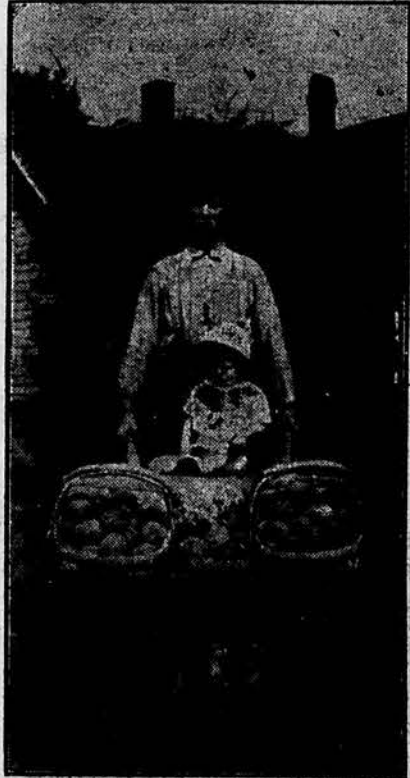
We have arranged to give away 5,000 of these handsome, guaranteed watches and fobs on the most liberal premium offer made. This is a wonderful time piece that any man, woman, boy or girl will be proud to own. It has a beautiful gold plate or gun metal finish, a 2 1/2 in. wind and stem set, open face fully guaranteed for one whole year. Each watch comes in special box carefully packed. Has beveled crystal over pure white dial with hour, minute and second hands. One of the most beautiful and dependable moderate priced watches made.

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Records With Peaches

I bought 100 Elberta peach trees in the spring of 1903. I have kept the ground cultivated every year since, and the trees have made a fine growth. They were set 24 by 24 feet in the rows. The only pruning done has been to keep out the dead limbs, and to shorten the long limbs.

These trees began bearing the third year after planting, and there have been peaches on them every year since.



Baskets of 12 Ounce Peaches.

We marketed 40 bushels at \$2 a bushel, in 1911; 150 bushels at \$1.50 a bushel, in 1912; and 20 bushels at \$2.25 and \$2 a bushel this year.

The peaches grown this year weighed from 10 to 12 ounces each. A bushel basket would hold only 80 of them. These peaches were excellent as to flavor, and had the finest colors that I ever have seen. Men came from Coffeyville, Fredonia, Yates Center, and Chanute to buy them. I consider this part of Wilson county the equal of any locality in Kansas, or any other state, for the perfect Elberta peach.

Our Burbank and Abundance plums were fine. The Early Richmond and Montmorency cherries yielded well, and our Baldwins were beauties.

As my trees were planted 24 feet apart there was quite a space left vacant, while the trees were small, so I planted raspberries and grapes between the rows. Two rows of grapes, 8 feet apart, go between the rows of trees very nicely. The raspberry rows are planted 4 feet apart. None of my fruit ever has been stolen by the town boys, to the best of my knowledge. That shows what kind of neighbors I have.

Roper, Kan.

C. F. Sebring.

Care for the Work Horse

The next few weeks will be the hardest of the year for farm work horses. Every work horse will need good care and attention at the proper time if it is to do the work that will be required of it. Crops must be cultivated and the alfalfa, wheat and oats must be harvested. The harvest this year is unusually heavy and every available work animal will be needed in the fields full time. The Boston Work Horse Relief association has prepared these hot weather rules, most of which will apply just as well to the farm as to the city, for the care of work horses:

Load lightly, and drive slowly.

Stop in the shade if possible.

Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in moderate quantities will not hurt him, but let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still. Do not fail to water him at night, after he has eaten his hay.

When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, and sponge his eyes, nose and mouth and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs.

Wipe him all over with a wet sponge if the thermometer is 75 degrees or

higher. Use vinegar water if possible. Do not turn the hose on him.

Give a cold bran mash, to which has been added a tablespoonful of saltpetre, Saturday night.

Do not use a horse hat unless it is a canopy-top hat. The ordinary bell-shaped hat does more harm than good.

A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.

If the horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove the harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs and give him 4 ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or 2 ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of warm coffee. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or, if necessary, shopped fine, wrapped in a cloth.

If the horse is off his feed try him with 2 quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water, and add a little salt or sugar; or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.

Watch your horse. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.

If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside. Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

Remove the Poor Trees

It is obvious that the trees in any woodlot are not all of equal value. Some are taller, straighter, thriftier and of species which yield more valuable wood than others. It is also obvious that there is a constant struggle going on between the trees for light and growing space. The object of thinning is simply to give the best trees the advantage in this struggle, by removing the poorer ones which interfere with their development.

First of all defective trees should be removed. This includes trees attacked by insects or fungi, trees with fire-scarred butts, with tops broken off by wind or lightning, and in general all trees which are unthrifty from any cause. Next come the trees of poor form, such as very crooked or very branchy ones, which are interfering with the growth of better formed neighbors. And finally are the trees of less valuable species, such as dogwood, ironwood, and hornbeam. These not only take up space that might better be occupied by such species as oak, hickory, and ash, but also, as a rule, produce seed more abundantly and so reproduce themselves at the expense of more desirable trees.

While the wood removed in these thinning is frequently of no value for other purposes, it can practically always be used to advantage for fuel. In this way the work can be made to pay for itself, particularly when the future use of the wood ashes for fertilizer is borne in mind. The essential point to remember in making such thinning is that the woodlot is a tree society, in which the best trees should be given every chance to attain the greatest possible development by the removal and utilization of the unfit.

It Couldn't Happen Now

In the 60's my sister bought a new hoopskirt and, not wishing to go up to her room just then, laid it on the bed in father's room. Father came home from his office tired and sleepy. On retiring he found the hoopskirt and gave it a toss in to the parlor.

Of course it lit in the most conspicuous place, on the hanging lamp over the center table, spread out in all its glory. The most embarrassing moment of my life was when I returned from church, opened the parlor door, and ushered my escort in. I quickly made the discovery and remarked, "Let's go on to the fire in the sitting room."

My escort was a young physician, and my only consolation was that although he knew a skeleton of human bones he might not recognize one made of steel hoops and white tape.

Meriden, Kan.

It's a safe guess that carefully-bought feeders will not cause their owner to lose any money.

Local control has failed to give us a good road system. Let us not go back to it.

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The sales department of Farmers Mail and Breeze offers an exceptional proposition on a salary and commission basis to men in Kansas who are anxious to increase their earning capacity. Previous selling experience is not essential. With our offer an income is assured for anyone, size of the income commensurate with the effort expended. We are anxious to explain our proposition to responsible men.

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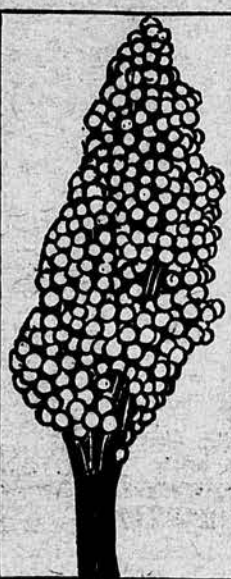
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"FETERITA"

50 to 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!

The newest discovery in the way of a feeding crop is "Feterita" which last year—its first real test year—produced an average yield of 24½ bushels per acre. It is claimed to be the one most successful drouth-resisting crop ever discovered, and properly planted and with very little rain, should yield from 50 to 80 bushels per acre—some yields last year were said to reach 100 bushels with only two rains.

Here is an Opportunity to Experiment With It on Your Own Farm

This is a new crop. The editors of Farmers Mail and Breeze, as our readers know, are not claiming everything for it. It has not yet been sufficiently tested as to its feeding value, nor as to its adaptability to our territory. It is certain that it has great drouth-resisting qualities. It is worth experimenting with. Thousands of farmers in Kansas and the Central West are going to try it out this year on a small scale. Some farmers are very enthusiastic over it.

Here is what one successful planter writes about "Feterita." "I raised a crop of Feterita and am well pleased with the results. The grain is larger than Milo, fully as soft, and much whiter than Kafir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kafir or Milo and does not contain the dust that accompanies both Kafir and Milo. The head is erect on the stalk. It branches out from the roots, is a good drouth resister, and matures 25 days earlier than Kafir. Two crops have been raised this year on the same ground. The second crop was planted from the ripe seed of the first." Another farmer says: "We were more than delighted with the fact that the chinch bugs did not bother us. We had Milo maize planted in the same field with it and the chinch bugs took it completely, working right up to the Feterita but stopped there."

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My Name

Address

Now Comes the Corn Planting

Almost Everyone Is Knee Deep in Alfalfa These Days

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

KANSAS wheat prospects are improving every day. "This is the greatest state in the Union," said an eastern man who was in Topeka this week. "I will tell you why it is the greatest state. It has the greatest possibilities for feeding the world. Men in Chicago and New York have no idea of the ability of this section of the country to grow things. What I have seen in Kansas in the last week, is wonderful." The editor of the Salina Union says that there are persons in all parts of the country who are wondering why they can't come to Kansas when they die. If they should come now, they would be unable to move around very much without being knee-deep in alfalfa.

KANSAS.

Cheyenne County—Too wet to get in the fields. Some corn planted. Wheat looks fine. Pastures good. Stock doing fine. Corn 65c; eggs 16c.—E. D. Kyle, May 1.

Harvey County—Wheat and alfalfa looking very good and growing fast. Livestock doing well. Rains are retarding corn planting. Wheat \$1.45; corn 70c; eggs 16c.—H. W. Prouty, April 30.

Hodgeman County—Several good rains lately. Oats, barley, and grass coming along fine. Some improvement in prospect for wheat. Lots of young colts and calves but few pigs. Wheat \$1.45; corn 81c; eggs 15c.—J. M. Boone, May 1.

Lincoln County—A good rain last night. Ground very wet and everything is growing nicely. Fruit crop will be large. No hail in the county yet. Wheat prospects good. Wheat \$1.45; eggs 16c.—E. J. G. Wacker, May 1.

Rawlins County—About 5 or 6 inches of rain fell during April. Ground is in the best condition. Fall wheat stand is 100 per cent. Corn planting will begin next week if the ground dries off. Roads very muddy.—J. S. Skolant, May 1.

Montgomery County—April was a wet month and it has been a bad spring for sowing and planting. Wheat is growing nicely but there are plenty of chinch bugs in the fields. Stock are in the pasture.—J. W. Elkensberry, May 1.

Jackson County—Good rain April 25 which put the ground in good condition for corn planting. Wheat looks well. Pastures good. Alfalfa making a fine growth. Oats fair. Some corn planted. Corn 70c; wheat \$1.40; oats 48c.—F. O. Grubbs, April 28.

Pottawatomie County—Farmers busy listing corn. A nice rain a few days ago. Crops all look fine. Not an overabundance of blossoms on all fruits but enough to make the fruits large. Farmers threshing kafir and some of them husking last year's corn.—S. L. Knapp, May 1.

Osborne County—Some corn planted. It has been too wet to get in the fields the last week. Alfalfa is a foot high. Stock on pasture. Grass is good for this time of year. Wheat could not be better. Every fruit tree is full of blossoms and promises some fruit.—W. F. Arnold, April 30.

Barton County—Fine growing weather for crops. Plenty of moisture. Wheat growing fast and pastures greening up. Corn planting is in progress and the soil is in fine condition. Oats look fine but it is late for them. A great deal of wheat is going to market. Wheat \$1.47.—J. A. Johnson, May 1.

Nemaha County—Corn planting well under way. Ground in good condition to work. Small grains growing nicely. Pastures now in condition to turn stock on. Fruit crop promises well except peaches which will be a light crop. Fat cattle and hogs nearly all shipped out. Corn 70c.—C. W. Ridgway, April 30.

Marion County—Weather nice and warm for the growing stuff. Some farmers cannot plant corn as the ground is too wet. Potatoes coming up nicely. Alfalfa has a rank growth. Some stock has been taken to pasture. About the average number of colts. Wheat \$1.45; corn 70c; cane \$1; eggs 16c.—Jac. H. Dyck, May 1.

Bourbon County—Beautiful spring weather with an occasional shower the last two weeks. Corn planting is progressing rapidly. Wheat badly infested with fly and chinch bugs. Alfalfa in good condition. All stock wintering well and more going on pasture. Oats late but in good condition.—Jay Judah, April 28.

Comanche County—Ideal weather for all crops. Corn planting in progress, and acreage will be light. Stock beginning to gain on the grass. Not as many cattle as usual being shipped east for pasture. No fat cattle and few hogs left. Spring pig crop will be light. A few farms are changing ownership.—S. A. DeLair, May 1.

Marshall County—Fine growing weather. Oats came up in a few days and are growing fine. Wheat is growing nicely. Alfalfa will be ready to cut in a short time. Farmers getting the land ready to plant corn and some have already planted it. Wheat \$1.45; corn 70c; oats 50c; cream 27c; eggs 15c.—F. G. Stettinisch, April 30.

Barber County—We have had more rain than we need. Ground is very wet for four feet or more. Alfalfa is a foot high. Wheat and oats could not look better. Corn is about all listed. Stock were put on pasture from April 16 to 24. Pastures weedy as a rule but look fine. Butterfat 26c; corn 70c; kafir 75c.—G. H. Reynolds, April 30.

Thomas County—Good rain April 25. Barley about all sown. Corn planting has begun. Ground is in fine condition. Wheat making a good growth. About 10 per cent of the wheat land will be put in other crops as the wheat winter killed. Grass is getting green. Horses higher and in good demand. Wheat going to market at \$1.42.—C. C. Cole, April 30.

Gray County—Frequent showers are making the wheat outdo itself. Barley and oats are coming on nicely. Farmers all busy and smiling. A great deal of new land is being plowed this spring. There are lots

of young colts and calves. Prices are good for stock. Wheat \$1.45; oats 50c; barley 60c; butterfat 26c; eggs 16c.—A. E. Alexander, April 29.

Shawnee County—Fine growing weather. Plenty of moisture. Wheat is looking good. Oat acreage is small. Corn about half planted. First planting of corn is up and looks fine. Alfalfa will be ready to cut by May 15. All stock on pasture. No sickness among stock. Considerable corn and wheat going to market. Corn 70c; wheat \$1.40 to \$1.45; eggs 18c.—J. P. Ross, May 1.

Reno County—Having plenty of rain. Wheat is growing nicely. Corn planting half done and the first planting is up. Alfalfa is two feet high. It looks as if we would get good crops this year. Horse buyers are paying such high prices that farmers are selling most of the good horses and there is not much left but old plugs. Hogs scarce. Wheat \$1.44.—D. Engelhart, May 1.

Osage County—Fine rains. Pastures good. Most of the cattle are on the pastures. Potatoes planted. Chinch bugs are plentiful and the wheat is being injured by them. Kafir threshing is nearly done. Very little plowing done. Cherries, peaches, and apples bloomed full but peaches are short. Blackberries will be a full crop. Kafir 55c to 60c; corn 70c; eggs 15c.—H. L. Ferris, April 29.

Phillips County—Heavy rains April 25, 26 and 30. Creeks out of their banks. Wheat looks good in the southern half of the

The Farmer

BY W. J. SPILLMAN

In the last analysis the farmer himself is the determining factor in every successful agricultural enterprise. It must not be overlooked that the farmer is just as quick to take advantage of economic principles as he is of improved methods of growing crops and feeding animals. In fact, the farmer's experience and training have been fully as great in applied economics as in agronomy and animal husbandry. He will as quickly see the advantages of good farm organization when these are pointed out to him as he will those of improved methods of seed selection, tillage, or feeding.

Experience has shown that the problems of farm organization are usually those of readjustment and improvement of existing systems rather than the introduction of wholly new systems. In most cases it is found that a redistribution of activities or an improvement in methods, which can be effected by the farmer himself as soon as they are brought to his attention, will result in providing a system of operation and an equipment adequate to give maximum results and a minimum expenditure of money and effort.

county but most of it in the northern half is being plowed for other crops. Considerable corn planted. First crop of alfalfa will be ready to cut in about two weeks if it isn't frosted down. Small crop of spring pigs reported in this locality.—Roy Stanley, May 1.

Riley County—Corn planting is in order. Two rains this week so the ground is too wet to work. Wheat is almost too rank in the low places. Oats and grasses coming on nicely. Alfalfa is about a foot high. A larger acreage of corn will be planted this spring than last year. Cattle are in pastures. Dry feed is nearly all gone. Hogs 7c; corn 75c; wheat \$1.40; eggs 17c.—P. O. Hawkinson, May 1.

Roos County—Corn planting is the order of the day. Gardens about all planted. Potatoes up. Wheat fields showing up nicely with the exception of about 10 per cent that are showing spotted. Other wheat fields having a race with the Russian thistles. Unless we receive precipitation as late as the third week in June our chances for a bumper wheat crop are rather slim.—C. O. Thomas, April 30.

Labette County—A wet and backward spring. Two big rains yesterday. Ground has not been in good condition to work this spring. Ground is too wet for wheat and it was damaged 50 per cent on the lowland. Oats standing the wet weather better than wheat but they will have to have a change soon. Not much corn planted. Pastures good. Stock doing well. Eggs 17c; butterfat 25c.—Wilbert Hart, May 1.

Mitchell County—Weather is a little cool but there is lots of moisture. We had a fine rain April 30 and the ground is thoroughly soaked. Wheat and oats are as fine as I have ever seen them. Farmers busy planting corn. The first planting of corn is coming up nicely. Not a very large crop of spring pigs. Cattle being put on pastures. Hogs \$7; eggs 17c; butterfat 28c; wheat \$1.45; corn 80c.—S. C. DePoy, May 1.

Ottawa County—After a two months' trip at the World's Fair and on the Pacific coast and Rocky mountains, we returned better satisfied with Kansas than ever before. No fruit buds were killed during the winter and they are in full bloom. Wheat crop looks as well as it did a year ago. Soil is full of moisture and a general rain is falling today. Grass is good and nearly

all the cattle have been turned on pasture.—W. S. Wakefield, April 30.

Cloud County—Plenty of rainfall the last week with warm sunshine mixed in has given all vegetation a big start. Wheat and alfalfa doing especially well. Quite a large acreage of oats sown and doing nicely. Not much corn planted yet but the farmers are ready to begin planting soon. Feed rather scarce and most of the cattle are going on pasture. A great many young colts but not many young pigs. The few sheep in the county seem to be doing nicely. Grass is too high in comparison with the price of hogs.—W. H. Plumly, May 1.

Sherman County—We have had a nice rain each week lately. Small grains still being put in to complete the fields begun before the rains. Small grain and grass never looked better. A few farmers selling their spring wheat at \$1.32 for fear the price may go lower. The writer of this who got out an injunction against one of the deputies appointed by the state's livestock commissioner for dipping cattle for mange in August, 1914, is today having a second hearing in the supreme court of Kansas claiming damages.—J. B. Moore, May 1.

OKLAHOMA.

McIntosh County—We have had 10 days of very wet weather. Early planted cotton is up. Stand of corn is good but it needs cultivation. Wheat and oats fine. Alfalfa cutting has just begun. Fruit crop almost a certainty.—H. S. Waters, April 30.

Payne County—Crops looking well and nearly all planted and up. Wheat looking good. Fat hogs are plentiful. About a two-inch rain fell April 24. Fine growing weather. Stock looking well since there is pasture. Plenty of feed on hand yet.—F. F. Leith, May 1.

Beaver County—The rains the last week have made a decided improvement in the condition of the winter wheat most of which promises a good yield. Soil in fine condition for putting in spring crops. Stock in good condition and grass is growing nicely. Wheat \$1.30; kafir and maize 67c; eggs 15c.—E. J. Walters, April 28.

Grady County—Creeks have overflowed the lowlands and considerable damage has been done, especially to alfalfa which is almost ready to cut. Wheat is rank and the heavy late rains will be detrimental to it. Corn stand good. A great deal of the corn has been cultivated. Cotton acreage is greatly reduced.—Sam Heifer, April 28.

Pottawatomie County—We had a 2-inch rain from April 22 to 25. All the crops look good. Good stand of corn reported. Potatoes look good. Cotton planting will begin next week. Alfalfa will be ready to cut by May 15 if nothing happens to it. Big acreage of kafir and other grains will be planted. Stock in good condition. Grass is good.—L. J. Devore, April 29.

Garvin County—The last two weeks have been wet. Wheat, oats, and alfalfa look very good. Stock is living well on pasture. Garden produce is good. Fruits all safe. Potatoes good stand. Threshing machines will be plentiful. Some cattle on feed. Stock brings good prices. Young chicken crop is short because of wet weather. Milk cows \$40 to \$65; eggs 12½c.—H. H. Roller, April 30.

Boger Mills County—Weather fine with ground in the best condition that it has been in for six years. Everyone is behind with his work. Some corn still to be planted. Alfalfa a foot high. Grass is better than for several years. Wheat the best ever seen here. Not as much cotton will be planted as usual. Grain feed is getting scarce. Hogs \$6.25; eggs 14c; wheat \$1.35.—Hugh Sober, April 28.

Cleveland County—Fine growing weather. Heavy rains the last two weeks have made it necessary to replant much of the corn. Alfalfa is nearly ready for the first cutting, and it is a fine crop with very few weeds. Pastures coming up well. Oats and wheat making a good growth. Some damage from chinch bugs reported. Excellent prospects for heavy fruit crop. Garden vegetables ready for use.—H. J. Dietrich, May 1.

Ottawa County—Lots of nice rain this spring. The corn that is planted is growing and the stand is good. About half the corn to be planted yet. Wheat looks fine and the bugs are not hurting it much. It is almost too wet for the bugs to do much damage. Some oats looking good and some are not. Pastures coming along nicely and stock doing well. Everything is bringing good prices.—C. R. Jackson, May 1.

Luck and Pluck

BY J. H. BROWN, Atchison.

In every community you will find men who believe in luck and others who believe in pluck. To which class do you belong?

The man who believes in luck drifts about like a ship without a rudder, always on the way but never getting anywhere, drifting one way for a while, then another way, hoping that he may

come up on the goose that lays the golden egg.

The man who drifts will always be a dead one. The only drifter that came out right was Noah, and he had the Almighty on his side.

Pluck wins, brings honor and wealth. A man with pluck lays his plans for the future and knows where he stands every minute of the day. You cannot hit a duck that is sitting on the water by shooting into the sky, nor can you, with certainty, drift from New York to Liverpool. You must have an objective point, steer your own ship, treat people fairly, and be honest, not because it is the best policy, but because it is right.

Good Roads

BY HOMER D. WADE.

Poor highways lessen the profit of labor; increase the cost of living; burden the enterprise of the people; dull the morality of our citizenship and hold down the educational advancement of the country.

Economists preach conservation of our resources, social activities in rural districts, scientific farming and better marketing facilities, but none of these can be fully realized until there is a very material improvement upon our public highways.

In prison sentences reform, not revenge, should be the incentive. The dignity of the law and the respect for it which the sentence contemplates cannot be attained in the present method of the treatment of convicts in Texas. The state authorities can profit much in this direction by a study of the methods employed by Warden Tynan of Colorado, who has one thousand state convicts upon the public highways in his state. The results he is attaining can be duplicated in the Lone Star state.

The Commuter's Garden

This book is for men and women who have moved from the city to suburban or country homes and do not know just how to make the most of whatever land they find at their disposal. It gives full information concerning the care of lawns, growing the more common flowers and plants, the setting out of shrubs and vines, the planting of hedges, the successful management of a kitchen garden, and the extermination of bugs and other pests. There are useful pointers on the building and use of hotbeds and coldframes, on keeping hens, on bee-keeping, and advice about cows. Almost every question that may perplex the green city man is here concisely answered. Best of all, the book is written in a pleasant style that makes it enjoyable reading even if one does not have special need for the information it contains. It is published by the Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York City, N. Y.

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Cattle Situation Is Improving

Hog Receipts Decrease But Lower Prices Prevail

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor

CATTLE shippers had a stronger market on all classes the first three days last week, with the exception of heavy steers which remained about steady. Medium weight steers sold for \$8.25 a hundredweight. Steers of the same weight with the same quality and finish would have brought only \$7.25 a hundredweight six or seven weeks ago. Prime yearling steers and heifers sold at a strong advance. Prices for the best ranged from \$8.75 to \$9 which is about \$1 higher than a month ago. The sale of 79 lightweight Texas heifers for \$8.25 was a feature of the week. These heifers were fed on silage and forage and weighed only 600 pounds a head. Heavy steers sold at \$7.75 to \$8.25. Colorado sugar mill steers were in demand and sold freely at \$7.70 to \$8.10. The bulk of the supply in the quarantine division consisted of fairly good steers which sold \$6.75 to \$6.70.

A Good Market For Stockers.

The stocker and feeder market opened strong and continued active to the closing days of the week. Prices advanced 10 to 15 cents on Monday and remained steady. The bulk of the sales were made at \$7.50 to \$8.25. A few cattle in this division sold up to \$8.75. There was little demand the last of the week and trading was slow. It seems that prices in this division are scheduled for a break. Feeders are beginning to realize that paying high prices for stockers, often with borrowed money, buying grain or grass for them at high prices, and hiring a man to care for them is not very profitable at the present range of prices for fat cattle. It is well to remember that a lot of the money lost last winter in cattle feeding was lost when the feeders were bought.

An Unsteady Hog Market.

The hog market was unsteady last week. Packers were slow buyers and seemed indifferent at the opening of the market the first three days of the week. Prices declined 10 cents on Monday and 10 cents again on Tuesday. They were held down until the last two days of the week notwithstanding lighter receipts at all the markets. The advance on Friday and Saturday did not make up for the loss earlier in the week. The market opened Monday of this week with 10 cents lower prices. The top price was \$7.42 1/2 and the bulk of sales ranged from \$7.30 to \$7.40.

Sheep Sell Lower.

Last week opened in the sheep market with the highest price on record at Kansas City for fed lambs. Choice Colorado lambs sold as high as \$10.45. Predictions were made for \$11 lambs before the close of the week but buyers began to reduce their offers immediately and declines of 15 to 20 cents were noted the next two days. Prices were fully 30 to 50 cents lower at the close of the week. Best fed lambs sold on Friday at \$10.35, which by the way cannot be considered a low price. It is safe to conclude that prices for fat cattle have been too low, or that prices for fat sheep have been too high. Fed sheep are beginning to get scarce and receipts lack quality. The market opened steady on Monday of this week.

The following table shows the range in prices for the different grades of stock at Kansas City:

FAT STEERS.	
Prime heavy corn fed.....	\$ 8.15 @ 8.40
Good to choice.....	7.75 @ 8.10
Fair to good.....	7.45 @ 7.75
Common to fair killers.....	6.40 @ 7.30
Prime yearlings.....	7.90 @ 8.00

COWS AND HEIFERS.	
Prime cows.....	\$ 6.85 @ 7.15
Good to choice.....	6.25 @ 6.60
Fair to good.....	5.75 @ 6.20
Cutter cows.....	5.30 @ 5.70
Canners.....	4.35 @ 5.20
Prime heifers.....	7.75 @ 8.65
Fair to choice.....	7.25 @ 8.10
Common to fair.....	6.25 @ 7.45

QUARANTINE CATTLE	
Steers, grain fed.....	\$ 7.00 @ 7.65
Steers, meal and cake fed.....	6.25 @ 7.25
Cows and heifers.....	4.25 @ 7.00
Cows, fair.....	2.75 @ 4.45

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.	
Selected feeders.....	\$ 7.85 @ 8.40
Choice to good feeders.....	7.45 @ 8.00
Medium to good feeders.....	7.00 @ 7.55
Common to fair feeders.....	6.55 @ 7.25
Selected stockers.....	7.90 @ 8.50
Medium to good stockers.....	7.45 @ 8.00
Common to fair stockers.....	6.90 @ 7.45
Stock cows.....	5.40 @ 6.55
Stock calves.....	7.00 @ 8.50
Killing bulls.....	5.00 @ 6.50
Veal calves.....	6.75 @ 10.00

HOGS.	
Choice hogs over 250 pounds.....	\$ 7.30 @ 7.50
Light hogs 150 lbs. to 250 lbs.....	7.25 @ 7.45
Pigs 40 to 150 pounds.....	7.30 @ 7.53 1/2
Rough to common hogs.....	6.60 @ 7.40
Stags.....	6.70 @ 7.35
Bulk of sales.....	6.60 @ 7.30
	7.30 @ 7.50

SHEEP.	
Spring lambs.....	\$10.00 @ 11.00
Fed lambs.....	10.10 @ 10.85
Yearlings.....	9.15 @ 10.00
Wethers.....	8.15 @ 8.85
Ewes.....	8.00 @ 8.75
Goats.....	4.25 @ 5.50

Horse and Mule Market.

Inspections of horses have been temporarily suspended in Kansas City by British agents. They transferred their activities to Denver and Miles City, Mont., owing to diminishing supplies in this territory. Such horses as are received here for military use are forwarded to

Lathrop. Inspections of mules continue. Domestic trade was light. Receipts last week were 2,830 head, compared with 3,329 in the preceding week and 1,481 a year ago.

Prevailing quotations were as follows:
Drafters, 1,700 pounds up.....\$200 @ 250
Drafters, fair to good.....145 @ 195
Chunks.....135 @ 175
Southerners, fair to good.....75 @ 170
Mules—
12.2 to 14.2 hands.....\$100 @ 125
14.2 to 15.2 hands.....115 @ 140
15.2 to 16 hands.....135 @ 160
16 to 18.2 hands.....180 @ 240

In the Grain Market.

Grain receipts at Kansas City last week were 814 cars of wheat, 440 cars of corn, 86 cars of oats, 83 cars of kafir, 18 cars of barley, and seven cars of rye. The demand for wheat was good and prices ruled 1/2 to 1 cent higher for all grades. Other grains met with poor demand on the opening days and prices declined. The demand, however, was better at the close of the week and prices ruled steady 1/2 to 1 cent lower when compared with those of the week preceding.

The following table shows the range of prices paid for the different grades of grain during the week:

Wheat—Hard: No. 2, \$1.55 @ 1.58; No. 3, \$1.54 @ 1.56 1/2; No. 4, \$1.53 1/2 @ 1.56; Soft: No. 2, \$1.55 @ 1.58 1/2; No. 3, \$1.54 @ 1.56; Mixed: No. 2, \$1.55 @ 1.56 1/2.

Corn—White: No. 2, 75 @ 76 1/2; No. 3, 74 1/2 @ 75 1/2; No. 4, 74 @ 75 1/2; Yellow: No. 2, 75 1/2 @ 76 1/2; No. 3, 75 @ 76 1/2; No. 4, 74 1/2 @ 75 1/2; Mixed: No. 2, 74 1/2 @ 75 1/2; No. 3, 74 @ 75 1/2; No. 4, 74 @ 75 1/2.

Oats—White: No. 2, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; No. 3, 54 @ 54 1/2; Mixed: No. 2, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; No. 3, 54 @ 54 1/2.

Kafir and milo—\$1.15 @ 1.18.

Barley—70 @ 72 1/2.

Bran—\$1.25 @ 1.18.

Shorts—\$1.20 @ 1.40.

Seed—Alfalfa, \$1.50 @ 1.50 a hundredweight; clover, \$1.50 @ 1.50; timothy, \$1.50 @ 1.50; flax, \$1.50 @ 1.50; cane, \$1.50 @ 1.50; German millet, \$1.50 @ 1.50; common millet, \$1.50 @ 1.50.

The Hay Market.

Total receipts of hay on the Kansas City market in April amounted to 4,032 cars. This exceeded any other record for a month by more than 500 cars. The receipts last week were 650 cars or 143 cars less than a week ago and 331 cars more than the corresponding week a year ago. Prices for prairie hay were raised 50 cents to \$1 a ton the last of the week. Packing hay also was advanced 50 cents. Other hay sold steady or weaker. Quotations giving the range of prices follow:

May—Prairie: Choice, \$11 @ 12.50; No. 1, \$9.50 @ 12.50; No. 2, \$7.50 @ 10.50; No. 3, \$5 @ 8.50. Timothy: No. 1, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 2, \$14 @ 15.50; No. 3, \$11 @ 14. Clover mixed: Choice, \$15 @ 16; No. 1, \$14 @ 15; No. 2, \$12 @ 14. Clover: Choice, \$14 @ 14.50; No. 1, \$12 @ 13.50; No. 2, \$10.50 @ 12.50. Alfalfa: Choice, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 1, \$14 @ 15.50; standard, \$11 @ 14; No. 2, \$9 @ 12.50; No. 3, \$7 @ 9. Packing hay, \$3.50 @ 6. Straw, \$4.50 @ 6.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Lower prices were paid for butter and eggs last week. All grades of butter declined 1 cent a pound and all grades of eggs declined 2 cents a dozen. Prices for broilers increased while prices for hens and roosters decreased. Quotations giving the range of prices follow:

Butter—Creamery: Extra, 27c; firsts, 25c; seconds, 23c. Pound prints 1 cent higher. Packing stock, 17 @ 17 1/2c.

Eggs—Extra, new white wood cases included, 18 1/2 @ 17 1/2c; firsts, 18 1/2 @ 16 1/2c; seconds, 16 1/2 @ 14 1/2c.

Live poultry—Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 20c; broilers, 30 @ 35c; hens, 12 1/2c; roosters, 9c; turkey hens and young toms, 14 @ 15c; old toms 12 @ 14c; ducks, 9 @ 12c; geese, 6c.

How a Boy Farmer Won

(Continued from Page 7.)

and pleasant. I want books and magazines and pictures and a pig yard full of flowers. Don't you think a person can have such things on a farm?"

"I don't think anything about it," replied the agent. "I know it. You can have them and should have them. The farm is, first of all, a place to live, and it should be made as pleasant a place as possible."

"You haven't named a thing that is out of reach, Sam. And it is very thoughtful of you to keep your mother and sister in mind in all your plans. They certainly are proud of you and have reason to be."

"When I get all that work done," said Sam, "I'm going to buy a farm for myself and do with it just as I intend to do with mother's. After that I don't know what I'll do. I haven't planned any further, but I guess there'll be new dreams by that time."

"Yes, there will, Sam," said Mr. Burns. "There will always be something new calling you to further endeavor. But you'll take a delight in it just as you have delighted in this other. It's a man's work you have set yourself, and it's worth doing."

Sam Powell went home with the agent's last words running through his mind. He couldn't forget them, nor did he for many and many a day.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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Mayer HONORBIT SCHOOL SHOES

WEAR like iron, give twice the service of other school shoes and cost no more. Made with double leather toes, strong pliable uppers and toughest sole leather obtainable. Seams sewed with extra rows of stitching. Perfect in fit and style.

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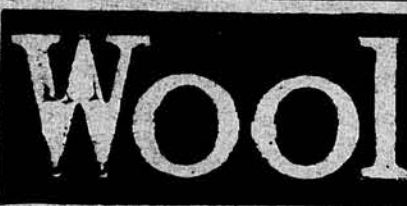
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Here's a dandy extra heavy copper plated harness, 1 1/2 inch wide, for \$12.00. Write for our special offer.

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Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantees our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

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Can You Solve This Puzzle? Try it and See.

Arrange the letters, shown in the circle, so as to form the name of a well known farm paper. Send in your answer, with your name and address, at once. You will then be entitled to be considered in the awarding of the \$275.00 Motorcycle and other Grand Prizes which we will give away FREE. If your answer is correct we will also send you a Certificate good for 1,000 Free Votes toward the Motorcycle and other Grand Prizes in our great Motorcycle Contest, ending Aug. 31, 1918. In case of tie for any prize, each tying contestant will get a prize same as the one tied for. Whether you win the Motorcycle or not, if you take part in this contest you will receive a Valuable Prize and Cash Reward for Everything You Do. The first thing to do is to send in your name and address and puzzle solution. Address FARM LIFE, DEPT. C-9, SPENCER, INDIANA

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BUFF ROCK EGGS. 15 75C. EFFIE Huxtable, Frankfort, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$3.00 HUNDRED. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 100 EGGS \$3. F. C. Gerardy, Clay Center, Kan.

QUALITY BUFF ROCKS. PRICES REASONABLE. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCKS. EGGS \$1 PER SITTING; \$3 50. Gust Freeburg, McPherson, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. PEN \$2. RANGE \$1 for 15. Mrs. Elmer McGee, Blue Mound, Kan.

BARRED ROCK WINNERS. EGGS. 100 \$4.00; 15 \$1.00. John McConnell, Russell, Kan.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS. HALF price this season. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS 75C SETTING. \$4.00 hundred. Henry Marten, Wamego, Kan.

B. P. ROCK TESTED EGGS FOR SETTING. \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. Wm. Sluyter, Jewell, Kan.

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BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS. GOOD LAYERS. Four dollars hundred. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS. TEN YEARS breeding. 3 cents each. W. Speelman, Marysville, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS—PENS \$2.00 15; flock \$1.00 15, \$2.50 50. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

PEN OF BARRED ROCKS AT REDUCED price. Will ship on approval. George Sims, LeRoy, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS. PRIZE WINNERS SCORED by Atherton \$2.00 up. Also eggs. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.50 POST paid. Female Scotch collie, pure bred, \$5. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

BLUE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 \$1.50. 30 \$2.50. 50 \$3.50. 100 \$6.00. Mrs. T. B. Mitchell, McPherson, Kan.

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CHOICE, FARM RANGE BARRED ROCKS. Eggs, \$3.50 for 100, \$2.00 for 50. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. PURE BRED EGGS, 15 75c. 100 \$3.50. Delivered in Kansas. G. Schmidt, Newton, Kan., R. 2.

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SNOW WHITE ROCKS; SIZE AND QUALITY; good egg strain. Eggs 15 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ONLY FOR 18 years. \$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 for 100 eggs. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 15, \$5 100. WON grand champion female, Hutchinson, Jan., 1915. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARRED ROCK eggs, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per hundred. Mrs. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. GOOD bone, well barred. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 30 \$1.75. Mrs. George Slater, Emporia, Kansas.

HEATON'S SNOW WHITE ROCKS PRODUCE eggs. Eggs produce prize winners. 15 \$1.00. 100 \$4.00. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

REDUCTION ON PREMIUM BARRED Rock eggs. \$2 15, \$7 100. Heavy winter layers. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock, absolutely first class, \$1.50 per 15. C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY chicks and eggs. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

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BUFF ROCKS. THIRTEEN YEARS' successful breeding. Utility eggs \$2 per fifty; \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

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BARRED ROCKS. 68 PREMIUMS. TO- peka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs cockerel mating, 15 \$4.00. 15 \$2.00. 30 \$3.50. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. HAVE won many blue ribbons. Pens now mated. Prices from pens \$3 to \$5 per 15. Utility eggs \$5 per 100. Prepaid. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan., Harvey Co.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 100 \$3.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS. EGGS 16 \$1.00. 108 \$4.00. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS from the best. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kan.

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PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

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LOOK, LOOK. EGGS FOR HATCHING 1/4 price. S. C. Br. Leghorns, H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

PURE BROWN ROSE COMB LEGHORN eggs 3 1/2 cents each. Hundred \$3.50. Laura Hazen, Hollis, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, FARM range, eggs \$3.00 per hundred. Henry G. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS; KULP strain. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. Mrs. Mary Mick, Ransom, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, 100 \$3.00. 30 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. SIL- ver cup state show winners. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3.50 per 100. Wyckoff-Yesterlaid strains. High scoring stock. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Frantz strain. Winter layers. Hundred fertile eggs three fifty. H. C. Harper, Mayetta, Kan.

EGGS. S. C. BROWN LEGHORN. WON first on cockerel, pullet and pen. \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Wyckoff and Frantz strains. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS fifteen one dollar; one hundred four dollars; fertility guarantee. Cora Hildebrand, LeRoy, Kansas.

ACKERMAN-FRANTZ LAYING STRAINS Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$4 per hundred. Baby chicks ten cents. Mrs. Joe Boyce, Carlton, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Eggs \$1.00 for 15; \$4.00 for 100. Well packed. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. CHOICE FER- tis and Young strain eggs \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Herman Thompson, McPherson, Kan. Also S. C. B. Leghorns as per above.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, BOTH MAT- ings. Eggs and baby chicks. Eggs from \$1.00 for 15 up. Write for mating list. G. F. Koch, Jr., R. No. 2, Ellinwood, Kan.

EGGS. EGGS. EGGS. FROM SINGLE Comb White Leghorns exclusively. \$1.00 for 15, \$3.00 50, \$5.00 100. Let me book your egg order. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS; good laying strain; insure 80 per cent hatch; if less order duplicated for one-half price. 200, \$9.00; 100, \$5.00; 15, \$1.00. Geo. Nickel, Lebo, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS LAY EGGS in winter when eggs mean money. "Frost proof combs." The largest, handsomest Leghorn. Selected eggs, 100 \$6.00. 50 \$3.50. 30 \$2.75. 15 \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

BARGAINS IN S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED eggs. Less than half price now. \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 15 from my State Show winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. R. McCrary, Concordia, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EX- clusively. Six grand pens mated to roost- ers costing from \$15.00 to \$40.00. Eggs at sacrifice prices after May 10. 15 eggs \$1.25; 30 eggs \$2.00; 50 eggs \$3.00. Order from this ad or send for catalog. Splendid range flock \$3.00 per 100 eggs. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas.

DUCKS.

WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS. MRS. S. S. Boyer, Wilsey, Kansas.

FISHEL, PRIZE, WHITE RUNNER EGGS, one dollar. Broadmoor, Haven, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, SILVER CUP WIN- ners. Bart White, Burlingame, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN RUNNERS. EGGS 15 \$1.25, 100 \$6. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

PURE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs \$1.50 for 11. Postpaid. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER EGGS. Dollar per fifteen. Elsie Hummer, Earle- ton, Kansas.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$1 per 13. Prize winners. Nora Towner, Olathe, Kan.

FANCY WHITE RUNNERS \$1.00 EACH. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Mrs. H. W. Hammond, Higgins, Tex.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER AND ROUEN ducks. Eggs 12 for \$1.00. H. J. Byers, Homewood, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER DUCKS. PURE WHITE eggers. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, white strain, four dollars hundred. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

FAWN AND WHITE AND ENGLISH PEN- cilled Runners. Eggs 15 75c. 50 \$2.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE DUCKS \$1. EGGS \$3.50 100. Holland turkey eggs \$3 eleven. Toms, Jessie Crites, Florence, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER EGGS. 15 75c. 50 \$2.00. 100 \$3.50. White eggs. Good layers. Carrie Cooper, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$2.50 FOR 11. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$2.50 per 11. Lorenzo Reed, Kanopolis, Kansas.

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legume, grow erect, yield 10-30 bu. per
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eties. \$1.25 per thousand by express. 25
cents per hundred post paid. L. G. McGee,
Lawrence, Kan., Rt. No. 3.

SUDAN GRASS SEED FURNISHED ON
shares to reliable farmers. Reference
Hardtner State Bank. Farmers Seed Breed-
ing Association, Hardtner, Kan.

FOR SALE—CANNAS, DAHLIAS, ALL VA-
rieties, fancy colors, per dozen, post paid,
\$1.00. Gladioli, per dozen, 35c, post paid.
Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—RED BER-
muda, Southern Queen, Yellow Jersey,
\$1.25 a thousand by express. 25c a hundred
post paid. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kansas.

SUDAN GRASS, PURE, WELL MATURED
seed. 50 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00 (not
prepaid). Send remittance and shipping in-
structions. Mutual Trading Co., Lubbock,
Tex.

FOR SALE—KAFFIR CORN, PER 100
lbs. extra fancy seed \$1.75. Cane seed
\$1.50. Amber or Orange. Feterita, \$1.75.
Samples on application. Hayes Seed House,
Topeka, Kan.

SORGHUM FOR HAY WON'T PAY WHEN
you get pure, guaranteed, officially ap-
proved, Sudan seed at my special price.
Sow in May or June. Circular free. Wilson
G. Shelley, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO PLANTS,
Yellow Jersey \$1.00 per 1,000; Red Ber-
muda, Southern Queen, Black Spanish and
Red Jersey \$1.25 per 1,000. Ready May 1st.
Jno. R. Blevins, R. 6, Box 16, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—PLANTS OF ALL KINDS.
Sweet potatoes, Yellow Jersey per 1,000,
\$1.25. Odd varieties \$1.50. Tomato, cab-
bage, pepper and egg plant lowest prices.
Write us. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

ALFALFA, KAFFIR, MAIZE, CANE, MIL-
let, flax, corn, feterita. All raised in
Greenwood county. All orders filled prompt-
ly. Ask for samples and prices. A. M.
Brandt & Sons, Severy, Kan.

PLANTS—TOMATOES, KANSAS STAN-
dard, Dwarf Champion, Dwarf Stone,
Tree, Beauty Stone, Matchless, Earliana,
\$1.75 thousand. All cabbage, \$1.50 thousand.
Peppers, 40 cents hundred. Sweet potatoes,
Southern Queen, Bermuda, Early Triumph
\$1.50 thousand; Yellow Jersey and Yellow
Nansum, \$1.25 thousand. All plants 25c hun-
dred. John Patzel, Route 3, Topeka, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—GOOD HOME GROWN,
non-irrigated alfalfa seed for sale as fol-
lows: \$9.00, \$8.00, \$6.00 bu. All Winona.
Sacks 35c ex. All orders filled promptly.
Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed
Co., Winona, Kan.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS 350
hundred, \$2.00 per thousand. Sweet
potato plants—Southern Queen and Bermuda,
\$1.25 thousand. Yellow Jersey and other
varieties, \$1.00 thousand. Plants ready after
April 20. D. Chiles, Oakland, Kan.

FANCY SWEET CLOVER SEED; PURE
white; hulled; re-cleaned. Price, fourteen
dollars per bushel F. O. B. Florence, Kansas.
Will not ship less than thirty pounds. Will ship
by freight or express. Reference, Florence
State Bank. J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kansas.

HOME GROWN ALFALFA, SWEET
clover, millet, and cane seed at lowest
price commensurate with splendid quality.
Write for samples and prices. I can also
meet seed house prices on best clover, tim-
othy, cow peas. Asher Adams, Osage City,
Kansas.

COWPEAS, LARGE BLACKKEYED, EARLY,
heavy seed producers 5 cts. pound, \$2.75
bu. Medium Blackkeyed 4 cts. pound, \$2.35
bu. Both can be used as table peas. Agent
for cowpea thresher that handles vines per-
fectly; also two row bean and pea harvester.
George Wheeler, Tyro, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FROM LOCALITY WHERE
it grows best and most abundantly. Our
seed won the gold medal at the St. Louis
World's Fair, in competition with the world.
All our seed is native grown, plump and vi-
gorous. Write today for prices and free sam-
ples. McBeth & Dallas, Garden City, Kan.

CANE SEED, CHOICE, RE-CLEANED
Red top Sumach, orange and amber cane
seed 70c; red kaffir, white kaffir, milo
maize, feterita, 90c; Egyptian and Jerusa-
lem corn \$1.00. Siberian millet 80c per
bushel our track, in new bags free. The L.
C. Adam Mercantile Company, Cedar Vale,
Kan.

PURE SUDAN GRASS, 35C A LB. PRE-
paid to your station. Advantages of our
seed: 1. Kansas grown. 2. No Johnson grass
or other pests. 3. Inspected and approved by
the Kansas Experiment station. 4. Not
grown near other sorghums. 5. Good ger-
mination test guaranteed. W. H. Gould &
Sons, Dodge City, Kan.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETIES CABBAGE 30
per 100, \$1.50 per 1,000. Tomato, early
and late, .35c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000. Sweet
potato, Yellow Jersey and Nansumond, .15
per 100, \$1.25 per 1,000; Red Jersey, Red
Bermuda, Southern Queen, Early Golden,
.17c per 100, \$1.50 per 1,000. F. P. Rude
& Son, Growers, North Topeka, Kansas.

AFRICAN KAFFIR SEED—I HAVE SOME
excellent seed grown from that which I
imported last year direct from South Africa,
the sure crop early maturing kind. This was
of medium height. I can guarantee that
there was none of the tall nor short varieties
grow in this. Discard your mixed, late-
maturing seed and secure this pure strain
which produces most seed and best fodder.
There is not much that is not mixed, so
write early for samples and prices. Asher
Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—STORE BUILDING, GROCER-
ies and small stock dry goods. Box 113,
Dresden, Kan.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND ROOMING
house. 10 roomers and 40 table boarders,
splendid location. Best of reason for selling.
Address J. A. McClure, Emporia, Kan.

RUGS FROM CARPETS
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

BEAUTIFUL RUGS MADE FROM OLD IN-
grain and Brussels carpets. Eureka Rug
Co., Olathe, Kansas.

LUMBER.
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
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1915—LUMBER BUY IT RIGHT! WE'LL
save you big money. Farmer's trade a
specialty. The mill direct to you. Think of
it. No. 1 dimension \$10 plus freight. We
require no payment until material is un-
loaded and proven satisfactory. Send bill
now, for estimate. Local Lumber Company,
Tacoma, Washington.

CREAM WANTED
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
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CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT
Creamery Company of Council Grove,
Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write
for particulars.

CO. COMMISSIONERS
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW SMITH-ROYAL
Engine Road Grader, at \$250.00 f. o. b.
Emporia, Kansas. This machine never has
been used. Peters Hdwe. Co., Emporia, Kan.

SILO AGENTS WANTED
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

OPEN TERRITORY FOR TABER LINED
Silo, the only non-shrinkable wood silo
manufactured. Address Taber Lumber Co.,
Dept. 1, Keokuk, Ia.

LANDS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LANDS WANTED—WESTERN KANSAS—
Will buy only genuine bargains. Box 631,
Chanute, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE—500 ACRES CLEAR
unimproved at \$15 per acre. \$20 at \$20.00.
Long, Williamsville, Mo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR
cash. No matter where located. Particu-
lars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept.
5, Lincoln, Neb.

INVEST IN FRONT OF NEW RAILROAD
in Osarks, and double your money. C. C.
Feemster, Town Site and Emigrant Agt.,
Mountain Home, Ark.

FOR SALE—342 ACRE ALFALFA AND
corn farm, improved, on river, near
Eureka. \$27.50. Write "Owner" at once.
801 Eagle street, Wichita.

WRITE FOR MAP OF MY IRRIGATED
farms. Raise alfalfa, hogs, fine cattle,
wheat, vegetables, fruits, anything. Might
take part trade. E. C. Stovall, Graham,
Texas.

\$2,500 BUYS 1/4 SECTION OF LAND IN
Logan Co.; 110 acres farmed 28 years; no
buildings. Good chance for dairyman or
investor. Write Fred W. Calvert, Plains,
Kansas.

LEVEL 640 ACRES, EASTERN COLO-
rado, alfalfa land, shallow water district,
unimproved, grows any crop. Price \$15 per
acre. Crimm, 1015 Grand Avenue Temple,
K. C., Mo.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND FOR FARM-
ers in prosperous Colorado. Where and
how to get it. Official descriptions and
homestead laws free. Immigration Dept.
1515 Tremont, Denver, Colo.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS; CROP PAYMENT
or easy terms along the Northern Pac. Ry.
in Minn., N. D., Mont., Idaho, Wash. and
Ore. Free literature. Say what state inter-
ests you. L. J. Bricker, 46 Northern Pac.
Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—433 ACRES, TWO MILES
from Grenola, Kan. Limestone land, 150
cultivated, 60 in alfalfa, balance mowland
and pasture. Well watered. Good 7 room
house, 2 barns and silo. Price \$22.50 per a.
Terms. A. E. Wilber.

FINE QUARTER FOR TRADE; 3 1/4
miles Cherryvale; best black land; dandy
improvements. Price \$13,000, want good 60.
Will carry difference back on quarter; would
take merchandise for part. Bowman Realty
Company, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE, BY OWNER, SOUTHEAST 1/4
section 15, T. 12, R. 16; near Topeka;
good improvements, stone house, barn,
chicken house, silo, wagon scales, double
corn crib, cattle sheds, etc.; large orchard,
apples, peaches, cherries and small fruits.
Carl C. Witt, 1020 McGee St., Kansas City,
Mo.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL
sell my place in Topeka, located on the
most beautiful street in the city, near limits
of city, two blocks from street car, two
blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park
like surroundings, lot 6 1/4 by 205 feet,
eight room house, modern in every detail,
hardwood finish, four fine mantels and
grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping
and dining porch, both screened, barn, pou-
ltry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer
who wants to move to the capital city.
Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms.
Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual
7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E.,
care Mail and Breeze.

FARMS WANTED
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF
good farm or unimproved land for sale. H.
L. Downing, 111 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis,
Minn.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALE-
able farms. Will deal with owners only.
Give full description, location, and cash
price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

PATENTS
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,000 CLIENTS
made. Searches, advice and 2 books free.
E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885F, Washington,
D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL ABOUT
Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Camp-
bell, Patent Attorneys, 500 C Victor Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

BE A DETECTIVE. EARN \$150 TO \$300
per month; travel over the world. Write
Supt. Ludwig, 401 Westover Bldg., Kansas
City, Mo.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS, OPEN
to men and women. \$25.00 to \$150.00
month. Write for list. Franklin Institute,
Dept. T-51, Rochester, N. Y.

I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINA-
tions—can help you secure railway mail or
other government positions. Trial examina-
tion free. Ozment, \$28, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, 18 OR
over for government jobs. \$75 month.
Vacation, Short hours. Pleasant work. Full
unemployment. Common education sufficient.
Write immediately for list of positions now
obtainable and free sample examination
questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. T 51,
Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN TO QUAL-
ify for government positions. Several thou-
sands appointments to be made next few
months. Full information about openings,
how to prepare, etc., free. Write immedi-
ately for booklet G-55. Earl Hopkins, Wash-
ington, D. C.

WANTED RESPONSIBLE REPRESENT-
ative in each county. New Combination.
12 tools in 1. Sells at sight to farmers,
teamsters, contractors, etc. Weight 24
pounds. Lifts 3 tons. Hoists, stretches wire,
pulls posts. Many other uses. Free sample
to active agents. Easy work. Big profits.
One agent's profit \$45.50 in one day. An-
other \$1000 in Dec. 1914. We start you.
Write today for Big Color Plate. Quick
action secures exclusive sale. Harrah Mfg.
Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

MALE HELP WANTED
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60
to \$125 monthly. Age 21 to 50. Osment,
\$28, St. Louis.

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN WANTED, ALL
railroads; \$120 monthly. Experience un-
necessary. Railway Association, Dept. P-46,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

\$75 MONTH. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.
Examinations everywhere. Sample ques-
tions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. T 51,
Rochester, N. Y.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE WANTS MEN
to learn the barber trade. Special summer
rates. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main
St., Kansas City, Mo.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN; \$100 MONTH-
ly; experience unnecessary; hundreds
needed by the best railroads everywhere.
Particulars free. Railway Bureau 796, E.
St. Louis, Ill.

AGENTS
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

AGENTS EARN \$20 TO \$50 A WEEK.
Now and fast selling household special-
ties. Brady made \$100 in 11 days. Write
for circulars, prices and territory. Western
Sales & Brokerage Co., 303 Folk Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

BIG PROFITS TO MEN WHO CAN FUR-
nish own rig and sell Kellum Self-Feeder
to stockmen. Cheapest and best selling
feeder you ever saw. Sample at reduced
price to first person applying for agency in
each community. Any farmer can sell them.
Write today. F. W. Kellum, Peabody, Kan.

\$5 DAILY AVERAGE SELLING IMPROVED
Advance pump governors. They make
the hardest working pumps work easy,
windmills turn in slightest wind, pump-
ing engines work with less than half the
gas; fit all pumps; warranted 5 years; price
\$5.00 each. Honorable men wanted to sell
them everywhere. International Foundry
Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS
Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at
5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word
each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAINED DOG TO
drive cattle. Herman Brehm, Hope, Kan.

I WANT GEN. MDSE. HAVE 2 GOOD
imp. farms. Denning, the Abstractor,
Gove City, Kan.

AULNE NURSERY WILL TRADE STOCK
for a roadster second hand auto. Write
now. Aulne, Kan.

BUY HAY FROM PRODUCER. SAVE
money. Keep middle man's profit. F. H.
Childs, Geneva, Kan.

THRESHERMEN, ATTENTION—WANT
Job for season, firing any type steam
tractor. Shirley-Stice, Sterling, Okla.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS
10 cents. Biggest and best general home
and news weekly published in the West.
Interesting and instructive departments for
young and old. Special offer, six months'
trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10
cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W.
A-12, Topeka, Kan.

Sow Soiling Crops Earlier
[Prize Letter]

If soiling crops must be resorted to I believe we should not wait until after harvest before sowing them. For sections of the country, as here in Johnson county, where tame grasses, including red clover and alfalfa, grow abundantly, I do not think very much of forage crops sown after harvest for cow feed. If pastures are not crowded sufficient grass will accumulate during early summer to carry stock through late summer except in case of severe late drouth. In that event the forage crops would not amount to much either.

We feed our cows all the good clover or alfalfa hay they will eat regardless of what other ration is fed. In winter the other feed is corn silage and in summer good pasture. It is hard to beat these combinations for cheap milk production. I think it is wiser to supply good hay and silage rather than the bulky soiling crops when cows are to be fed for milk production.

R. E. Bartlett.
Olathe, Kan.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

Special Notice All advertising copy must be received by the Real Estate Department of this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

1/2 SECTION of smooth land, \$1000. Terms. J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.

BEST LANDS, best prices, best terms. Write me. W. R. White, Geneseo, Kan.

ALFALFA land, Sedgwick Co. Write for price list. G. E. Davis, Valley Center, Kan.

FINE imp. farms \$25 up. Catholics write. New church, John Collopy, Turen, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS corn, alfalfa and wheat land \$40 up. A. E. Clark & Son, Pomona, Ks.

SUMNER CO. wheat and alfalfa farms. Write for list. F. J. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

IMP. FARMS, alfalfa, corn and wheat lands \$50 up. Mott & Kohler, Herington, Kan.

SNAP, 80 a. well imp. 3 mi. out. \$45 a. Terms. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

LAND in Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie Cos. \$50 and up. T. E. Rooney, Seneca, Kan.

CENTRAL KAN. wheat, corn, alfalfa lands. Ranches. Sheeran Land Co., Salina, Kan.

FARMS and ranches, northeast Kansas, \$25 to \$125 acre. Geo. Leach, Marysville, Kan.

IMP. FARM Pottawatomie Co. \$35 per a. Write me. O. H. Martin, Severy, Kansas.

FREE! Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. Hooty Land Co., Columbus, Ks.

FARM bargains in northeast Kansas. Send for list. Ocmpton & Boyer, Valley Falls, Kan.

A BARGAIN, 480 a. close in; good land, impr. Terms. J. F. Voran, Belpre, Kan.

80 ACRE improved alfalfa farm, \$80 per acre. J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.

HAVE 10 GOOD RANCHES 1000 to 10,000 a., well watered, Barber Co. Wheat and alfalfa farms. Terms. Mackley, Hutchinson, Kan.

IT'S \$4000, Impr. 160 a. bottom, 5 1/2 mi. Mound Valley. Some alfalfa, 120 cult. Terms. J. F. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

EIGHT WHEAT and alfalfa farms, part of crops go. Easy payments and exchanges made. Dr. A. McReynolds, Wichita, Kan.

MUST SELL—12 highly improved alfalfa and grain farms. Will pay car fare for 30 days to see these lands. Tate, Howard, Kan.

BARGAINS in imp. alfalfa, corn and wheat farms. Right prices, easy terms. Proctor & LeGrande, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

WHEAT, OATS, CORN, ALFALFA lands. Famous Sumner County, Kansas. 1/4 wheat with farms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

PRATT CO. well imp. choice 160; 4 1/2 mi. Preston. 120 a. wheat, 1/4 goes; bal. pasture. Phone, rural route. \$10,500; 10 years on \$8,000. Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.

WHEAT LANDS and ranches. Send for my big 50 list of bargains and map of Kansas; buy now and get share of crops, price advancing. You will have to pay more if you wait 6 months. R. C. Burton, Union, Ness Co., Kan.

400 A., modern improvements; 110 a. alfalfa. Neal A. Pickett, Arkansas City, Kan.

RANCH 6400 A. well imp.; plenty water, 400 alfalfa land; 1/2 mi. station. \$7,500 a. John E. Sullivan, Effingham, Kansas.

FOR BARGAINS in improved farms in Catholic settlements. Exchanges made. Write Frank Kratsberg, Jr., Greeley, Kansas.

640 A., 250 cultivated. Bal. blue stem grass. Plenty water. 160 a. well imp. 1 mile town. \$15,000. Terms. J. Jensen, Hiawatha, Kansas.

WESTERN lands in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. Wheat and maize lands in any quantities. Cash or terms. W. F. Craddock, Richfield, Kansas.

6 BOYS; want more land. Own 160 a. will trade for W. Kansas or E. Colorado. Have good imp. 30 a. alfalfa; \$80 an a. Enc. \$1000. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

\$3000 BUYS 160 acres near Emporia; 50 acres in alfalfa; well improved. Good water. Write for farm list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE, 160 acres of land northwest of Copeland in Haskell County, all level, Buffalo, black soil. Price \$1250.00. Chas. W. Ellisasser, Liberal, Kan.

HONEST bargains in Pratt Co. lands. 320 a. imp. stock farm, running water, 36 a. alfalfa, \$17,000. 160 a. 1st class imp. farm, \$10,000. 480 a. imp., on river, market close. Have good bargains in western lands. Clark & Keller, Pratt, Kan.

GOOD FARM 1 1/4 a., 1/4 mi. of Mayetta, Kan.; fine six room house; well, cistern, cellar, fine yard. Large barn with stalls for six head horses, large driveway, 1600 bu. granary in barn, large hay mow, cement hog house, double hen house, double granary, 40 acres in grass; good orchard, blackberries, raspberries, pears, peaches and plums. Mayetta is a town of 500 population; has a good high school, 3 churches, two banks and five stores. Buildings on farm in fine shape; can have possession at once. A. J. Jones, Mayetta, Kansas.

WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS, Santa Fe Railroad land. Easy payments. Ellis Thornhill, Halstead, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS, Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ks.

MORTON COUNTY, KAN., LANDS, \$20 acres, level, black loam soil, shallow to water. Price \$1400 cash. Investigate. Cecil B. Long, Richfield, Morton Co., Kan.

WE OWN 13,600 ACRES IN FERTILE Pawnee valley, smooth as a floor; best alfalfa and wheat land on earth; five sets of improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. Frisell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.

\$120 A. IDEAL RANCH—Adjacent to Ness Co., Kan. In compact body; 90% tillable; 1,000 a. bottom alfalfa land; rich soil; 600 a. in cultivation. Two sets imp. Can lease 2,000 a. joining. Abundance water. Price \$50,000, terms. For particulars address O. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY FARM, 140 acres, 6 miles from railroad. 125 acres first bottom, balance grazing and timber. 25 acres alfalfa, first class improvements, daily mail, telephone, school, a dandy in every way. Price \$17,000.00, ten years' time at 5 per cent on \$15,000.00. No trade. J. E. Bockock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

100 A. 1 mi. town, Franklin Co., Kan. 55 a. alfalfa, 25 a. blue grass pasture, 75 a. for other crop, remainder lots and orchard. 5 r. house, barn for 10 head horses, other out-buildings, abundance good water. \$60.00 per acre. 50 a. near Hall's Summit, Coffey Co., Kan. 20 a. pasture, remainder in cultivation fair improvements. Price \$4,000.00. \$500.00 down, balance on time at 6%. Write for full description. We make exchanges. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.

SPECIAL: 160 and 240; Central Kan. sas, good improved farms; \$3000 and \$6000 cash, balance 6%. Must sell. Box 33, Whitewater, Kansas.

T A T E Pays the freight to investigate land at Howard, Kansas.

Stock and Grain Farm, 1120 a. in Coffey Co. adjoining station on Santa Fe R. R. Good house, 2 barns, silo, 20 a. alfalfa, 720 a. fine blue stem and blue grass. Price \$55 per a. W. H. Latham, Waverly, Kan.

KIOWA COUNTY Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

GARDEN CITY ALFALFA LANDS, I own and offer for sale 760 a. shallow water lands, 1 to 3 miles east Garden City, Kan. Most all in alfalfa now. Prices \$50 to \$150 per acre, any size tracts. 1/4 cash, bal. in 10 annual payments.

B. L. HART, Owner, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 1160 ACRE RANCH, 165 bottom, will trade. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

LAND, sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. Fultz, 311 1/2 N. Main, Hutchinson, Ks.

BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.

FARM and grazing lands. Custer, Blaine, Thomas and Hooker Cos., for sale and trade. B. C. Empfield, Broken Bow, Neb.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Arkansas farm lands, close to railroad, \$10 to \$25 per acre. Shaeffer Land Company, 641 Reserve Bank Bldg., E. C. Mo.

WHEAT, ALFALFA and ranch farms; city and business property. We can match your trades. Wichita Business Exchange & Auction Co., Wichita, Kan.

160 ACRES IMPROVED, Geary Co. Price \$12,000 and \$13,000 mortgages to trade for stock farm. List your trades with us. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kansas.

GOOD FARMS WANTED, We can secure gilt edge income property in Kansas City, Mo., for your farm. Send us description of your land, we are sure to have what you are looking for.

Theodor C. Peltzer Investment Co., 334 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

440 A. BARBER CO., \$15 A., 70 a. wheat, 20 rye; 220 a. bottom farm land; 100 a. alfalfa land; 3 mi. to store; mail route; all fenced; some improvements. Terms. Address P. O. Box 211, Sharon, Kan.

80 ACRES ONLY \$850, Only 4 mi. Wichita; good smooth black loam soil; plenty bldgs.; August possession; only \$6,000; \$850 cash, time on bal. R. M. Mills, Schwetter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Two Elevators For Sale, One at Ford and one at Willroads, Ford Co., Kan. Good elevators in wheat territory. Prospects for crop good. Ford elevator \$4,500; Willroads, \$3,500. W. T. Shute, Ford, Kansas.

FINE STOCK FARM, of 440 acres, 3 1/2 mi. from Arnold, 120 acres in cult., bal. fine pasture and mow land. Springs and living water the year round; 4 room house, small barn and chick house. Terms on half. Price \$14 per acre. Write for details and list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kan.

1-2 Section Wheat Land, 12 1/2 miles west of Liberal; all good smooth land. Mixed soil. A fine farm proposition, will stand inspection. Price \$12.50 per acre. Carry some on land if desired. Write or wire the owner.

E. J. THAYER, LIBERAL, KANS.

OKLAHOMA, FOR LISTS and prices N. E. Okla. farms, write Elliott & Mabrey, Fairland, Okla.

F. M. TARTON & CO., will mail you list of farms in northeast Oklahoma. Write them. Vinita, Oklahoma.

SOUTHEASTERN OKLA. Farming, pasture, oil lands and leases. \$3 to \$15 per acre, cash. J. E. Cavanaugh, McAlester, Okla.

\$25 FARM LANDS, 12 pasture lands, here, equal any farm or pasture lands in the State of Kansas. Write for list. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA lands are now selling fast. If you are interested in this Productive Country and want to know more about it write The Craig-Mayer Realty Company, Big Cabin, Oklahoma.

WHY STAY IN DEBT AND PAY INTEREST ON HIGH PRICED LANDS or remain only a renter when equally good land is yet to be had at \$10, \$20 and \$30 per acre in Oklahoma? Write or come and see me. Frank Meadows, Hobart, Okla.

Oklahoma Land For Sale, Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A fine Sumner County, Kan., wheat farm; will take one-half in exchange. Registered cattle or horses preferred. G. F. Faragher, Anamosa, Iowa.

For Sale and Exchange, Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

NICE HOME PLACE, Fine well improved 80 acre farm Montgomery county, Kansas, clear, to trade for larger farm and pay a cash difference. Hunter Brothers, Independence, Kan.

FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE, A well located farm or small ranch about fifty miles from Wichita, lays nice and is good soil. This stock is wanted to run as a permanent business and not as a trading proposition, must be good. The land I am offering is good and will stand inspection.

L. H. WHITEMAN, 413 Bittling Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

For Sale or Trade, Fine stock and wheat ranch. 1200 acres, 1 1/2 miles from town, eight to Co. seat. 500 acres in cult., 200 a. wheat, rest to spring crop. 700 acres under four wire fence. Barn 40x80; eight room house; wells, windmills, stock tanks, 12,000 bu. grain last year; 1/4 crop goes; fine rich black soil. In Thomas Co. on Rock Island. Price right, \$15.00 per acre. Might take some trade if near good town. Write me. J. A. Decker, Larned, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS farms, all sizes. Healthy. Prices right. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

WRITE Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

LITTLE RIVER valley lands rich and cheap. On railroad. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

WRITE YOUR WANTS for Arkansas lands. W. B. Lane, Hope, Ark.

WRITE US for description of 1560 acre tract or smaller farms. Tell us what you have to trade and give price. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—120 ACRE STOCK FARM, 5 miles out, good grass. \$15 per acre. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Ark.

IF INTERESTED IN N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

122 A. 4 mi. of Waldron, Co. seat. 65 a. in cult.; valley land; 2 sets improvements; good fruit; good roads. Price only \$25 per a. Frank Bates, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

STOP PAYING RENT! Own your own home. Cheaper than renting. Our new plan tells you how. Rich, sure crop land, no rocks or swamps. Free Map. Tom Blodgett Land Company, Desk 3, Little Rock, Ark.

80 ACRE FARM FOR \$600, 80 acres about 7 miles from railroad town in Scott Co.; 35 acres under cultivation; bal. in timber; 3 room house, barn, good well of soft water, fine range for stock. One mile to postoffice. Only \$600 on good terms. We have other farms for sale in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Write or call at once. Baker Land Co., Poteau, Okla.

TEXAS

POULTRY, strawberry and vegetable farms, South Texas. \$1.00 per a. cash, balance monthly, buys a nice farm. Agents wanted. L. Bryan & Co., Houston, Texas.

TWENTY PRODUCTIVE farms, Victoria and LaSalle counties; mellow chocolate soil, exchanges made. Wichita Business Exchange & Auction Co., Wichita, Kan.

YOU CAN OWN A FARM With the rent you pay. Best land in famous corn and hog belt of Texas. Sold on rental terms. Crops the year round. T. Kingston, Harlingen, Texas.

NEBRASKA

IRRIGATED lands \$40 per a. and up. Grazing lands \$5 and up. Write for information. J. F. Calbaugh, North Platte, Neb.

CHEYENNE CO. wheat averages 25 bu. Corn 35. A few snags at \$15 to \$30. Easy terms. Osborn & Kratz, Bonded Abstractors, Sidney, Neb.

COMB. stock, grain and dairy farms. 50% cheaper than same quality land farther east. Howard & Richardson, Ravenna, Neb.

A. NO. 1 BARGAINS, in farms and ranches. Prices from \$5 per acre up. Write for list. J. D. Harding, North Platte, Neb.

MISSOURI

WRITE Redell & Co., Springfield, Mo., for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

STOP! LISTEN 20 acre farm \$350. Terms. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

68 A. close town; spring, house, barn; 20 a. cult. \$650. Other bargains. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres, good land, some timber, near town, healthy location. Price \$200. Box 425-G, Carthage, Missouri.

BIG LAND SALE, 40 acre farms \$480 each. Good land; well settled; close to R. R.; half price. Greatest South Missouri bargain. Facts free. A. Merriam, Ellis, Benton, Kansas City, Kan.

ATTENTION, FARMERS, If you want a home in a mild, healthy climate with pure water and productive soil and where land can be bought at a reasonable price write Frank M. Hammel, Marshfield, Mo.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

WE WANT more settlers to locate on the rich, mellow clay loam farm land in Rusk Co. Write for free map and folder. Faast Land Co., Box 101, Conrath, Wis.

Upper Wisconsin Best dairy and general crop state in the Union; settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms; ask for booklet on Wisconsin Central land grant; state acres wanted. If interested in fruit lands, ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address, Land Department, Soo Line Railway, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Draft Animals Require Care

Horsemen generally take a keen interest in facts relative to the production of the exceptional individual. With horses containing draft blood, no particular interest is manifested in the half-way decent chunk. He can be produced by a good many different methods and quite frequently is the result of the absence of proper effort. With the number one draft gelding it is different. No helter-skelter methods of breeding, feeding and care will produce him, writes J. L. Edmonds in the Farmer and Stockman.

Sires and dams of indifferent merit will not do the work. Whatever the breed, nothing short of a sire that clearly shows he would have made a valuable horse in the collar had he been given the opportunity, will make good. The farmer or the buyer who knows a "topper" from the market standpoint seldom goes far astray in the selection of profitable breeding animals.

Many breeders of pure-bred animals would profit by closer touch with the gelding market. Such contact would help the useful, rugged sort which are occasionally sacrificed for the "pretty" ones. Refinement is necessary but it should not serve as an excuse for sacrificing that rugged stamina absolutely essential in the make-up of the successful draft horse. No mistake will be made by staying by the type which has shown ability to efficiently handle big loads on hard footing.

All mares of good conformation are not good producers of the best, but good mares whose dams were good producers seldom fail to do the trick when mated with a good sire. In a way, it has been unfortunate for draft improvement that unsound individuals could render much more service when at work on the farm than on the hard streets. This has kept the less progressive breeders from realizing the importance of soundness. Lack of ability to withstand the country buyer's offer for good sound young mares has often resulted in keeping the bad individuals for breeding purposes, because in spite of their defects they could, in a measure at least, fill the bill as farm workers.

Several of our keenest students of matters pertaining to draft horse production have asserted that the American farmer has more to learn of the feeding than of the breeding end. It is very true that in very many cases the effectiveness of good blood has been materially lessened by lack of attention to the feeding end. No animal will pay bigger dividends on liberality with the feed pail than the well-bred draft colt. As yet no one has discovered a secret process whereby stunted yearlings may be made over into big thrifty horses even by extra care in succeeding years. "Doing" stuff well does not mean pampering. In fact heavy feeding and lack

of Agriculture. Articles praising this medicine, Benetol by name, are being sent out widespread to newspapers. These articles are so worded that it appears as if the Department of Agriculture had received reports from the state of Minnesota showing that the medicine had proved most beneficial. As a matter of fact the one report received by the Department was an unofficial and unsolicited statement sent presumably from the promoters themselves. The Department attaches no importance whatsoever to this statement. It has no reason to believe in the efficiency of any proprietary cure for hog cholera and does not recommend any. Under certain conditions it urges farmers to protect their stock with anti-hog cholera serum but that is all.

In connection with this attempt it may be said that the medicine, which is now put forward as good for hogs, was advertised some time ago as a means of killing tuberculosis, typhoid, and cancer germs, according to an article published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. At that time it was asserted that the United States army was interested in it. As a matter of fact the army was no more interested then than the Department of Agriculture is now.

In view of the evidence that the attempt to create this false impression is persistent and widespread, all hog owners are warned to communicate with the United States authorities before accepting as true any statement that the government recommends any treatment other than the serum already mentioned.

Good water is one of the best insurance policies a family can carry.

A good iron pump costs less than a case of typhoid.

Get Uniform Kafir Heads

A field of well-bred kafir, on good soil, shows the plants of even size almost as though cut to measure. The stalks are stocky, and joints short and the heads long and uniform in appearance. This type withstands the winds and waits long for harvest without the stalks blowing down. Seeds should be selected from fields that show this good breeding and from plants uniform in height and type. As much attention should be given to the stalks as to the heads.

of exercise will defeat the end as disastrously as will the opposite course. It takes careful all-around attention to produce the exceptionally good individual.

No Cure For Hog Cholera

Evidence of what appears to be a well organized campaign to delude farmers throughout the country into buying an alleged cure for hog cholera, under the impression that this has been investigated and approved by the United States government, has reached the Department

FARM LOANS

FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FARM LOANS, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow. The Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

QUICK CASH for property or business. No matter what or where it is. Special terms to owners. Dept. F. Co-operative, Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

CALIFORNIA

IN SACRAMENTO valley, 40 a. \$4500. Soil, water, location, everything right. Address Box 2, Pleasant Grove, Butte Co., Calif.

WYOMING

Improved Farms For Sale

We own and will sell at bargain prices, possession this spring, if wanted, terms 10 annual payments, on both principal and interest on crop-payment plan, 150 acre level improved farm 6 miles R. R. town; also 320 acres improved adjoining R. R. town. Good schools, fertile soil, pure water, no hot winds, no irrigation. Banner winter wheat section of the West. Write at once for detailed particulars and descriptive literature. **FEDERAL LAND CO. (Owners),** Dept. 1, Cheyenne, Wyo.

MINNESOTA

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS near Twin City markets. No drought. Ask for descriptions. \$25 to \$75 per acre. Carter Land Co., Near Union Depot, St. Paul, Minn.

COLORADO

WANTED: Live agents to sell good farm lands where crop failures are unknown. Good commission to **HUSTLER**. Write at once for particulars. 525 State Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

NEW YORK

OUR FARMERS ALMANAC with new list of New York improved farms sent free upon request. Address **McBurney & Co.,** 390 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or 285 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Erdley's Dispersion Sale of Jersey Cattle

Holton, Kansas, Wednesday, May 19, 1915

50 Head of As Richly Bred Cattle As Were Ever Included in One Sale—50

20 great young cows in milk and all bred to Imported Castor's Splendid, a son of Jack Raleigh and out of Splendid's Guest, by Golden Castor, half brother to the \$13,500 Viola's Jolly, owned at Kinlock Farm. These cows are mostly daughters and granddaughters of Flying Fox's Price, by Imp. Flying Fox, by Golden Fern's Lad. They include prize winners and dams of prize winners at Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs. Some of them giving 1,000 pounds of milk in 30 days.



Dunda's Brown Fox, granddaughter of Imp. Flying Fox, 1st in two state fairs. Included also several daughters and granddaughters. Col. Erdley, Jr., judging.



Victoria's Golden Castor, 1st and champion at Kansas and Nebraska state fairs last year. His dam was a 45 pound cow with first calf.

22 very choice heifer calves up to breeding ages, 7 already bred, including all of my 1914 show herd. Nearly all nice fawn colors. 8 choice bulls, including Castor's Splendid, and Victoria's Golden Castor, one of the greatest young bulls going. His dam is a granddaughter of Golden Fern's Lad. **THE OFFERING IS 75% ISLAND BREEDING.** 30 head of the females are daughters of Imp. Castor's Splendid. He has 11 direct crosses of Golden Fern breeding. Every animal, but two, that goes in the sale was bred by me. My entire 1914 show herd is included. This is been tuberculin tested and a health certificate will be furnished with every animal. Write for illustrated catalog. Sealed bids may be sent to either fieldman or auctioneer at Holton in my care.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. Duncan.
FIELDMEN—J. R. Johnson, J. W. Johnson.

H. F. ERDLEY, Holton, Kansas

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska, 430 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Ed B. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. May, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla., 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.

Shorthorn Cattle.

June 1—C. E. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 19—H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

May 15—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., writes: "I have recently sold through the Farmers Mail and Breeze, several head of Red Polled cattle. Chas. L. Jarboe, Quinter, Gove county, Kansas, is starting a good registered herd and took two fine heifers. We have left three coming yearling bulls that have the breeding and quality required. They will be priced right." Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you call on or write Mr. Poulton regarding these young bulls.—Advertisement.

Duroc-Jersey Boars.

If you want a good young Duroc boar to head or assist in heading your herd, A. L. Guthridge, Clearwater, Kan., has a number of good ones, July and September farrow, from which to select. They are from fashionably bred dams and carry the blood of such sires as Good E. Nuff Again King, Crimson Wonder 4th, and others of like note. Mr. Guthridge guarantees satisfaction or your money returned. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Choice Fall Duroc Sale.

J. A. Reed of Lyons, Kan., is offering several choice fall Duroc-Jersey boars; big, husky, growing fellows that are in good breeding condition. They are sired by B. & C's Masterpiece, a 750-pound son of the champion, B. & C's Col. These boars are out of Mr. Reed's best sows, that represent the best blood of the breed as well as the best herds in the West. Mr. Reed is also offering sows and gilts bred for early fall litters. These sows are bred to B. & C's Masterpiece and Superba's Climax. Besides the boars of breeding age, Mr. Reed is making special prices on the tops from his spring litters. These pigs were farrowed in February and March. They have the run of the alfalfa and all the milk and mill stuff they will eat. They are the best bunch Mr. Reed has raised and he is offering them worth the money. If interested write J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan., and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. D. Shephard, Abilene, Kan., a Duroc-Jersey breeder, has made good in the business. He has engaged in the Duroc-Jersey breeding business for a good many years and has had a good trade all of that time. He has a nice lot of spring pigs this season.—Advertisement.

Chas. N. Snyder, Effingham, Kan., offers 79 O. L. C. spring pigs for sale at weaning time at attractive prices. Also a lot of choice September boars and gilts of same age bred to your order. Now is the time to buy and there is no better place to buy than from Mr. Snyder. Write him today for prices and description.—Advertisement.

E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan., breeds registered Poland Chinas and his herd is one of the really good herds in central Kansas. He has about 75 spring pigs and three-fourths of them are by Banner Look, a boar bred by Herman Groninger & Sons, of Bendena, Kan. Mr. Merten's farm is three miles from Clay Center. You will visit one of the coming Hereford and Poland China breeders if you visit him.—Advertisement.

Poland China Fall Boars.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., breeds big type Poland Chinas and his herd is rich in the best of Iowa breeding. Wonder of Wonders, a great boar, 1 year old last February, bred by Pfanders of Iowa, sired by Wonder, a top boar in the Mouw sale, has sired most of this spring's crop of 68 pigs. There are four litters of February farrow and the rest are of March farrow. There are 31 last September and October gilts that have been selected for next winter's bred sow sale. Mr. Swingle has a few very choice fall boars for sale. Write him at once for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Hampshires and Poland Chinas.

C. T. Drumm & Sons, Longford, Kan., are substantial farmers and stockmen who have been identified with Clay county for years. They breed Hereford cattle, Hampshire hogs and Spotted Poland Chinas. Everything is registered or eligible. At present they have for sale a yearling bull, four last November Hampshire boars, and

spring pigs of both breeds and both sexes. The Spotted Poland are of Brandywine and Budwiser breeding. The Hampshire boars that are for sale are by Orphan Boy, a boar that has been in use in the herd. Their advertisement will be found in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in the Hampshire section. Write them and let them price you anything you need in their line. You can depend on a square deal if you deal with the Drumms.—Advertisement.

Poland China Fall Boars.

O. R. Straus, Milford, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas and good ones. He has for immediate sale some fall boars and a good spring boar. At the head of his herd is Model Wonder, by Model C. Model Wonder is one of the good boars of the breed and is a good producer. Blue Valley Chief, by Blue Valley, is a great individual and a sire of merit. Mr. Straus will have about 75 pigs of spring farrow. His advertisement appears in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and you should write him if you can use a good fall boar at a very moderate price. They are well grown and of the best of breeding. You can't do better than write him for prices today. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him.—Advertisement.

Dispersion Horse Sale.

The closing out sale of the Granite Creek Stock Farm registered Percherons and Standard bred horses at the Baron's House barn at Concordia, Kan., next Saturday, May 15, will undoubtedly attract horsemen from all over the country. Granite Creek Percherons and Standard bred horses are well known. Some of the most noted stallions of the two breeds have been owned and are still owned by this firm. The great stallion Myron McHenry has been in service in the herd for a number of years and other stallions and mares, both Percheron and Standard bred, are to be found on this noted breeding farm. The sale on next Saturday at Concordia is a closing out sale and everything goes in the sale. Write immediately to M. A. Smith, Cawker City, Kan., for further information.—Advertisement.

Purebred Stock Sales.

Kansas has as many capable livestock auctioneers as any state in the Union and among them is the subject of this fieldnote, Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center, Kan. Mr. McCulloch's card can be found at all times in the auctioneers' section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Many of the best sales of the past season were conducted by Mr. McCulloch and this was true of the season before. He conducted sales for leading breeders in Kansas and Southern Nebraska and is booking sales again for the same breeders, which is the best recommendation that his services are valuable to breeders. Anyone desiring to employ him for this season should get in touch with him soon and secure a date. There is no question about his ability to make good on purebred stock sales and of course it follows that his services are equally as valuable on big stock and farm sales of any kind.—Advertisement.

Red Polls and Percherons.

The Riley County Breeding farm, three miles out from Leonardville, Kan., consisting of 480 acres, is the home of what is very likely one of the strongest herds of Red Polled cattle in the state. It is also the home of 45 head of Percherons that are registered and eligible to registry. Ed Nickelson, cashier of the Leonardville State bank, is the genial owner of this big breeding establishment and Wayne Munn, a thorough stockman, with years of experience, is in active charge of the farm and stock. A 3-year-old son of Crema, the 18 times champion bull, heads the Red Polled herd. There are 12 of this spring's calves by him. Others are out of cows that have been added to the herd during the past season. There are two great stallions in service on the farm. Mr. Nickelson is starting his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze this season and will have a choice lot of young bulls for sale this fall.—Advertisement.

A Great Jersey Cattle Sale.

Elsewhere in this issue is advertising for H. E. Erdley's dispersion sale of Jersey cattle, to be held at Holton, Kan., Wednesday, May 19. In this advertisement is shown a good photo of the great show cow Dunda's Brown Fox. This cow was a member of the 1914 show herd and stood first in two good state fairs. She is by Flying Fox's Pride, by Imp. Flying Fox. Two of her daughters and two granddaughters also go in the sale. A big per cent of the offering will be daughters and granddaughters of Flying Fox's Pride, a show bull of some note and a grandson of the great Golden Fern's Lad. Most of the females in the sale are either sired by Mr. Erdley's herd bull, Imp. Castor's Splendid, or bred to him. He traces 11 times to Golden Fern's Lad, making one of the most intensely bred

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I have received 78 letters from the six line ad which I have been running in your list of papers. Yours truly, M. G. HEALD, Real Estate Dealer, Burrton, Kan., Jan. 27, 1915.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—The Capper Farm Papers as usual have done good work for me this year. I can begrudge least of all, the money spent in advertising in Capper Papers. Yours very truly, F. C. CROCKER, Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, Filley, Neb.

Every week for years the Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.



Fowler Serum For Your Hogs

THE packer and the farmer have a common enemy—hog cholera. We want you to market plenty of healthy hogs. You must have them—so must we. We will cooperate with you to attain this result. Our experience and scientific investigation is at your service. We manufacture under Federal License serum that we know will give you best results.

FREE BOOK!

Write today for a copy of our book that will open your eyes to the possibilities of hog profits as a result of preventive serum.

Immune Hogs.

Immune stock for sale. Write us if you want to buy guaranteed immune hogs to fatten.

Fowler Packing Company, Serum Dept. Kansas City, Mo.



LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder AUCTIONEER, successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

FLOYD CONDRAV, Stockdale, Kansas Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo. Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above

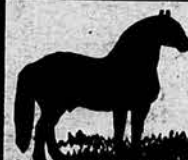


North & Robinson Co., Grand Island, Neb.

have a lot of good registered stallions and mares for sale at attractive prices. Write for more information.

A 2190 lb. Gray 4-Year-Old Stallion;

two 1900 lb. black 4-year-olds; a 1900 lb. gray three-year-old; a 2000 lb. and an 1815 lb. black 3-year-olds; a 1950 lb. and a 1650 lb. 2-year-olds; a 1650 gray 2-year-old, my own raising. Sound. Registered Percherons. Sired by 2550 lb. imported horse and mostly from imported mares. I will guarantee them. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA



FOR SALE at Normal, Ill. Forty Head of Percheron Stallions

From yearlings to six year olds, at a very low price. Some are the best of tried sires; all blacks and grays of the big ton kind. Write your wants and come and see us.

A. J. DODSON, W. H. WELCH, Normal, Illinois

DISPERSION SALE

of the Granite Creek Stock Farm

Registered Percheron and Standard Bred Horses

at the Baron's House Barn

Concordia, Kan., Sat., May 15

For Further Information, Address,

M. A. SMITH, Supt., Cawker City, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY and sketching; all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer, BELOIT, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

JESSE HOWELL, HERKIMER, KAN. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

RUGGELS & SON SALINA, KAN. BEVERLY, KAN. Livestock, Real Estate. Address either place.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks' term opens Aug. 2, 1915. Are you coming?

Missouri Auction School Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 618 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED HORSES.

Percheron Stallion SAMMARTIN 4400, black, 9 years old, 2 sons, 1 yearling, sound, priced to sell. **T. M. WILSON**, LEBANON, KANSAS.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED STALLIONS

FOR SALE. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. References Any bank in Creston, Iowa. **A. LATIMER WILSON**, Creston, Ia.

10 Registered PERCHERON Stallions

anging in ages from two years to six. Blacks and greys. Strong in Brilliant breeding. Write for prices and descriptions. **WILL GRANER**, LANCASTER, KANSAS



German Coach

70—Horses—70

The great general purpose horse.—Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.

J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm

75 registered, big boned, black jacks and jennets. Very best breeding from colts to 15 hands. Prizes winners, hard bodied and good mule jacks. Prices right as they must go now. J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.



Three Kentucky Mammoth Jacks

Also registered Percheron Stallions. All in service at our barns the last two seasons. Must be sold. Write us before you buy. PRICE BROS., SALINA, KANSAS

HOME OF THE GIANTS

100 HEAD JACKS AND JENNETS

Herd headers and mule jacks. The big, black, big boned kind. Everything guaranteed as represented.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRERSBURG, MO.

65 miles east of K. C. on Mo. P. Stock in town. Come and see them.



JACKS AND PERCHERONS

40 big black Mammoth jacks, 15 to over 16 hands standard. Some extra good Percheron stallions, two, three and four years old, weight 1900 to 2300 pounds. This is all high class stock. Attractive prices for thirty days.

A. E. Smith, Lawrence, Ks.

20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS

from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high and up to 1900 pounds in weight. We won both championships on both jacks and jennets, Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and 1914. If you are disappointed we will pay your expenses. Written guarantee with every jack sold. Reference: Any bank in Dighton.

H. T. BINEMAN & SONS,

Dighton, Kansas.

Jacks and Jennets

A good lot of Jacks from which to select, 2 to 6 yrs. old; well broke and quick servers.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Kan.



POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS

Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Mo.

HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled

Hereford Bulls For Sale

Also a few horned heifers. JOHN E. LEWIS, LARSEN, KAN.

Bulls and Mules

For sale: 200 well selected two, three and four-year-old mules by pair or car load lots. Also 150 yearling and two-year-old registered Hereford males, the best blood obtainable. Correspondence solicited.

J. C. HOPPER, Ness City, Kan.



50 Hereford Bulls

Yearlings and two-year-olds. Herd headers, farm and range bulls, strong and rugged. 25 yearling heifers, carload of cows some with calves, others bred.

SAM DRYBREAD

ELK CITY KANSAS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.



Aberdeen Angus Cattle

DUROC HOGS

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan

SUTTON'S ABERDEEN ANGUS

75 BULLS AND HEIFERS of the most approved families, having individual merit and bred by reliable herd bulls; bred in the West, many of them on our ranch in the shortgrass country. These cattle make good wherever they go. See our herd of cows and sale cattle at Lawrence or write us.

"Male" orders a specialty.

SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Mo. Phone 2454

FREE To Every Farmer!

Here is a book that every farmer needs—a book that every farmer must have if he desires to know how to stop the losses and increase the profits of the modern business of farming.

This book contains 60 pages, printed and ruled especially for keeping accurate account of everything you raise, sell and buy. Covers every phase of farm accounting, shows expenses, losses and profits at end of each year, also fit tables and rules for farmers. No bookkeeping knowledge required. Bound in strong covers.

Our Offer: We want every farmer to have one of these useful books and will send five to all who send \$1.00 for 1 year's subscription to our popular home and farm journal. Address:

VALLEY FARMER, Dept. AB-10, Topeka, Kansas

FARMERS ACCOUNT BOOK and HANDY MANUAL

Golden Fern's Lad bred herds to be found in the West. A part of the offering will be bred to the outstanding good young bull Victoria's Golden Castor. This bull had for a granddam Belle's Victoria of St. Martin, an imported cow, by the noted bull Dryden, making her a granddaughter of Golden Fern's Lad. This magnificent young bull attracted universal admiration wherever shown and was first and champion at Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs last year. Fox's Golden Seal, included in the sale, is also by Flying Fox's Pride. She is a show cow and a great producer. Three of her heifers go in the sale. Three daughters of Fox's Silverline Rose, a half sister to the World's Fair Bull, Silverline's Lad, are included in the sale, two of them members of the last season's show herd. Another cow of outstanding merit is Golden Roxana 2d, a prize winner in the strongest kind of competition. This is a real working herd. Write at once for catalog. Sealed bids may be sent to Jesse R. or J. W. Johnson in Mr. Bradley's care at Holton, Kan.—Advertisement.

Scotch Shorthorn Heifers. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., is sold out of Shorthorn bulls of serviceable ages and is offering five heifers, three pure Scotch and two Scotch topped. They were sired by a good son of Barmpton Knight and out of splendid breeding cows in the Amcoats herd. One of the last bull sales Mr. Amcoats made was a splendid Orange Blossom calf to S. O. Dougherty, Garfield, Kan. He is to be delivered at weaning time and is one of the best bull calves ever raised. A fine lot of fall and spring calves are coming on for this fall trade. Secret's Sultan, a grandson of White Hall Sultan, is a big, massive bull at the head of the herd. In good flesh he is easily a 2,400 pound bull and is proving a valuable sire for Mr. Amcoats. Write at once for further information about the five heifers. They will be fully described by return mail and the prices will be found reasonable. Please mention this advertisement in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him.—Advertisement.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

George Brown of Tecumseh, Neb., has bred registered Poland China swine for a quarter of a century. He knows the details of the business and breeds a type at this time almost universally in demand. He has 80 good spring pigs, nearly all sired by Gold Dust, a son of Blue Valley Gold Dust. Mr. Brown has an unusually choice line of big, smooth herd sows among them daughters of A. Wonder, Big Bone 2d, O. E. Tecumseh, Blue Valley Quality, etc. Mr. Brown is a splendid developer and knows how to produce good hogs without impairing their usefulness as breeders.—Advertisement.

Kelly Bays Much New Breeding.

Martin Kelly, the big Duroc-Jersey breeder, at Verdon, Richardson county, Nebraska, has about 125 spring pigs. Most of them that are from new sires in the herd are by Kelly's Defender and Valley King Again. However, a large number of extra nice litters are out of sows bought during the winter from some of the best herds in Iowa and Nebraska, including a good litter by King the Col. out of a line bred Select Col. sow. Another litter is by Chief Select 2d with a Uneda Crimdon Wonder dam. Still another litter is by the great boar illustrator 2d. Mr. Kelly has six good fall boars that are ready to ship at \$30 each, to close them out quickly. They were sired by Kelly's Pilot Wonder. Mr. Kelly will hold both a fall and winter sale. Watch for announcement later.—Advertisement.

A Great Poland China Boar.

One of the very biggest and best Poland China boars to be found in southeast Nebraska is on the farm of A. F. Blinde, of Johnson, Neb. The name of this boar is Big Chief, and he is one of the thousand pound sort. His breeding is all that could be desired from the standpoint of the big type breeder. He was sired by Hillcroft Halton and his dam was a Giantess. He is making a great record as a sire of sows. He is assisted in the herd by the yearling boar Nebraska Chief, another boar with immense size and tracing to noted big ancestors. Mr. Blinde has a herd of sows that match the boars. They carry the blood of the Tecumseh, Hadley, etc. These sows are not only large but all of them have quality. Mr. Blinde is a real Poland China breeder. He loves the business and gives it a great deal of his time.—Advertisement.

Well Known Duroc Breeders.

For 15 years W. M. Putman & Sons of Tecumseh, Neb., have bred Duroc-Jersey hogs and nearly every year during that time have exhibited at one or more leading state fairs in the Middle West. Many noted hogs have been bred and owned by the Putmans, including Echo Crimson Wonder, the boar that was first and grand champion at Nebraska State Fair last year. In 1914 this herd broke all records for American breeders, the grand champion boars from 10 state fairs having come from this herd. About 100 spring pigs have been saved to date, nearly all sired by the herd boar Watt's Model Again, the big son of Watt's Model, reserved in the herd in preference to any of the grand champion sires and considered easily the best boar ever owned by the firm. There is on hand right now 20 high class select fall boars and a few spring yearlings that represent the best blood lines. These boars will soon be offered at private sale or a public sale will be called for the latter part of July.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. RAY.

Among the good sows purchased in the winter sales by Ed Sheehy of Hume, Mo., was a young sow bred to Smooth Columbus, the boar that was responsible for the greatest bred sow sale in the state last winter. Mr. Sheehy reports this sow to have a fine litter, nearly large enough to wean, and with no misfortune he will have a few good Smooth Columbus pigs for his coming sale.—Advertisement.

Ten Trial Sows.

Practically every number in Roy Johnson's May 15 Poland China offering will be an attraction. This particularly is true

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Edgemoor, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

BEST OF BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices. I. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS Bull calves better than the common red. Two ready to use. H. E. OWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Higginbotham's Holsteins

A few choice registered young bulls for sale at prices that are right. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

Linscott JERSEYS

Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1878. Bulls of Reg. of Merit, Imported. Prime Winning stock. Most fashionable breeding, best individuality. Also cows and heifers. Prices moderate. E. J. LINSCHOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Guernsey Bulls

8 registered, 1 grade, serviceable age, by a sire, backed by best production records and out of A. R. O. cows. For prices address O. E. WALKER, Prop. PARKVIEW FARM, TOPEKA, KANSAS

SUNFLOWER HERD

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Young service bulls and bull calves from A. R. O. dams at prices never before offered. F. J. Searle, Okaloosa, Kan.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

15 head of high grade heifers and young cows; two registered bulls two years old; registered bull calves from a few weeks old to six months of age. One extra fine bull 7 months of age, full blood but cannot be registered. IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.



HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED

HOLSTEINS

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

The alto and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profits in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holsteins have proven their worth in the North and East and are sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

Clyde Gird, Towanda, Kansas

SHORTHORNS.

17 SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

9 yearlings past and 8 yearlings. Big, strong, rugged bulls, mostly by Victor Archer. Reds and roans. Write today for descriptions and prices WILL GRANGER, Lancaster, Kan.

Pure Bred Dairy Double Mary (Fleischschaff strain) and Rose of Sharon families.

Shorthorns Two young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Registered Poland China. Big type. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

10 Scotch Topped Bulls

11 and 12 months old. Reds and roans. Strong and rugged and in the best of breeding form. Extra quality and bred right. Great values at the prices they are offered at. For further information address K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan. (Atchison County)

Pearl Herd

Shorthorns

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects, Scotch and Scotch Topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.

C. W. Taylor

Abilene, Kansas

DAIRY CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 1 yearling and one two months old bull, by Shadybrook Guernsey Sir Kenneth. Write for further information. BEN SCHWENGER, Decaturville, Kan.

Tredico Holsteins

A fine bunch of bull calves that will be ready for light service next November to March. One lot is ready for service now. Some that are top notchers for grade herds. GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

All females and serviceable bulls sold. Have nothing to offer now but bull calves from a few weeks to four months old. The calves are from good producing dams, some giving as much as 30 pounds of milk a day. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Registered animals from high producing dams. DeKol, Kornyk, Netherland, Josephine, Sarawito Lad strains. Write me for prices. E. J. Gossitt, Neosho, Independence, Kan.

For Sale

Seven choice Jersey cows, fresh or springing. Six 2 and 3 yr. old Jersey heifers, fresh. Five 2 and 3 yr. old springers. Two yearling Jersey bulls. All of above are fawn colored. R. F. HODGINS, Topeka or Silver Lake, Kan.

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Julianna Grace DeKol. Dam, semi-official record one year, milk 32,087 pounds, butter 924 pounds. Sire's dam, semi-official record, one year as three year old, butter 1,828 pounds; three years consecutive 3,000 pounds. Bull calves for sale.

SHULTIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ,

Independence, Kan.

GUERNSEYS

I have one very choice Guernsey bull of serviceable age, out of imported sire and dam; also one six-month-old bull—very choice.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM,

OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORNS

20 Bulls, 12 to 20 Months Old Sired by ROSEWOOD DALE

by Avondale. This is a strong, husky bunch of bulls ready for immediate service and priced to sell.

Levi Eckhardt, 1208 E. 14th St., Winfield, Kan.

SHORTHORNS

Serviceable bulls, bull calves, and a few females. Prices reasonable.

KELLEY BROS., GARDNER, KANS.

SHORTHORNS

Five yearling heifers, 3 straight Scotch and 2 Scotch topped. Got by a son of Barmpton Knight. Also a choice lot of fall and spring bulls for this fall's trade.

Address, S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Ks.

SHORTHORNS

Two Shorthorn bulls, 11 months old, one white and one roan, sired by Golden Crankshank, pure Scotch. From the same family as Lavender Lord, by Avondale. C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KAN.

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SHORTHORNS

GALLOWAYS.

Registered Galloways
250 in herd. 40 bulls from 5 to 18 months, sired by the 2200 lb. Carnot Imp. breeding. W. W. DUNHAM, Doniphan, (Hall County), Nebraska.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type.
G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule Foot Hogs Stock of all kinds for sale. More premiums won in 1912, '13 and '14 than any herd in the U. S. Write your wants. **ZENE G. HADLEY, Wilmington, O.**

Mule Foot Hogs
Mule foot boars; bred gilts, bred sows and weanlings.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kans.

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires
Spring boars, bred gilts—immune: priced to sell.
W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.

Big Type Unpampered BERKSHIRES

Immune. 150 sows bred to Fair Rival King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetime, King's Truetime, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All large and heavy boned. Sows farrow every week from March 1 to Dec. 1. 80 bred sows and gilts to farrow soon. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. **E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.**

O. I. C. HOGS.

Berkshire and O. I. C. Pigs, two to three months old. Also other stock. **JAMES L. ALVEY, Hillsdale, Mo.**

One Good Herd Boar
August and September pigs. Booking orders for March and April pigs at bargain prices. **A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS.**

O. I. C. BRED SOWS AND GILTS

A few tried sows and gilts bred for spring farrow; boars ready for service, pairs and trios not related. Best ever offered. Very reasonable prices.
JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

O. I. C. Private Sale!

70 March and April pigs at \$15 each. Choice Sept. boars \$15 to \$25 each. Sept. gilts bred to your order. Write for further information.
CHAS. N. SNYDER, Effingham, Kan. (Atchison County)

MAPLE GROVE O. I. C'S.

Over 100 head of pigs from two to three months old at the following prices: choice of litter \$12.00; litter average \$10.00 each, all under average sold as feeders; September, October and November gilts \$15 each; bred gilts \$20 to \$25 each; bred sows \$30 to \$35 each. My herd carries prize winning blood, and represents the most popular strains in the country. Each individual guaranteed to give satisfaction.
F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Description guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

C. T. Drumm & Sons, Longford, Kan. Breeders of Hampshire Pigs. 4 Nov. Hampshire boars, \$15 each. Spring pigs, both sexes and breeds 1 yr. bull. Address as above.

HAMPSHIRE Best of blood lines well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belted Cattle, Arab Stallion
COLLIE DOGS AND GESE FEATHERS.
W. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KANSAS.

Prairie Slope Hampshire Farm
Pure bred, well-bred sows and gilts for sale; with farrow in April and May. Also herd boar and several spring boars, all well marked and good blood. Write for information; satisfaction guaranteed. **E. G. BURT, Eureka, Kansas.**

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROC-JERSEY March and April pigs at weaning time, \$8 each or three for \$16.00.
T. L. CURTIS, Route 20, DUNLAP, KAN.

DUROCS tried sows, gilts bred or open and fall pigs. Everything priced right.
A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

Duroc Boars and Gilts September farrow \$20 each. Boar and gilt sale Nov. 10.
J. B. Duncan, Elush, Ks. (Shipping Point, St. George, Ks.)

Walnut Grove Durocs
Bred gilts boars, one herd boar; also booking orders for February and March pigs at weaning time at \$10 a piece or trio not related for \$25.00.
R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANS.

DUROC JERSEY BRED GILTS
Bred for March and April farrow to Van's Crimson Wonder and Dora's Climax. Also a few September pigs. Prices reasonable. **GARRETT BROS., Steele City, Nebr.**

DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY
CHOICE FALL BOARS READY FOR SERVICE
Bred sows and gilts; also weanling pigs, priced for quick sale. Best of breeding.
JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS

of the 10 tried sows included. These sows are of a type and quality which are not ordinarily for sale from any breeding herd at any price. There are also 11 outstanding yearling sows and 15 extra good spring gilts; all the sows are bred for summer farrow. In addition to the females the offering will include two good herd boars and three of the best fall boars Mr. Johnston has ever produced. One of the fall boars, September 9 farrow, is by O. K. Lad and out of a Knox All Hadley dam that carried the blood of Orphan Chief and Grand Look. He weighs 275 pounds and is good enough to go to Frisco or any other big show. In fact, it was Mr. Johnston's original idea to show this boar and a herd of sows at the Frisco show but conditions changed his plans. Another of these fall boars, September 12 farrow, is by Knox All Hadley and out of an Orphan Chief-Blaine's Wonder dam. He weighs 225 pounds and is an extra good one. The other is an O. K. Lad pig of August farrow weighing around 250 pounds. He is a good pig but not quite so good as the other two. This entire offering is strictly high class and in the pink of condition. Any of our readers who attend this sale will not be disappointed with the offering. Arrange to attend the sale or send bids to C. H. Hay, who will represent this paper.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

A Remedy For Horses.

Every horse owner should keep a bottle of Absorbine on hand with which to alleviate bruises, strains and lameness. Turn to the announcement of this remedy in this issue and write to W. F. Young, 209 Temple street, Springfield, Mass., asking for free booklet explaining the merits of this liniment.—Advertisement.

The New Hog Oiler.

The new Ideal hog oiler, manufactured and for sale by the Rowe Mfg. Company, Galesburg, Ill., is the last word in hog oilers. C. T. Drumm, Longford, Kan., has been using one for some time and is the local agent for them. The writer had the opportunity of seeing one in actual use last Wednesday at Mr. Drumm's farm and this mention is made of it for the benefit of breeders who need oilers. It is perfection so far as hog oilers go. The retail price, \$7.50, is reasonable.—Advertisement.

Kol-Sulfur Stock Dip.

For years Kol-Sulfur stock dip has been used by the stock raisers of the Central West. Those in a position to know have nothing but words of praise for it. Not one that has once used it will be without it, without realizing that he has sustained a loss by so doing. Cattle, hogs and sheep are kept healthy and free from lice and all forms of skin disease by its use. Every gallon is sold under a positive guarantee. It comes direct from maker to user. Special prices are being made just now. For sample and terms write Peerless Stock Powder Co., Falls City, Neb.—Advertisement.

A Popular Tractor.

The well known Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company of Waterloo, Iowa, which for years has made stationary gasoline engines, and mighty good ones, too, is now making the "Waterloo Boy" Kerosene tractor. It sells for \$750, the price of a couple of teams. A practical tractor like this will save its entire cost in one year to the owner. Ask the company for proof of this. Read the illustrated full page ad on page 17 of this week's issue. The catalog which tells about this "One Man Tractor" is a mighty interesting one. It tells all about and illustrates every part of it. It shows how this tractor is adapted to all kinds of work found on the average farm. This tractor will save money and make money for the farmer. It will also save a great deal of labor. It will add to farm profits. For catalog address Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company, Waterloo, Iowa, or P. J. Downes, 389 Miles street, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Don't Trust a Bull

A bull's training must be started early. A light weight ring should be inserted in his nose when he is from 9 to 12 months old, but under no circumstances should he be led by the ring until three or four months after so that the nose can heal up well.

Inserting the nose ring is a simple and short operation when properly done. First tie the bull securely to a post by the head and horns, then take a common trocar and cannula, well sterilized, and push it through the thinnest part of the membrane that separates the nostrils, withdraw the trocar, leaving the cannula in the opening. Put one end of the opened ring in the pointed end of the cannula and then carefully withdraw cannula, which brings the ring into the opening and after closing ring and putting in the screw, the job is done. Before the operation, the ring should be examined and all rough edges carefully filed down so there is nothing to irritate the nose and keep it raw and bleeding.

When the animal is about 2 to 2½ years old, the light ring should be removed and a good heavy ring inserted. Iron rings should not be used as they rust and keep the bull's nose raw and sore. The best are made of brass or bronze composition metal and do not rust.

In tying up the bull by the nose, one should be careful to avoid frightening him, causing him to jump back and slit the ring out of his nose. It is safest to pass the tie chain through the nose ring and then up and around his horns and when he jerks back most of the strain comes on the horns and not at the nose.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

12 Duroc Boars, \$25 Each

5 tried sows bred, \$50 to \$75. 20 summer bred gilts, \$30. All immune.

Percheron Stallions All Ages
GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

4 Duroc-Jersey Spring Boars Left

They are good and ought to go to head good herds. Price \$25 to \$35. 15 spring gilts left, May and June farrow. Also some fall boars at \$18. **J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Ks.**

BARGAIN PRICES TO CLOSE OUT
28 choice fall and spring gilts bred for April and May farrow. Worth \$25 to \$50. Will take \$25 around. Four good spring boars \$18 to \$22; good fall boars \$5 to \$15 pounds, \$12.50 to \$16.00.
TYSON BROS., McALLISTER, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Rex E. Nuff by Good E Nuff Again King and brother to Otey's Dream. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Gilts all sold. Spring pigs for sale, sired by Tat A Walla, Kant's Model Enough and A Critter also 1 yearling and one 4 months old Holstein bull.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Rice County Herd Durocs

U Need a Boar—Better Buy Him Now.
Four fine July boars, 30 fine fall boars and gilts, sired by Good E Nuff's Chief Col., Otey's Dream and from sows of equal quality and best of breeding. Prices right. Herd immune.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Huston's Durocs

Special prices on 15 nice fall boars, the tops of our fall litters, sired by Country Gentleman 132541 and Golden Model 4th, 191011. All immune.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Ka.

Hirschler's Durocs

Herd headed by Graduate King, by Graduate Col. Gilts by Tattarrax Chief and E. L.'s Col. bred to him; also a fine lot of spring boars, priced for quick sale. Write today.
E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KAN.

Howe's Durocs

Sows and gilts strong in the best blood of the breed and bred to my good herd boars. I am now ready to book orders for early spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. Priced where you will buy and be pleased. **J. U. HOWE, Route 8, Wichita, Kansas.**

DUROCS \$10

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds
over shown in the state, 20 incubators and 7 colony brooder stoves. Also registered Shorthorn Cattle. Shipping Point Conway, McPherson and Modern R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

I HAVE SOME FALL PIGS for sale at a bargain. Sired by my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars. **W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI**

POLAND CHINAS Pigs—big type—pedigreed. Pairs and trios. Shipped on approval.
Davis Bros., Box 12, Lincoln, Nebr.

Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts.

Some choice tried sows, spring gilts and all bred for spring farrow to extra big type boars. Also boars of Sept. 1915 farrow. I want to reduce my herd some. Write for prices.
Jas Arkell, Junction City Kansas.

Original Big Spotted Polands

Commencing this week I offer 20 Sept. and Oct. gilts, bred to your order at \$25 each. Boars same age at \$30. I have 80 spring pigs. Boar sale Nov. 2.
ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

HEDGE WOOD STOCK FARM

Leading Big Type Polands

For the next 60 days we will make special prices on weanling pigs. **R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MO.**

SHEEHY'S BIG IMMUNE

POLAND CHINAS.

Fine big gilts bred to farrow early; some fine big stretchy fall boars and gilts, extra good and priced to sell.
ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

ENOS BIG TYPE POLANDS!

Extra good young boars ready for service by Orphan Chief and Giant Jumbo; 5 herd headers in the lot. Also a few choice gilts for first of May farrow. Prices right. Quality high. Must sell soon. **A. H. ENOS, Kansas, Ks.**

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Ash Grove DUROCS

Choice gilts bred for April and May litters. Also some fancy September boars. Priced reasonably.
Paul Sweeney, Bucklin, Kan.

Bancroft's Immune Durocs

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice fall boars. Spring pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios not related. Customers in 13 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm Durocs

30 October boars and gilts for sale. Also spring pigs, both sexes at weaning time. Popular breeding and popular prices. Give me a trial order.

DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN.
(Dickinson Co.)

Duroc-Jersey Fall Boars

We have six fall boars and three spring yearling boars, by Revelator and Perfect Climax and out of our best herd sows, for sale.

Write for prices and descriptions.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kansas

Maplewood Farm Durocs

We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address,

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

July and September farrow by Good E Nuff Again King, Crimson Wonder 4th and a son of B. & C.'s Col. Dams of best breeding. Satisfaction or money returned. Price, \$25 to \$35.

A. L. GUTHRIDGE, Clearwater, Ks.

Baby boars \$10 of February and March farrow, sired by "Bell the Boy," the undefeated first prize winner at Kansas State, Tennessee State and Interstate fairs in 1914. This is the biggest boned boar we have ever used and he has certainly sired us a fine bunch of pigs this spring. A few gilts with pigs for \$60. Pick of 30 fall gilts at \$20 each or will keep and breed at \$25. Also a few fall boars left which we will sell cheap. All stock immune. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight with two big farrowing barns, modern equipment and up to date watering system. Best pen headed by "Royal," the first prize cockerel at the Hutchinson State fair in 1913. In what was said to be the best collection of Reds ever shown in the state, 20 incubators and 7 colony brooder stoves. Also registered Shorthorn Cattle. Shipping Point Conway, McPherson and Modern R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

Strauss' Big Poland Chinas
Six last fall boars and 18 spring boars by Model Wonder (900 pounds) and Blue Valley Chief by Blue Valley. Write me your wants.
O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

Fairview Poland Chinas

For Sale: One large, heavy boned, yearling herd boar. Also choice fall boars. Priced to sell and descriptions guaranteed.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAGLA, KANSAS

Becker's POLAND CHINAS

Spring gilts, Hadley, Expansion, Mastodon, and other leading strains and safe in pig to Orphan Boy, by Orphan Chief. Fall pigs, pairs and trios, by Orphan Boy and Hadley's Wonder, a grandson of A Wonder.

J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS

Erhart's Big Type Polands

A few choice late fall males sired by Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Also a few late October pigs by the great 1200 pound Robblouk. Am now booking orders for spring pigs by these boars to be shipped in June. Send your order early. Address

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

Poland China Boars

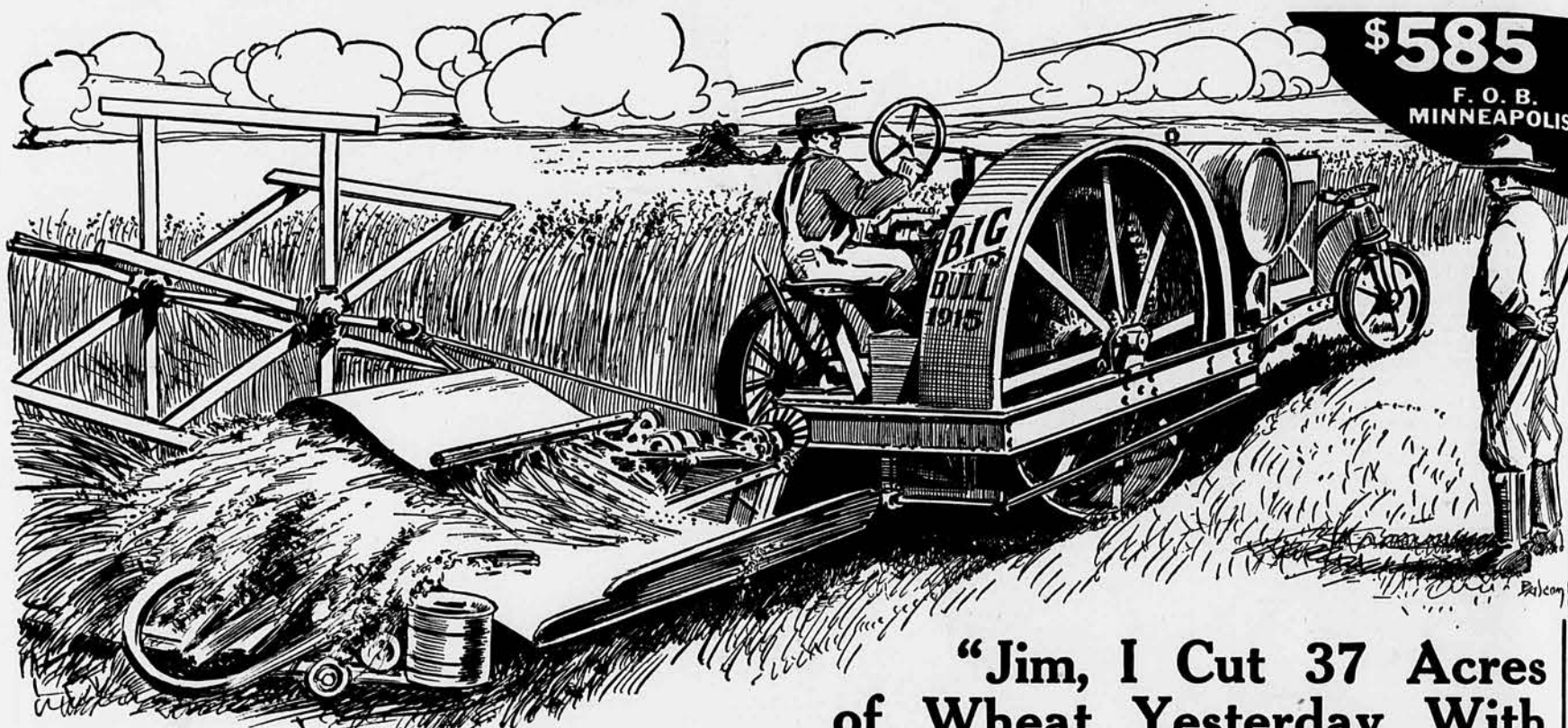
If you want a young boar now ready for service, a big boned, handsome headed boar with good back, hams, loin and feet, and good enough to make you proud to own him I will sell you just such a boar and at one-half the price usually asked and when he arrives at your town he is guaranteed to please you or just ship him back at our expense and your check will be returned.
A. H. JOHNSON, NEWTON, KANSAS

Your Chance To buy the best in big type Poland Chinas
will be afforded by Roy Johnston's sale which will be held at his farm near
South Mound, Kan., Saturday, May 15

He will sell 41 of the best hogs he ever offered, including 10 tried sows, the kind that usually are not for sale at any price; 10 yearlings that would be hard to duplicate; 15 of his best spring gilts, all bred for summer litters; two herd boars and three fall boars. This is an exceptional bunch, in the pink of condition and nearly all immune. Write for catalog now, mentioning this paper.

Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kansas

AUCTIONEER—Col. H. O. Correll. FIELDMAN—C. H. Hay.



"Jim, I Cut 37 Acres of Wheat Yesterday With My BIG BULL TRACTOR Hitched to This Binder!"

"It was the best day's work I ever did. The wheat's so heavy and it's so hot my teams couldn't have made it. Using the 'Big Bull' I am getting my wheat cut at the right time, doing the work quicker and at less expense. It doesn't make any difference how hot it is and the flies don't bother the 'Big Bull'. If necessary I could work late tonight. By getting my wheat cut quick I don't run the risk of having some of it ruined by a rain. The 30 acres of wheat I can harvest with my 1915 Big Bull in one day, represents more money than the 'Big Bull' cost me. I'd got to where I had to get either another team or a tractor. I figured that the tractor was the cheapest costing no more than three horses, and costing less in upkeep. It costs me nothing when it is not working, while I've got to feed work stock all the time, and you know that is a pretty big

item. Then, too, there's no danger of that 'Bull Tractor' getting sick. I bought the Big Bull Tractor mainly for plowing, but I have found it useful for other things, seeding, discing, hay baling, running an ensilage cutter, grinding, running a wood-saw—in fact there has not a day gone by since I've had my 'Big Bull' but that it has been put to good work. I like the 'Big Bull' fine, and I know that this year I am going to farm my land better and make more profit from every acre mainly because of the efficiency of the 1915 Big Bull."

In Justice to Yourself You Must See the New 1915 Big Bull Tractor Before You Buy Any Tractor

The 1915 Big Bull Tractor is a Wonder—Greater Strength—Greater Reliability—Greater Efficiency—The Result of One Years Improvements

IT IS Over ONE YEAR AHEAD OF ALL OTHER TRACTORS

This is the 1915 model—it is not the Little Bull which was the 1914 model, and which was the first and the pioneer of all light tractors. The 1915 Big Bull Tractor was built from actual field experience in Kansas, and while it has the general design of the 1914 Bull Tractor, the 1915 Big Bull Tractor is bigger and stronger in every part. So keep in mind that what you may know about the 1914 Bull Tractor does not apply to the 1915 Big Bull Tractor.

Improvements that have been made in the 1915 model Big Bull Tractor have made it the wonder of all the farmers who have seen it in operation—they have seen it out-plow, out-do in every way all tractors regardless of size, weight and price. In fact wherever any tractors have been willing to go out in a field and plow in competition with the 1915 Big Bull, the Big Bull has demonstrated its superiority in every way, and on every occasion.

We could illustrate and describe the many improvements of the 1915 Big Bull Tractor, but we want you to go to the dealer nearest to you—look at the 1915 Big Bull Tractor—have the dealer take it out and plow. Examine the particular parts that to you may seem to be the most vital parts—where strength and reliability are most necessary. Examine the extra large crank shaft, the bronze back Government babbit lined bearings, the size of the connecting rod bolts, the efficient sight force feed oiling system—notice the slow speed motor. See the many other essential improvements.

You, Like The Thousands of Others Who Have Watched The 1915 BIG BULL Tractor In Action Will Admit That It Leads Them All

At one of the many recent demonstrations the 1915 Big Bull Tractor competed with five other tractors—all of them larger, heavier, higher in price and requiring more operators. A short time after the demonstration started, it commenced to rain, and all the tractors with the exception of the Big Bull were compelled to quit. 1915 Big Bull kept on working. Practical farmers watching the demonstration said that the 1915 Big Bull did the best and

deepest plowing, and had all the tractors beat in turning and operation. The 1915 Big Bull Tractor with two plows plowed more ground than larger tractors with four plows. It was a \$600 tractor and an \$80 plow against \$1500 tractors and \$400 plows, and the \$600 1915 Big Bull Tractor and an \$80 plow proved the best.

THE 1915 BIG BULL TRACTOR IS BUILT FOR SERVICE

The 1915 Big Bull is a three wheeled machine, propelled by a two-cylinder water cooled engine, 5 1/4 bore by 7 stroke; 25 H. P. on the belt—10 H. P. on the drawbar. Guaranteed working capacity 20 H. P. on the belt—7 H. P. on the drawbar, allowing 30 per cent reserve power—burns gasoline or motor spirit—Will Turn Square Corners, and develops a speed of from one to three miles per hour. At the rate of 650 revolutions of the fly wheel per minute, the 1915 Big Bull will travel 2 1/4 miles per hour—24 hours at a stretch if you want to work day and night. Not only the strongest but the most simply constructed tractor. The 1915 Big Bull is ahead of all other tractors because it is correct in principle—has many exclusive patented features. Profiting by the years experience, every part has been improved—refined—made larger and stronger. The Single Bull Wheel Runs in the Furrow—an exclusive feature covered by patent. The patent

steering wheel, also running in the furrow, makes the 1915 Big Bull Tractor positively and automatically self-steering. The 1915 Big Bull has a patented leveling device by which the tractor is easily and quickly adjusted to side hills. Direct drive with only four gears—special shifting device. With the easily removable inspection plate, you can get at every bearing and even remove the piston and connecting rod without disturbing the timing, wiring or any part of motor, and do it in a very few minutes. Remember this very important fact—the Big Bull Tractor is the only small, light tractor that has had the benefit of over one year in the field.

Place Your Order Now If You Want Your Bull Tractor For Harvest

Here's the way it stands right now—more 1915 Big Bull Tractors are being sold than any other make. Never before in the history of farm machinery has an implement met with such instant favor as has the 1915 Big Bull. Never before has a farm implement been so eagerly sought. The demand is enormous—especially heavy right now, because farmers are ordering so they can have their Big Bull Tractors in time for harvest.

Use This Coupon

We can assure you that you must order immediately if you want your 1915 Big Bull Tractor in time to help you harvest. Send this coupon to us, so we can mail you more complete information than this space allows. Do not delay.

Hall Bros. & Reeves Motor Company
200 Traders Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Hall Bros. & Reeves Motor Co.
200 Traders Bldg., 19th & Campbell Sts.
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen—

Without obligation on my part, please send me full particulars and illustrated literature describing the 1915 Big Bull Tractor.

I own _____ acres.

Name _____

Town _____ County _____

State _____ R. F. D. _____