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JUST ABOUT FARMING

THERE is more interest in tile drainage in Kansas this spring than usual. H. B. Walker of Manhattan, the state drainage engineer, has had an immense number of calls for help recently all through eastern Kansas in the planning of drainage systems. This is encouraging. It has come as a result of the growing appreciation of the cash value of good drainage.

Another pleasing thing in the development of drainage in Kansas in the last few years is that more attention is being paid to keeping the stream beds clear. Unless some care is used in keeping the trees and brush in the stream bed cut and the drifts burned, one cannot expect the best drainage results.

Pastures

The yields from the pastures of Kansas have been dropping steadily for several years. This has caused a serious decrease in the profits, for it is necessary that more land should be allowed to the animal than was allowed 10 years ago. This decrease in crop producing ability will continue, too, unless more attention is paid to the conservation of pastures.

One of the very important helps in maintaining the producing power of grass land is not to overpasture it. Give the grass a chance. Then resolve to go over this land next summer and mow the growth, to kill the brush and weeds. It is necessary that the grass should get a little help in its fight against its enemies.

G. E. Thompson

Some remarkably efficient work is being done by the substations of the Kansas Experiment station. A great deal of the credit for this is due to G. E. Thompson, the superintendent of these farms. Under his leadership these stations are taking a much more important place in the farming of western Kansas. Especially does Mr. Thompson believe that more attention should be given to the drouth resistant crops and to livestock in western Kansas, and the work of the stations is being conducted with this in view. Mr. Thompson is doing much in the effort to establish a more profitable and more satisfactory agriculture in the section of limited rainfall.

Disking

If you will disk your corn land at once before plowing it will conserve moisture, promote the formation of available plant food, and more important still, it will almost prevent the forming of clods. One cannot expect the best corn yields from seed planted in cloddy land. The disking, which will prevent the forming of these clods will pay well.

Corn

More attention and co-operation in corn growing in Kansas would increase crop yields. Especially should more attention be given to growing high yielding varieties. In telling of this recently, A. D. Folger of Mankato, the county agent of Jewell county, said:

"A leading farmer asked this recently: 'Don't we grow too many varieties and types of corn in Jewell county for the best results?'"

"That question is worth your consideration. I have found 14 varieties grown here. Would not two or three standard, adapted varieties give us more corn? We need the corn that will make the most bushels an acre on a 10-year average, and a corn that does not require very favorable weather conditions."

"The experience of some of the best corn growers of the county would indicate that a medium sized corn, maturing in about 105 to 115 days, will on a 5 or 10 year average outyield the big, late maturing varieties. The Pride of Saline a medium sized, white corn, promises to be a good yielder for this region. Seed is scarce. The acclimated Silvermine, Johnson County White, Reid's Yellow Dent, or Kansas Sun-

flower have been satisfactory with many farmers.

"Several growers are making inquiry for a small, very early maturing corn such as Minnesota No. 13 or Northwestern Dent. A bushel of corn in August may be worth 2 bushels in November this year. A small field for early use would be good practice. Early corn from northwestern Kansas would be better suited for early feed than northern grown seed.

"Let us be a little more careful as to what goes into the seed box. Don't plant the butts and tips. Select a uniform, medium sized type of ear."

Rest Rooms

A sure and steady increase is coming in the number of rest rooms in the towns of Kansas provided for the country patrons. Yates Center has installed this feature recently, and it is very popular there, just as it is at every town where it is tried. It pays well for the merchants to install a room of this kind, because of the added trade that it will bring. More than this, it does a great deal to add to the kindly spirit of co-operation between the town and the country, which is necessary for the best advancement of both.

Humus

Many examples have been noticed in the last few weeks of the concrete-headed men who believe in destroying humus. A vast amount of cornstalks has been burned in Kansas this spring. This vicious practice is especially common in the Kansas valley. It is a crime and ought to be classed as one in the statutes.

Alfalfa

The importance of firm seedbeds for alfalfa is more generally appreciated than ever. Most of the alfalfa which will be sown in Kansas this year will be on well prepared land. In speaking of the importance of this, P. G. Holden, the famous institute lecturer, said:

"A firm, mellow seedbed is necessary for alfalfa. Half of the alfalfa lost in the United States is lost by sowing it on ground fitted and plowed and put right in within a week or so. They have taken me out a number of times, and said 'Mr. Holden, this was like a garden when I sowed it.' I say 'Come with me and see it,' and they take me over to the land, and there he has a strip of alfalfa in the corners, and it is poor in the other places. He will say 'Why is that?' I say 'You packed that and had it firm.'"

"I put a lump of sugar into this water, which has a little ink in it, and you will notice the ink goes all over it. I drop a little more sugar on top of it. Why doesn't the moisture go through? It can't get to it. What happens when we plow ground and turn down the soil and leave it caked in the bottom? The moisture is shut off down there, and the farmer wonders what is the matter. It is just like a garden, and he thought it had everything that was necessary. Here is water with ink in it, and I put the lump of sugar there, and put on it some powdered sugar; it is one of the lumps, only we have pulverized the sugar. It is the same as the soil lumps, when we pulverize the surface to save the moisture. It does save it."

Contests

There is a more general appreciation in Kansas every year of the high value of the boys' and girls' contests in encouraging better farming. For example, the county commissioners of Norton county voted recently to supply feterita seed to the boys who enter the feterita contests there.

Viscount Northland, lineal descendant of William Penn, died recently in France of wounds received at La Bassee.

Cuba is making a vigorous campaign to increase her market in the United States for sugar, tobacco, honey and hides.

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Tiles Saved a Farm

Hollow Log For a Spillway an Idea Worth a Fortune

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

SOIL washing has been stopped on the farm of J. A. Adams of Warrensburg, Mo. It has been prevented by the proper use of tile drainage and dams across the gulleys, in connection with an effort to maintain the humus content of the land. The fields are rough. Until Mr. Adams began to use tiles and earth dams, 30 years ago, there had been a very serious loss of the surface soil. One ditch was large enough at that time to allow a wagon and four yoke of oxen to be turned around in it, but this ditch has since been filled completely.

When Mr. Adams was born on this farm, 70 years ago, the country was new, the streams were clear and free from silt, and the fields almost without ditches. About 40 years ago he noticed that there was a serious increase in soil washing, and that many of the fields were being badly cut by the water. At first he used brush, hay, weeds, logs and such other common obstructions for ditches, but with little success. There is a considerable slope on most of the fields, and the usual result when these things were used was that they were all carried away during the sudden, violent storms of the spring. This allowed the soil washing to continue.

A hollow sycamore log was placed through a dam across a ditch one spring, to act as a spillway. It was very successful, for it carried the water away efficiently before it had gathered enough headway to break or run over the dam. At the same time the speed of the water was reduced before it reached the log, so almost all the dirt that the water carried was deposited above the dam.

It was but a step from the use of the hollow log to the use of the permanent vitrified clay sewer pipe for the dams. This pipe is made in Kansas City, Mo., and it can be obtained complete with the curves and T-joints. The system is very simple, and requires absolutely no engineering experience to install. It is a great deal simpler than laying out an ordinary tile drainage system.

At the lowest place where you wish to dam up the ditch, lay about 10 joints of vitrified clay sewer pipe on the bottom of the stream, after clearing it of stones and irregularities. If the stream is very boggy it will be necessary to lay the

pipe on straight logs. Make the joints of this pipe tight with good, rich mortar, and then build a dam of dirt across it.

On the end of the pipe which projects upstream place a vitrified pipe curve, elbow or T-joint, and fit one length of pipe into the upturned opening. Protect this pipe by driving four stakes around it, and wrap hog wire around these to help to keep the trash out. The water will flow into this upturned pipe and go through the dam after leaving its deposit of rich soil above it. Soon, perhaps in a year or two, it will be necessary to put another joint of pipe on top of the first joint. This filling process can be continued indefinitely. It will be necessary to raise the dam as the extra joints of pipe are added of course; care should be taken to have the dam at least 2 feet higher than the pipe.

The cost of this work is very small. It will vary somewhat with the size of the pipe of course. As a rule 15-inch pipe is used through the dam, which will cost about 35 cents a foot in quantities. Larger pipe is more expensive—the 18-inch size costs about 50 cents a foot. A curve will cost about \$1.25 for the 15-inch pipe, and a T-joint will cost some-

required to build the dam. If the ditch is small, so that it is not necessary to move a great deal of dirt, it does not take very much time to build the dam. On the very large, deep gulleys this cost is much greater.

When a T-joint is used on the curve of the sewer pipe, tile to drain the land to be filled in can be attached directly to the pipe under the dam. This tile can be laid when the dam is built or later; the rule on the Adams farm has been to lay it at that time. Some of the gulleys have several dams across them, with the main tile drain laid right up the stream. The openings above these dams lead directly down into this main. The rule has been to use 8-inch tiles for the mains; the size of these will vary with the area to be drained of course.

Sewer pipe, with its locking, bell



A Tile Opening Above a Dam.

that was cut many feet deep with ditches.

A great deal of the pipe which was placed in the bottom of the ditches many years ago is buried from 5 to 8 feet deep, and in some cases even more. These ditches that were waste places now contain the richest soil on the farm, and produce immense crops.

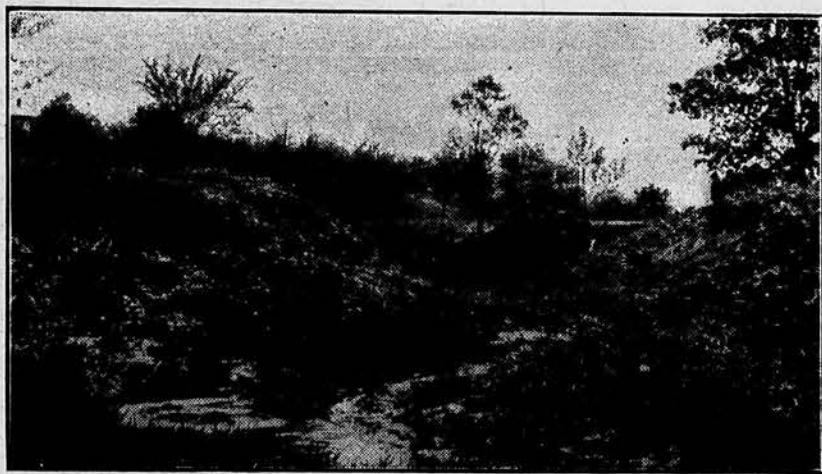
Many of these gulleys are filled up so well that it is almost impossible to tell where they were. If attention had not been paid to them they would have cut the farm into just a few small, barren fields. It does not take long to get increase' returns to pay for this system of preventing soil erosion. The first cost is low, and one will get all of the cost back in a few seasons. All available data indicates that well made vitrified tile is almost indestructible, so if the system is installed properly it should last forever.

Almost every farmer who installs a system of this kind will get considerable dirt from his neighbors, just as Mr. Adams has done. This loss from a neighbor's field is the richest dirt he has, and it contains a great deal of available fertility. The man who saves the soil that goes down the ditches can get some good profits from the land washed from his neighbor's farm.

"There has been a remarkable increase in soil washing in this section in the last few years," said Mr. Adams. "Indeed, this has been the rule all over the Middle West, and it is a loss that is going to increase in the future, too. It can be cheaply prevented, however, if farmers will give the slight cash outlay and labor required to put in these dams and tiles. It is a good business investment to do this, for it does not take long for one to get his money back."

A system just a little different from the one used by Mr. Adams is employed by J. H. Christopher of Warrensburg, who owns the city waterworks. His plan is well adapted for use where one wishes to keep one or more ponds free from trash. He has a series of lakes up the

(Continued on Page 25.)

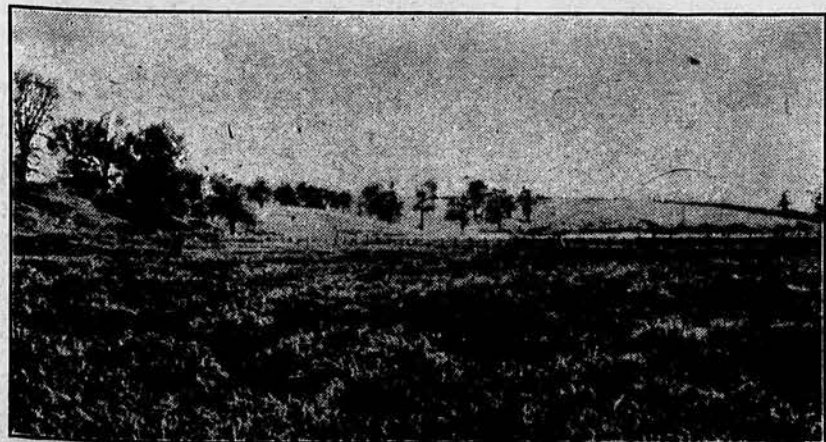


This Ditch Has Been Filled Completely.

what more than this. The cost of the tile for an average dam will not exceed \$8 to \$10. In addition there is the labor

joints, is very suitable for laying in the bottom of the gully to serve as the main. It is more efficient for this purpose than the ordinary drain tile, which does not have these inter-locking joints, and it does not have to be laid as carefully. It is possible to buy No. 2 sewer pipe, which is good enough to pass the careful inspection for sewer use, at a very reasonable price. The 8-inch No. 2 pipe can be purchased for from 10 to 12 cents a foot, depending somewhat on the location.

One of the especially desirable features of this system is its low cost. It will pay well to use it on all land in the Middle West that is washing. The Adams farm is an especially good example of the fine results that come from its use, for it is very rough, and much inclined to wash. Many of the fields in the Warrensburg section that have not been cared for properly are almost ruined. On the Adams farm, however, the plow is run across land



A Level Deposit of Dirt Behind a Dam.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

An Industrial Army

Assuming that the people of the world, in spite of the awful object lessons of war, have not yet learned to dwell together in harmony and to stop the making of cannon, of submarines and warships, let us hope that the United States—if we must have a semi-military organization—will organize an army of peace, a vast industrial army that will be practically self-sustaining and which, if the dire necessity ever should arise, might speedily be mobilized into an army of defense, for it seems impossible to conceive that this nation of ours will ever mobilize an army for any other purpose except a defensive purpose.

I have written somewhat along this line in the past. Let me enlarge upon it just a little to show what I mean by an industrial army that will be practically self-sustaining.

Suppose if you please, that we organize this industrial army of say 400,000. The enlistments would be for six years. Beginning with the enlistment would be a course of study and practical work, lasting through the six year course.

Everything needed by this army would be produced by it. The clothing needed by the men would be manufactured and made by the men. That would include of course the boots and shoes. All the equipment required in every way not only in the way of arms but engines and cars for transporting the army and its stores; automobiles and auto trucks, aeroplanes and other air craft.

On lands owned by the government, some irrigated and some perhaps not irrigated, would be carried on a scientific and productive agriculture for two purposes—first, for supplying the army with food for the men and animals, and second, to give all of the men a scientific training in agriculture and stock raising.

All of our navigable rivers are owned by the government and they contain possibilities for the development of power almost beyond the power of human calculation. The army would be employed in the development of these rivers, straightening them, deepening the channels, building dams where dams are needed for the purpose of developing the water power. In this way not only would vast industrial wealth be developed to the benefit of the whole people but the young men in the army would become practical engineers and constructive artisans.

As highways would be necessary both for industrial and for military purposes in case of possible invasion, the army would construct permanent highways in every part of the country, presumably of brick or cement.

It would be the greatest and most practical school ever known and I would be in favor of abandoning all other state and nation supported schools. All promotions would be from the ranks on merit alone.

At the expiration of his first term of enlistment the volunteer would be ineligible for re-enlistment, except in the case of officers, when I would favor retaining the services of the officers in active service for a period of 10 or 12 years.

There would be no penalties for desertion except of course in case of actual war. If any volunteer grew weary of his service he would be given the opportunity to resign. For drunkenness or conduct unbecoming a gentleman he would be immediately and dishonorably discharged. After the expiration of service both officers and men would be subject to call if actually needed. In the course of a few years the country would have a vast reserve of educated, disciplined men trained for all the avocations of peace and ready if necessary to defend their country. During these six years of education and service the young men would receive the same pay as is now received by the men in the regular army. No longer would the regular army be a burden to the nation but on the other hand, it would be an asset.

At the end of his term of service the young man would be supplied with so much more practical education than that received at the colleges and universities of the present that young men would be eager to avail themselves of the opportunity to enlist and take the course.

As I have said in previous articles, I would break down the military caste that is a curse to our present system and forbid any social distinction on account of rank.

I have placed the limit at 400,000. My opinion is however, that under such a system there would

be no harm in placing the limit at a million, for we would be educating young men for efficiency in industrial pursuits. What military training there was would be incidental and based on the theory that if it ever should become necessary to defend the life of the nation we would have a vast army physically and mentally equipped as no other army ever was in the history of the world.

Has Two Objections

Writing from Canon City, Colo., Edward Guldner says that during an extended period he has been a reader of this paper and is ready to give the editor a grade of 99 per cent—which I may modestly remark is too blamed high. No editor is right 99 per cent of the time. A man who is right that often is too good for this world. However, Mr. Guldner goes on to state wherein he thinks I am wrong, which makes up that 1 per cent of error.

First, he says that I would have the government issue transferable warehouse receipts for 90 per cent of the market value of cotton stored in the proposed government warehouses. He believes that is too great a per cent; that 50 or 60 per cent is sufficient, as the government should not take chances of being the loser. If the price of cotton should drop we will say 20 per cent, Mr. Guldner figures that the government would be the loser.

The second thing that Mr. Guldner objects to is my proposed graduated land tax. He has invested in land and this graduated land tax would result in its confiscation.

Now in regard to the government warehouse receipts: It seems to me that the objection would be overcome by a rule that at no time should the amount of warehouse receipts outstanding be more than 90 per cent of the value of the cotton. If the price of cotton went down the government could require that the holder of the warehouse receipts either surrender part of them or deposit more cotton. Otherwise when the price of the cotton went down 10 per cent the government would sell the same and hold the proceeds for the redemption of outstanding certificates.

I am still of the opinion that a graduated land tax would be a good thing. I would not arbitrarily fix the amount of land that a citizen might hold at 160 acres. In some locations 160 acres is entirely too much land for one individual and in other locations it would be entirely insufficient. What I desire to prevent is the monopolizing of large tracts of land by either individuals or corporations.

Land is just as essential to human life and human happiness as air or water and individuals or corporations should not be permitted to monopolize those things which are essential for the life, happiness and general well being of all.

Concerning Single Tax

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Would like to have your views concerning the "single tax" and would be much obliged for any literature on the subject.
 Salina, Kan.
 ADELBERT CHAMBERS.

I never have been able to see all the beauties in the single tax theory that seem to be entirely evident to its enthusiastic advocates. On the other hand, I do not feel ready to condemn it as an impracticable theory.

But we have here in Topeka a gentleman who is honestly and most enthusiastically for the single tax. He has given the question a great deal of earnest consideration and is posted. I advise this questioner and all others who want to be posted on this question to write. George Hughes, 1627 Buchanan street, Topeka, Kan., asking that he not only send them literature but that he write them a personal explanation of the single tax theory. This is a very important question which is liable to affect a great many readers of the Mail and Breeze. Mr. Hughes is a good natured red headed man, who has, as I have said, given the question a great deal of study. Write him for information. Remember the address, 1627 Buchanan street, Topeka, Kan.

An Olathe Man's Money Theory

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In accordance with what the American people call law, the bankers have the first right to the money issued by the United States government and by them it is lent to the working people. As long as the

government is managed by the bankers and bondholding fraternity there can be no chance for getting money direct from the government to the farmers and workers at cost or even at 2 per cent per annum. I admit that any scheme that would give the farmers cheap money on long time would be a great advantage to all classes except the bondholders and money lenders.

But money issued by the government is not the proper plan by which to give the workers a fair deal. The rightful issuer of money is the one who produces the wealth to be drawn upon by the holder thereof. When the government issues money and pays it out to its officials who are not producing any wealth or hands it over to the bankers to be lent to the workers and industries, there is no wealth produced although custom and trade conditions virtually demand that the producers shall deliver them the goods. It is a very unfair and dishonest practice.

When the producer applies his energy to nature and brings forth a product, he is the only person who has a moral right to say how much of that product he is willing to exchange for something produced by someone else. He is the only one who has the moral right to issue due bill, credit scrip, time check, or money against himself which is drawn upon his store of surplus. Hence the generally conceded notion that the government has the sole legal right to issue money is wrong and as long as that idea prevails there always will be dishonest government and unjust money.
 Olathe, Kan.
 E. G. ERNST.

If I catch Mr. Ernst's idea it is this: He would stop the issue of all money by the government either state or national and substitute therefor individual checks or due bills drawn upon the wealth of the individual issuing the same.

While this may sound plausible as a theory, I do not believe it would work in practice. I believe that the sole legitimate function of money is to facilitate the exchange of wealth. Money itself is not wealth. The constant tendency of modern business is to extend its boundaries. It is therefore more and more necessary that we have a cosmopolitan medium of exchange. Mr. Ernst's note of hand may be perfectly good in Olathe and the vicinity in which he is known, but it is scarcely likely that it would be accepted in places where he is not known.

I regard it as essential that we have a uniform currency, one that will be recognized and accepted in all parts of the country, and such a currency should be issued by the government as the only agency authorized to represent the people of the entire country.

With a proper system of government banks the main object that Mr. Ernst has in mind could be accomplished; that is, each individual could put so much of his property into the form of liquid credit as he might desire. In other words, he could deposit his note with the government bank accompanied by collateral in the form, for example, of a mortgage on his real estate or a warehouse certificate or chattel mortgage. Upon the deposit of this note and security the government would issue to him asset currency to the amount of the note. The note should bear only such rate of interest as would be necessary to cover the actual expenses of issuing the asset currency and the expenses of operating the bank. In other words, the item of profit would be entirely eliminated.

This would preserve a uniformity of currency, take the control of the credit of the country out of the hands of the bankers and lift the heavy burden of interest from the backs of the people.

Why Leave Kansas?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have been talking to a young man who bought and very nearly paid for 80 acres of land before he was married. He found a good helpmate, one from the country, not from the city. After they were married they thought they would buy another 80 for \$6,000. They borrowed the money to pay for it at 6 per cent. Now this was a little more than four years ago. 1913 was a bad year.

On the side his wife sold products that more than paid the interest on the borrowed money; the value of her produce sold amounting to \$500 a year. At present they owe less than \$1,000 on that 80.

Now if this young man can do this why cannot others do the same? They cannot do it by sitting around town and refusing to work for less than \$2 or \$3 a day. This land was not picked out expressly for this young man. He does not loaf in town or find fault with the weather. He takes things as they come and is happy. What will he be worth in ten years?
 Jewell City, Kan.
 W. H. C.

Thrift and industry are to be commended and I have no doubt that these young persons are entitled to all the praise bestowed. However, there is such a thing as carrying the matter of working and saving to an extreme. There are other things

more to be commended than the saving of money. I have in mind a man who started out with the determination to get rich by hard work and strict economy. He did. Every few years he added another 80 or quarter section to his land holdings. He arose in the morning at about 4 o'clock and worked as long as he could see. He required the same thing of his family. To get a dollar out of him required a painful operation. His wife worked so hard that she was aged and white headed and bent and wrinkled at an age when she should have been in her prime.

The hunt for dollars, the hunger for land, became a disease with him and Avarice marked him for her own. If there was any milk of human kindness in his soul originally it dried up by the time he was 30. The soul of the man shriveled and died and he became a living picture of incarnate Greed. When he finally died there was not a genuine mourner by his coffin, and if there is a hell the devil must have received the penurious soul with contempt. In all his life that man was never known to do a generous deed or help to make life easier for a single fellow man. Money was his god at whose shrine he was a constant and selfish worshiper.

I want to commend the young man and his wife for industry and economy but with the hope that they will not get the impression that the accumulation of wealth or land is the chief end of man.

Rights of Property

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Do her children have a right to the money a widow has if she marries and then dies before her husband and he uses her money to help improve the farm? Do the first children have any share in the homestead that their mother helped make? Can the stepfather sell the home any time and keep all?

A READER.

I should not like to give a positive answer to your questions without more definite information. If the wife gave her money to her husband without conditions attached or without any will, her children would not inherit until the death of the husband when each would inherit an equal share of the whole estate if the husband did not marry again, or their respective proportions of one-half of the estate if he did remarry.

If, however, the money was given to the husband with the agreement that it was to continue as the property of the wife, then her children would inherit one-half of it at her death. If she made no will all her children would inherit equally whether they were children by the first or the second marriage. She might, however, by will give one-half of it to the children by the first marriage.

If the money was given to the husband without conditions then he would have the right to sell the farm without the consent of the children. In the absence of a will all the children by both marriages would inherit equally.

China Still a Republic

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Will you please tell me if China is still a republic, or has it again become a monarchy?

Sedan, Kan.

VERNIE PALMER.

China is still at least nominally a republic. The government is composed of a president, vice president, a senate composed of 274 members who serve for six years and a house of representatives composed of 598 members elected for three years.

All male citizens in the republic are qualified to vote on the following conditions: 1. They must be 21 years old and must pay direct taxes to the amount of at least \$2 per annum, or must be possessed of immovable property to the value of \$500. Voters must be graduates of some elementary or higher school or must be possessed of an education equivalent to the education supplied by one or the other of such schools.

The president of the Chinese republic is Yuan Shih-kai, who was elected October 6, 1913. According to the Chinese constitution the presidential term is five years and the president is ineligible for election for more than two terms. The vice president is Li Yuan-Hung elected October 7, 1913.

I have said that China is nominally a republic. In theory it is as much of a republic as it was at the beginning of the new government, but the fact seems to be that the president Yuan Shih-kai has arrogated to himself about all the powers of an unlimited despot. In other words, China seems to be about such a republic as Mexico was under Diaz.

From a Mutual Telephone Association

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—The continual pressure at the instance of unfriendly commissions and at the hands of designing interests, have been the occasion of a renewal of the get-together movement among the mutual telephone men, resulting in the calling together of the Kansas Mutual Telephone association, at Herington, Wednesday, March 31.

In connection with this subject of telephones, there are several matters of more than passing interest to many readers of The Farmers Mail and Breeze, one of the strangest being the somewhat singular fact that with the advent of the Public Utilities commission, Kansas owned exchanges began to disappear; first the Independent and later the mutuals have found their footing precarious. If the supporters of the Public Utilities Act find any comfort in this fact it certainly is not because they possess a very broad spirit toward home enterprises.

It is interesting in this connection to note the attitude of the local business man toward the mutual phone companies. There is no doubt you

should not have more than one phone. Let us see; the mutual phone is a home exchange; you may have a membership in it yourself if you desire; no profits from this company are taken out of the community. That is the doctrine the merchant is giving the mail customer constantly. Patronize home regardless of seeming advantages and the advice is good. Very well! Is the mutual service poor? Get in and assist in making it good, but do not join unless you can do so with a loyal purpose.

It is a good idea for the urban population to take home some of these lessons they have been giving the sub-urbanites. Remember, mutual telephone associations, co-operative elevators and mutual insurance companies will save thousands of dollars to Kansans and dollars to you if you will but permit them to do so.

But to return to the subject of the meeting: One of the most important actions taken was the appointing of a committee to define the term "mutual" as applied to the telephone business. Their definition, which is quite likely the first that has been made in this state, will interest the membership of the numerous companies.

A mutual telephone company or association, is an incorporated company or an unincorporated association, doing a general telephone business, in which any user of a telephone may acquire a membership in such corporation or association, by complying with the necessary requirements. In which ownership shall not exceed 5 per cent of the total membership in an association, or 5 per cent of the total capital stock in a corporation and shall limit the voting powers of each member or stockholder not to exceed one vote, regardless of the number of shares or memberships owned; doing business without profit other than the service received.

More than the usual amount of time was devoted to the subject of service and better connections between the various towns. It is quite likely the directors will evolve a plan whereby this matter will be placed before the membership, working under the liberal co-operative law passed by the last legislature.

The business men of Herington took great interest in the session and made a strong effort for the next annual event which resulted in the choice of Manhattan.

The officers were elected without opposition. J. B. Shields, of Lost Springs, was re-elected president and C. W. Swallow, of Minneapolis, vice president; M. H. Rice, of Delphos, secretary. Directors: T. E. Gwin, Morrowville; Herman Avery, Wakefield; D. E. Lamb, Herington; A. W. Jacobs, Wiley; John Atchison, Overbrook; B. H. Veltman, Bavaria; and G. W. Barker, Minneapolis.

C. W. SWALLOW, Press Cor.

Minneapolis, Kan.

Which Should She Do?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Why are there so many bachelors? I have been going with one for about five years and he hasn't proposed yet. I do not know what to think about him, whether I should keep going with him or pass him up. Which do you think the quicker way to get a husband, advertise for one or just wait?

Hill City, Kan.

A KANSAS MAID.

If this Kansas maid doesn't know how to manage a man after she has gone with him for five years it is useless for me to advise her. However, since she asks it, my advice would be that if she hasn't been able to land him after angling for five years she had better begin to fish somewhere else.

If you just want a husband and are not particular as to quality you unquestionably can get one quicker by advertising than by waiting. Personally I have not much faith in the mail order brand of husbands or wives. I would think that a sensible girl would prefer at least to have the opportunity to look the man over before tying up with him. Even then she is taking a lot of chances of getting the worst of it.

What About the Hopper Bill?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Please inform me through the Farmers Mail and Breeze as to how much of an appropriation J. C. Hopper of Ness City got for the building of a dam across Walnut River and will this make the taxes any higher? It is the opinion of a good many people that the building of this dam will raise the taxes in the county.

Arnold, Kan.

A READER.

I presume the Arnold reader refers to the bill introduced by Mr. Harper providing for the building of dams across the creeks, water courses and draws on the public highways where bridges or culverts would otherwise be required.

This bill carried no appropriation. The county commissioners may build these dams or if they do not order them on their own motion a petition signed, I believe by two-fifths of the taxpayers may require them to build them.

As to increasing taxes, if the dams cost more than the bridges or culverts would cost then of course taxes will be increased, provided as many dams are built as there would otherwise be bridges and culverts. I would suppose that the dams would cost somewhat more than the bridges and culverts but do not know. However, the idea was that the impounding of the surface waters by these dams would benefit the country to an extent that would more than offset any additional cost. Personally I think it will. But the question is up to the county commissioners and the people.

Looking Into the Future

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Much has been said, pro and con, concerning methods to avoid war. History tells us as it has been in the past so it will be in the future. The nature of man has not changed in all the years he has existed on earth. Selfishness has caused the greater part of the miseries that afflict the human family. Man is not perfect and never was. He is not infallible and yet some people seem to think it is possible that imperfect man can create laws and rules that will bring about perfect conditions. Some look forward to what is called the brother-

hood of man, believing that we shall steadily grow better until Christ shall take up his abode here on earth. Nothing is further from the truth. The Bible does not teach anything of that kind, but it does say that wicked men shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived. The devil is next in power to God and he is strictly attending to business, causing all the trouble he can to man and God. He is the author of all the wars and calamities that come to the human family.

Then asks some one, "Will these things never cease?" Certainly. When Jesus comes and restores everything to its rightful order, the devil will be chained and shall not be allowed to harass man any more. We never shall see peace on earth until that time. Then will come the time when death and hell shall be put under, but until that time the devil will see to it that we have wars and rumors of wars, fighting within and without.

First, this is God's word. Second, it is logical and reasonable. The carnal nature in man has made him selfish and unreasonable and the devil is at the bottom of it all. The signs of the times indicate that we are drawing near the time of the coming of the Son of Man. Many make light of such talk but all Bible students agree to these things.

The coming of Christ is all that will bring universal peace to this old world. Let man plan and work all he may, his hand is short, his judgment imperfect.

Imperial, Kan.

H. P. MILLER.

Rights of Renter

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—If A rents a farm from B for a year, beginning July 1 and plants wheat, a part of which does not prove good enough to let stand, has A a right to plow up the wheat ground and plant it in corn, or has B a right to plant it?

SUBSCRIBER.

That depends entirely on the terms of the lease. Unless there was some stipulation in the lease to the contrary, A would have the right to plow up the poor wheat and plant the ground in corn or any other crop he might see fit to plant. Unless B reserved the right to go on the land and cultivate a part of it he would not have a right to do so without the consent of the renter.

See the Fair Without Much Money

H. B. Lang writes from Fort Bidwell, Calif., enthusiastically about the big fair. He says that the impression that it will cost a great deal of money to see it is a mistake. Good lodging places he says, can be had at the very moderate cost of \$2 a week. Here is his estimate of necessary costs for a two weeks' trip to the fair:

Lodging for two weeks\$4.00
Car fare 14 days, 10 cents a day\$1.40
Admission to the fair 12 days\$6.00
Car fare on observation trips about the city.....\$1.50
A fruit diet 25 cents a day, 14 days\$3.50

To this total of \$16.40 must be added the railroad fare and meals en route. Inside the fair grounds, says Mr. Lang, the prices are not exorbitant. Coffee 5 cents a cup; double-decked hamburger 10 cents; beer 5 cents. This however, is not supposed to interest Kansas people.

"The palace of Machinery hall," says Mr. Lang, "covers 8 acres. With diligence and industry one can see this great exhibit in one day but one ought to spend much more time than that. Here we see that wonderful machine which shows every pulsation of this big world."

Another object of great interest is the mammoth cheese which weighs 15,000 pounds and which required 150,000 gallons of milk to make it. The livestock has not yet arrived with the exception of some dairy cows. One hundred are being milked for the purpose of making a demonstration of the manufacture of condensed milk.

Some of the buildings of foreign countries were not yet completed when Mr. Lang wrote his letter but he is especially enthused over the Argentine Republic building which he says for beauty of architecture is not surpassed by any building on the ground. Canada has a wonderful exhibit, perhaps the most complete of any foreign country.

A visit to the great fair, in Mr. Lang's opinion, is equal to a liberal education or a trip around the world.

Hencoops Personal Property

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I am a tenant farmer and would like to know if I can build portable hen houses on the place. Would they become the property of the landlord, or would they remain my property, provided there is no agreement between tenant and landlord?

Galva, Kan.

O. F. N.

Such a building as you mention, not attached to the land is personal property and would belong to you without any contract.

Wants His Buggy

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I bought a buggy from a man. He wanted to use it until he moved. I helped him with his moving and did not have time to get the buggy home for a day or two. A neighbor to whom he owed a little bill attached the buggy. The officer who served the attachment papers is out of office and so is the J. P. No paper was ever served on this fellow for he had moved out of the county. Can I get the buggy without making out papers, or not?

A READER.

If I correctly understand your statement of facts you seem to be entitled to go and get your property. If the buggy is still in the possession of the attaching creditor and he refuses to let you have it on demand you would have to replevin it. If however, you can get possession peaceably and the attaching creditor still claims it he would have to begin the replevin action to test rights of property.

Rural Credit That's Real

The First of Two Articles Describing the New Building and Loan Act

BY T. B. BROWN

PERHAPS you're a tenant. Year after year you've said to yourself—in the quiet night when everyone else was asleep, or out in the fields when the sun was hot—you've said "I'd buy this farm if only I could get the money; if only I could get it on a long time loan at living interest, as a city man can buy or build a home."

Or perhaps you bought a farm a long time ago. You've been scraping along, year in and year out, carrying a mortgage certain to fall due in a bad season just when you didn't have the money and couldn't get it, until—many's the time—you've felt like climbing to the top of Pike's Peak and jumping off.

Tenant or landowner, things haven't been arranged to give you a fair chance. No thinking person doubts it. The tenant seldom has seen out of his rut and the farmer with the big mortgage has spent his life trying to meet payment days. No man can do good work for himself or for his family if he is forever and ever worrying about money. We all know it.

The Way Out.

The Bowman Law, officially known as Senate Bill 646, enacted by the legislature of 1915, shows you the way out. It is the light and the life. It was particularly designed for the farmer who cannot make regular payments at short periods on a loan, who needs extra long-time working capital at a minimum interest rate. It provides for a farm loan which may run 20 years without renewal. The interest on such loans is determined by the dividend rate paid for deposit money in the county where the loans are to be made. One and one-half per cent margin is allowed by the bill. Thus, if the rate on deposit money is 4 per cent, the loan rate must not exceed 5½, and no commission.

The interest on these loans must be paid semi-annually, but the principal may be paid off in odd sums at odd times. No stipulation entered in the contract as to the amount of any part payment, nor dates when part payments shall be made, except, that if the loan is to run more than ten years the contract may require an annual reduction of the principal in a sum determined by dividing the principal by the number of years, which means that the principal of a 12-year loan should be reduced at least one-twelfth annually; a 15-year loan one-fifteenth annually; a 20-year loan one-twentieth annually.

When a part payment is made on the principal, interest shall cease on the amount paid then and there, and such part payments may be made whenever the farmer wishes to make them, and the farmer has an absolute right to pay off the whole indebtedness any time he chooses, and interest can be charged only on balance due at date of payment.

Here's the Plan.

To summarize: The true building and loan association plan provides: A simple, safe and flexible saving system whereby any person, old or young, can invest in monthly or weekly installments 25 cents or \$25 and receive a remunerative interest on that money with the privilege of withdrawing a part or all at any time. Or a stated sum may be invested without any further installments, on the same terms. It provides a simple, safe and flexible loan system whereby the same class of persons may borrow reasonable sums on real estate security and repay the loan in any number of monthly or weekly payments extending over a period of ten or twelve years.

The Rural Credit installment saving plan permits deposits in any sum at any time, instead of fixed sums at stated times, thus giving the farmer and farmer folk a safe and convenient place to put "egg" money.

The Rural Credit installment loan plan gives the farmer and farmer folk a convenient place to borrow working capital at a reasonable interest rate,

without commission, and permits the repayment of such loans at odd times and in odd amounts whenever they find it most convenient to make them, within 20 years.

As a safeguard against making "bad" loans, that is over-lending, Senate Bill No. 646 restricts building and loan associations to the county wherein the association is located. This restriction is considered wise because 99.9 of all the building and loan associations in the United States are strictly local; because property values will be conservatively safe, and because loans can be made without the services of agents, thus saving commissions and minimizing the cost of making loans.

Kansas now has 59 local building and loan associations in 33 counties. Every good, live county-seat town ought to have one, and will have one as soon as the benefits of such institutions are understood and appreciated in rural communities. Working under a plan very similar to this one, Ohio associations lent about 12 million dollars last year on rural property.

As a home-owning agency nothing yet devised has equalled the building and loan association in industrial communities, and now that it is gradually extending into the country its advocates sincerely hope that some day American farmers will pretty generally be home-owners.

How to Organize.

The first thing to do in organizing an association is to get at least 25 persons interested. Get them together. Call a meeting and discuss the proposition and the primary steps. The first is to determine the par value of a share in the association. One hundred dollars is the almost general par value of a share throughout the United States, but some associations put it at \$200 and a few at \$500. I advise \$100 shares because they are most easily handled, may be divided into halves and quarters, \$50 and \$25, which are popular denominations with small savers.

Having agreed upon the value of a share, the next step is to determine the classes of shares that the association will issue. Only two classes of shares are necessary: Installment and Full-paid.

An installment share is one that is paid for in installments, a stated amount every month or every week, or any amount any time. These payments are called "dues," and whenever the dues paid in, plus the earnings credited to the share, equal the par value the share is deemed "matured." It is then paid off, taken up and cancelled, or it may be reissued as a full-paid share.

The time required to mature installment shares when they are to be paid for in regular installments of a definite amount, should be determined at the outset, so that subscribers may know what amount they must pay monthly or weekly, and know approximately when they may expect maturity. The maturity of a regular installment share cannot lawfully be guaranteed. Maturity will depend entirely upon the net earnings of the association; the rate of dividend possible to distribute quarterly or semi-annually. If it is possible to distribute 4 per cent semi-annually, \$1 paid monthly will mature a \$200 share in 128 months; or 55 cents paid monthly will mature a \$100 share in 120 months.

Maturing the Shares.

The greater the amount paid the shorter the time to maturity. Nearly every association issues shares calculated to mature par value at the end of three, five, eight and ten years. If the par value of the share is \$100 of course \$5 a month will "mature" it in less time than \$1 a month. Understand that crediting dividends to the book value every six months is compounding the dividends and the longer a share runs the more dividends it accumulates.

To accommodate the convenience of

the farmer whose business is such that he cannot pay a stated amount every month, "rural credit" installment shares may be issued and on these the installments or payments may be any amount any time. There will be another difference, also, between a rural credit installment share and a regular installment share: The rate of dividend to be distributed to a rural credit installment share semi-annually must be written or printed in the certificate, but the rate to be distributed to a regular installment share is not written in the certificate.

A full-paid share is one for which the subscriber pays par value in cash at the time the share is issued. Full-paid shares, both regular and rural credit, bear a definite rate of dividend per annum, payable semi-annually. The rate of dividend is written in the certificate and acceptance of a full-paid share by a subscriber waives his claim to any greater participation in the net earnings than the rate named in his certificate. Dividends on full-paid shares may be paid by dividend checks or by coupons attached to the certificate.

A few associations issue "permanent stock," but permanent stock has no rightful place in a true building and loan association, though it is permitted by Kansas law.

As to the Serial Plan.

Many associations operate the "serial" plan of issuing installment shares. A new series of installment share is opened quarterly or semi-annually, and every certificate issued during the quarterly or semi-annual period is dated the month beginning the period. Therefore, when distributing dividends the amount going to one share in any one series is the amount to be credited to all shares in that series. The serial plan saves bookkeeping labor, but many associations carry an independent account with each certificate. In the serial plan all shares in one series mature at the same date. By the other plan shares are maturing almost every day.

[Note—Mr. Brown, who contributes two articles on the subject of rural building and loan associations, is secretary of the Kansas State League of Building and Loan Associations. This organization represents 40 or more associations with assets of 12 million dollars. Mr. Brown's office is in Topeka. The Farmers Mail and Breeze believes it owes it to every farmer, tenant or landowner to place information covering this important question in the most understandable form. We believe Mr. Brown will be glad to help any community desiring to use the law described. The concluding article will appear next week.]

Why Do Birds Migrate?

Although North American birds living in the colder part of the continent return south for the winter, there is no similar movement of birds from the colder to the warmer parts of South America, according to a bulletin (No. 185) of the United States Department of Agriculture. If the birds in North America did not go south during the winter, they would perish. Also if the birds remained in the South later than spring, there would be overcrowding; so they are drawn northward again by the enormous summer supply of bird food. In South America, on the contrary, there are almost no migratory land birds, because the south temperate latitudes, on account of their small area, offer no such inducements to the feathered inhabitants of the limitless forests along the Amazon.

The new pamphlet, which is entitled "Bird Migration," gives much information regarding the habits of the migratory birds of North America. The fact that the routes of migration are long and complex does not mean that these routes were so in the beginning, says the bulletin. In the early ages, flight was probably short, easily accomplished, and comparatively free from danger. Each lengthening of the course was adopted permanently only after experience through many generations had proved its advantages.

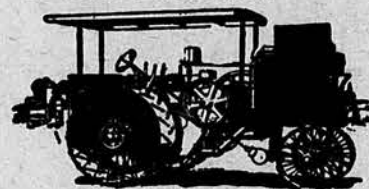
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Hay Rates Are Too High

A Fight Is Being Made at Kansas City to Reduce the Commission Charges

By F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

IF HAY can be handled efficiently on the Kansas City hay market for 50 cents a ton commission, why is it necessary for the members of the Kansas City Hay association to charge the farmers of Kansas 75 cents a ton?

What is the basis for all of this fight on the Kansas City Hay market? Is it possible that the members of the Kansas City Hay association are "holding up" the farmers of Kansas for 25 cents a ton for "velvet"?

Questions like these are being asked daily by the Kansas hay shippers these days. The war between the 50 and 75 cents a ton men which is going on at Kansas City, is increasing the belief among the Kansas hay shippers that there never was any logical basis for the advance in commission charges on that market. And there never was—it is the greatest injustice imposed upon the farmers of this state for some time, and there have been many.

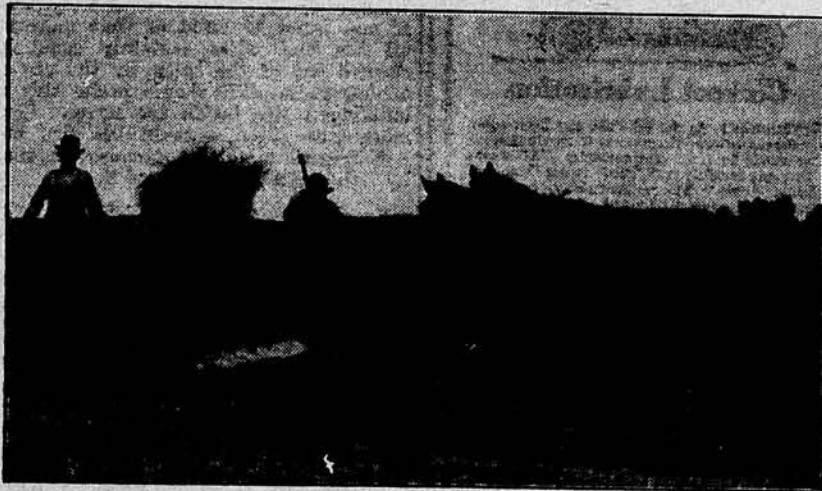
One objection to the Kansas City Hay association lies in the fact that it has too many members who must be supported on the Kansas City standard. The association had 57 memberships when the advance to 75 cents a ton was made about a year ago, altogether too many families trying for a living out of the one business. The old charge of 50 cents did not provide enough money, and although the service was not improved and did not cost any more, the increase to 75 cents a ton was ordered.

The fact that the farmers needed the money much more than the commission men, made no difference with the Kansas City Hay association—it merely started out to "put across" this advance. And it put it across.

It made the advance largely because it was well organized. Many of the members objected to it. They knew it was unjust and they saw trouble ahead, but the association was strong enough to drag them in. It was not believed that any firm would handle the hay for 50 cents a ton. It looked like smooth sailing.

But the increase was too radical. It hurt business. The publicity given by the Farmers Mail and Breeze stirred the farmers to action and this action reacted so that in Kansas City today you may hear talk of desertions in the hay market. Competition is having its effect.

Of course, it is true that the members of the Kansas Hay association have got away with quite a good deal of the "babeon." The runs have been very heavy this year, too, largely because of the foot and mouth outbreak and the other factors which have caused the forced sale of farm animals. There were 249 cars of hay received on the Kansas City market Monday, March 29, which was a



An Effort Is Being Made on the Kansas City Hay Market to Rob the Farmers of Kansas Who Do the Work.

record run; 248 cars had been the record up to then.

But even in the face of this run, which has helped to keep up the standard of living for the commission men, there have been many leaks. A vast amount of hay is going through Kansas City for 50 cents a ton, and an immense amount is being sold by the producers directly to the consumers, without paying the commission men's tax. The co-operative companies of Kansas have been in the lead in this effort to get through to the consumers directly, and they have been very successful in this, too.

And it is certain that there is going to be a good deal more of this hay which will be taken away from the Kansas City Hay association. Already there are rumors of other companies to be operated at the 50 cent rate, and it seems to be assured that several will be doing business by the time the movement of the new prairie hay crop starts.

And why not? A commission firm operated on a 50-cent rate is one of the best commercial opportunities open in the Middle West just now. There is an immense profit in handling hay at 50 cents a ton even if just an ordinary business is done. The companies that operate on this basis will do a large business, and they ought to make a big profit.

There are two good reasons why this movement for 50 cents a ton commission is so popular in Kansas. One is that every shipper would like to save the 25 cents a ton—for it most certainly belongs to the producer instead of to the agent; the other is that there is a very violent antagonism against the Kansas City Hay association on the part of a good many Kansas farmers. The members of that association, by their high

handed policy, and their "public be damned" methods have created a vast number of enemies, all of which will react on them in the next few years. The farmers know the advance in rates was not justified by any abnormal condition, and they resent unfair treatment.

This fight against the Kansas City Hay association is the most encouraging fact recorded recently in the effort to get economic justice in the Middle West. The unwarranted increase has placed the hay producers against the association, just as they are against any organization which exhibits the commercial morals of a wolf.

The movement for the 50-cent rate is going to win. The producers are backing up the fight which is being made against the highwayman methods of doing business—which will restore the 50-cent rate in time. There is certain to be an immense increase in the number of companies operating at this rate, and in the already large amount of hay that is being handled on this basis.

Be content. Don't fret.

THE WAY OUT

Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness.

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost I finally got to the High School but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria."

"My food did not agree with me, and I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines."

"This wretched condition continued until I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were being helped by eating Grape-Nuts."

"I had little faith, but procured a pkg. and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger."

"I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies and later taught ten months with ease—using Grape-Nuts every day. I am now the mistress of a happy home, and the old weakness has never returned."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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



All of the Hundreds of Tons of Hay on This Train Paid the Unjust Tribute of 75 Cents a Ton at Kansas City.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Perseverant, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints.

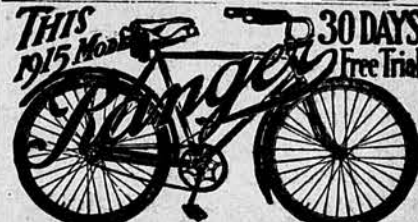
REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Gombault's Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills."

OTTO A. BEYER.

Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.



30 DAYS Free Trial

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—30 days free trial on this finest of bicycles—the "Ranger."

We will ship it to you on approval, freight prepaid—without a cent deposit in advance. This offer absolutely genuine.

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at prices never before equalled for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. It's free.

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at half usual prices. A limited number of second-hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at \$5 to \$8 each.

RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 model Ranger furnished by us.

It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced.

Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. Write today.

HEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P-177, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Send for a free copy of the finest Hog Book that was ever given away. 36 pages with official description and full color illustrations of every breed of hogs.

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This is the famous horizontal-roller machine, with the self-feeding reservoir. Has no valves. Only machine that cannot waste oil or clog up with mud.

I'll place one on your farm for 30 days' FREE TRIAL without your paying me a single cent. Mail the coupon today. Get this valuable new book and my liberal free trial offer.

Mail This

HARRY IDE, President Hog-Joy System

427 N. Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill.

Please send me a copy of your new Hog Book and your free trial offer on a Hog-Joy Oiler. This does not obligate me. I raise about.....hogs each year.

Name.....

R.F.D. Town..... State.....

"MOG-JOY HOGS GROW FAST"

Danger Pennies

How false economy in lubrication often proves a boomerang

LET us look at some plain arithmetic. Suppose your car cost \$1,200.

At the end of the year, you reckon expenses and, roughly, you find:

Depreciation in selling value, say \$400.
Tires, approximately 100.
Repairs ?
Gasoline, 5000 miles at 1c a mile 50.
Insurance, say 65.
Lubrication, perhaps as much as 10.
\$625. plus

Lubrication comes last—at a trivial \$10. a year.

It is a human failing to treat such small outlays lightly.

Some motorists do not yet realize that oils which can be sold at pared-down prices cause pared-down efficiency, and send total yearly expenses up—not by mere penny steps but by real dollar leaps.

Consider depreciation: Why does it loom up so large?

Not enough attention to that \$10. a year. When all cars are given efficient oil for their motors, automobiles will command higher resale prices.

Trace back most repair bills and again you find—not enough attention to that \$10. a year.

Gasoline consumption mounts up. The experienced motorist knows that efficient lubrication insures a higher mileage from gasoline.

This is certain: Cheap, poor-wearing oils make noisy, quick-wearing motors.

And worn motors soon wear out.

If you decide in favor of true economy in lubrication, you will find your scientific guide in our Chart of Automobile Recommendations which represents our professional advice.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

If your car is not listed, a complete Chart will be sent you on request.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.



Correct Lubrication

Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arc" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." The recommendations cover both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
CARS					
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alco	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
American	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Apperson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Auburn (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (4 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Autocar (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Avery	A	A	A	A	A
(Model C) 1 Ton	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Carters	A	A	A	A	A
Case	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Chase (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Chase (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Chevrolet (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A
Cord	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
E. M. F.	A	A	A	A	A
Empire	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Ford	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A
General	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A
(Model 90)	A	A	A	A	A
I. H. C. (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
I. H. C. (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
International	A	A	A	A	A
Interstate	A	A	A	A	A
Jackson	A	A	A	A	A
Jeffery	A	A	A	A	A
Kimberly	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A
King	A	A	A	A	A
Kline	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 48)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 49)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 50)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 51)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 52)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 53)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 54)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 55)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 56)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 57)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 58)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 59)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 60)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 61)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 62)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 63)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 64)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 65)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 66)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 67)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 68)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 69)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 70)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 71)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 72)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 73)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 74)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 75)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 76)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 77)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 78)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 79)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 80)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 81)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 82)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 83)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 84)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 85)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 86)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 87)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 88)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 89)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 90)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 91)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 92)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 93)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 94)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 95)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 96)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 97)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 98)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 99)	A	A	A	A	A
Kline (Model 100)	A	A	A	A	A

The various grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

Stationary and Portable Engines

Your oil must meet the heat conditions in your engine. Many oils thin out too much in the cylinders. Three troubles result: (1) Compression escapes and power is lost. (2) The cylinder walls are exposed to friction. (3) Excess carbon is deposited. The oils specified below will prove efficient.

Water-cooled engines—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer; use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" in winter. **Air-cooled engines**—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round.

Tractors—The design of your engine must determine the correct oil. Send for booklet containing Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for tractors.

Mobilubricant—In the patented Handy Package. The correct grease for transmissions, differentials and compression cups of automobiles. The spout fits the filling plug opening of the Ford and all other cars. Mobilubricant is just the thing for farm machinery. Simply turn the key. No dirt, no waste, no trouble.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world

DOMESTIC BRANCHES: Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh

No Concrete in His Hencoop

Kansas Climate, Says the Jayhawker, Makes Wood Preferable

BY HARLEY HATCH

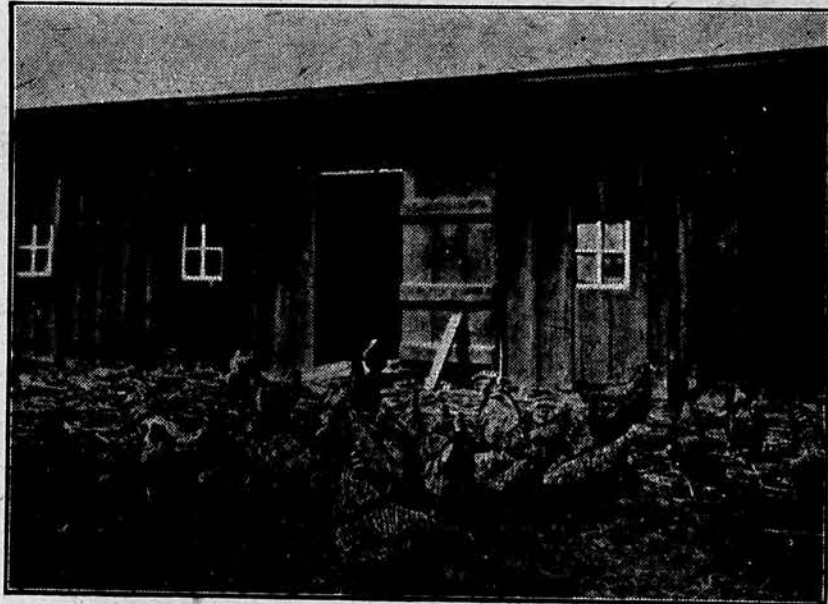
WE HAVE an inquiry from Franklin county regarding a cement or concrete henhouse. This inquirer asks whether it would be wise to build the house of that material and have all roosts and nests removable so that the interior could be cleaned out by fire. If one cared to build of that material all lice and mites certainly could be cleaned out of the house by the use of a blow torch. We should prefer this to building a fire inside the house. Concrete will stand considerable fire but a thin wall might be damaged in time by building a fire inside of it.

Speaking only for ourselves we do not like a henhouse, or any farm building for that matter, made of concrete. In this climate it is likely to be very damp and cold in the winter and spring, and for that reason is not so good as a wooden wall. We are showing, this week, a picture of our henhouse. It has two doors, one in the east and one in the south. We find it very handy to have them both when the wind blows strongly from the south. In the summer we keep both doors open and in addition have a drop window in the back. The house faces the south, and the south door is used most of the time in winter except when the wind blows strongly

handle than it was before, for hedge is not easily discouraged but keeps right on growing.

We have an inquiry for flax seed from Morris county this week which brings to mind the fact that we do not know of a farmer in this locality who is planning on sowing any of that grain this year. Time was when flax was one of the main small grain crops grown here but during the last five years two things have combined to check the growing of it. The first is, flax no longer pays. It never did pay very well but when corn sold for 25 cents or less flax paid as well as corn. Then the average price of flax was from 75 to 90 cents a bushel. It is now only about \$1.30 a bushel while corn seldom sells below 60 cents. The second thing is, that with our recent dry years flax has not yielded well. Flax can stand some dry weather but it must have moisture when it is making the stalk growth. Years ago an average crop of flax here was 7 to 10 bushels. Since 1910 flax has not averaged 5 bushels to the acre here taking the county over.

An inquirer living at Richland, Kan., has an old well 18 feet deep which at times has a good supply of water in



"Our Henhouse Has Doors in the South and the East; Both Are Handy When the Wind Blows."

from a southern quarter. The roosts are in two sections and can be removed by pulling out a peg and taking an end out of a wire loop. This gives a good chance to clean out. There is just enough room between the roost sections to walk which is a good thing when one is picking out hens from the roost. We find it easy to keep the house clean without the aid of fire.

Osage Orange posts probably will be very cheap and plentiful in this county for the next three years. After that they will not be so plentiful. The reason for the large number for sale now is because of the hedge law voted last fall in this county. Nearly all are obeying it, and an immense amount of hedge has been chopped down this winter, most of which was large and supplied a great number of the best posts ever set in the ground. Osage wood has one fault; it cracks easily and for that reason does not hold a staple so well as most other wood, but even with that fault it has no equal as post timber. There is still considerable mileage of hedge left in the county back from the roads, but probably half of all the hedge was on the road line and so had to come down. Most of it has been chopped to the ground but some took it down only to the hedge line. There is no fence in the world so pretty as a hedge fence if it is kept trimmed; if it is not, there is none that looks worse. We are wondering what will be done in the future with the hedge that has been chopped to the ground; if it is kept cut down or kept trimmed it will be all right. If it is let alone it will soon be worse to

it. At other times it is dry. This inquirer asks if there would be any chance to get more water by going deeper. This inquiry can be answered better by some one familiar with the country there. If it is common to find water there at a greater depth than this well we certainly should go deeper, for 18 feet makes but a shallow well. The question also is asked if it would be practicable to cement up this old well and make a cistern of it. If there is not a very strong pressure of water into the well at any time it could easily be turned into a cistern but a strong water flow from the outside is difficult to cement against, especially as the wall is not laid in cement. It is a very easy matter to cement water in; it is very difficult to cement living water out. We have seen it tried in a number of cases here and almost invariably outside water will creep in after awhile.

In cementing out a living stream of water the mistake often is made of trying to do the whole thing at once. The correct procedure in such a case is to cement the whole space except one hole through which the water is allowed to flow. Let the cement harden everywhere before trying to stop the last hole. This hole can then be stopped by means of rags and dry cement so that it can be cemented completely over. We have seen a strong spring of water cemented out of a cistern in this way but, as we said before, usually it is only a matter of time until the stream breaks in again. If this inquirer does not have a strong stream of living water flowing into the well in question it is

(Continued on Page 27.)

Enroll in a Capper Club Now

It Is Worth While To Be Known As the Boy Who Grew the Best Corn or Kafir, or the Girl Who Grew the Best Tomatoes

SEND THIS TO US TODAY

ARTHUR CAPPER, 800 JACKSON STREET, TOPEKA, KAN.

Please enter me in the
Best Acre Yield of Corn contest.
Best Acre Yield of Kafir contest.
Capper Girls' Tomato contest.

My name is.....

P. O. or R. F. D.

My age is.....

Properly filled and mailed as directed, this blank entitles the signer to the full benefits of the club and contest, without further notice or formality.

THERE are many things that make for a good crop of corn, but first is a rich soil. Nature has had more to do in the making of our rich corn soils than man, though man is by no means an unimportant factor. The Ohio station has been growing corn continuously for 20 years on small tracts of land which have averaged for the last five years less than nine bushels of corn an acre. Only a few rods from this land it has a 50-acre tract which has been producing 77 bushels an acre as a five-year average. The soil of the two tracts is practically identical, but the treatment has been decidedly different, says C. G. Williams in the Ohio Farmer. These tracts are equally well drained; they have been planted with the same variety of corn; the same carefully selected seed, and, at the same date, but it would take nine acres of the one to equal in production one acre of the other.

The differences in the treatment of the soil have had to do mainly with rotation of crops and with fertilization. The lower yield has resulted from 20 years of continuous corn growing, without the use of any plant food. The higher yield has resulted from the best treatment it has been possible to devise in the light of the fertility plot experiments of this station.

To begin with, 10 tons of stable manure an acre have been applied to this land once in four years. There is probably nothing that will quite take the place of manure in corn growing. A good clover sod and commercial fertilizers will come near doing it, but they do not quite put the life into the soil that manure does. The best yield of corn secured at the Pennsylvania Experiment station with a heavy application of complete fertilizers on sod, as an average of 30 years' work, is 56 bushels an acre, while 12 tons of manure an acre, applied during the four-year-rotation, with two tons of lime, gave a yield of 58 bushels. The best yield of corn from the use of fertilizers at the Ohio station, as a 20-year average is 47 bushels.

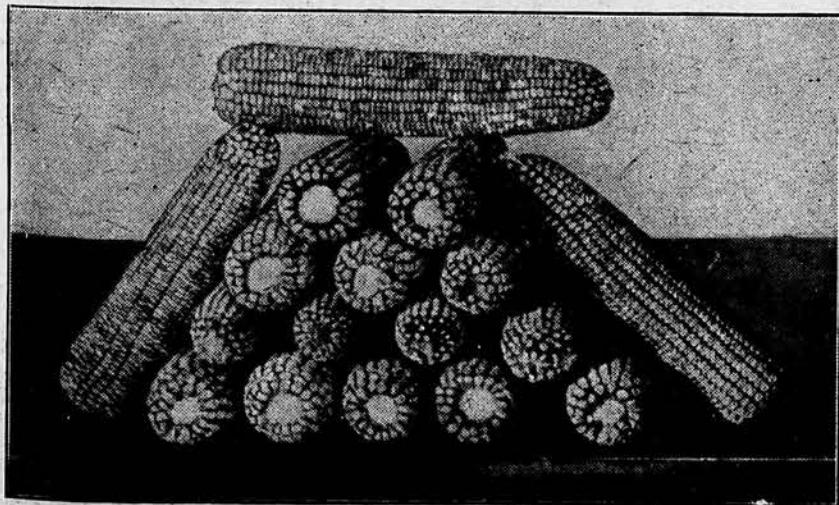
The importance of planting a variety of corn which is adapted to the conditions under which it is to be grown is now pretty well understood. While seasons vary and occasional disappointments occur, they can be reduced to the

minimum if one will use good judgment in choosing varieties which are adapted to the normal season. Very large and late varieties should be avoided for grain growing, no matter what they may have done for other growers. Not only the season, but the soil type must be considered. Let the seed corn come from a soil similar to that upon which it is to be planted. One should invest but lightly in unproved varieties. The selection and care of seed corn is fully as important as the selection of a variety, but the care of seed corn is a thing of the past in so far as the corn crop of 1915 is concerned. To atone in a measure for lack of care, and to insure against any mistakes along this line, all seed corn should be tested ear by ear. Use a shallow box laid off in 2-inch squares numbered to correspond to the ears tested. The seed corn testing habit is a good habit to form.

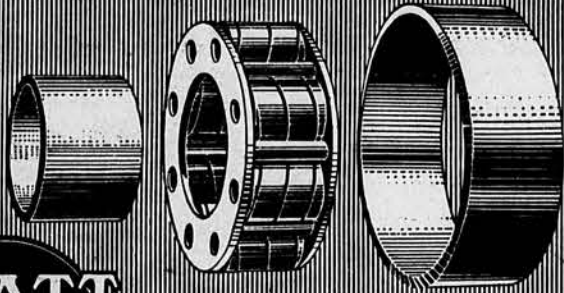
After the ears are tested and those showing faulty germination are discarded, the corn should be shelled and graded with respect to size of kernel. This may be done by passing the corn over a special corn sieve. By removing the small tip kernels and the illshaped butt kernels, more even stands will be secured.

Accounts to Be Uniform

The accounting committee of the Farmers' union met at the Kansas State Agricultural college April 6 to adopt a uniform accounting system for all the Farmers' union co-operative elevators in the state. J. J. Griebell of Stockton, chairman of the committee, presided. John D. Humphreys, chief of the bureau of markets in the United States Department of Agriculture, was present. Other talks were made by L. A. Fitz, professor of milling industry in the college, who urged the adopting of a grain grading system in the elevators, and W. C. Landson of Salina, secretary of the jobbers' association of the Farmers' union. The committee voted to adopt the blanks suggested by Mr. Humphreys and turned the matter over to the jobbers committee. The committee before disbanding recommended that the co-operative Farmers' union stores also adopt a uniform accounting system.



Does It Pay To Select Seed? This Corn Made 120 Bushels an Acre by Careful Selection of Seed and More Than Doubled the Ordinary Yield.



HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS

GREATER LOADS CARRIED BETTER

You want the bearings in your tractor, automobile or motor truck to be thoroughly dependable—bearings that will carry big loads with the least effort and attention—Hyatt Roller Bearings.

The flexible spiral rollers of Hyatt Bearings run between hardened and ground steel races as the picture above shows—the hollow rollers carry lots of oil and the right and left spirals keep the bearing well lubricated at all times.

Just think how different this is from the babbit or the old style solid roller bearing. The babbit bearing melts out from lack of oil and a little dirt tears the bearing surface, while the old solid rollers break and crush out under heavy loads.

Hyatt Roller Bearings with the hollow flexible spiral rollers—cushion heavy shocks—absorb vibrations—keep gears and shafts in alignment—are self cleaning and given a little oil will render a care free service that is unequalled.

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A Standardized coal-tar disinfectant, insecticide, animal dip; always the same.

Use Zenoleum; get more milk from your cows; more pork from your hogs; more wool from your sheep; more eggs from your hens; more work from your horses. In short, make more money in the Live Stock business by using this great preventative.

Used and Endorsed by 50 Agricultural Colleges

Our guarantee: If Zenoleum is not all that YOU think it ought to be, you can have your money back; no letters, no talk, just money back.

Prices: postpaid—8 oz. 25c; qt. 50c; gal. \$1.50. Ask for our free 1915 Live Stock Life Insurance Policy.

The Zenner Disinfectant Company
327 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Use Zenoleum Live Powder for Poultry.






200 Buggy Styles

Get New Catalog Shows vehicle and harness for every purpose, business or pleasure. Direct selling plan saves you \$25 up.

60 Days' FREE Trial

We ship for your examination and approval. Money back guarantee. World's largest manufacturers selling direct. Big, handsome, illustrated Free book. Write for it before you buy anywhere. Postal brings it.

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ELKHART

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Detroit "8"

Taking the Country by Storm

In our months of testing, we discovered wonderful things in the Detroit Eight, but we never told even the half, for fear of being charged with over-statement. We preferred to let the car tell its own story, in the hands of users. Now great shipments are going all over the country. Read what these owners, experts, dealers, are saying of the Detroit Eight.

A Philadelphia Distributor

"That trip just lasted about three hours, as against the contemplated time of about twenty minutes, and when we finally returned, there was not a hill within 15 miles of Philadelphia, including all those that in most cases are low gear hills, but which had been conquered by the DETROITER EIGHT, with high gear lever never touched from start to finish."

A Knoxville Owner

"I never saw a car of such wonderful efficiency and of such pulling quality and smoothness."

An Indiana Distributor

"We went through some of the hilliest country in the State and I made it a point to test the car on the Reelsville hill, located about six miles east of Brazil. This hill is known all over the central part of Indiana to be one of the most difficult to climb in the state. I am pleased to say that the Detroit Eight negotiated this hill ON HIGH with perfect ease the first attempt."

A Texas Driver

"The consensus of opinion of about a hundred friends who have ridden with me this month is that the Detroit Eight is the most powerful slow or fast pulling motor car in the world, and its riding qualities are equal to any \$2000 car on the market."

A New England Distributor

"The performance of the car was so perfect that it took people right off their feet. We did everything that was ever done by any car at any price, and then some, and we are safe in saying that the Detroit Eight is the MOST-TALKED-OF car in New England today."

A Lover of Speed

"I will venture to say that the inhabitants living along the sides of these hills never saw such a dust raised by a car ascending, since automobiles were invented."

A California Owner

"It was wonderful and we are convinced that this car will do things that no other car in the world will do."

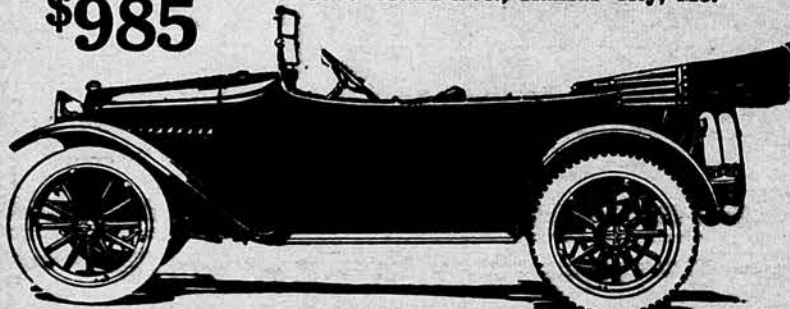
These are only a very few extracts. Scores of unsolicited letters like these are coming in—every mail swells the proof of Detroit supremacy.

\$1295

Eight-Cylinder

The Famous Four

\$985



Don't you want full particulars by return mail about this wonderful car? Drop us a postcard for catalog of Model D.

THE BRIGGS-DETROITER CO.
614 Holbrook Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit-Kansas City Co., Distributors,
1708 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

An Opportunity

No field of endeavor today offers so much to ambitious, successful men as salesmanship. The live wires in every line of business are the men who sell things.

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

Agency Division

Farmers Mail and Breeze

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Topeka, Kansas

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER
THE BEST QUALITY
STRAIGHT 5 CIGAR ALWAYS RELIABLE

More Union in the North

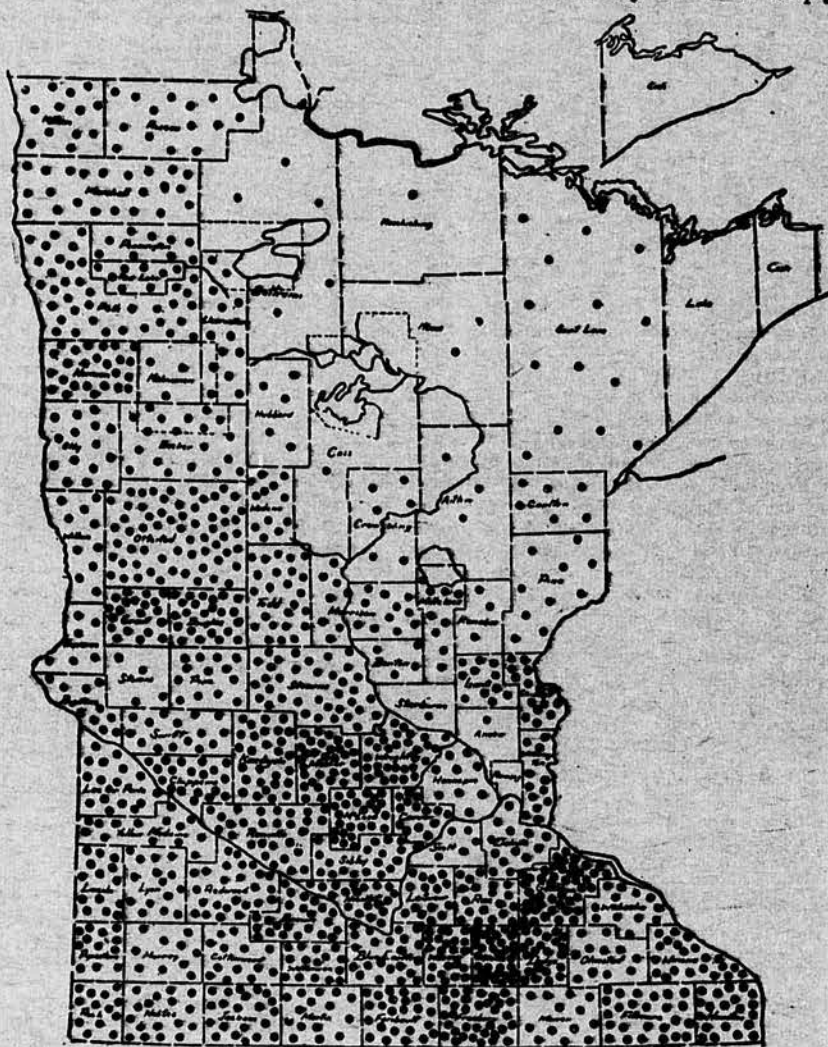
Minnesota Has 2,000 Farmers' Co-operative Companies, and They Have Increased the Profits of the Producers.

THE suggestion for more co-operation among the farmers of Kansas is getting a great deal of encouragement from the success which the farmers of other states are making of this form of efficiency. It has been proved in these other states, just as it has been proved in Kansas, that the union of the producers will pay well. And we are just at the beginning of co-operation among farmers in Kansas. There is certain to be an immense growth along this line in the next few years.

Most persons, when they talk co-operation, feel that they have to go to European countries for their examples of successful organizations among farmers. Few realize how much has really been accomplished, especially in

The most important of these organizations are the creameries, of which there are 614 in the state, nearly twice as many as in any other state and nearly one-third of the total number of co-operative creameries in the United States. About 42 per cent of all the farmers are patrons of co-operative creameries.

It is generally considered that in order to be co-operative, a farmers' company must provide for the division of profits on the basis of patronage. Only about 20 per cent of the co-operative creameries of Minnesota make provision for the distribution of profits on a patronage basis in their bylaws. This, however, is not a serious matter, and does not indicate any failure to comply



Distribution of 1,340 Co-operative Companies by Counties in Minnesota, January 1, 1914.

Minnesota, which leads all other states of the country in the development of co-operation. The State University, in order to further the co-operative movement, is studying the methods of marketing different Minnesota products, and also the main facts with regard to co-operative organizations. These statistics supply information as to what has already been accomplished in Minnesota, and give a good idea of the co-operative movement as it stands today.

The following is a summary of the number of the organizations as given by Farm, Stock and Home, of each kind on January 1, 1914, and the approximate volume of the business done during 1913:

	Number	Annual Business
Creameries	614	\$21,675,252
Elevators	270	24,000,000
Stock-Shipping associations	115	6,000,000
Stores	120	4,250,000
Fire insurance companies	154	696,732
Telephone companies	600	900,000
Cheese factories	24	637,224
Potato warehouses	28	100,000
Miscellaneous	85	2,500,000
Total	2,012	\$40,760,000

Among the miscellaneous organizations are 11 cow-testing associations, 3 fruit-shipping associations, 5 lumber yards, 1 laundry, 2 egg-shipping associations, 60 cattle and horse breeding associations, 1 wool growers' warehouse, 1 terminal grain marketing company, 1 butter marketing association, and 1 terminal fruit and produce marketing association.

with co-operative principles, because the majority of creameries are operated on a no-profit basis. They deduct from their gross receipts enough to cover expenses and distribute the remainder from month to month according to the amount of butterfat brought by each patron. This is exactly equivalent to the patron's share dividend, and is even better. In many of the older creameries not even dividends on capital stock are paid.

On January 1, 1914, there were 270 farmers' elevators in Minnesota with an aggregate membership of approximately 34,500, an average of 128 members to a company. One farmer out of every five in the state is a member of a farmers' elevator company. The aggregate volume of business of these companies for the year following the harvesting of the 1912 crop was about 24 million dollars, of which about 22 million dollars represents the value of grain marketed, and the other 2 million dollars the value of supplies, such as coal, feed, and twine purchased for the members.

An exchange says a man's full mental power is not reached before the age of twenty-five. Either this is wrong, or the college fresh (?) man has been misinformed as to himself.—Boston Transcript.

Gather eggs at least twice a day during the cold and the hot months.

Tulsa, the Tremendous

It seems only yesterday that most men in Oklahoma were chasing about looking for claims; and here comes Tulsa with a municipal festival for April 29 and 30. Tulsa has had much to be happy over, the last few years, but upon this occasion, ladies and gentlemen, it is to dedicate a \$15,000 municipal pipe organ in a convention hall costing \$125,000! This structure is said to be the finest "between Kansas City and Houston," which leads to the reflection that the advertisement writer might have chosen a wider scope. But this isn't all. Tulsa is to lay the base for a monument to—you'd never guess it. Buffalo Bill? Not much. Bill is still on the job. Mr. Jennings? Well, scarcely at all. It's to be for our old friend and shipmate, Washington Irving! How did Tulsa get in on Wash's memory? Why did Garden City have a Charles Dickens Jubilee? You must be very far behind on your history, children, to ask such a question. Didn't Wash halt, one day, during his famous "Tour of the Plains" and exclaim, pointing to a prairie dog town in the valley: "There, some day a city shall stand!" He surely did. And there she stands! Tulsa, the Tremendous! No stranger within its gates ever gets away without hearing this tale and marveling at the perspicacity of the loquacious Wash. Mr. Irving knew a good thing when he saw it, even in 1832. What would he say now if only he might come back and see Tulsa in its fine prosperity?

They were great little prophesiers in those early times—General Fremont and Wash Irving and a host of others whose names and predictions we have left at home. Nowadays the business has fallen into the commercial hands of real estate agents and advertising writers. In Fremont's time it was a swashbuckler sort of thing. A scout or a general pointed to some likely spot among the cactus and sage brush, rubbed his chin for a moment, said "E gad and odds bodkins," and immediately located the site of a future city. We don't do this now. We sell everglades or hardpan or mesquite pasture and hike to Canada. Such is progress. But Tulsa fulfilled Washington Irving's fondest dreams.

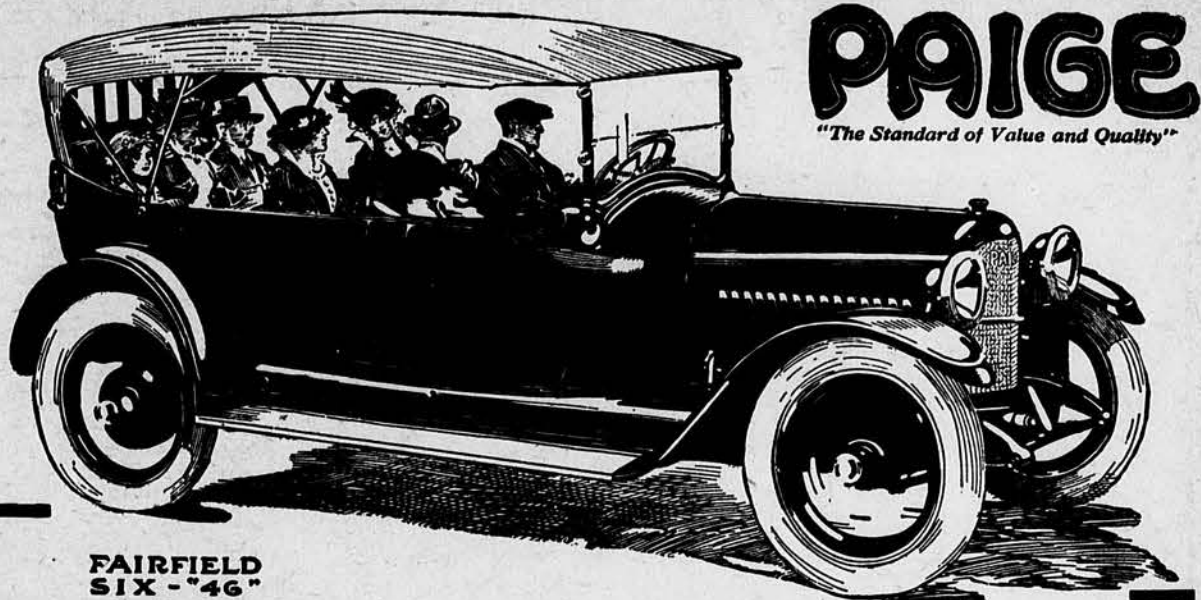
A New Homestead Law

One of the last acts of the sixty-third Congress was the passing of a bill extending the provisions of the act of February 19, 1909, known as the "enlarged-homestead act" to Kansas. The law was approved by the President March 3, 1915. By this act a homestead entry may be made for an area of 320 acres or less of lands designated by the Secretary of the Interior as non-irrigable, provided that the lands are in a reasonably compact body not over 1½ miles in extreme length, that they do not contain merchantable timber, and that they are non-mineral, unreserved, unappropriated, and surveyed. The determination of the character of the lands as regards irrigability is intrusted by the law to the Secretary of the Interior, and the duty of making the required classification has been delegated by him to the geological survey. The law expressly states that before the lands are enterable as enlarged homesteads they must be "designated" by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements of the statute that the lands shall be non-irrigable. As a prerequisite to designation it must therefore be shown that the lands are not susceptible of successful irrigation at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply.

The area of unreserved public lands remaining in Kansas is, however, not large, being approximately 102,000 acres, scattered through about 25 counties. The largest areas of public land are in Morton, Cheyenne, and Hamilton counties, along the western border of the state. Even in these counties the amount of public land does not, however, exceed 3 per cent of the total area. It is also probable that the remaining public lands in the state are of inferior quality for agriculture, as the more attractive lands have in general passed into private ownership.

The best recipe for making hens lay is to make them work.

To avoid colds, keep your feet warm and your house ventilated.



FAIRFIELD
SIX - "46"
\$1395

PAIGE Means VALUE

Paige Leadership, among both four-cylinder and six-cylinder motor cars, is due in large measure to Paige Character. Paige Character means not only the sound reputation of Paige Cars, but also the stability and integrity of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company. But Paige Value is, perhaps, the most distinctive feature of Paige Cars. And there are Four Elements of Paige Value.

There is Paige Comfort: The Paige "Six-46" is a big, seven-passenger car of 124-inch wheel base, roomy, distinguished looking and luxurious. Its cantilever spring suspension means a marvel of easy riding. Its Gray & Davis electrical lighting and starting systems offer the highest development of elegant motoring. The Paige "Four-36" in the same measure is supreme among "Fours."

There is Paige Economy: The Soundness of Paige Design, the Excellence of Paige Workmanship and Materials mean Economy—Economy in Maintenance and Economy in Operation.

There is Paige Power: The Paige-Continental motor (in the "Six") is a tremendously powerful motor of unequalled flexibility. There is the Rayfield carburetor for ease and perfection of control; the Bosch magneto for flawless ignition and the multiple disc cork-insert clutch. All these mean the Power of the Paige.

There is Paige Utility: That is Universal and that now is the nation-wide verdict of the American people. And surely Paige Value is Self-Evident in the Paige "Six-46" at \$1395, and the Paige "Four-36" at \$1075.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co., 211 McKinstry Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Four-cylinder long-stroke motor, 4x5 inches. Multiple disc clutch with cork inserts. Gray & Davis electric system. Bosch magneto. Center control. Floating type rear axle. 116-inch wheel base. Silent chain drive. Tires 34"x4".

\$1075

Equipment—Rain-vision ventilating windshield; silk mohair top with envelope; speedometer; one extra demountable rim; robe rail; license bracket; horn; pump; jack; tools and tire repair outfit. Trimmings black and nickel.

Kansas Starts With "Can"

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

Come down into the five southwestern counties in Kansas, adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, and see how quickly your farm pays for itself.

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 8 years. Address

E. T. CARTLIDGE
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
1828 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



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This Big Leather-Bound Webster's 825-Page Dictionary

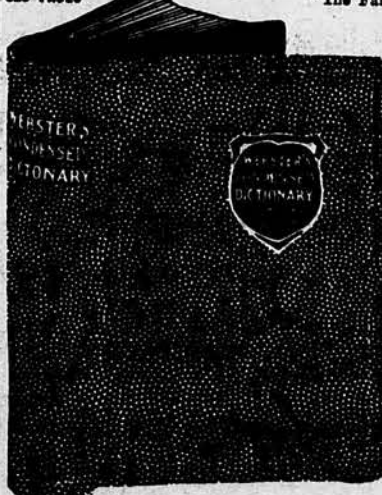
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I have just made one of the largest dictionary purchases ever shipped into the West. I got them for a price away below the usual wholesale rate—a price so low, in fact, that I can give these books free—as long as my supply lasts—to the readers of this paper. I will send one of these big value dictionaries free and prepaid to all who fill in the accompanying coupon remitting just \$2.00 to pay in advance for a 3 years' subscription (156 big numbers) to my well known farm weekly, "The Farmers Mail and Breeze."

My supply, while large will not last long on such an offer as this! So if you want to get in on this great bargain, sign and return the coupon with \$2.00 today. The coupon must be used, or the wording copied on a piece of letter or note paper, in order to secure this special price. Renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on same terms as outlined above.

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Dear Sir: I desire to accept your special offer and enclose herewith \$2.00, to pay for 3 years' subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, and you are to send me, prepaid, one leather-bound "Webster's 825-Page Dictionary" as per your offer.

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Other Ways of Serving Meat

Variety Adds to the Enjoyment of the Meal, and Makes It Possible to Cook Economically

IT IS easy when cooking to fall into a rut, and cook the same things the same way year after year, forgetting that variety makes life pleasing. To the three time-honored ways of preparing meats—roasting, boiling and frying—many others may be added, some of which are more economical than these, and all are good for a change. The following methods of preparation will all be found satisfactory:

Escalloped Salmon.

Use 1 can of salmon to 2 cups cracker crumbs, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper to taste. Put fish and crackers in dish in layers with the other ingredients. Pour 2 cups of milk over all, and bake.—Mrs. Lucian F. Harris, Kingman, Kan.

Creamed Chicken.

Joint a large, young chicken, place in a pan and cover with sweet cream. Season with salt, pepper and butter and set in the oven to cook. Cook slowly, and by the time the cream is cooked away the chicken will be done.—Pearl Chenoweth, Jennings, Kan.

Ham Balls.

This is a way of using left-overs of cold boiled ham. Chop the meat fine, add an egg for each person and a little flour. Beat together, make into balls and fry brown in hot butter.—Reader, Verda, La.

Hamburg Steak.

Two pounds beef, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons salt, 2 teaspoons onion juice. Grind the meat in the food chopper. Beat the egg and add egg, onion juice and salt to beef, mix and shape into small cakes. Pan-broil in a skillet. The same ingredients may be put in a pan and baked for 45 minutes in a moderate oven.—Fannie Skaggs, Union, Ore.

Stuffed Heart.

After cleaning the heart thoroughly season with salt and pepper, put in the roaster and roast gently for 1½ hours. Add a generous lump of butter. Half an hour before serving stuff with a dressing such as would be served with roast chicken, put back in the oven and bake. Do not forget to baste frequently, and you will have a most palatable dish.—Mrs. Sely, Alta Vista, Kan.

Escalloped Fish.

Three cups cooked fish—codfish is good—3 cups milk, 3 tablespoons flour, 3 tablespoons butter, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 pepper, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley. When the fish has been thoroughly cooked make a cream sauce by blending together the flour, butter and milk. Boil for a few minutes, then add the eggs well beaten, the fish and the seasoning. Put into a buttered baking dish, cover with fine bread crumbs and dot with pieces of butter. Bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes.—F. M. Callahan, Helena, Mont.

Chicken on Toast.

Remove the meat of cold boiled chicken from the bones, and cut in dice. Heat in as little water as possible, add a white sauce, and when thoroughly heated pour onto slices of hot buttered toast. To make the white sauce take 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, 2 cups milk, salt and pepper to taste. Some like a little chopped parsley added. Serve while hot.—Mrs. B. Charles, Lapaz, Ind.

Salmon Croquettes.

Drain and separate a 1-pound can of salmon, and season with 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Melt ¼ cup butter, cook in it ½ cup flour, ½ tablespoon salt and a dash of pepper, then add 1½ cups rich milk, stir until the sauce boils, then beat in 1 well beaten egg. When egg is set add the salmon, then turn all into a well buttered dish. When cool shape, roll in bread crumbs and egg, and fry in deep fat.—Bonnie Mozley, R. 2, Gridley, Kan.

Chop Suey.

Cut 2 pounds beef or veal into pieces about ½ inch long and ¼ inch thick. Take ¼ pound suet cut fine, ¼ pound bacon cut fine, 1 large onion, 3 stalks

celery, and 2 or 3 sweet green peppers. Put the bacon and suet into a kettle and fry brown, then add the meat. Stir for 10 minutes, then add the onion shredded, the celery and the peppers. Cover with water and cook until the stock is boiled away, leaving a jelly-like moisture only. This suey should be a rich, dark color.—Nelle B. Foster, San Jose, Calif.

Salmon Balls.

One can salmon, 10 crackers rolled fine. Stir together, add salt and pepper to taste, with enough milk to make it into cakes, and fry the same as potato cakes.—Mrs. H. W. Schaible, Gove, Kan.

Beef Stew.

Use scraps of any kind of cold meat, cut in small cubes, season with salt and pepper, and stew. Add a cup of milk and chicken with a little flour.—Mary Yancey, Point Roberts, Wash.

Meat Loaf.

Run about 3 cups of beef steak through the food chopper, mix it with 1 cup bread or cracker crumbs, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon butter, ½ cup milk, salt and pepper to taste. Make into a loaf and sprinkle with flour. Put a very little water in the pan while baking.—Mrs. Charles Hunter, Mangum, Okla.

Baked Ham.

Soak a ham over night. In the morning put to cook in boiling water to which has been added ¼ pint strong vinegar and a tablespoonful of sage. Boil 3 hours, then remove the rind and trim neatly. Put in a bread pan, sprinkle well with sugar, stick a few cloves into the meat, and bake brown in the oven. Serve cold and sliced thin.—Pearl Chenoweth, Jennings, Kan.

Cheap Meat Dish.

Buy a large soup bone (the lower part of the leg) and boil until the meat will fall from the bones. Remove bones and grease, chop the meat coarsely and season to taste. Remove the fat from the liquor, put back in the kettle, add the meat, mix well, and pour out into a bread pan or other suitable dish. When cold it will slice nicely for sandwiches, or for a cold meat for supper. The bones can be boiled again to make good stock for soup, or vegetables may be cooked in it. In this way a cheap piece of meat makes an abundance of good eating.—Mrs. L. F. Curtiss.

Scrapple.

Take the head, heart, and any lean scraps of pork and boil until the flesh slips easily from the bones. Remove the fat, gristle and bones and run through the meat grinder. Return the liquor to the fire, add the meat and season with salt, pepper and sage. Let it boil, then thicken with cornmeal as in making cornmeal mush. When done pour into square pans not too deep. When cold cut in slices, roll in flour, and fry on both sides until brown. This is especially nice for breakfast.—Mrs. Gelia Taggart, Howard, O.

Mark the Poison Bottles

There have been many deaths recently caused by people mistaking poisons for their ordinary medicine. If poison is in a bottle run a pin through the cork from the bottom end, so pin will stick up through. When this is done a little child or the most absent minded person cannot fail to notice the difference, as the cork cannot be taken out of the bottle without serving as a reminder.



Mrs. Charles Blake.

Boric Acid Helps Weak Eyes

(Prize Letter.)

Here is a simple remedy for baby's sore eyes, used by all doctors and nurses. Get boric acid or boric acid, which is a powder, and make of it a saturated solution. Do this by dissolving in boiling water as much of the powdered acid as a cupful of boiling water, preferably

soft water, will dissolve. Wash the eyes well with it, and drop into the eye. It can be used freely, as no quantity of it can hurt any tender part of a baby's body.

For sore mouth in a baby or grown person it is excellent. It may be used to wash sores of any sort, or fresh wounds. The wounds usually will heal without other attention, as it is an antiseptic, and cleanliness is the best healer. After washing the affected parts well sprinkle the dry powder over them.

During hot weather when one's feet are sore and tender, if a half teaspoon or more of the boric acid is sprinkled in the shoes it will be a great relief.

Do not be afraid of the word "acid," as boric is absolutely harmless. All mothers of small babies should use it on the eyes, in the mouth, and any place that might be infected, with certainty that it is good. Ex-Nurse.

Beloit, Kan.

Keep Nursing Bottles Clean

(Prize Letter.)

Never use white nipples. They are treated with a chemical which makes them poisonous. Red ones are best; black are next best. Only the red ones are used in first-class hospitals.

If you want to feed a bottle baby the white of an egg drop the white of egg into one-half cup of warm water. Beat a little with the egg beater and put into a nursing bottle.

To keep nursing bottles and nipples clean, wash immediately after using in cold water, to which boraxine powder or sal soda has been added. Keep away from flies and dust. Scald three times a day or, better still, put in water and boil awhile. Wash the nipples in cool water strong in boracic acid, and scald before using. Once a day I boil for a few minutes. Keep away from flies and dust.

I was nursing sight last summer. A mother and her bottle baby were shopping, and the nursing bottle was left uncovered. Rather, I should say, it was covered—almost covered with flies. I was tempted to hurl the bottle into the street and run. It was several hours before I could get my mind off the sickening sight. Swat, swat the flies! To make the shoes of my creeping baby last longer I ripped off the uppers from the old shoes of our girl two years older, and buttoned or laced them over the baby's shoes when he was on the floor. Mrs. L. F. Moore.

R. 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

Kansas in Pioneer Days

The picture of a herd of buffaloes in the Farmers Mail and Breeze a few weeks ago interested me, as I saw the like in real life, only more of them. My husband and I settled in Decatur county in 1873, before the county was organized. We were out on the very edge of settlement. I was 31 years old and the mother of four children. My husband was 33 years old and a soldier. The buffaloes were our neighbors. We could see them any time of day, from a half dozen to 100, and sometimes 1,000, at a time. We were there only a few days when the Pawnee Indians came in on a hunt. There were about 700 of them camped two miles from us, and about 10 o'clock we heard their war whoop as they chased buffalo. They came in from the south, first a buffalo, then an Indian and pony, then another buffalo, Indian and pony, in a string. There were about 25 buffaloes and as many Indians in the chase, some with guns and some with arrows. There was a wagon road north of us and about 50 Indians from the camp went flying up that road to head off the buffalo, but they didn't get one. We had all kinds of drawbacks—grasshoppers, dry weather, high winds, and hot winds. We also had trouble four years later with the Indians, when the northern Cheyennes left their reservation in Indian territory. They came through our country and killed 12 men on our creek and, I think, 18 on the Sappa creek. A description of this can be found in the Model history and also in the Short History of Kansas. I lived in Kansas 33 years.

Chelsea, Okla. Mrs. Mary E. Jones.

Said a lady to the famous actor Garrick: "What a pity it is you are not taller!"

"Madam," replied the wit, "I should be only too happy to stand higher in your estimation."

Serpentine Crêpe

Makes the Most Economical Easiest Laundered Dresses For Ladies, Misses, Children

Its wear is phenomenal; the large range of patterns and the many beautiful plain shades give a wide selection, suitable for all occasions and complexions. Serpentine Crêpe has the appearance of much more expensive goods; it launders beautifully and requires no ironing—a great saving in household labor.

Remember that the words SERPENTINE CREPE are on the selvage of every yard of genuine Serpentine Crêpe.

If you do not find the genuine Serpentine Crêpe at your retailer's, write us for free samples and names of retailers who will be glad to fill your order.

PACIFIC MILLS LAWRENCE, MASS.

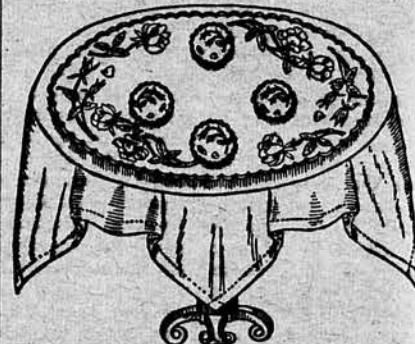
Running water in every home with a **Bethalto Water System**. Direct from well to faucet. No more pumping or carrying. Always fresh. Can't freeze or go stale. See your local dealer or write for catalogue. Dept. L. St. Louis, Mo. Southern Auto & Machine Co.

We Make Good Cuts!

The Mail and Breeze has the most complete plant in Kansas for the making of first class half-tone engravings and zinc etchings. Particular attention given to livestock and poultry illustrations for letterheads, newspaper advertisements and catalogues. Our cuts cannot be excelled and are guaranteed satisfactory. Lowest prices consistent with good work. Write for information. THE MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.

5-Piece Table Set Given Free!

This dainty table set was designed especially for our use. The set consists of one large cloth 40 by 40 inches, with a beautiful design stamped on it, all ready to be embroidered.



SPECIAL—A complete set embroidery lessons showing illustrations of all the important stitches will be given with each table set.

There are also four doilies of the same design to match. The set is a splendid quality of tan Mexican cloth, tinted in natural colors. We have purchased a limited number of these sets and will distribute them among our readers while they last on an unusually liberal offer.

OUR GREAT OFFER

If you will send us only one subscription to The Household for a period of one year and 25 cents to pay for same, we will send you one of the 5-piece table sets by return mail free and post-paid. You may send your own subscription, or that of a friend if you wish. Renewals will be accepted on this offer.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. MB, Topeka, Ks.

Be a Poultry Enthusiast

Don't Hatch More Chicks Than You Can Care for Properly

BY MRS. H. S. TONNEMAKER,
Beatrice, Neb.

IT IS better to start with purebred stock in the poultry business, than with a mixture of breeds. It costs just as much to feed the inferior flock, and the returns are not nearly so large. It is a poor policy to have 300 or 400 hens if you have house room for only 100. They will be more susceptible to disease, and they will not be profitable producers. Hens must have room to exercise to be in condition to lay well.

Few persons can make chickens do well, until they have had a great deal of experience with chicken growing. Some persons seem to be naturally adapted to the business, and it is easy for them, but all of us can learn in time. The trouble is that about the time we have learned enough to make a success, we get disgusted and quit trying. If we do not get discouraged, we are sure to succeed, because it is easy to make conditions on the farm ideal for chickens.

All of us are poultry enthusiasts at Snowflake farm. We grow most of our own feed here on the farm. We plant 1 acre of milo, 1 acre of feterita and 1 acre of millet for our chickens. We feed corn, wheat, oats, the third cutting of alfalfa, and milk. We also keep a dry bran-mash before them all the time. Our hens always have plenty of pure water and sharp grit, and their house is clean and warm. This care brings results, too, for we get lots of eggs in winter when they sell for 25 to 40 cents a dozen. We give the hens a tonic in their drinking water twice a week, as a preventive of disease.

Early in March we set eight hens and our incubator. In that way we have early-hatched chicks, and mothers to take care of them. We put about 40 chicks with a hen in a large coop with a half window in it to allow sunshine to enter.

The chicks are fed boiled egg, oat meal and a commercial feed with sand. We never feed them before they are 48 hours old, and they are given only a little at a time until they are 3 weeks old.

We plan to hatch about 700 chicks a season, and get through in April if we can. As they are all about the same age they are easier to care for, and we always expect to raise 600 to 650 of them. It never pays to hatch more than you can care for well, because you will soon lose them.

I teach my little chickens to come to their feed by tapping on a pan. If a storm comes up suddenly some day, I go out and pound on a pan, and I have them all in the shelter before the storm begins.

We prefer to use dirt floors instead of cement or wood. The snows of this last winter made us realize some of the disadvantages of colony houses. We shoveled snow until our backs ached. We keep about 250 hens and have one cockerel to about 20 hens. In our extra pens we have only 10 hens to one cockerel. We named our farm Snowflake Poultry Farm, because of the pleasing sight made by our 250 purebred White

Wyandottes as they range over the yards and farm.

A Chick Remedy That Succeeded

When one of your chicks refuses to eat, has a diarrheal discharge and stands all humped up alternately sleeping and peeping plaintively, take a small receptacle such as a fruit jar lid, pour about half a teaspoonful of coal oil into it and fill it with water. Then catch the chick and by immersing its beak to the nostrils compel it to drink a considerable amount of the mixture. Do this several times at intervals of half an hour and within 24 hours the chick will be jumping over the backs of the other chicks to get at the food. I saved two of my purebred White Orpington chicks that way last summer, and as they were worth \$5 each I congratulated myself upon the discovery of so simple and effective a remedy.

Kinsley, Kan. Clay H. Trent.

Give Chickens Dry Feed

I do not feed the chicks for about 36 hours after taking them off the hatch, then I give them fresh milk once a day until they are 30 days old. I

The people are going to get the worth of their money from their institutions, or they will change or abolish them. The reason they do not get it now is the fault either of the system by which they are conducted, or of the system by which they are maintained. Every branch of the peoples' service in township, city, county, state and nation is undergoing close and closer scrutiny by a highly dissatisfied public. And the more dissatisfied the better, for if any branch does not amply justify itself by unfailingly loyal, useful service it will the sooner be lopped off, altered or amended. In other words, every public office and every public institution must deliver the goods, and all the goods. The sooner it makes this the rule of its existence the better it will be for that office or that institution.

also give them cracked wheat. When they are 10 days old I mix a little cracked corn or kafir with the wheat. After they are 30 days old I feed corn, kafir, bran and middlings. All feeds given to little chicks must be dry. If corn is fed without drying it gives the chicks diarrhoea. I have found that sprouted oats are fine for chicks as they get older. I give the chicks fresh water three times a day. Old dirty water will cause bowel trouble. I put just enough permanganate of potassium in the drinking water to color it red. A chick should be strong and hardy at 8 weeks and should then be fed to de-

velop a large fine bird. In order to do that I feed them plenty of grit and wheat bran, cracked oats, cracked corn and sprouted oats.

I find that it is very necessary to keep young poultry free from lice and mites; otherwise they will not grow and do well.

Persons living in town who have two lots are letting a good opportunity for making money go by if they do not keep chickens. Seven years of my poultry experience was in town on two lots. I had two breeds, raising about 300 young birds every year and selling a lot of eggs.

James McBerg.

Growing Turkeys in the Open

As an insect destroyer there is nothing better than turkeys. We raised a bunch of 50 turkeys last year and when the grasshoppers were the worst on the prairie we hardly ever saw a hopper where the turkeys ran. In raising turkeys we set the eggs under a turkey hen and when the turkeys are hatched, we pen the hen up for two or three days until the young turkeys are strong enough to follow the hen and then we turn them out. The hen takes them all over the farm and raises them on grasshoppers.

M. L. Fletcher.

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

How to Prevent White Diarrhea.

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L 3, Lamoni, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

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 3, Lamoni, Ia.—Advertisement.

The Persisting Horse

Ten years ago, when the automobile began to be a general and practical reality, we heard much about the threatened disappearance of the horse. Five years ago, when the auto truck first asserted itself broadly, there was more of the same. But what are the facts? asks Veterinary Medicine.

The Agricultural Department estimate is that there are now close to 21 million horses in the United States, a greater number than in any other year, except 1910. Since 1898 the number of horses on the farms has increased 50 per cent in the interval, while their aggregate value, which reaches the huge sum of 2 billion 200 million dollars, has increased over four and one-half times. The value a head has grown from \$34 to about \$110.

That there is room on this broad earth for both automobiles and horses these statistics prove.

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of 735 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 95 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN

Is to be Found Only in the

RED RIVER SPECIAL

It separates 90 per cent of the grain right at the cylinder.

The Beating Shakers to which the straw passes from the Man Behind the Gun toss and beat the straw just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork. They Beat the grain all out. These features, found only in the RED RIVER SPECIAL, are the ones which make it the most effective and profitable thresher built.

It SAVES the Farmer's Thresh Bill

The farmer wants the Red River Special because he knows that it will save his grain. It gets the best jobs and the longest run. It will thresh when weather conditions will not permit other makes to run.

It is less liable to break down. It costs less to keep in repair. It wears longest. It is therefore the most profitable for the thresherman.

The wide-awake thresherman will equip himself with it and

GET THE BIG RUN

Send for new Red River Special Paper, FREE

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Builders of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Traction Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

97% live!

where *Cholera* is used
Saves practically every chick.
For 15 years the guaranteed liquid remedy for cholera, roup, limberneck, white diarrhoea, etc. Used by poultry raisers everywhere; packers buy carloads. Makes poultry fatten and hens lay more.

Special Offer—\$1.00 worth for 50c
If you don't know drugist, feed or hardware dealer who keeps *Cholera*; send dealer's name with 50c for special dollar bottle; offered only once to introduce. Moneyback guarantee.

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Where do the poultry profits go? Have you ever figured this out? We have made an exhaustive study of this important problem and the answer is in our new Poultry Book, just off the press. Send 10c for a copy, to-day, and we will enclose our Cash Value Coupon. The book is worth several dollars to the poultry owner.

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15 more championships won by owners of Belle City hatching outfits. Makes

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21 Times World's Champion
Free Book "Hatching Facts" tells whole story. My 5000 Gold Eggs came with Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21
Free Book—Money-Back Guarantee. Hatching outfit shown in actual colors. Jim Rabin, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21
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Germex Powder for Poultry
Given in drinking water it prevents Roup, 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.

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A LIVING FROM POULTRY
\$2,000 to \$5,000 a year. We teach you how by mail and guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Old set exclusive Poultry School in America. Beautiful book and special offer free.

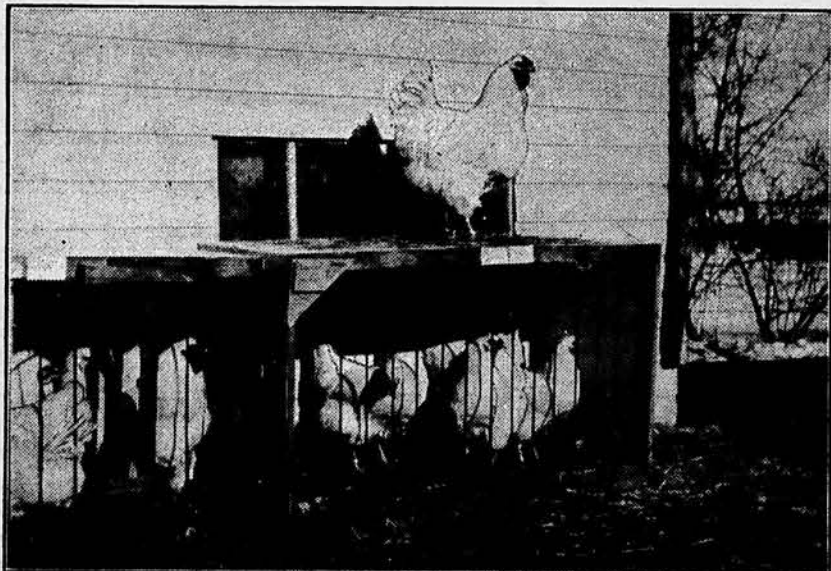
National Poultry Institute, Desk 5, Topeka, Kansas

FREED SORGO Named and described by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as "a rather small, extremely early sorghum with semi sweet stalks and large, almost pure white seeds. These seeds are practically free from tannin so that we have in this a dual-purpose sorghum, useful both for fodder and grain. It is even earlier than Dakota Amber." Price \$4 per hundred pounds. Sudan Seed, Kansas grown, 50c per lb. Tapary Beans, 15 cents per pound.

J. K. FREED, SCOTT CITY, KAN.

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Get what you will need in the Spring, now, and help pass prosperity along.



Mrs. Tonnemaker's Highest Scoring Cockereel, and Two Prize-Winning Pens of White Wyandottes at the Beatrice Poultry Show.

Profits From Small Flocks

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

The maintaining of a small flock on the average farm is an important line of sheep husbandry. Many farmers could keep a small flock almost entirely upon the waste products of the farm. The profits from such a flock often are astonishing, particularly when one considers the small amount of money invested. An excellent illustration of this came to my notice not long ago. A flock of 55 ewes was kept on a small farm last year. These ewes raised 70 early lambs which averaged 70 pounds in June. They were sold at that time for \$8.25 a hundredweight or \$404.25 for the lot. The wool brought \$121. This made a total income of \$525.25 from the 55 ewes or \$9.55 from every ewe in one year. The sheep ran with the other stock on pasture during the summer and on a 20 acre wheat pasture during the winter. They were fed roughage only when the snow was deep. They received a small allowance of corn from February until May. One can see readily that the cost of keeping these ewes was small and the profits were large. Raising early lambs for the June market is a special line of production which could be made very profitable for the farmer who lives in eastern Kansas.

The Hays Branch Experiment station purchased a flock of 55 ewes and two rams in the fall of 1912. This flock after paying for all feed, equipment, and incidental expenses has netted \$632.34 to pay for the little care and labor required in two years.

There are good opportunities along other lines of sheep husbandry for the wide-awake man who knows market conditions and market demands and understands sheep. Buying thin ewes in the fall, breeding them to mutton rams, raising one crop of lambs, and sending both ewes and lambs to market in the fall has proved profitable in many instances. A few specific instances no doubt will be of interest. A farmer living in western Kansas, bought a bunch of ewes on the Kansas City market in the fall of 1913. He kept them until the fall of 1914 when both ewes and lambs were sold. Here is the money statement:

123 ewes @ \$2.97.....	\$365.31
Corn fed to ewes @ \$50 a bu.....	\$3.00
Corn fed to lambs @ \$50 a bu.....	\$2.75
Pasture rent.....	40.00
Total.....	\$371.06
Sale of ewes.....	\$647.50
Sale of lambs.....	\$29.55
Sale of wool.....	101.50
	\$1,578.55

Balance for labor.....\$924.49

These ewes had the run of a 70-acre wheat field during the winter of 1913-1914. This field later threshed 23 bushels of wheat to the acre. They also were fed a small quantity of thistle mixed hay.

The Right to Quarantine

BY C. F. DAVIS

There is a good deal of inquiry as to the right of the state and national government to prescribe rules touching the handling of diseased livestock and the "arbitrary" ordering that certain of such stock be killed. "Where," it is asked, "does the government get such a right?" This question is answered by saying that it falls within what is known as the police power of the state.

This is a power in the exercise of which the government seeks to enforce the just rule that a person shall so use what is his own as to cause no damage or injury to his neighbor. Under this power, government may cause to be discontinued, an occupation which sends into the air noxious and unhealthy odors. It may order the removal of a building or tree that has become a nuisance. It may enforce quarantine against contagious or infectious diseases among the people. It may enforce a law against the use of vulgar or obscene language in public, or spitting upon sidewalks, or noisy conduct on Sunday, or the maintenance of disorderly houses. So, it may say to the man who has diseased livestock, "You must handle such stock in such a way as to prevent the spread of the disease to the sound herd of your neighbor," and in case the disease is of so violent a character as to be impossible of control, it may order the destruction of all infected animals.

To the one who is so unfortunate as to own an infected herd, the order for

destruction has the appearance of an invasion of his private rights, but here as in so many places where men live in society, the right of the individual must give way to safety of the community. When the disease is of a nature to make the affected animal incapable of further usefulness, it may be destroyed without compensation, for the act of destruction only hastens the inevitable end, and is not the ultimate cause of loss to the owner; but in cases where there might be a recovery, but the danger arising from the presence of the infected animal is very great, the animal may be destroyed and the owner compensated for the loss.

The management of this business, when the danger passes beyond the boundaries of the state falls to the National Bureau of Animal Industry. If it is confined to a state, the state veterinarian and his assistants are given the right of control. Compensation, when any is made, comes from that government which orders the destruction.

The Foes of Sheep

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

Sheep production and sheep feeding have some disadvantages as well as many advantages. One of the most serious disadvantages is the dog and coyote problem. It will be necessary to provide protection either by guarding or fencing until we have better dog laws. But sheep are very profitable even with this added expense. The dog and the coyote problem may be solved partly by penning sheep at night as this is the time when most of the damage is done. About the only other disadvantage that might trouble the western Kansas sheep producer would be scab, ticks, or the

lip and leg disease. All these may be controlled or prevented, by dipping, at a very moderate cost.

One might have trouble with stomach worms in eastern Kansas if careless methods prevailed in bringing in new stock. Stomach worms may be eradicated by the use of gasoline, and the proper management of pastures. The gasoline treatment consists in drenching the infested sheep with gasoline mixed with milk or linseed oil. The dose of gasoline for a mature sheep is approximately 1/2 ounce and for a lamb about 1/4 ounce. The size of the dose will depend on the age and size of the sheep. This dose should be repeated on three successive days. It is best to pen the sheep at night without feed when treating them and administer the gasoline in the morning. If the foundation flock is healthy it will remain so unless infection is brought in by new sheep. All new sheep should be put in quarantine and given the gasoline treatment before they are turned with the flock. It has been said that sheep ruin pastures but this trouble may be overcome easily by dividing the pastures and giving the closely grazed areas a chance to recuperate.

There is more or less danger of indigestion in all feeding operations. Prevention is the best cure. Careful and regular feeding is an absolute necessity. Probably the best suggestion that can be offered is to take sick sheep away from all grain as soon as signs of indigestion are observed. Recovery usually follows if this is done soon enough.

Eggs from 1 to 2-year-old hens produce the strongest chicks.

Arizona is asking for a state immigration and agriculture commission.

County Pays For Cattle

If a farmer's cattle are affected with tuberculosis does the state help pay for the slaughtered animals, as is done in the case of foot and mouth disease, or does the owner have to stand the loss? Who is the proper person or official to notify to have the cattle tested? S. O. S.

Brown County, Kansas. The county in which the cattle are owned must pay one-half the appraised value of cattle slaughtered for tuberculosis. The appraised value is fixed by the state livestock sanitary commissioner, the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and the owner of the cattle. The owner may sell affected animals for immediate slaughter under state or federal inspection, subject to a post-mortem examination under the direction of the livestock sanitary commissioner or deliver them to the livestock sanitary commissioner. If he delivers them to the livestock sanitary commissioner he should receive an order drawn on the board of county commissioners for one-half the appraised value of the animals. It is the duty of the livestock sanitary commissioner to destroy the animals or sell them for immediate slaughter under his supervision. The net proceeds from the sale of the animals in this case must be paid into the county treasury and become a part of the general fund of the county. If the post-mortem examination shows the animals were not affected with tuberculosis the owner is paid the full appraised value by an order drawn on the board of county commissioners. If cattle which have tuberculosis are brought into the state the owner must stand the loss.

Cattle suspected of having tuberculosis must be tested under the direction of J. H. Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner, Topeka. T. W.

Firestone

Producing the Proof in Quality and Price

HERE they are—plain as day—the "extras" in Firestone Tires that cost you nothing extra!

Examine the section—note the piled-in values you get at average price; you need the extra fabric; you need that cushion stock—there isn't any in the average tire; why do without it when the cost is the same for Firestones?

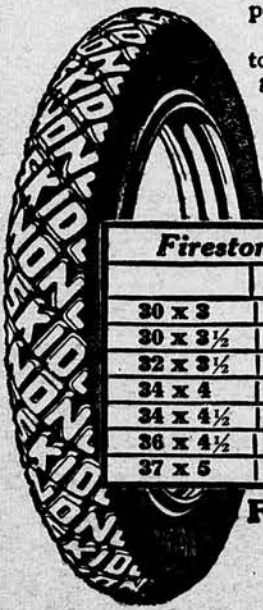
The reason why Firestone Tires deliver so much more Mileage is in the "extras" you see here. And the reason for these "extras" is in the Firestone production—a simple business question of making and selling. Nobody can equal Firestone in Economy of Manufacture and Distribution.

Firestone Tires are made in the Largest Exclusive Tire Plant in America; they are made by experts whom "practice makes perfect"—this saves you money.

Firestone methods of marketing are so managed that you get the tires, tubes, accessories—whatever you need in tire service—with least handling and expense—this saves you money.

Examine the section—remember, too, that you get the same relative degree of Mileage no matter what size of tire you buy. The values are there—beyond question or dispute.

Your dealer has Firestones—for motorcycle as well as automobile. If not, he can get them easily.



Firestone Net Prices to Car-Owners

	Case Round Tread	Case Non-Skid	Grey Tube	Red Tube
30 x 3	\$ 9.40	\$10.55	\$2.20	\$2.50
30 x 3 1/2	11.90	13.35	2.60	2.90
32 x 3 1/2	13.75	15.40	2.70	3.05
34 x 4	19.90	22.30	3.90	4.40
34 x 4 1/2	27.30	30.55	4.90	5.40
36 x 4 1/2	28.70	32.15	5.00	5.65
37 x 5	35.55	39.80	5.95	6.70

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O.

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rubber Makers"
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Actual Size 5-inch "Non-Skid" FIRESTONE

Fig. 1. 7 plies of Sea-Island fabric in Firestone—some are satisfied with 6.

Fig. 2. Extra coating of finest rubber between fabric layers in Firestone—not in the ordinary.

Fig. 3. 1/2 inch Pure Para Rubber cushion layer in Firestone—none in the ordinary.

Fig. 4. 3-32 inch Breaker Strip of Sea-Island fabric and high-grade rubber in Firestone—less in the ordinary.

Fig. 5. 1/2 inch Tread, tough, resilient, gripping in Firestone—less in the ordinary.

Fig. 6. 1/2 inch side wall of strongest rubber in Firestone—less in the ordinary.

Fig. 7. Firestone Bead, built into tire specially for clincher rims in Firestone.

In the ordinary tire the clincher part of bead is only a patch applied to straight side type to fill "clincher" space.

Yet you pay only \$39.80 for this 37 x 5 inch Firestone NON-SKID—20% below the average of four widely advertised makes.

Firestone Tube Bag Free

Send us your dealer's name and the make of your tires and we will send you, free, a fine rubberized Tube Bag. Will keep tubes in prime condition. Write today. Get also, the Book on Care and Repair of Tires. Ask for Book No. 29

Feeding Silage to Young Cattle

These Figures Show You Can't Afford to be Without a Silo

BY J. H. WEST
Hiawatha, Kan.

FEEDING silage to cattle is not a "get-rich-quick" scheme, but it comes as near to it as anything the farmer or stock raiser has found in a great many years. A detailed account of my experience in feeding silage may be worth something to the man who is thinking of putting in a silo.

I erected a Fir stave silo in 1913. This silo was 16 by 30 feet, and cost \$375. Three of my neighbors also built silos at that time, and we bought a silage cutter in partnership for \$200. One of these men and I bought a corn binder for \$125, so my share of the expense for machinery was \$112.50. The total cost, including the silo, was \$487.50.

The cost of filling a silo seems large to many farmers. The Kansas State Agricultural college has figured the cost of filling as if everything was paid in cash. This gives a wrong impression to most farmers. We hire an engine at \$10 a day, and also hire two or three men to work in the silo, so it does not cost us more than \$30 to fill a 120-ton silo. All the rest of the work is exchanged, the same as in threshing.

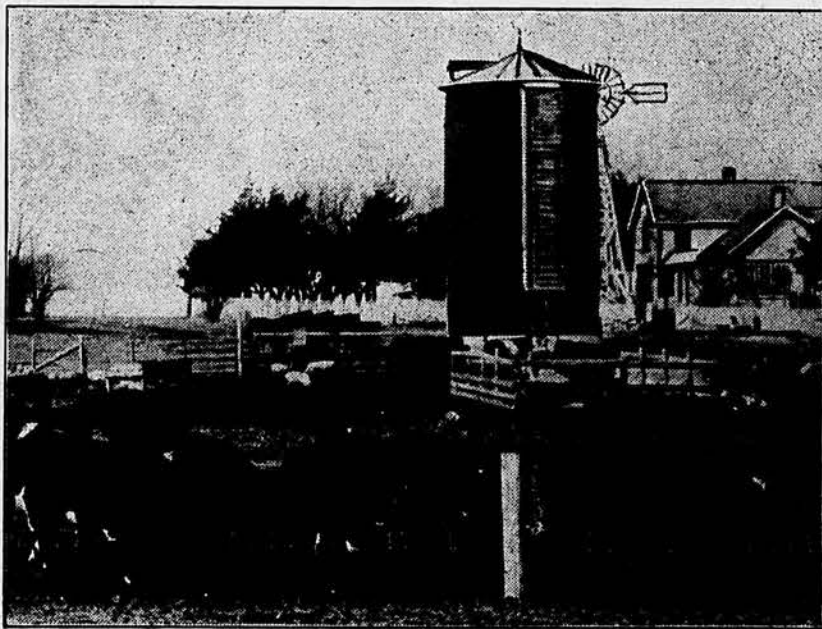
There was no corn in the fodder in this county in 1913, owing to the severe drought, and the fodder left standing was

it is supplemented with a little clover or alfalfa hay. It saves feed that otherwise would be wasted, saves time and labor, provides a large amount of feed at a low cost, and enables us to get the largest possible amount of manure to return to the land.

Summer Milkers Suit Him

Fall or winter cows are often recommended these days but my idea is to have just enough cows to insure the family milk and butter in the winter while the remainder of the herd are taking their vacation. The best time for the cows to freshen on the average farm is in the last half of February and the first half of March. Everything does its best in its natural season so I would rather have the cows take their rest at the time when it would be the hardest and most expensive to make them give their maximum yields.

Storms, cold water and irregular milking on account of short days make mid-winter milking on the average farm unsatisfactory. The price of butterfat in the winter is not enough higher than the summer price to justify coaxing a cow to make milk from ice water. We



Silage Is One of the Cheapest Feeds Produced on the Farm. It Gives the Best Results Supplemented With Alfalfa Hay.

not worth 50 cents an acre. We had an excellent chance that year to test the value of corn fodder as silage.

I fed 46 yearling heifers on the silage I made that first year. They weighed 500 pounds when they were purchased. I supplemented the silage with cold pressed cottonseed cake, and the heifers were allowed to run to a large wheat stack. They made an average gain of 2½ pounds a day during the feeding period. These cattle were handled under normal market conditions, and were sold in February, 1914. After paying for the cold pressed cake, the net returns were \$483. This was only \$5.50 less than the total cost for machinery and silo. I still had plenty of silage left to feed our milk cows through until spring. We also had about 100 loads of manure that was worth at least \$1 a load.

It pays to put on an extra team at threshing time and haul the straw into the cattle yards. Cattle fed on silage will eat three times as much wheat straw as they will if fed on corn fodder.

We had about 150 bushels of corn in 120 tons of silage last year, as we gathered most of the corn before cutting the fodder for the silo. My cattle had a ration last year of about 30 pounds of silage, a little cane hay every day, and the run of a wheat straw stack. They have made an average gain of 2 pounds a day. This gain was made over the scales, so there was no guess work about it. These are steer calves, and they weighed 500 pounds when they were purchased. They are being fed as stockers.

I think that silage is the cheapest feed for cattle that can be produced on the farm. Its value is increased when

like to relax a little, sometimes, and why not relax when nature invites. The cold storage plants are the benefactors of the producer and consumer for they make the price of butterfat higher for the farmer in summer when it is easier and cheaper to produce it and lower for the consumer in the winter when it would otherwise be scarce.

Alfalfa is the standby for dry feed, of course, but we like a variety and so do the cows. One of our cows bawls for corn fodder while the others prefer alfalfa. I believe in feeding just enough corn chop to keep the heaviest milkers from getting too thin before grass gets good. Our experience with feeding grain

President Wilson Said:

"If you are going to buy it, buy it now. That is a perfectly safe maxim to act upon. It is just as safe to buy it now as it ever will be, and if you start to buying, there will be no end to it—and you will be a seller as well as a buyer."

to cows is that it is a very easy matter to get your profits into the cost of the grain.

The cold weather is the best time to work in the rough feed such as corn fodder, or straw or any other feed that is not quite good enough for cows giving milk. The experiment stations tell us the cause for cows shrinking on their milk in summer is not flies as we often hear, but shortage of feed.

If that is so and I believe it is, we have the advantage again with cheap and good feed such as sweet corn fodder, green cane and field corn. The cows get the most out of it then with the least waste and there is no shrinkage or labor of preparing it beforehand. We generally use some blood meal for our calves.

O. C. McAdams.
Clyde, Kan.

Caring For the Spring Calf

Take the calf from the cow when he is from 1 to 3 days old. The first thing is to teach him to drink. We usually back him into a corner and stand astride his neck and, taking the pail in the left hand, place the right hand over the calf's nose, palm down, and insert the big finger in the calf's mouth, then push his nose into the milk. Let him suck the finger if he seems interested in trying to drink. It doesn't take many times feeding until he can drink without assistance.

We begin with about 2 quarts of warm, whole milk fresh from the cow and increase it to 3 quarts. When the calf is from 3 to 4 weeks old we add a quart of separated milk. Then in a few days we give him 2 quarts of whole milk and 2 quarts of separated milk. When he is 6 weeks old we feed him all separated milk. When the calf is a week old we fasten a box up in his pen, throw a handful of corn in the box and put a few kernels in his mouth. He soon will expect his grain. When we begin feeding separated milk we give him a grain ration twice a day of 1 ear of corn, shelled, a couple of handfuls of bran and a pinch of oil or cottonseed meal. If the calf does not have plenty of green pasture, give him all the alfalfa hay he wants.

Do not waste your time and feed on scrubs as they take just as much feed and time and do not give as much in return, either in quality or quantity as the purebred stock.

Do not feed calves hot milk.

Do not feed the calf cold milk. It causes scours.

Do not feed the calf sour milk.

Do not forget that the calf needs salt even when he is very young.

Do not forget to keep plenty of clean water for the calf to drink. It is better to warm it in cold weather.

Keep the calf in a clean, dry, warm place.

For warts or rough scaly patches on the calf, rub on a mixture of sulphur and lard twice a day.

For scours give castor oil, then break 2 or 3 eggs into a dish and beat them, put them in a bottle and give the calf as a drench, two or three times the first day or two. Also omit the calf's milk and grain for at least one feed, then feed him less than usual the next two or three feeds.

Mrs. S. O. M.

Will Raise Feeders

G. B. Hendricks of San Angelo, Tex., who in 1903 quit the actual production of cattle for the grazing business, has turned again to the producing end. He owns large ranches in Crane, Upton and Crockett counties. His cattle are run entirely on a grass basis and he allows one section of land for every 15 head. This year's calf crop has been contracted for fall delivery at \$25 a head. Mr. Hendricks will market all females culled out of the herd himself. He says there is more money in growing stockers and feeders than there is in feeding cattle. This only illustrates the trend of the cattle business. Corn belt feeders are finding they must have cheaper stockers and feeders, and many men have discovered they can raise their feeding cattle cheaper than they can buy them. It seems that in the future a large portion of the fat cattle that reach the markets will be raised on the farms where they are fed.

Get your horses accustomed to drinking before the noon feed and do not water them again until 2 hours after they have finished eating. Watering them too soon after the noon feed may cause colic.

Grateful Patient: "Doctor, how can I ever repay you for your kindness to me?"

Doctor: "Doesn't matter, old man. Check, money-order or cash."—Boston Transcript.



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—Farmer Onswon.

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Demand for Breeding Stock

BY TURNER WRIGHT.

Good breeding stock is in demand this spring. Farmers are learning that it is poor policy to keep inferior animals for breeding purposes. This is shown by the results of D. E. Reber & Son's dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses held at Morrill, Kan., April 7. The cattle sold especially well, a fact which indicates that farmers in the corn belt are going back into the breeding business. The men who raised the calves they fed were about the only ones who made money last year. The 40 head offered sold for an average of \$157. The 11 bulls averaged \$182.50 and the 29 females \$143.65 a head. The sale was attended by farmers from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

The horses offered were not so well appreciated and several sold below their value. This often is the case when only a few head are sold in connection with a cattle sale. The average of the eight head offered, however, was \$279 which is considerably above the price ordinarily paid for farm horses. The list of cattle which sold for \$100 or more follows:

BULLS.

Diamond Emblem—T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan.	\$505.00
Diamond Master—Mac. Hoover, Salem, Neb.	160.00
Butternut Sultan—G. McIntosh, Epler, Kan.	205.00
Daisy's Emblem—Dr. D. W. McCullough, Delavan, Kan.	190.00
Emblem Supreme—Bert Thorpe, Falls City, Neb.	165.00
Red Scotchman—S. W. Brown, Hiawatha, Kan.	\$135.00
White Diamond—John Copp, Fairview, Kan.	120.00
Helen's Emblem—Isaac Krow, Neta-waka, Kan.	180.00
Pilot—W. H. Divall, Powhattan, Kan.	132.50
Daisy's Pride—Floyd Miller, Sabetha, Kan.	127.50

FEMALES.

Rain Drop—Ed Hall, Carthage, Mo.	265.00
Missie's Gem—Mrs. Henry Thompson, Sabetha, Kan.	250.00
Hallwood Lovely—Ed. Hall, Carthage, Mo.	410.00
Grace—J. A. Brune, Nowata, Okla.	102.50
Daisy—John Rankin, Tarkio, Mo.	210.00
Scotchman's Daisy—John Rankin, Tarkio, Mo.	200.00
Good Daisy—L. W. Biddle, Fairfax, Mo.	130.00
Good May—Jere Kimmel, Robinson, Kan.	135.00
Alacia—M. Fritz, Falls City, Neb.	112.50
Scotchman's Alacia—Henry Keppe, Robinson, Kan.	100.00
Emblem's Alacia—Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.	100.00
Roan Lady—Glen Bartley, Powhattan, Kan.	112.50
Good Lady—Davis Bros., Pawnee, Neb.	125.00
Band Light—J. A. Burne, Pawnee, Neb.	132.50
Roan Light—L. W. Biddle, Fairfax, Mo.	125.00
Roan Belle—L. W. Biddle, Fairfax, Mo.	160.00
Kansas Belle—Scott Reasy, Morrill, Kan.	130.00
Orange Helen—Davis Bros., Pawnee, Neb.	132.50
Scotchman's Helen—Henry Keppe, Robinson, Kan.	137.50
Roan Beauty—J. A. Burns, Pawnee, Neb.	220.00
Julian—Rufus Miller, Morrill, Kan.	230.00
Little Orphan—G. E. Bartley, Hiawatha, Kan.	112.50

Western Kansas Is Hopeful

So many inquiries about western Kansas come to me from the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze that it is impossible to answer all of them promptly.

Jerome is in southern Gove county, and we grow horses, mules, cattle and hogs. Land is cheap, and some of it is for rent. Wheat is not our principal crop, but some of us make money at it. We raise a great deal of corn, sorghum and millet. When conditions seem favorable we risk wheat, and sometimes a farmer will put out 500 acres or more.

Some land out here can be irrigated from shallow wells. My idea of a safe investment is to buy a half section of land so situated that some of it can be irrigated, and put in a pump strong enough to flood 20 acres.

If you are thinking of buying or renting out here do not get in too much of a hurry. Take time to investigate well. Talk with the farmers, and don't let agents herd you around. Some agents will tell you that the farmers out here are ignorant and do not know how to farm. They will say to you that what is needed out here is someone who knows how to come in and show the natives how the work should be done. New ideas and new methods always should be used with caution, and the new man in any community will do well to seek to learn from those who have had experience with the conditions there.

We who have been in this county for more than a quarter of a century, have faith in it. We know that if a man keeps a milk herd, raises mules and horses, keeps a few chickens and hogs, farms in the spring for corn, sorghums and millet, and protects his land against drifting, he can make money. Wheat

farming will do to gamble on, and almost every man likes to gamble a little. The wheat crop is mighty valuable some years, but there are too many years when it is not profitable.

There are men here who were so deeply in debt last year that their credit was exhausted, but who now are out of debt and have money in the bank. Then there are the "safe" fellows, who managed to save a little even in the dry years. They have money to lend now.

The soil and subsoil are soaked, and the wheat is in excellent condition. Western Kansas farmers are mighty hopeful these days.

W. H. Daniels,
Secretary.

McNeal to Text Book Board

T. A. McNeal of Topeka, and Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard of Tonganoxie, have been appointed members of the state school book commission by Governor Capper. Mrs. Bullard was re-appointed, having been appointed two years ago by Governor Hodges. Mr. McNeal replaces C. S. Risdon, superintendent of the city schools at Independence. The appointments take effect at once.

Both positions are largely honorary in the matter of salary. The members are allowed a per diem of \$5 a day and actual necessary traveling expenses to and from board meetings.

In discussing the new appointments, Governor Capper said:

In these appointments I have been moved by my desire to make the commission as broadly and strongly representative of the state's educational needs as possible. I have sought to appoint as its members persons who are deeply and practically interested in the great purpose of obtaining the best books and the best schooling for the 95 per cent of Kansas boys and girls who get their only schooling in the country districts and in the city grade and high schools; as well as for those who are to specialize, or to seek the higher education. The commission now includes in its membership President Waters, of the State Agricultural college; President Butcher, of the State normal, and W. D. Ross, state superintendent of public instruction, all high grade, conscientious men of exceptional experience and ability, who know the needs of the schools of Kansas and have an earnest desire to accomplish real results. The addition to the commission of Mr. McNeal and Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard gives us a commission not simply conspicuously fit for its duties, but one that will not waver in scrupulous fulfillment of them. They are all persons of liberal education, broad outlook, unimpeachable integrity, and, by training or experience, especially, if not unusually, well qualified to help Kansas realize the most beneficial results from its wise text book laws and the epochal reorganization of its school system, made possible by the recent legislature.

Our text book laws are a great forward step. They mean much better books, much less expensive books put within the reach of the poorest child in the state. Books fitted to our special needs and conditions, passed upon, selected and published by those who know and are in actual touch with those needs and conditions. Opposed to these laws is an interested, active, skillful resourceful and powerful enemy, the book trust, an eastern commercial interest engaged in the business of publishing text books for the maximum of profit. It is desirable to have a commission that cannot be reached by any of the peculiar methods of this trust. Mr. McNeal has advocated state publication for years. He was one of the very first men in Kansas to champion the movement which has since been incorporated in the laws of many states. Having been state printer for four years, he has practical knowledge that will be of great value to the commission. Mrs. Bullard also is a strong advocate of state text books. She is a liberally and broadly educated farm woman who is as deeply and sympathetically interested as Mr. McNeal in obtaining for the host of Kansas boys and girls an educational training that will best fit them for the struggle of life, for citizenship, and for the comprehension, the love and appreciation of its higher things.

The Whole Truth

A lawyer for a railway company once had to defend his employers from the charge of negligence in the case of a farmer whose produce cart was demolished at a grade crossing, not without bodily injury to the farmer himself, who was driving.

The accident happened at night and the principal witness was an old colored man who was on guard, armed with a lantern to signal the approach of trains.

"Now, John," said the lawyer, "did you swing your lantern when you saw the cart coming?"

"Yassir, I sut'nly did, sub, I done swung dat lantern right crost de road."

On the strength of this testimony the lawyer won the case. He took occasion to thank the witness.

"Much obliged to yo,' Marse Torm," replied that worthy. "Ise pow'ful glad I could he'p yo'. But I was plumb scairt dat other lawyer gwine ax me ef dat lantern was lit—caze ma ile done give out an' dar warn't nary sign o' light in de lantern, no sub."—N. Y. Evening Post.

Old-time jimmy-pipers rally round the P.A. standard!

Col. J. S. Powell of Pensacola, Fla., 95 years old, and nephew of William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, has just been elected to the "old-time jimmy-pipers" club. Col. Powell has smoked for 85 years, breaking into harness as a ten-year-old. We will be glad to receive pictures of old-time smokers.

Now, everybody sit around close:

Any farmer along the friendly road will tell you never to judge the depth of a well from the length of its pump-handle. Just like it's back-shuffling cards to choose your tobacco from the looks of the package!

Pick P. A. for pipe joy, and you'll be just as happy as a June bug in an apple tree. For it's mighty widespread news nowadays that Prince Albert is made by a patented process that takes the teeth out of the smoke and leaves your tongue as calm and peaceful as a harvest-moon night. That's jimmy-pipe joy that comes via



Col. J. S. Powell of Pensacola, Fla.

Copyright 1915 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

While the spring's young, tune up that old jimmy-pipe and bud-out into a real and true pipe smoker. Sure enough, you'll be in full bloom before the day is done, if you'll smoke P. A. For there's no more teeth in it than in a mocking bird's tune box. And let that drift into your system!

Buy P. A. in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy crystal-glass pound humidor with the sponge in the top that keeps P. A. so good.

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

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—This enviable record of Lewis' Lye stands as a tribute to its excellence.

Always successful in its application, it has grown to be the agriculturist's greatest aid in all farm work: disinfecting stables, etc., destroying vermin, spraying trees, as a hog conditioner, and as an aid in eliminating worms.

The Black Quaker is on every label

LEWIS' LYE has also gained fame as a soap-maker, par excellence—and as a cleansing agent for woodwork, kitchen and dairy utensils that cleans without scouring.

Valuable booklet containing Mrs. Robinson's SOAP RECIPE sent on request.

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Manufacturing Chemists
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AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary mortar, easily cleaned. **ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**. Return from this picture, which illustrates our latest capacity machine. We will send you a separator free of charge. Write for our catalogue. **AMERICAN SEPARATOR COMPANY, Box 4002, Salisbury, N. Y.**

Get More Cream
 by using a **Simple Speed Indicator** on your Cream Separator. Fits any make of separator. Attached in two minutes, easy to adjust; controls speed of machine; absolutely accurate; can't get out of order. Price \$3. Agents wanted. Splendid proposition. **SIMPLE SPEED INDICATOR CO., Box 22, Sidney, Ohio**

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 Large Assortment of Fruit and Forest Trees, Grapes, Berries and Shrubs. No Agents Commission. Fruit Book tells how you can get better trees and **Save 40 Cents on Every Dollar**.
 Apple 7c; Peach 8c; Plum 17c; Cherry 17c; each, first class guaranteed. Freight paid on \$10.00 order. Write today.
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TREES **Guaranteed Stock**
 Nursery stock bought of us are heavy vigorous and guaranteed No. 1 stock. We warrant safe arrival in 1st class condition. Save 40% by buying direct. We sell better trees at lower prices. Orders filled same day received. Freight prepaid on all orders of \$10; illustrated catalog of trees, plants, etc. **FREE**. Write for special quotations and save money.
KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, 325 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

For \$1 I will send you 8 two year budded apple, pear or peach or 5 cherry trees, or 75 blackberry, raspberry or dewberry or 20 grape, gooseberry, currant or rhubarb, or 100 asparagus or 50 ever bearing or 200 spring bearing strawberry plants, or 100 cedar or other evergreens or 8 roses. Catalogue free.
MANHATTAN NURSERY, Manhattan, Kansas

SUDAN GRASS SEED OFFICIALLY INSPECTED. Guaranteed free from Johnson Grass. Greatest of all grass and forage crops. Price 20c lb. up depending on quantity. Write for book "How to Grow" and prices.
HYDE SEED FARMS, PATTONSBURG, MISSOURI.

WHITE-WAGNER SEED COMPANY
 Kafir, cane and alfalfa seed in carload lots or less. Leading varieties of seed corn. Write for prices. Central Kansas Seed are the best. Address: **WHITE-WAGNER SEED COMPANY, Beloit, Kansas**

SUDAN GRASS SEED
 For sale at 15 cents a pound in 50 and 100 pound lots. This seed was inspected by experiment station agent and graded No. 3. F. O. B. Rule. N. H. HARRELL, Rule, Texas, R. No. 1.

MEN WANTED
 We positively teach you at home by mail to earn \$25 to \$50 weekly as Chauffeur or Repairman. Students selected to positions. Best system, lowest price. **SOBERA FURNISHED. Write for Free Book. Practical Auto School, 66-V Beaver Street, New York**

BUY IT NOW

Don't buy what you don't need, but buy what you do need, now. It will put thousands of idle men at work who are suffering this Winter.

The Maize Bill Bug

BY JAMES W. McCOLLOCH

Many corn fields throughout south central Kansas have been seriously injured or wholly destroyed in the last few years by the maize bill bug. Especially is this true along the Arkansas River and its tributaries in Cowley, Butler, Sumner, Sedgwick, Marion and Reno counties. Here the bill bug, or "elephant bug", as it is locally known, inflicts much injury to the corn growing on the first bottom land of the rivers, and it is not unusual for entire fields to be destroyed. Injury to corn growing on upland is very rare.

The adult bill bug is a shiny black beetle about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long. At this season they may be found hibernating in a cell formed in the top root of the corn plant. About May 1 the adults emerge and after feeding for some time on the young plants they deposit their eggs in slits made in the stalks. The eggs hatch in about eight days, and the young larvae bore into the plant. On entering the stalk the young grubs burrow downward into the tap root, feeding on the tender pith as they go. In about 50 days the larvae become full grown and pupate in a cell formed in the tap root. The pupal stage lasts from 10 to 13 days, and the pupae then transform to the adults, which pass the winter in the tap root.

Bill bug injury can readily be recognized by the stunted and gnarled appearance of the plants. Such plants sucker freely, thus providing an abundance of fresh food for the beetles. A corn plant that has been injured by a bill bug seldom produces an ear.

The maize bill bug can be effectively controlled by rotating crops. Corn fields that showed bill bug injury last year should be planted to some other crop this spring, and the corn planted on other land. The maize bill bug travels slowly and does not migrate any great distance. Data compiled from numerous observations and interviews with farmers show that where the corn land is changed frequently there is almost no injury, even in badly infested localities.

Big Program For Muskogee

The sixth annual convention of the Southern Commercial congress will be held in Muskogee, Okla., the last week this month. This congress is not only commercial, but also industrial, agricultural and educational. Its purpose is to weld together all the scattered efforts that are being made to utilize the resources of the South, improve conditions and advertise the advantages of the South to other sections of the country.

The Southern Commercial congress was organized in Washington, D. C., December 8, 1908 and it was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, July 21, 1911. Dr. Clarence J. Owens of Washington is president of the organization.

The Muskogee meeting will be attended by representatives from nearly all of the southern and western states. Many of the northern and eastern states will be represented at this meeting. Among the speakers are President Woodrow Wilson; William G. McAdoo, secretary of treasury; William B. Wilson, secretary of labor; David Houston, secretary of agriculture; Charles Dillon, managing editor Capper Farm papers; R. L. Williams, governor of Oklahoma; George W. Hays of Arkansas; Senator J. L. Bristow of Kansas; Senator Robert Owen and Senator T. P. Gore of Oklahoma.

March a Record Breaker

Kansas made some new weather records last winter. There was more snow than in any winter for 56 years, and perhaps for a longer period than that. In December, January, February, and March the snowfall at Manhattan was more than 55 inches. In 1912 the nearest approach to this record reached 34 inches. The normal snowfall for these months is 16.9 inches. The total amount of rain and melted snow for the last four months was 10.33 inches, the nearest approach being in 1892 with 9.39 inches. The normal precipitation for these months, based on the average for 56 years, is 4.08 inches.

The sun shone only 36 per cent of the time during March, and the only record

which beats it was in 1867 when 68 per cent of the time the sun was obscured.

March also broke several other records. The snowfall in March amounted to 14.95 inches, the heaviest March snowfall recorded, excepting 17.5 inches which fell in 1876. The precipitation for March was 2.41 inches, the average for the past 56 years being 1.62 inches.

These figures are taken from the weather records kept at the Kansas State Agricultural college, the oldest complete records in the state, started 56 years ago. They are now kept by J. O. Hamilton, professor of physics.

Trees For Western Kansas

The best trees for planting in western Kansas are the Honey locust, Green ash, Osage orange, catalpa, Chinese arbor vitae, Red cedar and White elm. The Fort Hays Experiment station is doing an important work in distributing these varieties. Trees sent out from this station are handled in such a way that a heavy root system is developed and at the same time the over-development of the tops is prevented. This makes the trees grown here more satisfactory for

make money. The aim is to help those who are building homes in western Kansas to beautify and increase the value of their grounds at small expense.

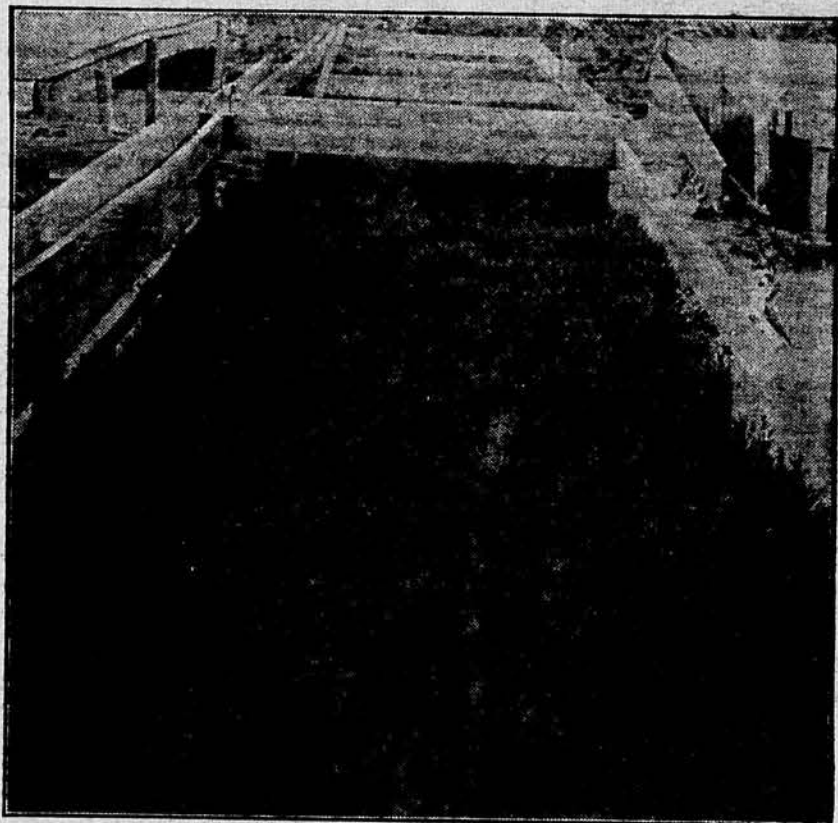
G. E. Thompson.

Kansas Experiment Station.

A New Labor Plan

In a recent address in Chicago, an official of the United States Department of Labor explained the plan by which that department, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the Post Office Department, hopes to minimize unemployment and at the same time relieve the labor situation in the rural districts. He estimated that not 25 per cent of the men absolutely necessary in the wheat belt at harvest time could find employment there during the rest of the year. Moreover, it is difficult for farmers to calculate far in advance the exact number of men that will be required to harvest their crops. In consequence, a great army must be mobilized at very short notice.

A host of men passes annually from northern Mexico into Texas working its way, as the season advances, northward



In the Nursery of the Kansas Experiment Station; One Year Old Red Cedar in a Bed Covered With a Shade, Which Is Removed.

planting under western Kansas conditions than poorly rooted trees grown in a more humid region.

This work was started only a little more than three years ago, yet the station now has on hand more than 500,000 deciduous trees and seedlings of all kinds and more than 150,000 evergreens. Available for distribution in the spring of 1915, there was a total of 255,000 seedlings of catalpa, Osage orange, Honey locust and Russian wild olive. Of older trees for distribution, there were 15,000 Honey locust, 2,500 Green ash and 4,500 elm, besides small numbers of hackberry, Russian wild olive, Norway poplar, Russian mulberry, China berry, coffeebean and Red bud. All of this work is done under the supervision of C. A. Scott, state forester. J. W. Preston is in charge of the nursery work.

Believing that the varieties can be improved by selection, seeds from a few special trees have been collected separately and given special attention. Considerable headway has been made in obtaining a strain of Honey locust free from thorns, and other improvements less striking have been made with other varieties.

One of the best shrubs for planting in western Kansas is the Tamarix. The station has on hand about 5,500 varieties of these. The Tamarix is a shrubby tree having great ability to resist drouth. It is comparatively easy to transplant, and it is quite ornamental when planted either singly or in groups, or when used as a windbreak or hedge. It can be trimmed to any desired form. It does almost as well on the prairie uplands as in the creek bottoms. The station is not in this work to

to the Dakotas. This army is, however, only a nucleus; it contains less than half of the men required for the harvest. It must, therefore, be recruited from the outside. This is a more difficult matter than might be imagined, for not every man who is in search of work is fitted for the harvest field. The question of transportation also complicates the situation. Harvest hands are not usually rich in ready cash, and what they have they are not likely to risk in long journeys in search of opportunities that may not exist.

The first step, therefore, is to foresee where and when and how much labor will be wanted. In this the crop correspondents of the department can be of great service. They are in a better position than the average farmer to estimate the prospects in their several localities and the probable need for labor. The farmer himself, however, is being asked to do his part. Under the plan now in force, any employer in need of men can fill out a blank to be obtained at the nearest postoffice, which is forwarded to the local headquarters of the Department of Labor. Among other things the prospective employer is asked to state on this card whether or not he will advance transportation and if so on what terms he expects to be repaid. Similar cards are provided for men in search of employers. In this way applications for men and applications for jobs are matched against each other.

Keep grit, oyster shell and charcoal before the fowls at all times.

Lazy hens are poor layers and their eggs show poor fertility.

DON'T Let Your Farm Run Away



FILL THE GULLIES WITH A DICKEY SOIL SAVING DAM

In rainy seasons the creeks in your neighborhood are bank-full of water thick with mud. They are made from the streams that rush through the gullies on your farm.

That mud is good rich farm land running away. And much of it is from your farm—the richest and best part of your soil gone and gone for good.

Unless you stop it the loss of soil will grow greater and greater with every rain.

Your farm gashed and slashed with gullies and ravines, will be washed away down to worse than nothing—hard-pan or bed-rock. As the gullies grow deeper and wider, cultivation becomes more difficult and acres of your farm are thereby made useless.

Stop the washouts. Fill up the ravines. Save your farm. These gullies that drain through your land can be easily filled with the richest possible soil. Build a **Dickey Soil Saving Dam** and you will not only stop the washouts but you will catch the other fellow's runaway farm.

MAKE YOUR FARM "STAY PUT" WITH A DICKEY SOIL SAVING DAM

BUILT OF DICKEY VITRIFIED SALT GLAZED SEWER PIPE

You can keep your fields "on the level," so that all of the land can be cultivated. You can hold much of the surplus rainfall that the soil does not absorb, providing yourself with stock water in times of drought.

Before the Dickey Soil Saving Dam Was Built

All that, accomplished by means of a **Dickey Soil Saving Dam**, is neither difficult nor expensive. Any farmer can do the necessary work, and the cost is so little that the soil saved after the first hard rain will more than pay for the small outlay.

After the Dickey Soil Saving Dam Was Built

We Will Show you—Send for Your Copy of Our Free Soil Saving Booklet

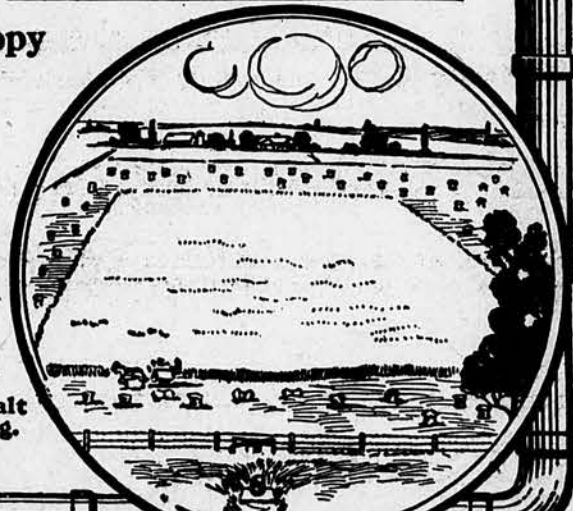
It makes plain, in words and pictures, just how simple and easy it is to block destructive soil erosion on your farm. Also ask for your copy of "Drainage Facts." Ask us any questions you please about saving your farm, and we will promptly advise you. You can buy the pipe from your dealer. If he hasn't it in stock we will ship it freight prepaid.

W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co.

210 New York Life Bldg.,

Kansas City, Mo.

Makers of the Famous "Tight as a Jug" Vitrified Salt Glazed Tile Silo and the Dickey Fire Clay Flue Lining.



MARTIN METAL STACK COVERS

Save All the Hay—Pay Big Profits

More economical than barns or permanent sheds. Easy to put on and take off. Made in sections, thus occupying little space when not in use. Made in all sizes. Are water-tight and rust-proof. Can't blow off. Mr. Hammett, Hardy, Neb., says: "Your cover preserved my hay fine. I got \$1 a ton more for stack protected with your cover than for other stacks in same field."

The saving on the first stack of hay will more than pay for your Martin Metal Stack Cover. With ordinary care will last 15 to 20 years and save its cost or more on every stack.

SPECIAL OFFER Write today for free, illustrated literature and a special introductory price.

THE MARTIN METAL STACK COVER CO.
319 N. Mealey St.
Wichita, Kansas
Stocks carried in
Wichita, Kan.; Fort
Worth, Tex.; Omaha,
Neb.; Canton, Ohio.

Inoculate Clover, Alfalfa

Peas, Beans, Vetch and All Other Legumes. Get a "catch" — bigger yield — greatest feeding value — richer soil. Treat your seed with

NITRAGIN
THE IMPROVED GERMAN SOIL ENRICHMENT
NITROGEN-FIXING PROCESS
PURE CULTURE
We supply you with the best system
of soil inoculation for all legumes.
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Get a Sure Getter Pig Forcep.

The great veterinary instrument the "farmers of the hog belt" are all talking about. Gets 'em alive and saves the mother. Worth their weight in gold to every farmer. Order one today; have it when you need it. Price \$3.00 postpaid. County agents wanted.

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Steel Wheels

will make your old farm wagon as good as new. Save money because they never need repair. Write for our big free book telling all about them and how they pay. **Empire Mfg. Co., Box 775 Quincy, Ill.**

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Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner. Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically worth its weight in gold to horse owners and livestock breeders. 250 large pages profusely illustrated. Part 1 deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science — Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs — with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Training and Handling. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and treating horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" absolutely free — postage prepaid — to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year — new or renewal — subscription to our big farm weekly. Send your name and \$1.00 at once. **Mail and Breeze, Dept. H-10, Topeka, Kansas**

BUY IT NOW

If the farmers will buy their Spring needs now, it will start factories during the Winter when work is most needed.

Money From Old Ewes

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

Nothing sells on the market so cheaply as old, thin ewes. With proper care and treatment, however, they make very satisfactory, and often very remarkable profits. Those who buy this class of ewes usually breed them and sell both ewes and lambs after a short feed the next fall. This statement, while an extreme case, shows the possibilities of careful buying coupled with intelligence in care and feeding:

100 ewes @ \$1.75 a head.....	\$175
80 lambs from 10 to 14 wks old.....	\$ 450
700 pounds of wool.....	175
100 ewes averaging 112 lbs. @ 5 cents lb.....	560

Total receipts..... \$1,185
Return for feed and care for one year..... \$1,010

This instance shows how extremely cheap old, thin ewes can be purchased sometimes. One should know his business well in selecting this class of ewes, for a bunch of broken or smooth-mouth, non-breeding ewes would be a great disappointment even to a good sheep man.

The sheep industry in Kansas consists largely of feeding, or finishing for market, sheep that someone else has produced. Several classes of sheep are fed. Every class requires a special method of feeding and handling. The classes most commonly put in the feed lot are lambs. Yearling wethers are fed sometimes but as heavy sheep are not popular on the market the practice of feeding wethers usually is not recommended.

The greatest care and the best judgment must be exercised in buying any class of sheep for poor buying has been one of the principal reasons for failure in our sheep feeding operations. Many a feeder has lost money simply because he paid a price for feeders considerably above the dictates of his better judgment. Another profit killer has been poor marketing in sending lambs to market at the wrong time of the year or sending them before they were finished. If good lambs are bought right, fed right, and marketed at the right time they ought to make money for the feeder.

Feeding "pewee" lambs is one of the special lines of sheep feeding that has been profitable for those who understand this class of sheep. "Pewee" lambs are those weighing from 30 to 40 pounds which one occasionally finds on the market. They are born late in the season and generally have an infusion of merino blood which makes them slow growers. Those who are not familiar with this class of lambs usually overlook them because they lack size. The men who handle "pewee" lambs most successfully carry them along on rough, cheap feeds until the beginning of winter. Some grain is added to the ration then. They are put on full feed about April 1. They reach the market in early summer when lambs are scarce and high priced. The usual weight is 70 to 85 pounds and while they are really yearlings they command lamb prices. These lambs, when properly handled, make the feeder very satisfactory profits.

Silos Are Not the Cause

An article appearing in the "Arkansas City Daily Traveler," informs us that a Texas farmer has discovered the cause of foot-and-mouth disease. His advice briefly is, "Quit using silos and the foot-and-mouth disease will vanish."

This absurd statement no doubt has been given some credence and caused much harm, for we have received several letters asking if "there is anything in it." Foot-and-mouth disease has been rampant of late and many silos have been built, therefore, reasoning from analogy, the disease is caused by the silos. There is about as much logic in this conclusion as in the conclusion of the ancient philosopher who classed cows and comets together because both have tails. Basing our conclusions on similar snapshot judgments we might argue that the European war is caused by flying machines, or that hog cholera which started about 50 years ago was caused by the emancipation proclamation.

Again if foot-and-mouth disease is caused by silage we must conclude that when the disease appears in the human, it is caused by eating sauerkraut, which is the same thing.

The ferments in the silage, smut, and moulds, are accused of causing the disease. Smut has been fed to cows ex-

perimentally, in large quantities, and caused neither abortion nor sickness of any kind. The ferments in silage positively are known to be wholesome. The moulds which appear on the surface of silage have been known to poison animals, and mouldy silage or mouldy food of any kind should never be fed.

The absurd article referred to would be worthy of no consideration whatsoever were it not that it disparages the building of silos which are pre-eminently the monuments erected to the thrift and enterprise of a community. Silage does not cause foot-and-mouth or any other contagious disease.

George H. Glover.
Colorado Agricultural College.

Making Ditches With Explosives

Just what is there anyhow, in this idea of making ditches with explosives, instead of shoveling or plowing them out? Will explosives actually make clean, straight-edged ditches? And will they do it cheaper than men and horses and machinery can do it? Here are the facts:

It costs 25 cents a cubic yard of earth handled to dig ditches by hand, and about 12 cents a cubic yard to plow them out when they are not to be made deeper than 18 inches. Large ditches cost more than this. Good explosives will move dirt from ditches, down to 5 feet deep, at a cost of from 4 to 8 cents a cubic yard of material moved. Smaller ditches take the lower figure, larger ones the higher.

Another way of showing the comparative costs is to take the figure by each method for a ditch of a certain size — say 3 to 4 feet deep and 4 to 5 feet wide at the top. This ditch when dug by hand will cost about 8 cents a foot of length, but it can be dug with ex-

There was never a time when boys and girls so needed the old-fashioned molding of character, only attained through religious training, as they need it today amid the distractions and temptations of modern life. Years ago when the religious world was split up into narrow creeds, the five minutes of Bible reading and morning prayer was discontinued in the public schools through a mistaken zeal for religious freedom. For generations, the world's thinkers and writers have declared the Bible to be humanity's greatest source of inspiration and power. Ought the one book which has had the greatest and the most ennobling influence on the world, to be longer barred from the public schools, its most potent and most important field of usefulness?

plosives at a cost of 2 to 4 cents a running foot. The Michigan Experiment station has summed the matter up by saying tersely: "The cost of digging ordinary ditches with dynamite is less than half the cost of hand digging."

Explosives scatter the dirt over the ground for many feet from the ditch and leave no ridges or banks of earth along the sides that turn away drainage water. If you want the dirt all scattered on one side simply do the work on a windy day, and the material will be blown down by the wind. The scattering of the earth is a very important point, and a feature of ditches that is usually hard to get. Did you ever watch a foreign laborer painfully and slowly get a little dirt on his shovel and just as leisurely — and expensively — walk with it a rod or two to drop it?

The man question is very vital on farms. Labor is scarce and high-priced. Ditches that are needed badly are not dug simply because there is so much other work to do that the working force at hand must "just hit the high places." They have no time for making the ditch improvements. But with explosives one or two men can do in a few days what it would take a dozen men several weeks to do by any other method. That really is why explosives are so valuable on farms — they cut down the amount of labor needed and the time it takes to accomplish the results desired.

Waukon, Wis., recently invented and observed "Pay-Up Week," when everybody was to settle all his debts.

It Keeps Its Flavor

BOUQUETS FROM FRIENDS

I am a steady reader of your paper and wouldn't be without it for twice the price. **A. E. Axler.**
Southbend, Neb.

I am well pleased with the Farmers Mail and Breeze and think it is a helpful paper. **W. S. Smart.**
R. 1, Temple, Okla.

We enjoy the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much and feel we cannot afford to be without it although living in town. **W. L. Kelly.**
Rosedale, Kan.

I am in love with the Farmers Mail and Breeze and must have it. I find a lot of good reading in it. **G. W. Fenimore.**
Gas, Kan.

I cannot get along without the Farmers Mail and Breeze as long as I am on a farm for it is one of the best farm papers in the United States. **T. A. Fitzmorris.**
Troy Center, Wis.

We think the Farmers Mail and Breeze a most valuable farm paper, progressive in every respect. **A. C. Dick.**
R. 1, La Harpe, Kan.

I certainly think the Farmers Mail and Breeze a good paper, especially the writings of T. A. McNeal, along with the experience of the farmers and stock raisers. **W. W. Housh.**
R. 2, Winchester, Kan.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper I ever read. **Ed. R. Nelson.**
Lindsberg, Kan.

I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for two or three years and should not like to do without it. **G. E. Freeman.**
R. 3, Chester, Okla.

We could not get along without the Farmers Mail and Breeze as we think it the best farm paper printed. **G. W. Hamrick.**
R. 2, Canton, Kan.

We could not do without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. **Mrs. Owen Prothro.**
Cedar Vale, Kan.

We can't keep house without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. **G. H. Scudder.**
R. 1, Wayside, Okla.

We like your paper very much and would not like to do without it. **James McClure.**
R. 1, Superior, Neb.

More Motor Car Business

The present volume and prosperity of the motor car business is the wonder of the business world. Reports from the Willys-Overland Company, manufacturers of the Overland car, show one previous high mark after another successively surpassed. Between March 1 and March 25 more shipments were made than during the entire previous month and the number of orders received for cars exceeded those of February by more than 1300. During this time orders for Overland cars were received at the rate of 2,500 a week. The total number was exactly double that received during March, 1914.

Despite the fact that more cars are being shipped daily from the Overland factory than ever before, orders have been showing a steady gain on shipments. In an effort to make the supply meet the demand the Overland plant is working at full capacity, employing 8,000 men and keeping many of the departments on a continuous 24 hour schedule.

Monday, March 22, the first day following seven weeks, each of which was successively the largest in the history of the Overland Company, 330 cars were shipped. The company first passed the 300-a-day mark just five weeks previously.

The government bird census report says that there are in this country more robins than English sparrows.

The peach-stones heretofore thrown out by California canning factories are now used in making prussic acid.

Hens should have tepid water during the cold winter months.

The New REO The Fifth \$1050

"The Incomparable Four"

Have You Ordered That Reo of Yours?

WE DON'T LIKE to keep dinning at you. Seems inconsistent too when all the world knows that we don't need to worry about selling all the Reos the factory can produce.

IN FACT THE DEMAND is more than four times the possible supply.

JUST THINK OF THAT! If there isn't food for optimism we don't know. If business is slack anywhere, it isn't with Reo. And the Reo demand, which is just as great in California as in New York State and just as excessive in Iowa as in Michigan, indicates that things must be pretty fair everywhere.

HERE'S A 25-ACRE PLANT running full force and over-time trying to meet a demand for automobiles—and orders every day more than four times the possible output.

OF COURSE WE CAN'T SAY that all automobiles enjoy such a demand. Reo is unique among motor cars for many reasons. Reo cars have always been good cars—honest cars—dependable cars—and cars of such low up-keep cost that every Reo owner insists on his friends buying Reos in preference to any others.

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN a time since the first Reo was made that the big Reo plants could supply enough cars for all who wanted Reos.

AND THERE NEVER HAS BEEN a time when the bricklayers and carpenters were not building additions to that great plant. Never a time! We are always building at Lansing—a year between visits and you'd hardly recognize the place.

25 PER CENT OF LANSING'S population (40,000 people) derive their sustenance from the Reo pay-roll. And Lansing is one of the most prosperous cities in America today. 90 per cent of the men who make Reo cars own their own homes—are self-respecting, respected, independent citizens.

MAYBE THAT ACCOUNTS to some extent for the superior quality in Reo cars. Undoubtedly does.

ANYWAY THE FACT THAT INTERESTS you is that the demand for those cars is tremendous and that thousands—yes, tens of thousands, are bound to be disappointed this year. Can't possibly make enough Reos to go around. Late comers will simply have to wait or accept "substitutes."

THAT'S WHY WE ARE keeping up our advertising schedule just as if we had to sell the cars—we don't want you to blame us if you are late and can't get a Reo. It is bad to have too little business, but past experience with Reo over-demand makes us feel it is almost as bad to have too much. Buyers blame us for their own tardiness.

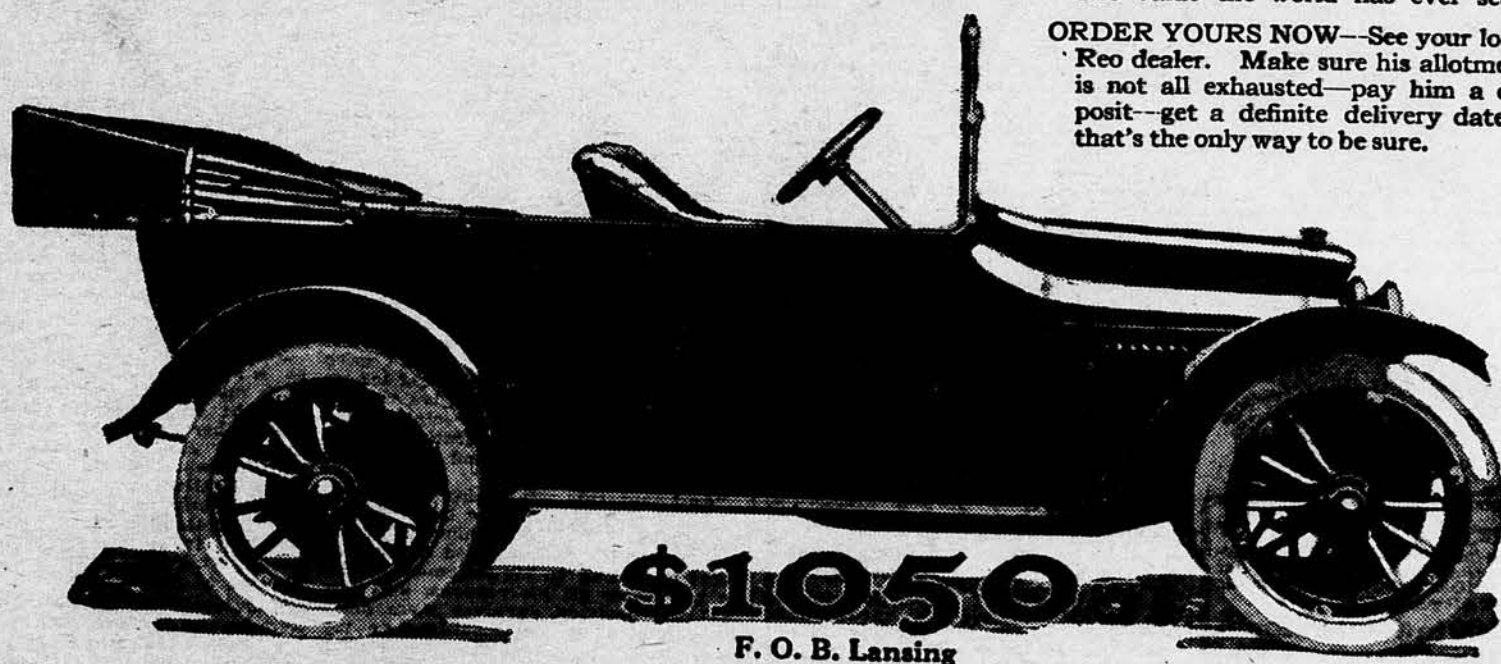
SO—THIS IS FAIR WARNING—orders that come at once can be filled and with fairly early deliveries while those who delay ordering will surely be disappointed.

THERE ARE TWO REOS this reason—and one of them is the most popular automobile in America. We can't for the life of us tell which at this juncture.

SUFFICE IT TO SAY the demand for the New Reo Six is more than four times as great as the factory capacity—and for Reo the Fifth it is also hopelessly in excess of our ability to produce.

AND NO WONDER. The New (1915) Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four" at \$1050; and the New Reo Six, "The Six of Sixty Superiorities" at \$1385, represent, each in its power and price class—the greatest automobile value the world has ever seen.

ORDER YOURS NOW—See your local Reo dealer. Make sure his allotment is not all exhausted—pay him a deposit—get a definite delivery date—that's the only way to be sure.



REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LANSING, MICH.
Reo Automobiles and Reo Motor Trucks



Jackson
No hill too steep
No sand too deep

Jackson Comfort and What It Means

Ride in a Jackson car and note the freedom from vibration, the silence of the motor, the luxurious comfort, and riding ease, even over rough country roads.

Then stop to consider what this freedom from every motoring annoyance means. It means more than mere riding comfort.

It means that every working part of the car is performing its functions perfectly—without needless wear and without waste of power. It means fuel economy and long life for the car.

The thoroughness with which the Jackson is built is the result of thirteen years' experience in the manufacture of automobiles. And in all these years we have never offered any cars which seemed to us to give so much actual value as the 1915 models.

Jackson "44"—\$1250
Jackson Olympic "46"—\$1375
Jackson "48"—Six—\$1650

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Jackson Motor Co., 1729 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Be an Auto Expert. We teach you everything about an auto in easy lessons at home. Fit yourself for big paying position as Auto Salesman, Chauffeur, Garage Man, Repair Man, Demonstrator or Mechanic. Thousands getting rich building, selling and repairing autos. Big jobs waiting. Why not "get in the game?" Write quick.

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Lorimer of the Northwest

BY HAROLD BINDLOSS

Author of "Ranching for Sylvia," "By Right of Purchase," "Winston of the Prairie," "Alton of Somasco," and Other Stories.

(Copyright Frederick A. Stokes Co., N. Y.)

THE PLOT OF THE STORY.

This is the story of two young Englishmen, Ralph Lorimer, leading man in this company, and Harry Lorraine, his good natured partner. Lorimer is in love with Grace Carrington whose father, Colonel Carrington, is opposed to him as a son-in-law. Young Lorimer and others plan a co-operative dairy which is violently opposed by Colonel Carrington. The colonists vote to depose the colonel as leader. The shock prostrates him.

THE next event of moment happened when Foster brought me a message from Grace requesting my presence at the Manor on the following day. Most of the men of Carrington were also expected, Foster said. I reached the Manor at the appointed time, and made the latter portion of the journey in company with several of the colonists, and it was with mingled curiosity and reluctance that we gathered in the great hall.

Except that the air was warmer and there were flowers and feathery grasses in the tall vases, it looked much the same as it did on our last eventful visit, though there was now no grim figure in the carved oak chair. No one knew why we had been summoned except Lyle and myself, and I did not know wholly. So there was a buzz of curious whispers, until Lyle flung back the doors, and Grace, followed by Miss Carrington, appeared in the opening. They were dressed alike in some neutral-tinted fabric, and with one accord the riders of Carrington rose to their feet, and stood fast and motionless until with a queenly gesture Grace seated herself in the oaken chair. Grace was younger than myself by two full years, but there was no trace of diffidence about her as she looked down out of steady eyes at the men who, as it were, did homage before her. Then deep silence followed as she said with a perfect distinctness:

"It was fitting after what has happened that I should send for you. My father founded this colony, and still nominally holds the greater portion of the land in it. As you know, he has been stricken—and has lost his reason; and accordingly the management of the estate devolves upon Miss Carrington and myself—principally, under his last will, on myself. It is a heavy responsibility for two women, to do the best, not only for Carrington Manor, but for the Carrington colony, until it shall please the Almighty to restore its founder—or grant him release. While the Manor lands remain intact and the agreement binding, all that affects our welfare affects that of the whole settlement."

Grace paused, and a man rose up right at the further end of the hall. "We came here with a feeling of contrition, yet not wholly ashamed," he said. "On behalf of all I offer the new mistress of Carrington our deepest sympathy and an assurance of good-will," and again there was a deep murmur of chivalrous respect from the sun and wind-bronzed men.

Grace's gaze was not so steady and her voice was lower as she answered, "I thank you. It is a barren heritage, weighted down by debt, but with the help of my kinsman Lyle we shall do our utmost to improve it. Still, it was not that that I wanted to tell you. How we last parted you know," and some of those I noticed showed a darker color in their cheeks, as though it were an unpleasant memory. "Since then I have tried to consider rightly all that led up to it, and I ask you to forgive me."

"It was our own blind precipitancy. I am afraid you spoke the truth," a voice said; but raising her hand for silence Grace went on:

"As I said, this estate entails a heavy responsibility, and I have been considering what I should do concerning the creamery. My father acted as seemed right according to his judgment, and I do not know all his reasons, but now that the decision devolves upon me—I am impelled to act according to my own. No two people see the same thing under the same aspect, and this in no disrespect to him—I dare not do otherwise. I think the creamery will enhance the settlement's prosperity, and though I cannot grant the Green Mountain site, in which you must bear with me, you may take the next best, the Willow Grove, with its timber and water, at an appraised value, to be represented by stock in the creamery. This is all I have to tell you, and until I resign this position to Miss Carrington I trust to enjoy your friendship and good-will. You will, I hope, decide, before you go when to start the work."

"There is still a ruler of Carrington; we haven't a Salic law. We are all your servants, madam," a big man said, and when some one cried, "To the Princess of Carrington," the rafters rang to the thunderous cheer, while once more I wondered that Grace should ever have listened to me. Whether it was born in her, an hereditary dowry, or was the result of her father's influence and company, I do not know, but Grace, who could at other times be only womanly, spoke to the riders of Carrington with the air of a sovereign. And yet it appeared perfectly seemly that she should do so, for whether mirthful, commanding, or pitiful, Grace was in all things natural. Neither is this prejudice in her favor on my part, for it is well known on the Assinibolain prairie. Still, even after work had commenced on the creamery and the finances of the Manor were adjusted temporarily, Grace would give me no definite promise as to when she would leave it for Fairmead. As yet her first duty was toward the helpless old man and the charge he had left her, she said.

By one of the striking coincidences that it is hard to believe are accidents, it happened that as we mounted outside the Manor a buggy came around one corner of the house, and with a feeling akin to consternation we turned to regard its occupant. A hired man held the reins, but beside him, wrapped in a fur coat although the day was warm, sat Colonel Carrington, a shivering, huddled object propped against the backboard. It was the first time we had seen him, and the sight troubled us, for the few weeks had made great changes in the ruler of Carrington.

"I'm afraid I'm breaking orders," the driver explained. "Miss Grace said wait until you all had gone, but he would come, and I hadn't the heart to refuse him. He's not understanding much these days, but we take him out for an hour or two, when he's able for it, in the sun."

Colonel Carrington regarded us as if we were strangers, as with a pitiful courtesy some raised their hats to him. He attempted with one hand to strike a match and dropped it, and after Lyle ignited another and held it to his cigar he nodded cordially. "I thank you, sir," he said with an entire absence of recognition. "I am not quite as strong as I used to be. Could you tell me how far it is to Lone Hollow? I seem to have forgotten the way, and the snow is soft and heavy."

It was a relief to all of us when the buggy drove off, and the assembly broke up with a sudden chill upon its enthusiasm.

One evening later I was walking home past Hudson's dwelling when I noticed a curious cloud of dust hanging over the house, and strange sounds proceeding from it. They suggested that somebody was vigorously brushing it, which was certainly unusual. Now Hudson, though he held a quarter-section of Government land, had really no legal claim to it, because he had neither broken sufficient virgin sod nor put the necessary acreage under cultivation. He freely admitted that he was prejudiced against hard work, and, when in need of a few dollars to purchase actual necessities that he could not borrow, he would drive away with his wagon and peddle German oleographs and patent medicines to the less-educated settlers, returning after several weeks' absence to settle down again to a period of loafing.

Aline and her friend Lillian Kenyon, as well as the latter's brother were with me.

"What on earth can they be doing inside there, and what a noise they are making," said Miss Kenyon.

"It shows that my good counsel has not all fallen on stony soil," Aline answered laughingly. "Harry—that is Mr. Lorraine—is apparently seriously engaged in spring cleaning. I have been giving him lessons lately on the virtues of cleanliness."

Understanding the process, I grinned at this, and fancied, though I could not be certain, that Aline's fair companion envied her the opportunity for giving Harry lessons on anything. When the next cloud of dust rolled out of the window an irate voice came with it:

"I'm the biggest slouch on the prairie, eh; I'll pretty well show you nobody takes liberties with me. I'm almighty sick of this fooling already; there goes your confounded bucket, and the rest of the blamed caboodle after it."

Lillian Kenyon started when a bucket fell clattering at her feet, a brush came hurtling toward us, and amid wild language a grimy figure appeared at the window, dropping chairs and other furniture wholesale out of it.

while her brother, who strove to conceal his merriment, observed:

"Say, hadn't you two better come on with me? It's getting late already, and Hudson is not as particular as he ought to be when he's angry."

"I agree with you," said Aline in a tone of severity. "He is a very disgraceful man, and by no means a fit companion for Harry. Ralph, I am sorry there are occasions when both of you indulge in unwarranted expressions. Don't you think such conduct unbecoming in an elder brother, or any respectable landowner, Lily?"

I laughed and Miss Kenyon looked indignant when I answered: "Then go along; you don't understand our trials, or you wouldn't condemn us. It can only be natural depravity that leads Harry to persist in living with such a companion when half the girls on the prairie are willing to provide him with a better one."

They had hardly left me when, disheveled and dusty, Hudson strode forth in wrathful disgust.

"It's almighty hard when a man can't live peacefully in his own home without your confounded partner brushing all over it," he muttered. "I guess it's your sister's doing—I knew there would be trouble when she came in, stepping like a gopher on wet ploughing, with her skirts held up. Anyway, I'm blamed well sick of Canada, and them Government land fellows are coming right down on me, so I'm just going to drop the whole thing and skip. I'm going to sell the place for an old song, or burn it, and light out for Dakota."

I frowned, for this was the first time I had heard of Aline's visit, and it struck me that although I suffered from her craze for neatness at Fairmead she was overstepping the bounds in attempting to reform Hudson's homestead too; but Harry evidently overheard him, for he came out.

"Try to talk sensible for once, Hudson," he said. "See here, I don't want to take advantage of your beastly temper, but if you are really bent on selling the place, and not vamping as usual, I'm open to make you an offer."

"I've been willing to sell it for two years," Hudson answered with a grin. "Haven't done half my legal breaking, and don't mean to, so it's not mine to sell, and would have to remain registered to me until the improvements were completed. Then, you see, I could come back, and jump you."

"I don't think you could," said Harry. "You might hurt yourself trying it. How much do you call a fair thing for the holding as it stands, bearing in mind our risk in buying what is only the good-will with the owner absent?"

They haggled over the terms for a while, and then Harry turned to me.

"We can do it at a stretch, Ralph, by paying him so much after the crop's sold for the next two years. Of course, it's a big handful, but there's lots of sloo hay that would feed winter stock, and I want the house badly. Indeed, if I don't get it I'm going to build one. Don't you think we could take the risk?"

I thought hard for a few minutes. We were speculating boldly, and already had undertaken rather more than we could manage; but the offer was tempting, and, noting Harry's eagerness, I agreed.

"Yes; we will chance it," I said, "on his own terms of yearly payments, although heaven only knows how we're going to finance it if the crop dies off. Hudson, I'll give you a small check tomorrow if you are satisfied, but it's fair to tell you that if you stayed and completed the improvements you would get more for it when you held the patent."

"That's all right," said Hudson. "I guess I'll take the check. You may have the building and the hundred and sixty blanked acres, scarcely ten of them broken. It's easier peddling pictures than farming, any day, and no one else would buy it in the circumstances. It's not even mine without the patent, and if I die in the meantime you'll get nothing."

"We'll get the crop and the cattle feed; you don't suppose we've bought it to look at; and if you died the pay would stop," said Harry dryly, and turned toward me when Hudson, moving away contented, sat down to enjoy a peaceful smoke.

"That settles it, Ralph," he said. "The deal ought to show a good result, and I wanted the house. Now that I have got it, it's time for me to ask you a question which would have to be answered presently in any case. I was waiting to see how things would go, out of fairness to her, but as we have bound ourselves hard and fast to Fairmead for several years at least, I'm going to ask you a great thing. Will you give me Aline?"

"Will she have you?" I said smiling.

"That's just what I don't know," Harry answered rather dismally.

"Sometimes I hope so, and sometimes I've a cold fear that she won't. But now that I've told you, I'll ask her

this very evening. You'll wish me Godspeed, won't you?"

I looked at him with sympathy, for I knew the feeling, and I had some experience of Aline's moods. Then I laid my hand on his shoulder. "We have been as brothers for a long time, Harry, and it would be only good news if you strengthen the tie. If Aline has the wisdom I give her credit for, she won't say no, and there's no one in the Dominion I should sooner trust her to."

"Then I'll make the plunge," said Harry. "Ralph, I'm very grateful for your good-will. Hudson, where did you fling that confounded bucket? Get up and straighten yourself, and go after Miss Kenyon. Take her anywhere away from Miss Lorimer, and, if you feel like it, make love to her. You're not bad-looking when you wash yourself, and I think she has a fancy for you."

"Not much," said Hudson grinning as he refilled his pipe. "I've had one experience in that line, and I don't want another. No, sir, henceforward I leave women alone."

Harry went back to the house to shed his working attire, and I strode on toward Fairmead, leaving Hudson sitting among his furniture and kitchen utensils on the darkening prairie, smoking tranquilly. The stars shone out when Harry and Aline came in together. Harry looked exultant, Aline unusually subdued, and the first thing she did was, to my astonishment, to kiss me.

"Aline has promised to marry me before the winter," said Harry.

Wishing them every happiness I went out and left them. I was occupied two hours over some badly needed repairs to the granary, and then for a long time I stood under the stars thinking of Grace.

A Bountiful Harvest.

HENCEFORWARD Harry's wooing, like my own, was conducted in an intermittent and fragmentary manner. But little time was left us for dalliance or soft speeches, and we paid our homage in practical fashion, with axe and saw and bridle, for there was truth in what Harry said: "The best compliment a man can pay a woman is to work for her comfort. Still, I don't know that more leisure for other things wouldn't be pleasant, too. There is more in life after all than an endless round of sowing and reaping."

Jasper was among the first to congratulate him, which he did so heartily that I concluded that he had stopped his visits in time, and it was with a repetition of his former kindness that he added:

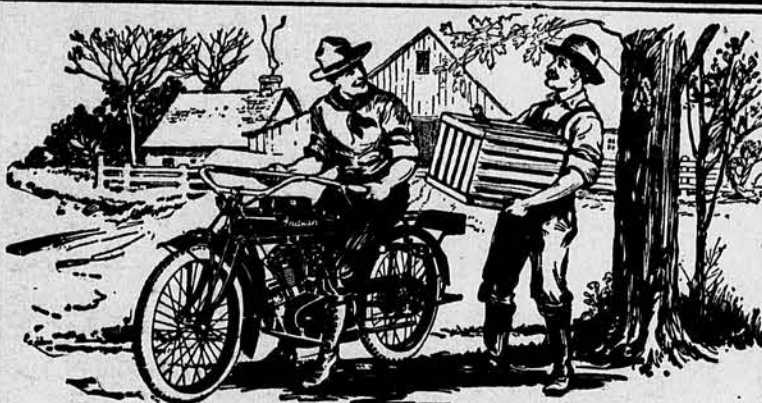
"You'll need to rustle this season, for you've plainly bitten off more than you can chew. Still, you've friends on the prairie who'll see you through, and if it's horses or men or money you're stuck for, I guess you know where to find them."

We borrowed oxen, we borrowed mowers, we hired help everywhere, and somehow paid for it, while by dint of endless planning we managed to avoid an overdraft at the bank. Still, I lamed Ormond's hunter, and dawn was often in the sky when I rode home from the Manor to begin the day's round again without resting. But our efforts prospered, and the weather favored us, while Jasper and other neighbors, including some from Carlington, helped us on opportunity until one summer day I rode over to the Manor to press for a decision. I hesitated when I got there, for I was heavy from want of sleep and troubled about many small matters, and, when Grace greeted me, she looked so fresh and tranquil that it seemed unfair to bring the stains of turmoil and fierce hurry into her presence.

"You are tired, poor Ralph," she said, laying a cool hand on my forehead when I drew her down beside me. "The sun has darkened you to the color of a Blackfoot. You are thin, and there are too many wrinkles on your brow—put them away immediately. I wonder whether any one would recognize in you the fresh-faced and somewhat callow stripling with whom I talked about the Dominion that day on Star-cross Moor. It is not so very long ago, and yet life has greatly changed and taught us much since then. You must not be vain about it, but I really think I prefer you now."

She strove to avoid my answer, which was an active one, and then settled to grave attention when I said: "You were always the same, Grace, unequaled among women. I was very raw and foolish, but you have helped me, and experience in these new lands teaches even fools. Now, however, I am chiefly lonely—and Fairmead is waiting for you."

"I wish to know my duty," said Grace. "I still think and think until my brain grows tired, and yet I cannot see it clearly. As I told the others, the Manor is an undesirable inheritance; but I am its mistress, and it brings heavy charges with it, a load of debt among them, which it would



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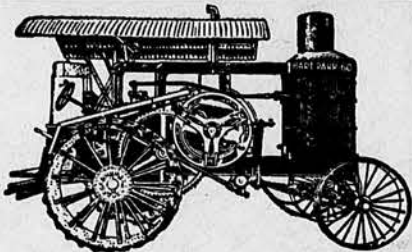
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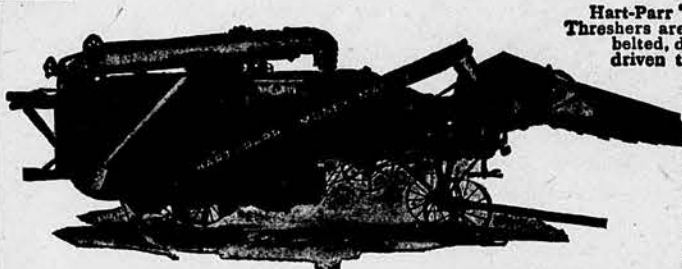
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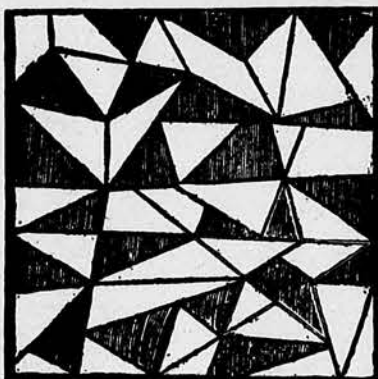
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seem cruel to leave my aunt to grapple with. If we sold it there would be nothing left for her, and even that might not be possible while my father lives. Ralph, dear, he was once very kind to me, and it is hard that I can do so little to help him."

She sighed, and looking at me wearily made no answer to my further pleadings, until, as it happened, Miss Carrington, preceded by a very awkward Scandinavian maid, entered the room with a tray on which was placed the Russian tea and dainties for which the house was famous.

"You looked in need of refreshment, Ralph, when you came in," she said. "There have been changes at the Manor, but we have not forsaken all our ancient customs."

She was, as Aline said, "a dear old lady," sweet of face, yet stately, though now she looked careworn too; and rising I bowed respectfully, as, acting under one of those sudden impulses which are sometimes better than judgment, I said:

"I hope you will believe that no one regrets the changes more than I do, and it is only trusting in your kindness that I venture to look for a welcome here. There cannot be many who would so kindly receive one who even against his will has been indirectly connected with your troubles. Besides, I have been abusing your generosity further by trying to persuade Grace to desert you, and, strangest of all, I ask you to help me."

Grace blushed, and her aunt sat silent for a while.

"I am glad you told me," she then answered quietly, "for I have been thinking what she ought to do. I wondered now and then that my niece did not ask me, and I am going to tell my thoughts to both of you. There is a will extant leaving her this property, with a portion to me, but it will be a long struggle to free the land from its creditors, and my poor brother may live as he is for years. He has been mercifully spared all further anxiety, and I hope that he will. I am old, and my day has long gone by. Grace is young, with the world before her; and it is neither right nor necessary that she should put away all hope of happiness indefinitely. There is only one time when the joy of life is more real than its sorrows. With kinsman Lyle's counsel, and Foster to work the land, I can hold the Manor and care for my brother, and for both to remain here would be a useless sacrifice. So if you love her, as I believe you do, it is right that you should enjoy together what is sent you. Grace should go to you."

I had passed my younger days among a homely people, and had been taught little except what I learned in the silence of the mountains and on the wide prairie, and yet I think it was without awkwardness that I bent over Miss Carrington's hand. Speech would hardly have expressed the gratitude and respect I felt, while I recognize now that the motive of the action was in her and not in me. Then I turned to her niece and waited with longing in my eyes until Grace, who had changed to her softest mood and was now only a blushing girl, said simply: "You have made it easy, Aunt Ralph, I will come."

"That is right," said Miss Carrington. "Ralph, you have waited patiently, and I can trust you to be kind to her." Then she smiled upon us as she added: "If not, I take my brother's place, and you shall answer for it. There is still a Carrington at the Manor holding authority. And so, to turn to the practical, if either of you can consider such prosaic things as tea, it is growing cold already, and it is a pity to waste the Carrington tea."

The tea was not wasted. We are only creatures of flesh and blood, thankful, the wiser among us, for the transitory glimmer of romance that brightens our work-a-day lot, and gives some much-needed strength to grapple with it, and I had ridden far after a night spent in the open and a hard morning's work. So I accepted what was offered, and found it delicious to rest in that pretty room, where the last of the sunlight sparkled on the silver and lit up the sweet face of the lady who beamed upon us. Again it seemed almost too good to be true, and hard to believe, that victory had crowned the struggle, while even as I balanced the dainty China cup it reminded me of the battered kettle from which we filled the blackened cans in a British Columbian camp. There, instead of embroidered curtains, were festoons of cedar sprays, biting cold and acrid wood-smoke in place of warmth and artistic luxury, and I knew that I had been favored greatly—for though many strive, the victory is to the few. Still, from out of the shadows of the somber firs, I seemed to hear our partner who lay among the boulders say: "The long, long road has a turning, and there is rest at last."

Before I left the Manor late that night all was settled, for when I pressed for an early conclusion Grace,

yielding, said: "I am not afraid of poverty, Ralph; and if it comes we will lighten it by each bearing half. So we will take the risk of the harvest together, for if I share in your prosperity I must also take my share in the hardship."

I did not get home to Fairmead until the next day, for I nodded in the saddle until I could not see the way, and several times nearly fell out of it, and when the tired horse stopped on a bluff I found a couch in withered fern and slept there soundly, to waken long after sunrise, wet with dew. That, however, was a trifling matter on the Western prairie, because the man who loves small comforts has no business there, and after the events of the previous day discomfort was nothing to me. Dreams seldom trouble the toiler in that land; and when I stood up refreshed under the early sunlight, and memory returned, the world seemed filled with light and beauty to reflect my own gladness. Ormond's horse was cropping the grasses not far away, and when I caught him the very birch leaves rustled joyfully under their tender shimmering green as we rode over the bluff, while once out on the prairie a flight of sand-hill cranes came up from the south, calling to one another, dazzling blurs of whiteness against the blue, and even their hoarse cry seemed to ring with triumph.

Aline ran out to meet me when I dismounted, and my mood must have been infectious, for she smiled as she greeted me.

"I sent Harry to scour the prairie in search of you, but I feared you must have been dead tired and the horse had fallen in a ravine. But you must have slept among the fairies, Ralph, and risen transfigured. You look too radiant for my serious brother."

It was after hay-time, and the wheat was tall and green, when Grace and I were married in the little wooden church at Carrington, and every man in the settlement rode there in her train. Few princesses of royal blood ever had a finer escort than hers, and she came in state, as was due to her—for Grace was a prairie princess and the heiress of Carrington. Perhaps the memory of what had happened made her subjects doubly anxious to show their loyalty; while, remembering who I was, and how I landed in that country a poor emigrant, once more I found it hard to understand why of all men such a gift had been bestowed on me.

The riders of Carrington also filled one room at the Manor with glittering tokens of their good-will from Toronto and Montreal, besides such useful things as tools and harness, while among the presents lay a plain letter with a black border which Grace and I read together. It was from Martin Lorimer. "I wish you both many blessings," it ran, "and knowing your foolish way of thinking, I could not send the present I wanted to; but you'll take this, with an old man's very good wishes. It's a certificate of paid-up stock in the new Day Spring Mining Company, of which Calvert is manager. Sell or hold as pleases you. You'll find a market—for already Calvert's sending up good ore. I also send you something else—your cousin valued it."

Another paper fluttered out of the envelope, and my amusement died away as I recognized the letter I had given the bankers in Winnipeg when I drew upon the loan.

"Of all the gifts I value this from poor Alice most," I said a little huskily. "We should have gone under without it, and perhaps it alone helped me to win you. Grace, to both of us, this is the strangest of wedding presents; but what shall we do with these shares in the Day Spring mine? They represent the principal portion of the paid-up capital."

"You will keep them," Grace said. "I think I understand why he sent them. I had a very bitter feeling against your uncle, but I have conquered it. The past is never done with, and it may be that what my father tolled for and lost will come to his daughter in its own way. Ralph there's a story of hope and struggle and sorrow written between every line on either paper."

We rode, in accordance with prairie custom, straight home from the church, for Grace was no longer princess of Carrington, but the wife of a struggling farmer, and she said that until the harvest was gathered there must be no honeymoon. Fairmead, as all the inhabitants of the prairie know, was only a small holding hampered by lack of capital when she married its owner and forthwith commenced to live in strict accordance with her adopted station. We hoped to improve that station, but this depended on the crops and the weather, and the heavens continued to favor us that year. Scoldom had there been such grass for cattle or such a yield of wheat. No acre returned less than its twenty bushels, and many nearer forty; while Grace, who drove the first binder into the tall yellow stems and worked on

through the rush and dust of harvest and threshing, rejoiced as she said she had never done when all was safely gathered in.

Then Harry and Aline were married and settled in Hudson's dwelling; and one evening toward the close of the Indian summer, when our work was done at last we drove slowly down the long incline away from Fairmead. A maple flamed red on the bluff, the birchleaves were golden; but the prairie was lone and empty, save for a breadth of tall stubble, and there was neither a sack in the granary nor a beast in a stall. Harry had taken the working cattle, while the stock were traveling eastward across the ocean and the wheat lay piled in the elevators or had been ground already into finest flour. But the result of our labors was bearing interest, and would do so until spring, in the shape of a balance at the Bank of Montreal. Each venture had succeeded, and evidence was not wanting that at last we were being carried smoothly forward on the flood-tide of prosperity; and so with thankful hearts we prepared to enjoy a well-earned holiday in the older cities of eastern Canada.

The garish light died out as we passed the last of the stubble, which grew dusky behind us, the stars that shone forth one by one glimmered frostily, and silence closed down on the prairie, while the jingle of harness and the groaning of wheels recalled the day I had first driven across it. Grace, too, seemed lost in reverie, for presently she said:

"Another year's work ended, and the bounteous harvest in. Ralph, why is it that happiness brings with it a tinge of melancholy, and that out of our present brightness we look back to the shadows of other days? I have been thinking all day of curious things and people we knew—our first dance at Lone Hollow, of Geoffrey Ormond and your cousin. They all played their part in giving us what we now enjoy." I cracked the whip, stirring the horses into a quicker pace, and, slipping one arm around her, I said: "It is not those who work or suffer most who are always rewarded as they would hope to be; and, as Johnston once said, the fallen have done great things. But we will look forward. You made true forecasts that night at Lone Hollow, and no fairer witch ever came out of Lancashire. So look again deep into the future, and tell me what you see."

Grace laughed, and nestled closer to me under the furs, for the nights were chilly, before she answered: "There are compensations, and one cannot have everything, so I lost the gift of prophecy when a better one came to me—and, Ralph, it came that very night at the Hollow, I think. Instead, I will tell you what I hope to see. First, you faithful to your task, as faithful to me, laying together acre on acre and adding crop to crop until the possessions of Fairmead are greater than Carrington. But even before this comes—and come, I think, it will—we will try to remember that we are but stewards, and that possession brings its duties. My father was a keen sportsman, and I, too, love a horse and gun, but we thought too much of pleasure at Carrington. We will fling our doors wide open to the English poor—there are no poor in the Dominion like the English poor—and share with the needy the harvests that are granted us. I have been thinking often of your helper, Lee, and as a beginning he could send you two families in the spring—we have room for them. And so, Ralph, if you will humor me in this I shall never be sorry to preside over Fairmead instead of Carrington."

"I will," I answered simply; but she seemed content with the answer, and asked for no further assurance as we drove on through the night. No one could laugh more joyously than Grace, or cast about her flashes of brighter humor; but we had just completed an arduous task whose reward was greater almost than we dared hope, and our gladness was too great to find expression in merriment.

On reaching the Elktail station I was handed a telegram from Calvert which had lain there some time awaiting an opportunity for delivery. It was brief, but reassuring.

"Great news. Bottomed on rich ore at last. Day Spring stock cent. per cent. premium. Don't sell. Looking for surprising dividends."

"This is the beginning," said Grace. "Some day all the rest will come."

And then, with a blast of the whistle and the lighted cars clashing as they lurched up out of the prairie, the Atlantic express rolled in and bore us east to enjoy our belated honeymoon. Grace's prediction was fulfilled, for although we had reverses we prospered from that day, and there are now few farms anywhere on the wide grasslands between Winnipeg and Regina, to compare, either in area or fertility, with Fairmead, while the flour made from our wheat is spread across the

breadth of Europe. And better than lands and stock is the content and peace that came to me through Grace's companionship.

THE END.

Tiles Saved a Farm

(Continued from Page 3.)

valley one above the other. The trash is caught in the upper lakes, so that the water that finally gets down to the lower lake from which the water for the city is pumped is very clear. The dams on these upper lakes are kept very high, so a great deal of water is held in reserve. When it is desired to let this water down to the lower levels, to take the place of that used in pumping and lost by seepage and evaporation, a joint or two of the upright pipe is lifted off, and this will lower the water to the level of the joint left on top. When this system is used it is essential that the joints should not be placed in cement.

The plan used by Mr. Adams is the one that is adapted to the farm where soil saving is the aim. It is being used quite a bit in northern Missouri; there are hundreds of farms where the Adams plan has been installed in the last few years. It is successful everywhere that it has been built properly. On the Adams

Every good cause in good time will triumph. Every good system will prove and vindicate itself. Every state, nation or people that deserves to thrive and make progress will go forward irresistibly. This is the universal, never-failing principle. It is the law of God, the great reason back of the modern worship of efficiency, of being fit, the recognition of the fact that we rise or fall as a people according to our customs, our manner of living and our power to think and act rightly. And this is why we find science, reason, common sense, today unitedly condemning and prohibiting drug habits, drink habits and the social evil, because they are the most common, the most destructive influences in the degeneration and in the degradation of humanity.

farm, however, with its deep ditches which have been filled almost to the level, is offered the most conclusive proof of the efficiency of the Adams system of soil saving, and the good financial returns that can be obtained from it.

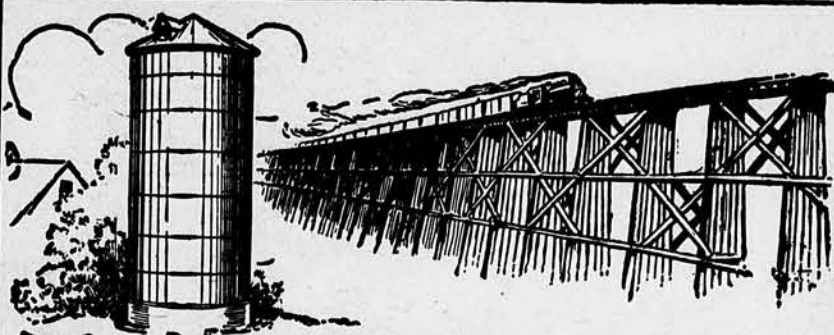
While there is an encouraging interest among the farmers of the Middle West in preventing erosion, it is not so great as it ought to be, when the vast annual loss from this source is considered. About 870 million tons of dirt is being carried from the United States every year into the sea. More than half of this is an unnecessary waste—which gives 400 million tons, or more dirt than was removed in digging the Panama canal, that should be kept on the farms, and it would be kept there if a proper system of farming were used.

There is, of course, a vast amount of soil that is removed from fields and deposited without reaching the sea. Then there is an immense loss from damage to river navigation and to water power from excessive erosion. R. O. E. Davis, a specialist of the Bureau of Soils, who has spent many years in the study of soil erosion in the United States, recently said that: "The United States is suffering an annual loss of from 75 to 100 million dollars through the agency of erosion."

Mr. Adams has shown the way to prevent much of this loss. A proper use of tile drains and dams will eliminate a great deal of it. Of course it is necessary that some attention should be paid to maintaining humus in the soil, so that it will absorb just as much water as possible. This is an essential in good farming that should not be overlooked even if the field will not wash. The most obvious things about the soil erosion problem in the Middle West are that something must be done to prevent this waste, and that one can get good returns if the Adams system is installed.

Two dollars for a doctor is cheaper than \$100 for a funeral.

Good luck is often another name for true merit.



These Two Structures Were Built of Exactly the Same Material.

THIS trestle carries trains weighing hundreds of tons each, day after day, year in and year out. In building it, the engineers used wood they knew, from test and experience, to be strong enough to carry the load, and durable enough to last.

The builder of that silo had to consider strength and durability, just as the bridge builder considered it.

But the silo man also had to be sure that his material would insure the proper fermentation of newly packed silage—that it would make the best silage.

Bridge builder and silo builder—both selected the same material—

Southern Yellow Pine

READ THESE PROOFS—Here's the Proof of Yellow Pine's Strength, as shown by comparative tests made by the U. S. Forest Service and the figures reproduced in R. S. Kellogg's "Lumber and Its Uses," 1914, a standard work on forest products. The table shows the relative breaking strength and crushing strength of the woods listed, the tests all having been made from selected pieces of perfect wood of the same size.

Woods Tested	Breaking Strength	Crushing Strength
Long Leaf Yellow Pine	8,630	4,280
White Oak	8,160	3,510
Beech	8,160	3,280
Slippery Elm	7,710	3,180
Post Oak	7,380	3,330
Cypress	7,110	3,960
Douglas Fir	6,340	2,920
Hemlock, Eastern	6,180	3,270
Black Ash	6,000	2,300
Silver Maple	5,820	2,490
Spruce, Red	5,710	2,760
Red Cherry	5,040	2,170

Here's what an unbiased silo expert says in Bulletin No. 70, 1912, Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Connecticut:

"A round, wooden-stave silo, taking all things into consideration, has proved most satisfactory. . . . Silage keeps best against wood and nothing is lost around the edges."

There are the facts. Consider them for yourself. Then consider the low cost of the Southern Yellow Pine silo, its unequaled qualities as a container. Couple that with its strength and durability, and figure out for yourself whether a Southern Yellow Pine silo isn't the silo that is best for your pocket-book, and best for your silage.

We have no silos to sell you—there are a number of first class Southern Yellow Pine silos made, and you'll make no mistake in any of them.

Send for Our Free Silo Book

We have, however, a Silo Book, all about silo building and using, and all fact, backed by reports from government and state authorities. That book is absolutely free to you if you will send us your name and address. Also, we have carefully prepared plans for model barns, cattle sheds, poultry houses, feed racks, granaries, and other farm buildings, complete with lumber bills, cost estimates, etc. These, too, are free to you for the asking. Whatever the information you may want concerning lumber, write us personally, and you will receive a prompt personal answer.

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Send me FREE your
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Special Prices on Seed Corn and Grass Seed For April Only

Reid's Yellow Dent, Shelled and Graded	\$3.00 bu.
Boone County White, Shelled and Graded	2.50 "
Shelled and Graded Seed, Either Variety, in 5 bu. lots or more	1.75 "
Choice Red Clover, Guaranteed	5.50 "
Choice German Millet, Guaranteed	1.50 "
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BROWN COUNTY SEED HOUSE, Hiawatha, Kansas

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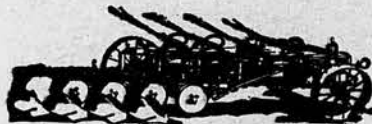
They successfully solve the problems that you users have been up against.

Simplest, sturdiest and easiest to handle of all tractor gangs. Made in types and sizes to meet all conditions.

Better In 10 Ways

In no less than ten different ways CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows lead all others. These points of superiority are exclusive—but they cost you nothing extra.

1. Rigid compound hitch makes it easy to follow a straight line because the tractor does not crowd the plow.
2. Automatic lift without gears and complicating parts.
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4. Spring hitch raises the bottom over obstructions.
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7. Special reinforced beams prevent twisting.
8. Gauge wheel control carries weight evenly.
9. Championship breaker bottoms do the very best work.



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10. Easiest working levers lift the bottom by hand with little effort.

These features prove our plows are the ones you need. Our big book tells you about them in detail. If you are in the market for tractor gang plows you should learn these facts before buying. Every buyer wants the best for his money. Get our book for your protection. It shows CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows in 4, 6 and 8 bottom sizes. Tells all about CASE Steam, Gas and Oil Tractors, Steel Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Hay Balers, Road Machinery and Automobiles.

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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 5 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.

Powerful Lenses 5 to 10 Mile Range

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.

Our Offer!! We will send one of these big telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one year's new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze and 25 cents extra for postage (\$1.25 in all). The Telescope is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be promptly refunded. Order at once. Address all letters to

Mail and Breeze
Eighth and Jackson,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



THE BEST \$45.00 strictly all oak



Have tags, 1½ in. with three loops and patent buckle. Traces 2½ in. solid single ply, with cockeyes.

THE FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO.
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BUY IT NOW

The suffering of thousands of families this Winter will be stopped if we farmers will buy, now, instead of waiting 'till Spring.

FROM CHICK TO CHICKEN IN SIX WEEKS

A healthy chick will weigh a pound at the age of six weeks if fed on Otto Weiss Chick Feed. It is the healthy food for the healthy brood. It saves the little ones—starts them right and keeps them right. They like it.

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

Is made for "new" chicks. A clean, pure, wholesome, natural feed. Contains just the right proportions of oats, kafir, milo, wheat.

Ask your dealer for it or write for circular.



For Larger Onion Crops

BY JOHN W. LLOYD.

Some especially valuable experiments in onion growing have been conducted in Illinois recently. The chief objects of the experiments were to determine: The effect of time of planting upon the yield and size of bulbs; the relative merits of thinning and of not thinning; the feasibility of producing ripe onions from bottom sets; and the effect of supplementing manure with wood ashes as a fertilizer for onions. The following are the principal conclusions:

The results of the tests indicate that onions should be planted within two weeks after the soil first reaches workable condition in the spring; and that planting at the beginning of this period is likely to result in larger average yields than planting at its close. Furthermore, there is more certainty of getting the onions planted sufficiently early if they are planted at the earliest opportunity, than if the first period of good planting weather is allowed to pass. It is therefore advisable to plant onions at the very earliest date in spring that a good seedbed can be prepared.

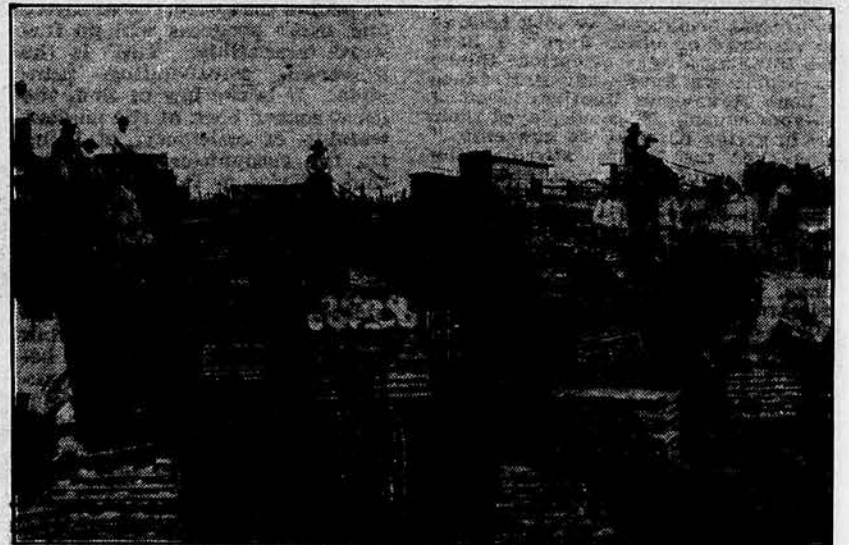
The chief objection to thinning onions is the expense. On the other hand, if onions are not thinned, there is likely to be a large percentage of undersized bulbs, and even those that are of marketable size (that is, more than 1¼ inches in diameter) are likely to be much

The application of unleached hard-wood ashes at the rate of one ton an acre, supplementary to manure, as compared with the use of manure alone, increased the yield of onions in five years of the six. However, in two of the five years the value of the increase was insufficient to cover the cost of the ashes and their application, so that the use of the ashes was profitable in only three years of the six, and in one of these years the profit was very small.

Keep Up the Milk Flow

It will pay to give the milk cows a little feed in addition to the grass and protect them from the flies during the hot summer months when the pastures are dry and short. Most farm cows freshen in the spring, give a good flow of milk until the hot dry weather of summer comes, and then decrease rapidly in production. The cow that is a persistent milker and gives a fair quantity of milk every day in the year always is more profitable than one that gives a large quantity of milk for a few weeks in the early spring and summer and not enough to pay for her keep the remainder of the year.

Comfort and a liberal amount of good wholesome food is necessary for maximum production in the summer months as well as during other seasons of the year. If the cow is forced to gather her living from sparse, dry pastures, and is



Much Larger Crops of Onions Can Be Produced in Kansas Gardens if More Care Is Used in Production.

smaller than those that have been thinned. The tendency of the market at present is to give preference to large-sized onions. Although the accepted minimum standard size for market onions is 1¼ inches in diameter, unless most of the onions in a given lot are considerably above the minimum, it is difficult to sell them on some markets, even at a reduced price. Therefore, if onions are to be grown without thinning, great care must be taken in sowing the seed to secure a thin and uniform stand. This involves testing the seed for germinative power, and adjusting the seed drill with extreme precision.

Although the cost of growing onions from sets is considerably greater than growing the crop from seed, the sets are more certain than the seed to produce a paying crop, especially under unfavorable weather conditions; the crop is likely to be larger; it ripens earlier, and can usually be disposed of promptly at harvest. The chief objection to the growing of onions from sets is the enormous amount of labor involved in planting them. However, this is usually offset by the saving of expense in weeding, thinning and tillage. The excess cost of sets over seed and the increased labor of harvesting the larger crop from the sets are usually more than balanced by the greater value of the crop; thus, under present conditions, the growing of onions from sets for local market offers greater opportunity for large profits from small areas than growing onions from seed. The growing of ripe onions from sets may well form part of a general market-gardening business, provided the quantity grown in a given locality does not exceed the capacity of the available markets.

The results show that, on the type of soil used in these experiments, the use of wood ashes as a fertilizer for onions is not attended with sufficiently regular profits to warrant its recommendation.

left to the annoyance of flies the amount of energy wasted will be equivalent to the production of several pounds of milk a day. It is much easier to keep up the milk flow during the summer and have the cow start in the fall giving a fair amount than it is to increase the flow in the fall and winter months after she has been allowed to go almost dry in the summer. It is seldom that any considerable increase in the amount of milk given is obtained in such cases, even with good feed and care.

If some green feed or soiling crop such as alfalfa can be fed in addition to the pasture it will help to make up the shortage. If silage is available it will prove more satisfactory and profitable than soiling crops. Some grain should be fed at this time. The amount of grain to feed will depend on the amount and quality of the pasture available. A mixture consisting of corn, kafir, milo, or feterita chop 4 parts; wheat bran 2 parts; and cottonseed meal 1 part, by weight, will make a good ration. If all the roughage fed is dry and no silage is given it will be better to use linseed meal instead of cottonseed meal because of its laxative effect. A good rule to follow when feeding milk cows, is to give them all the roughage they will eat and 1 pound of the grain mixture for every three or four pounds milk they will produce. They should have plenty of pure clear water to drink at all times and should not be allowed to drink from slimy, muddy streams or stagnant ponds.

A little ground charcoal mixed with the chick's feed will keep away digestive troubles.

A German professor says he has discovered a process for making a food out of straw.

Blessed are the children that have a good man for a father.

A Larger Yield Is the Ideal

The Hays Station Is Leading Toward a Better Agriculture

BY GEORGE K. HELDER

DO YOU know how many dollars your crops make you every year? Do you know how many dollars you lose because you do not plant the best varieties of crops and use home grown seed? Judge Edward R. Kane of Texas has said that the people of his state lose from one-fourth to one-third of their crops every year because they do not plant and grow home grown seeds.

Do you know who is responsible for the varieties of crops that you are growing and for the varieties that are the best adapted to your part of the state? Do you know where to get the seed of these varieties?

In all western Kansas the sorghums are the surest and on the average the most profitable crops; provided the grower has the livestock to utilize their full feeding value. The United States Department of Agriculture introduced the sorghums we are growing in this country today, and the Kansas Experiment station has done more than any other agency to bring the sorghums into general use in this state. The United States Department of Agriculture has brought to this country and tested out considerably more than 1,000 strains and varieties of sorghums. The Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan first grew kafir on a field scale in 1889. Since that time it has always had a good sized and profitable field of kafir on the farm. Since the Fort Hays station was started, a great deal of the improvement work as well as most of the seed distribution of the sorghums had been carried on at this station.

Grows Whitehull Kafir.

The Fort Hays station has sold, for seed, more than enough kafir to plant 22,400 acres. It has sold enough milo to plant more than 5,000 acres and enough Sweet sorghum to plant 3,300 acres, besides considerable feterita and less important sorghums. This does not take into consideration the distribution for the 1915 crop. The Fort Hays station has been largely responsible for developing and improving the Whitehull kafir that is grown so extensively and so profitably. The western Kansas Orange sorghum, which is the heaviest yielding of the sweet sorghums in central-west Kansas, has been developed principally on this station.

Since the station has been established, it has sold and distributed for seed purposes more than 11,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, and smaller amounts of nearly all the crops grown here. The station has made it a business to try all the crops that give promise of being of value, and thus it is in a position to tell inquirers from actual experience what crops are adapted and can be expected to prove profitable as well as what crops should be left alone.

Most of the seed from this station goes into western Kansas. Not more than three-fourths of the season's orders for seed have as yet been received, but of these 60 per cent went to western Kansas; 28 per cent to central Kansas and 12 per cent to eastern Kansas. This does not take into account shipments sent to eight other states and to one foreign country.

This distribution is as it should be. The seed should be planted in a territory similar to that in which it is grown. With the station seed an attempt has been made to select seed free from disease, and to select for uniform ripening. Careful head selections are made in the field every year for the next year's planting on the station, and this assures that the general crop will be at last comparatively even and ripen uniformly enough to be easily harvested, without danger of shattering from some heads while others are still green.

In all of this seed distribution the station has been very liberal in price. The aim has been to charge a little more than the market price for seed, yet to make the price so low that any one interested in increasing crops by the use of good seed could buy, and buy as much as was necessary. The station has never taken advantage of local conditions and advanced the price because of a temporary scarcity of any one variety.

No Concrete in His Hencoop

(Continued from Page 8.)

probable that a man who knows how to work cement can make a good cistern out of the old well. The well in question is only 6 feet across; if we had it to do, we should dig a new one and make it 8 feet across and at least 25 feet deep.

The fields dry very slowly. At this writing, April 3, we know of no field work having been done in this locality. It will be the middle of next week before many oats are sown in this county even with favorable weather. Should another rain come soon many will give up oat sowing for this year. On this farm we still plan to sow if we can get at the work before April 15.

The roads have dried sooner than the fields. For a few days there has been more or less hauling. Three cars of hogs were shipped from Gridley last Monday and none of the haulers had trouble in bringing in full sized loads. A neighbor has been hauling hay this week, taking 50 bales, or nearly 2 tons, at a load but he used four horses. A good deal of hay has been shipped from this locality in the last week but a large amount still is on hand.

We picked out 35 head of hogs from the 46 head we were feeding and hauled them off this week. We had intended to hold them until about April 15 but there appeared to be no change in the market at hand so we let them go. It might be that field work would be in progress by the middle of April and it would then be hard to get teams to haul. We made five loads of the 35 head. Their average weight was 208 pounds. These pigs were farrowed from June 1 to 15, last year, and brought us \$8.30 a hundred. They, no doubt, paid for the grain they ate but we did not get much for our work raising them except that we do not have to haul off the corn they ate.



Increase Your Income

An automobile, Mr. Farmer, will pay you big dividends on your investment.

Dividends not only in dollars by bringing you in closer touch with your markets, getting repairs for your farm machinery quickly, and in a hundred other ways—but dividends of health, increased pleasure and happiness for the entire family. Certainly, your car should be carefully chosen—right NOW—before you get too busy.

For eight years Regal cars have been sold to thousands of farmers—giving splendid satisfaction because they were sturdily built, powerful, comfortable and above all, absolutely reliable.

They are built for YOU to meet your particular requirements of year-after-year service.

Today, there are Three Regals, one of which in size and cost is sure to meet your requirements—and your pocket book.

A Light "Four" \$ 650

106 inch wheel base

A Standard "Four" 1085

A "V" Type "Eight" 1250

Choose the one suited to your needs, and be sure it's a Regal. All models completely equipped, including electric lights, electric starter, one man top, speedometer, demountable rims, etc. A word to us will bring literature and the name of the nearest dealer.

Regal Motor Car Co.

10040 Piquette Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.



Get Big Pay For Your Hay

I not only get you a better price, but I positively guarantee to save you 33 1/3 per cent on the cost of selling and handling every car of hay consigned to me.

J. J. Stephenson, Pres.

I Save You One-Third

Consign me one or more cars of hay and prove to yourself that I can get you a better price and save you 33 1/3 per cent on the cost of handling and selling. I don't sit around and wait for buyers; I go out and find them. That's why my customers get the biggest prices; that's why they get quick cash returns—it's a part of Stephenson's Personal Service.

I have this to offer you: Twenty years experience; plenty of capital; lots of hustle, and a "Know How." I make things move. Buyers depend upon me; customers are pleased, and all on account of big results to those I sell hay for. Just send me a car and prove for yourself the superiority of Stephenson's Personal Service. I want your trade and want you to get your friends to ship their hay to me, too. Send your name today for inside information regarding the hay business. Address,

J. J. Stephenson, Pres.

Stephenson Hay Co.

562 Livestock Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Send For Facts

STEPHENSON HAY CO.,
562 Livestock Ex. Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

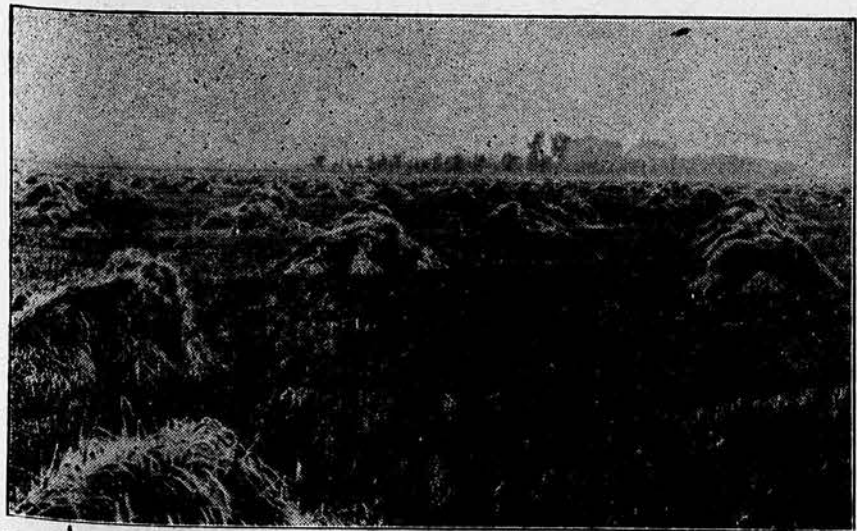
Please send me full and complete inside facts regarding the Hay Business and information explaining your new selling plan.

Name.....

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State.....

I ship about cars per year.



High Yielding Wheat Grown From Pure Seed Produced After Several Years of Breeding at the Hays Experiment Station.

When writing to advertisers mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Keeping Trade At Home

BY L. D. GRIFFEE.

The farmer and the merchant in the country town ought to stand by each other. Each is dependent on the other. The merchant can't get along without the farmer and the farmer can't get along without the merchant. Too frequently the merchant blames the farmer for sending his money to the mail-order house and the farmer accuses the merchant of charging unfair prices for his goods, and the town and the country both suffer.

Out at Goodland the Commercial club has created a plan that has done more to establish a friendly feeling between the merchant and the farmer than anything that has occurred in many years. They call it "Sales Day" or "First Wednesday." During the week preceding the

The whole plan looks like a good thing. The merchants sacrifice some of their profits, at least temporarily but they are getting advertising that brings them customers even from adjoining counties. The farmers gain financially and socially, and every one is encouraged to buy in quantities and buy for cash, and best of all, to buy at home.

How to Quit Tobacco

In a recent bulletin of the National Y. M. C. A. Health league, of which George J. Fisher, M. D., is secretary, appears the following treatment for tobacco habits. It will be of interest to those seeking a cure for the cigarette habit.

Six ounces silver nitrate solution, one-eighth to one-fourth of 1 per cent. Use



Beginning the Auction, "Sales Day," Goodland, Kan.

first Wednesday of the month the local paper gets out a special edition. Every merchant in town advertises in this issue whether he advertises at any other time or not. Every store in town advertises a few real bargains. There is scarcely a store that does not offer a few articles at cost or slightly below. These articles are usually standard goods such as sugar, flour, gingham, and not merely shelf-worn goods that the merchant is eager to sell.

The Commercial club hires an auctioneer who sells anything from a gasoline stove to a bunch of steers without charge to the owner. It isn't a catch-penny sale, either. It usually foots up about \$2,000. One registered stallion colt, 2 years old, was sold under the hammer at \$625. Stock is frequently taken in from the country by men who wish to meet the crowd or who do not feel that they have stock enough to hold an auction sale of their own. The auction is a popular feature of the day.

A rest room is provided for the women and children with an attendant in charge. Here the mothers can rest and care for the children or sit in the easy chairs and chat with their neighbors.

An effort is made to have the day interesting as well as profitable. On the last Wednesday the merchants leased the local moving picture theater and gave two free performances to farmers and their families. This does not sound especially attractive to eastern Kansas farmers, but when you remember that in Sherman county many farmers live 20 miles from the closest town and are almost never in town in the evening, and that many of the children probably never had seen a picture show the reason for the crowded houses is apparent.

There usually is a ball game in the afternoon. There is lots of chance to visit friends and neighbors, and in western Kansas one's neighbors don't all live within a few miles. A man is still your neighbor if he lives on the other side of the county.

After the last "Trades Day" I talked to one merchant who summed the matter up this way: "We have had a big day's trade. We have sold a lot of goods and have had a heavy trade on several articles that we were selling somewhat below cost. When we foot up the day's transactions I think we shall find ourselves slightly behind. It has been a mighty good day just the same. We have made friends and have had many customers who were never in the store before. Most of them will come back at intervals through the month. And best of all," he said with a grin, "we have surely kept some money from going to the mail order houses."

as a mouth wash after each meal, not to exceed three days, then after breakfast for not more than four days. Do not swallow any of the solution. Cost does not exceed 25 cents.

Gentian root (not the powder) should be chewed whenever the desire for smoking appears. Gentian root is slightly tonic, and an aid to digestion. It may be used for several weeks without injury. Five cents' worth is sufficient.

The diet for the first two weeks consists exclusively of fruits, well-cooked cereal foods and milk. Whole wheat or rye bread, may also be used. The moderate use of nuts, well masticated, is of value. At the close of each meal use fresh subacid fruits as peaches, pears, and apples. Sweet milk, buttermilk, malted milk or instant Postum, may be used in place of tea or coffee.

While irritating and stimulating foods and drinks intensify the craving for narcotics, a grain, milk, and fruit diet lessens it. Eliminative baths, preferably the Turkish bath, will assist in rapidly getting rid of the stored-up nicotine. As a rule, it takes from three to six weeks to eliminate the desire for tobacco. This prescription has been approved by one of Topeka's well known and reliable physicians.

Exports Have Changed, Somewhat

The European war has had a very important effect on exports. One of the especially pleasing things is that there has been a great increase in the value of the exports of grain as well as an increase in the quantity. The exports for February, 1915, as compared with the exports for February of last year follow:

Exports by Principal Articles.	
Corn.....	Bushels
Wheat.....	Dollars
Oats.....	Bushels
Flour.....	Dollars
Beef, canned.....	Barrels
Beef, fresh.....	Dollars
Beef, pickled.....	Pounds
Bacon.....	Dollars
Hams and shoulders.....	Dollars
Lard.....	Pounds
Neutral lard.....	Dollars
Pork, pickled.....	Pounds
Lard compounds.....	Dollars

For More Tillable Land

Only 27 per cent of the tillable land of the United States is actually under cultivation, according to estimates of the Department of Agriculture, based upon reports of 35,000 correspondents. These reports were obtained in order to gain information as to the tillable area of the United States, the amount of land that cannot be used for crops that have to be plowed, but available for pasture or fruits, and the number of acres that never can be used for agricultural purposes.

The United States, excluding foreign possessions, contains about 1,900 million acres. Of this area about 60 per cent or 1,140 million acres is estimated to be tillable, that is, capable of being brought under cultivation by means of the plow. This includes land already under such cultivation and that which in the future may be brought under cultivation by clearing, drainage and irrigation.

About 361 million acres, or 19 per cent, is estimated to be non-tillable, but valuable for pasture or fruits. Only 21 per cent, or 399 million acres, was estimated to be of no use for agriculture present or future. According to the census of 1909, the land area in crops where acreage was given was 311 million acres. This is about 16 per cent of the total land area or about 27 per cent of the estimated potential tillable area of the United States, excluding foreign possessions.

In other words, for every 100 acres that are now tilled, about 375 acres may be tilled when the country is fully developed. In the development of the agriculture of the country the land which was most easily brought into a state of cultivation, as the great Mississippi valley, was the first to be brought into such use. Extension of tilled area will be at greater expense for clearing, drainage, and irrigation.

How To Divide the Land

For a 1 or 2-acre poultry plant I should select the plot to be used with a south slope which will provide drainage. Supposing this to be unimproved land, I would fence the entire lot chicken tight which will prevent the chickens from injuring neighboring fields or gardens. Next I would fence off the back half into two pens. The house should be built large enough to accommodate about 100 hens, say about 15 by 30 feet, and should be divided into two rooms, one room for each of the two outside yards.

I would equip the house with a curtain front, roosts, dropping boards, dry mash hoppers, self feeder and exerciser, and water fountains. The other half of the lot would be used for the dwelling, cellar, woodshed, small barn, granary, well, and colony houses for raising the young chicks.

The better the grade of stock the larger will be the profit. The finest specimens of any breed will bring fancy prices when sold as breeders or for exhibition purposes. The yard will supply the green food necessary during the summer if sown to alfalfa, clover or rape. Fruit trees can be planted for shade.

Aside from the land itself the improvements can be erected for as little as \$900, not counting the labor for construction. Of course, the cost of material will not be the same in different sections.

George H. Kump.

Jennings, Kan.

Lawrence Business College, Summer Term. Enroll now. For catalog ad. Box K.—Advertisement.

February, 1914.	
779,772	7,390,386
637,959	6,850,880
118,822	2,550,718
55,782	5,447,549
2,946,904	24,418,912
3,892,895	38,399,393
791,009	1,396,614
2,549,379	8,347,716
243,768	7,264,720
22,196	1,207,974
512,845	17,813,161
62,914	2,157,144
1,992,894	1,576,368
306,012	173,082
17,512,291	37,171,402
2,354,634	5,171,287
15,123,059	18,227,094
2,232,510	2,610,324
35,870,022	56,082,156
4,021,305	6,340,459
1,677,497	2,489,375
186,710	286,628
3,182,472	4,286,286
841,287	461,087
4,267,706	6,466,002
397,232	576,388

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A handsome book of plans and specifications, that will give you ideas and help you clarify your own ideas. You may find the very design you want, or one that you can adapt to your needs or one that you might improve upon.

This is a real "first aid" to the Home builder.

With you, building is a once-a-lifetime affair, with us, our daily bread and butter. Get the benefit of our advice, let's "Put our heads together" and if you request we will also send you our general catalog. Write today.

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THINK what that means. My big new 5% profit plan has split prices the lowest ever known. Get the New FREE Book.

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with 30 days' free road test and 3 years' guarantee. And a price offer that will startle you. Just send me your name on a post card.

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AUTOMOBILE OWNERS

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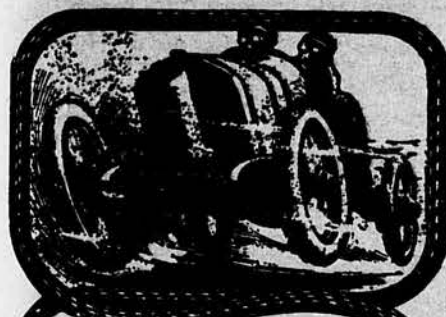
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Profit on Home Grown Feed

It does not pay to grind corn for fattening lambs. This is the conclusion drawn from the results of a feeding test reported by Professor John M. Evvard of the Iowa Experiment station. The rations fed were, whole ear corn, linseed meal, corn silage, and alfalfa hay to lot 1; broken ear corn, linseed meal, corn silage, and alfalfa hay to lot 2; corn and cob meal, linseed meal, corn silage, and alfalfa hay to lot 3; shelled corn, linseed meal, corn silage, and alfalfa hay to lot 4; ground corn, linseed meal, corn silage, and alfalfa hay to lot 5; whole, broken, and ground corn, linseed meal, corn silage and alfalfa hay to lot 6; and broken ear corn and alfalfa hay to lot 7. Cottonseed meal was fed in the place of linseed meal the last 20 days.

The seven lots of lambs used in the experiment were of uniform type and breeding and were of practically the same weight and thrift. There were 40 lambs in every lot. They were put on feed November 18, 1913, and were fed 99 days. The amount of alfalfa, corn silage and protein supplement fed was kept identically the same for all the lots but the lambs were allowed all the corn they would eat.

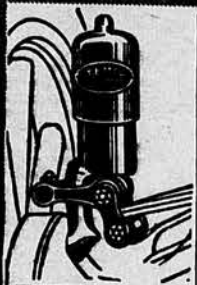
It was found at the close of the experiment that lot 1 had gained 1,290 pounds; lot 2, 1,316 pounds; lot 3, 1,356 pounds; lot 4, 1,336 pounds; lot 5, 1,272 pounds; lot 6, 1,396 pounds; and lot 7, 1,372 pounds. The amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain was: 392.2 pounds of corn, 45.3 pounds of linseed meal, 180.8 pounds of alfalfa, and 226.4 pounds of silage for lot 1; 380.1 pounds of corn, 44.9 pounds of linseed meal, 177.2 pounds of alfalfa, and 220.1 pounds of silage for lot 2; 346.6 pounds of corn, 68.8 pounds of cob meal, 43.6 pounds of linseed meal, 172.2 pounds of alfalfa, and 213.6 pounds of silage for lot 3; 371.9 pounds of corn, 44.2 pounds of linseed meal, 174.9 pounds of alfalfa, and 216.8 pounds of silage for lot 4; 378.4 pounds of corn, 46.5 pounds of linseed meal, 183.5 pounds of alfalfa, and 227.3 pounds of silage for lot 5; 356.3 pounds of corn, 42.3 pounds of linseed meal, 167.4 pounds of alfalfa, and 207.5 pounds of silage for lot 6; and 391.8 pounds of corn, and 263.4 pounds of alfalfa for lot 7. The cost of 100 pounds gain for the different lots was \$5.96, \$5.86, \$5.77, \$5.81, \$6.18, \$5.51, and \$5.43 respectively. The initial cost of all the lambs was \$6.14 a hundred and the Chicago selling price of all lots was \$8.10 a hundred. The profit realized on every lamb was 99 cents for those in lot 1, \$1.04 for those in lot 2, 98 cents for those in lot 3, 96 cents for those in lot 4, 85 cents for those in lot 5, \$1.04 for those in lot 6, and \$1.01 for those in lot 7.

The profits were influenced directly by the amount of shrinkage when the lambs were shipped to market. According to Professor Evvard the shrinkage is affected by the preparation of the grain as well as by the roughage fed. If silage or hay is fed alone the shrinkage is greater than if a combination of hay and silage is fed. This factor often is sufficient to make the lambs that were the most profitable at home the least profitable when they reach the market. The lowest shrinkage, in this experiment, was obtained with the lambs in lot 2 and the highest shrinkage was obtained with the lambs in lot 7.

A comparison of the total gain obtained on the lot fed corn and cob meal, with the total gain obtained on the lot fed ground corn shows that the corn and cob meal proved the most efficient. This result probably was due to the fact that corn meal forms a soggy heavy mass in the lamb's stomach and is not utilized to the best advantage. The addition of the cob meal tends to lighten up the ration.

So far as the results of preparation of the grain are concerned it seems that the skillful feeder can obtain the best results by starting with the coarse feed and little preparation and changing gradually to feeds better prepared as the feeding period advances. "The aim should be to keep the feed a bit better than the lambs." This experiment shows that alfalfa and corn make one of our best rations for sheep. The addition of silage will be practicable in the corn belt but silage should not be fed as the sole roughage. A combination of silage and alfalfa or silage and clover will give the best results.

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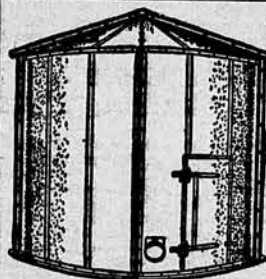
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Official Denial

NO WAR TAX on HOMESTEAD LAND in CANADA The report that a war tax is to be placed on Homestead lands in Western Canada having been given considerable circulation in the States, this is to advise all enquirers that no such tax has been placed, and there is no intention to place a war tax of any nature on such lands.

(Signed) W. D. SCOTT, Ottawa, Can., Mar. 16, 1915. Supt. of Immigration



The NEW DROUTH-RESISTING, STOCK-FEEDING CROP

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50 to 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!

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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.

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Crop Prospects Best Ever

Farmers Hope That This Will Be An Unusually Prosperous Year

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

WHEAT is a little later than usual this year, but it is growing rapidly and is looking better than it has for a number of years. Pastures are starting nicely and will be ready for stock soon. Some land is changing hands at an advance in price. W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural college says that Kansas is in line for one of the most wonderful years of its history this year. Farmers in all parts of the state are saying the same thing. Colts, calves and pigs are being added to the farmers' possessions daily.

KANSAS.

Bawlin County—About 2 inches of rain April 6 and 7 and the wheat is growing very nicely. All the spring work is late on account of the wet weather.—J. S. Skolout, April 10.

Wabunsee County—Light showers the last week. Oats all sown and some of them coming up. Wheat and alfalfa greening up nicely. Most of the potatoes are planted. Eggs 15c.—Henry Lesline, April 10.

Greeley County—Rain every day for the last week and it is too wet to do anything in the fields and farmers are behind with their work. Not over half the barley and oats planted yet.—F. C. Woods, April 10.

Reno County—Everything looks nice and green. Wheat has a good start. If nothing happens to the grass we will have pasture in 10 days. Potatoes are planted but no other farming has been done.—D. Engelhart, April 9.

Pratt County—We are having an abundance of moisture. Wheat doing fine. Oats coming up. Grass is beginning to start. Corn planting will begin about April 20. Stock on wheat doing well.—J. L. Phelps, April 10.

Clay County—Abundance of rain and warm weather have improved the appearance of the wheat, and alfalfa is also making a rapid growth. Wet weather has delayed the sowing of oats. Peach prospect is good this year.—H. H. Wright, April 7.

Washington County—Some oats sown the first of the week; also a few potatoes planted. Rainy weather since April 6 has stopped all farm work and made hauling feed very difficult. Wheat growing nicely and the stand is good.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsley, April 9.

Decatur County—No spring work done yet, as the ground is too wet. Wheat shows a hundred per cent condition. Considerable volunteer wheat will be left. Acreage of corn will be light. Some land changing hands at advance in price.—G. A. Jörn, April 10.

Franklin County—Heavy rains, and everything is soaked. Only part of the oats sown. Some plowing done. Wheat and rye looking the best in years. Alfalfa and all grasses doing nicely. Corn 70c; oats 50c; eggs 17c; butterfat 24c.—C. E. Kelsey, April 10.

Barber County—About 5 inches of rain the last few weeks which is a little too much for the oats. Wheat is looking fine and the alfalfa has a good start. Not much corn listed. Very few trees in bloom. Stock doing well. Cream 24c; eggs 14c.—G. H. Reynolds, April 10.

Doniphan County—A small shower April 8 which was the first moisture of any kind since March 3. Pastures backward. Wheat is all right with the exception of damage by the fly in a few places. Oats all sown. Farmers report poor luck with pigs.—C. Culp, Jr., April 9.

Osborne County—It is too wet to do anything in the field. Only about half the oats sown on account of wet weather. Wheat could not be better. Farmers are eager to begin disking. Lots of improving being done. Summer pasture will be scarce.—W. F. Arnold, April 10.

Brown County—Wheat still looks fine. Oats sown. Hay getting scarce. Plenty of moisture in the ground but pastures are backward. Hay being shipped in for \$16 ton. Wheat \$1.40; corn 65c; oats 50c; cream 23c; potatoes 85c; eggs 14c; hogs \$6.25.—A. C. Dannenberg, April 6.

Scott County—Fine rains April 6 and 7 and wheat is showing up nicely. Oats and barley sowing delayed by the rain. Grass is starting and we will have early pasture. Stock doing well. Colts, calves and pigs are being added to the farmers' possessions daily.—J. M. Helfrick, April 10.

Neosho County—Wheat looks fine on the upland and bottom land. Excellent growing weather. Early potatoes and oats are sown. Rain on April 8 and 9 and it is too wet to farm again. Some flax and alfalfa sown. Some hog cholera reported. Alfalfa growing fast. Eggs 15c; corn 70c; oats 50c.—Adolph Anderson, April 10.

Butler County—Two days' rain on April 8 and 9. Ground too wet to work. Oats about all sown. Wheat looking well. Pastures starting nicely. Demand for war horses good and about all the surplus stock has been sold. Fat hogs scarce. Milk cows scarce and high. Fat hogs \$6.25; eggs 15c; hens 10c.—M. A. Harper, April 10.

Nemaha County—Oat sowing two-thirds finished and the work is being delayed by frequent rains. Acreage sown to oats will be about the same as last year. Wheat is greening up nicely and is but slightly damaged by being winter killed. Early potatoes planted and some gardens made. Pastures starting slowly.—C. W. Ridgway, April 10.

Harvey County—Weather rainy and cloudy which has retarded oat sowing, potato planting and garden making. Cattle and hogs doing well but low in price and eating a great deal of high priced feed. Wheat looking all right. Lots of pasture. Wheat \$1.25; corn 60c; eggs 15c; seed potatoes \$1.20; eating potatoes 75c to 90c.—H. W. Prouty, April 9.

Kiowa County—Having a great abundance of rain. Wheat is about three weeks later than usual but there is plenty of moisture

to keep it growing for some time. There is an increased number of milk cows in this vicinity this year. Grass is very backward and perhaps much of it is dead because of the two dry seasons we have had lately.—H. E. Stewart, April 9.

Mitchell County—A few days of ideal weather followed by more rain which thoroughly soaked the ground. Some oats have been sown but not much spring work done. Wheat is looking fine. Stock mostly doing well. Feed getting a little scarce in some places. Not much old corn or wheat on hand. Wheat \$1.35; corn 75c; oats 60c; eggs 15c.—S. C. DePoy, April 10.

Republic County—Wet showery weather since the snow went off and the fields are too wet to work. Some oats have been sown on the bottom land where the soil is sandy but the upland is still too wet. Wheat looking fine and the bottom pastures are beginning to show green. Oat acreage probably will be light owing to the delay in seeding.—Ed. Erickson, April 10.

Jefferson County—Spring has been cold and cloudy most of the time which has delayed oat sowing and given the grasses a late start. A few warm days and clear weather gave the opportunity for oat sowing and most of the farmers have finished it. Oat acreage will be larger than last year. Wheat starting out nicely since it turned warmer.—Z. G. Jones, April 9.

Sedgewick County—Two days of rain this week and the field work will be stopped for a few days. Wheat and alfalfa making a good start. A good many oats to be planted yet. A large amount of alfalfa has been sold the last few weeks at good prices. Lots of spring pigs. All stock in good condition. Gardens being made. Prospects for this county are wonderful.—J. R. Kelso, April 10.

Harper County—Good rain April 8 and 9 and the ground is well soaked. Wheat looks fine. Oats up and doing nicely. Not much corn to be planted in the county this spring. Pastures doing fine and will be ready for stock soon. Indications are for another good crop year. Not much feed in the county but there is enough for the number of stock on hand.—H. E. Henderson, April 12.

Pawnee County—Lots of rain the last week. Wheat is coming out but the plant is small and the stand is thin. Oats coming up and the acreage is about the same as usual. There will be no surplus feed. Stock are thin. We are expecting pasture soon. Spring colt crop will be large. No corn planted yet. Wheat \$1.40; corn 80c; kafir 75c; oats 65c; eggs 14c.—C. E. Chesterman, April 10.

Riley County—Fine spring weather now. A light rain fell on April 7 which did the wheat good. Oat sowing not finished yet on account of the wet fields. Pastures and alfalfa greening up. Some farmers pasturing their stock on the rye and wheat fields when the ground is not too wet. Farmers busy and everyone happy. Corn 72c to 75c; oats 50c; hogs \$6.30; eggs 16c.—P. O. Hawkins, April 10.

Woodson County—Finest kind of spring weather for a week until April 7 we had a 2-inch rain which soaked the fields to the bottom. A good many farmers have their oats and potatoes planted. Wheat looks better this spring than for some time. Fields will be too wet to work for a week at least. Much listing will be done this spring. Quite a number of spring pigs now and the crop will be larger than usual.—E. F. Opperman, April 9.

Morris County—First field work and threshing since early December done on April 5. Potatoes and oats were rushed in but it rained again on April 7 and farming operations have been stopped again. Oat acreage probably will be cut down on account of it being so late to plant them. Wheat is in excellent condition. Pastures starting nicely. Some corn to be husked yet. Feed plentiful. All stock doing well. Peaches promise a good crop. Roads in bad condition.—J. R. Henry, April 10.

OKLAHOMA.

Harmon County—Rain last night. Nearly everyone is busy with their farming. Not much corn planted. Wheat and oats are progressing nicely. Stock in very good condition. No sales. Some gardens planted. Seed potatoes scarce. Eggs 12½c.—R. R. Grant, April 7.

Grant County—More fine rains keep the ground in excellent condition for wheat and oats. Wheat never looked better. Oats just coming up. Alfalfa is excellent. Not much ground left for spring crops. Some corn, cane, and kafir will be planted.—A. C. Craighead, April 9.

Pawnee County—Nearly everyone has begun to plant corn but was stopped by the wet weather. About 3 inches of rain this week which all soaked in the ground. Alfalfa is tall enough to wave in the wind and is doing nicely. Oats up and doing fine.—V. Funkhouser, April 10.

Noble County—Considerable rain the last week. Wheat growing fine and the prospects are for a good crop. Oats nearly all up to a good stand. Some farmers are planting corn. Grass is starting but is coming slowly. Hogs scarce. A good many young colts are dying here. Eggs 14c; hay \$7.—A. E. Anderson, April 9.

Blaine County—With nice rain and warm weather wheat looks very good. Oats up good. A large amount of corn has been planted. Rain stopped planting today. Some farmers still pasturing wheat on account of the shortage of feed. Alfalfa is making a good growth. Sales not so numerous now.—Henry Willert, April 9.

Pottawatomie County—Very high wind the last few days. A great deal of corn planted. Oat fields getting green. Not much wheat in this locality but what there is looks good. Alfalfa looks very good. Plenty of old hay in this country and it is cheap. Hogs cheap but very scarce. Corn 80c; oats 55c; hay \$10; eggs 15c; potatoes \$1; seed sweet potatoes \$3.—L. J. Devore, April 7.

Garvin County—Wheat and oats looking good. Stock living on grass. Fruit trees and other shrubbery in bloom. Some of the garden stuff is almost ready to eat. Stock dealers are buying up horses, mules, and cattle, and the prices are good. Heavy thunder showers and hail. Some cholera and fever. Young chickens not doing very well

as it is too cold and wet for them. Hogs \$5 to \$5.25; wheat \$1.30 to \$1.40; oats 55c to 60c; corn 75c to 80c; turkey and duck eggs 25c dozen.—H. H. Roller, April 10.

Texas County—About 4 inches rain last week and crops look better. Ninety-five per cent of the wheat will stand for a crop. Barley and oats are up to a good stand. Farmers busy blank listing and disking. Most of the stock in good condition. Fair crop of pigs. Eggs 13c; broomcorn 65c; hay \$7 to \$12 ton; barley 55c; corn 60c.—Frank Free, April 9.

Kay County—Heavy rains have stopped corn planting. Oats all up and looking good. Wheat is very good. Most of the stock are doing well. Alfalfa will make a fine crop this time as there is plenty of moisture. Large acreage of oats put out which has cut down the corn and kafir crop. Some farmers are not planting kafir because the black birds eat it in the fall.—Sherman Jacobs, April 10.

Kiowa County—Raining again and farming operations suspended on account of the wet land. Grass is just starting to grow well and wheat is growing fast. Oats up to a fine stand and looking well. Small acreage of corn and potatoes planted. Cotton or kafir planting has not begun yet and will be later than usual because much of the land has to be prepared for seeding yet. Eggs 12½c; hens 12c; oats 40c; hay \$7.50 to \$10.—T. Holmes Mills, April 10.

Wheat Exports Are Larger

Large exports of domestic wheat in the three months which ended with September, 1914, brought the total for that period up to the highest point ever reached in the corresponding months of any year in the history of our export trade. The total exports of wheat, including flour in terms of wheat, in the first quarter of the current fiscal year aggregated 89¼ million bushels, as against 59 million in the corresponding period of last year and 83 million in the July-September quarter of the fiscal year 1902, when exports of domestic wheat rose to their previous highest level. In the fiscal year 1902, the total was 234,772,515 bushels. The exports of wheat in the quarter which ended with last September exceeded those of the complete fiscal years 1910, 1911 and 1912.

Most of this greatly increased exportation of domestic wheat was distributed to European countries, September alone showing consignments of wheat, exclusive of flour, in the following amounts: To France, 7,572,000 bushels; the United Kingdom, 6,640,000; the Netherlands, 2,201,000; and other Europe, 5,390,000. More than 2,560,000 bushels were exported last month to Canada, while a very unusual transaction was the shipment of 580,000 bushels of wheat from Port Arthur, Tex., to Brazil. The notable feature in the outward movement of flour was the marked gain in shipments to Brazil and other countries of South America. Exports to these countries in September were nearly double those of a year ago, while the aggregate to foreign countries as a whole showed practically no change.

The proportion of the domestic wheat product exported has greatly diminished in recent years. In 1901, 41.36 per cent of the domestic wheat crop was exported; in 1902, following the record-breaking crop of 748 million bushels for the calendar year immediately preceding, 31.37 per cent; and in 1908, 25.71 per cent; while since that year the proportion exported has been less than 20 per cent, having fallen to as low as 10.91 per cent in the fiscal year 1911.

Yarick House has been opened at New York, where women and girls can get room and board at from \$4 to \$4.75 a week.

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PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, 100 \$3.50, 30 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kan.

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SCHULTZ'S BLACK LANGSHANS. Exhibition, utility, perfected laying strain. Pen 1 \$3.00, Pen 2-3 \$2.00, utility flock \$1.50 15 eggs. Breeder and exhibitor. Good hatch guaranteed. A. J. Schultz, Hillsboro, Iowa.

BRAHMAS.

PURE LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FOR SALE. Carrie A. Beckwith, Wamego, Kansas.

MY 14 BRAHMAS IN KANSAS STATE show won 12 premiums. Cockerels \$3. Pullets and hens \$2. Eggs \$2, \$3, \$5 for 15. Incubator \$7 a 100. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kansas.

BRAHMAS.

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS \$1.00 per 15. Carrie Warner, Grenola, Kansas.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA eggs \$1 15. A. M. Richardson, Altoona, Kansas.

EGGS FROM FIRST CLASS LT. BRAHMAS. Catalogue free. Mrs. F. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

DUCKS.

WHITE RUNNER DUCKS. EGGS. H. H. Tillotson, Latham, Kan.

PEKIN DUCKS. EGGS 12 \$1. ERVIN Pannocast, Redrock, Okla.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 18 \$1.00. MRS. SHERMAN Hellman, Pleasanton, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—16 EGGS \$1.00. Lewis Hejtmank, Della, Kansas.

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

INDIAN RUNNERS, SILVER CUP winners. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

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

DUCK EGGS. BUFF ORPINGTON AND White I. R. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, 13 75c 100 \$4.00. Jennie McGuire, Ozawie, Kansas.

MAMMOTH PEKINS; PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs \$1.50 fifteen. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.

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

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

CUMBERLAND PENCILED RUNNERS. Free circular and guarantee. Gertrude Mills, Sabetha, Kan.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND WHITE RUNNER duck eggs from prize layers. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

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FAWN WHITE RUNNER EGGS, \$1.00 13. White eggs; great layers. Mrs. H. F. Arnott, Sabetha, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS 60c 11. \$4.50 hundred prepaid. Ross Dawson, Olsburg, Kan.

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WHITE RUNNERS, WINNERS OF BLUE at Missouri and Kansas State Shows for years. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER EGGS \$1.00 for 12, \$3.00 for 50, \$5.00 for 100. Mrs. T. E. Topham, Red Cloud, Neb.

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

WHITE RUNNERS. GUARANTEED FINEST stock. All eggs snow white. Best prices. E. R. Mahaffa, Neal, Kansas.

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FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCK eggs, 100 \$5.00, 50 \$3.00, 15 \$1.00. Stock. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER AND BUFF ORPINGTON ducks. Pure. White eggs. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. Eggs \$6.00 100; \$1.00 12. Guarantee 80 per cent fertile. Jas. A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, BUFF Orpington chickens. Fancy stock. Best breeding. Free mating list. J. Cox, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FISHEL strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 12; \$3.00 per 30. By express or parcel post prepaid. Thos. Turner, Seneca, Kan.

WHITE QUEEN RUNNERS FROM NEW Jersey 1914. Averaged 25 white eggs March, April, May. 15 eggs \$1. 100 \$5. W. I. Whiteside, Redfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs, white egg strain; \$1.00 per 13, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

DON'T BUY DUCKS—UNTIL YOU SEND for beautiful catalogue of our world famous "Dearie Ducks." Greatest layers! Lowest prices! Best guarantee! Free feed! Columbia Duck Farm, Box C, Bloomsburg, Penna.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—STATE SHOW winners for years. Fawn Runner eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 50. Pure White Runner eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER DRAKES, EXTRA FINE, \$1.50 and \$2.00. White Runner eggs from ducks which lay every day, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per doz. S. C. Red eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Baby chicks, extra good laying stock, \$15.00 per hundred. Bertha Hiestand, Yates Center, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, 15 \$1.25. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MINORCA (TETZ STRAIN) eggs for hatching; none better. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS WITH SIZE AND quality. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1.50, \$5.00 one hundred. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.

BIG BLACK AND WHITE MINORCA eggs. 5 premiums Wichita State Show. Mating list free. C. H. Bartholomew, 1211 S. Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

PURE, LARGE, SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs for hatching from largest non-setting breed. Pape strain. Victor Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.

LARGE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. Pape's strain. Hatching eggs six dollars hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Elmer Nordstrom, Randolph, Kan.

"SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS." True Minorca type, long backs, low tail. Minorcas are the largest of non-setters, and lay largest eggs of any breed. Stock and eggs for sale. Charles F. Adams, Druggist, Newkirk, Oklahoma.

BUTTERCUPS.

ONE CHOICE PEN ONLY. EGGS \$2.00 for 15. E. E. Brott, Burlington, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS EXCLUSIVELY, ONE extra fine pen only. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. Jon. R. Blair, Russell, Kan.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. BRED FOR size and layers. Best known layers, absolutely non-setters. 15 eggs from pen A \$3, B \$2.25, C \$1.50. Geo. F. Wass, Grundy Center, Iowa.

MY TRUE SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. BEST money can buy. Heavy layers and beautiful. Prosperity and happiness with this breed. Write for circular and prices. W. C. West, 321 Park Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE ROCKS, BUFF DUCKS, BOURBON Red turkeys. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE, R. C. RHODE ISLAND eggs, 75c for 15. Mrs. Anna Crabtree, Elk City, Kansas.

TOMS, BRONZE, BOURBON, HOLLAND. Light Brahmata; cockerels; hens. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE MINORcas, Rose Comb Reds. Fifteen eggs one dollar. Con Linwall, Lindsborg, Kan.

ANCONA AND BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Radium Poultry Yards, Radium, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn, Brown Leghorn, White Orpington eggs. Dollar setting. Scotts, Atwood, Kan.

EGGS—BLACK LANGSHAN, WHITE WYandotte, 75c for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Russell Jones, R. R. 9, Springfield, Mo.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1.00; \$5.00 hundred. Eleven White Runner duck eggs \$1.00. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN AND ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for setting. \$1.50 for 15. Marilla Officer, Hillsdale, Kansas.

BANTAMS, WHITE COCHINS, LEGHORNS, White Rose Comb, good strains. Eggs 17 delivered \$1.25. Mrs. Albert Peffley, El Dorado, Kan.

EGGS. S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BLUE Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns. Egg bred; prize winners. "Mating list." John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, BLACK Langshan White and Barred Rocks. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$3.50 100. Pleasant View Poultry Ranch, Peabody, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER, BARRED Rock, R. C. White Wyandotte, S. C. White Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15. Florence Edwards, Newkirk, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM SILVER cup winners. Pen 1, \$3; pen 2, \$2 setting 15 eggs. Bourbon Red turkey eggs 25c each. Mrs. Ed Snyder, Fontana, Kan.

EGGS FROM CHOICE RANGE FLOCK R. C. R. I. Reds. \$1.00 per 15. \$3.50 per 100. Also Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks. Eggs \$1.00 setting. P. J. Fengel, Lost Springs, Kan.

FERTILE EGGS FOR HATCHING. BLACK Langshan \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. White Runner ducks \$1.50 per 13. English Penciled Runner ducks \$1.00 per 13. Bourbon Red turkeys 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per 11. Mrs. Chris Knigge, Forest Home Farm, Alexandria, Neb.

FOR SALE—EGGS. ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, Light Brahmata, White and Black Langshans, White and Partridge Cochins, Toulouse, White Embden and White Chinese geese, Indian Runner and Rouen ducks. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Write Chiles Poultry Yards, Chiles, Kansas.

EGGS FROM OUR FAMOUS, HIGH SCORING, egg-producing, prize winning flocks. All popular breeds chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Farm ranged; at farmer's prices; prepaid to any address in the U. S. by insured parcel post. Save money. Write for prices. Trap nest for 75c. Norfolk Breeders' Co-operative Assn., Norfolk, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—AND BREEDING stock. All varieties Plymouth Rocks—Wyandottes—Rhode Island Reds—Orpingtons—Leghorns—Brahmas—Langshans—Hamburgs—Minorcas—Houdans—Campines—Games—also Ducks—Geese—Turkeys—and Bantams. Write for catalog number 14. Logan Valley Poultry Farm, Drawer 74, Wayne, Neb.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHIX, REDS AND OTHERS, 10c.
Alta Murphy, Luray, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FROM WHITE ORPINGTONS that are worth the price. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

"RINGLET" CHICKS FROM BARRED-TOPSKIN ROCKS. None better. 15c. Mrs. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHBREDED baby chicks for the least money. Guaranteed. At Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS. SEVERAL BREEDS, 10c and up. Hatched from pure bred and healthy birds. Mrs. T. E. Topham, Red Cloud, Neb.

BABY CHICKS. ROSE AND SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds 12¢ cents. May delivery 11 cents. Express paid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHIX—LEGHORNS, ROCKS, REDS, from pure bred, heavy laying mothers. Kansas strain pullets average thirteen dozen yearly. Let us stock your farm. Custom hatching by experts. Largest capacity in Missouri valley. Prices—Branch Farm details. Kansas Egg Farms, Rosedale, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIMPLE, INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR "spraddle legs" in incubator and brooder chicks. Yours for 10 cents. Mrs. Josie Bryant, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

BIG 16 TO 48 PAGE ILLUSTRATED monthly magazine, full of hen sense and common sense for all poultrymen; six months' trial for only 10c. Useful Poultry Journal, Mountain Grove, Mo.

WHAT ARE YOUR CHICKS WORTH? They have value but that value is determined by health conditions. "Doc" Loveland's P. C. Parched Carbonized Chick Feed. A predigested feed. A preventive of white diarrhoea. Gives the chicks a healthy sturdy growth. A trial will convince. Send 50 cents for 5 pound package. Post prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Loveland & Sons, Wichita, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

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FOR SALE—GOOD HEARSE TEAM. J. C. Malchel, Overbrook, Kan.

STANDARD BRED STALLIONS FOR SALE right. D. H. Bibens, Larned, Kan.

I HAVE 3 YEARLING SHORTHORN BULLS for sale. James Bottom, Onaga, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. EXTRA good individuals. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD bulls, also German millet \$1.25 per bushel. Harry Baldock, Wellington, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS YEARLING BULLS, choice individuals, registered stock. Priced to sell. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN bulls. 9 head, from 1 yr. to 2 yrs. old. Also 1 five months old. J. R. Ely, Marion, Kan.

THIRTY HEAD OF GOOD SPRINGERS for sale, will calf early. These springers are young, and priced to sell. J. Harry Miller, Grenola, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED PERCHERON stallion, 5 yrs old, weighing 2060 pounds. Pedigree with horse. Communicate with H. L. Billings, Sterling, Kan.

TWO CHOICE 5 MONTHS OLD JERSEY bull calves, eligible to register, of Tormont strain, solid color, black tongue and switch. \$25 each if taken at once. Inquire of M. Stauffer, Delphos, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL BORN SEPT. 1914. Sire, Wheeler Venture No. 63147 whose sire was Sir Sadie Cornucopia, and whose average breeding was 26½ in 30 days and weight in common condition 2245 lbs. Dam of calf, Dolly Wayne Pauline DeKol, a good daughter of Dolly Wayne Pauline one of the advanced registered daughters of Dolly Wayne. Calf is a vigorous representative of the breed and herd. All tuberculin tested. Price, registered, transferred, crated, cars here, first check for \$110 takes him. George Wheeler, Tyro, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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.

SEED CORN. W. R. HILDRETH, OSWEGO, Kan.

SEE CORN. J. McCRAE, MANHATTAN, Kan.

NEW ERA COW PEAS, PURE, \$2.50. Harry Parks, Tyro, Kan.

FOR SUMAC SORGHUM AND SUDAN SEED write Alvah Souder, Newton, Kan.

CHOICE AMBER CANE SEED AT \$1.75 per cwt. C. J. Valerius, Fairland, Okla.

RECLEANED ALFALFA, SACKED, PER bushel \$8.50. John Wiebe, Newton, Kan.

CANE SEED ONE DOLLAR PER BU. sacked. George Belcher, Jefferson, Okla.

ORANGE CANE SEED 75c BU. ON TRACK. Sacks free. Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$6.00 PER BUSHEL. Send for sample. John A. Holmstrom, Randolph, Kan.

PURE PRIZE WINNING PETERITA SEED, re-cleaned, high germinating power. Grown under experiment station supervision. Price \$1.50 per bu., sacked. F. O. B. Garden City, Kan. W. H. Wheeler.

GERMAN MILLET, NEW SEED, \$1.25 PER bushel, sacks included. Harry Trekel, Wellington, Kan.

FOR SALE — CALIFORNIA GOLDEN broomcorn seed, \$2.50 bu. Jas. Swanson, Elmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD CANE SEED FOR SOR- ghum \$1.00 per bu. our station. Muzzy & Lower, Edna, Kan.

20 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1. GOOD AS- sortment of choice nursery stock. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

AM MAKING A PRICE OF 20 CTS. PER lb. to the retail trade on pure Sudan grass seed. W. J. Duncan, Lubbock, Texas.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. PURE WHITE blossom variety. Re-cleaned unhulled \$15 per 100 pounds. Willis J. Conable, Axtell, Kan.

WHIPPOORWILL PEAS, SPANISH PEAS, Sudan grass. Ask for prices and samples. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

FANCY SWEET CLOVER SEED—PURE white, hulled, re-cleaned; fourteen dollars per bushel F. O. B. J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kan.

McGEE TOMATO—1,200 BUSHELS PER acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Tex.

FOR SALE—SUDAN SEED IN 10 TO 20 lb. parcel post delivered, 20 cents. 100 lbs. freight paid, 17½ cents. H. L. Sherrill, Temple, Tex.

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. From six to eight dollars and fifty cents per bu. Send for samples. Assaria Hdw. Co., Assaria, Kan.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS \$2.40. Choice cane seed 70c bu. All cleaned, tested, sacks free, f. o. b. Ft. Scott. Brooks Wholesale Co.

SELECTED HILDRETH YELLOW DENT seed corn, shelled and graded, at \$1.50 per bush. on board cars. Josiah Wood, Humboldt, Kansas.

PURE SUDAN SEED, FREE OF JOHNSON grass. 10 pounds \$2.50 prepaid, by grower on experimental farm. G. H. Branham, Slaton, Texas.

WHITE CANE SEED, SURE CROP, MA- tures from seventy to ninety days. Write for samples and prices. Andrew Lambel, Clements, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—PRIZE WINNING, RE- cleaned, entirely free from thistle and weed seed. \$9.00 sacked. Send for sample A. L. Scott, Larned, Kan.

10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees for 95c postpaid. Fruit Book with wholesale prices free. Wellington Nurseries, Box B, Wellington, Kansas.

FOR SURE CROPS, PLANT PETERITA and Squaw corn; re-cleaned; each one-fifty bu. White cowpeas \$4 bu. Fine alfalfa \$8. Fred Pacey, Miltonvale, Kan.

SUDAN SEED GUARANTEED FREE from Johnson grass. Approved by Kansas Experiment station official. Circular free. Wilson G. Shelley, McPherson, Kan.

PETERITA SEED FOR SALE. \$1.25 PER bu. for fine quality seed. Also fine quality of alfalfa and white sweet clover seed. Mrs. Lora Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan. R. 2.

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

NON-IRRIGATED, EXTRA QUALITY, tested, Kansas grown alfalfa seed, \$9.00 bushel, sacks free. Order now before prices advance. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kansas.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETIES EARLY CAB- bage and tomato, 25c per 100, \$2.25 per 1000. Not prepaid. Sweet potato plants ready May 1st. F. P. Rude & Son, No. Topeka, Kan.

DWARF KAFIR 2c POUND IN HEAD, TE- fary beans 15c pound. Delicious squash 25c pound. Nettled Rock and Blinn's Rust Resistant Cantaloupes 50c pound. J. W. Wartenbee, Tyrone, Okla.

NORTHERN SUDAN GRASS SEED FREE from Johnson grass. Grown from Kansas State Agr. college seed. 2 lbs. 90c, 6 lbs. \$2.40, 10 lbs. \$3.75, 20 lbs. \$7.00, all prepaid. J. H. Brown, Gridley, Kan.

JAPANESE AND GERMAN MILLET SEED, cream and yellow milo maize, dwarf and big black hull kafir corn, guaranteed Sudan grass seed, broom corn seed, peas and other seeds. I. T. Reid, Goodwell, Okla.

CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS. A COL- lection of California's beautiful wild flowers. 6 pkgs. assorted, with full directions for planting by mail postpaid, 25c. Orange Seed Co., Box 522, Orange, Calif.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. I HAVE about 100 bushels of 1914 crop alfalfa seed, re-cleaned and fine. Price \$3.00 per bushel. Ask for samples. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—GOOD HOME GROWN, non-irrigated alfalfa seed for sale as follows: \$9.00, \$8.00, \$6.00 bu. All Winona. Sacks 25c ex. All orders filled promptly. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—100 BUSHELS GOOD, home grown seed for sale, price \$6.50 to \$8.00 according to grade. Send for samples to F. M. Davis, Meade, Kansas. Reference either bank at Meade.

AFRICAN KAFIR 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 grew 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.

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

LARGE FROST PROOF CABBAGE plants which will head 6 weeks earlier than seed planted all standard varieties; price by mail 100, 40c. By express 500 \$1-1000, \$1.50; 5,000, for \$6.25. Marshall Plant Dealers, Marshall, Texas.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS 25c 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.

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, timothy, cow peas, Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

COWPEAS, LARGE BLACKKEYED, EARLY, heavy seed producers 5 cts. pound, \$2.75 bu. Medium Blackeyed 4 cts. pound, \$2.25 bu. Both can be used as table peas. Agent for cowpea thresher that handles vines perfectly; 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 vigorous. Write today for prices and free samples. McBeth & Dallas, Garden City, Kan.

PURE SUDAN GRASS. 25c 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 germination test guaranteed. W. H. Gould & Sons, Dodge City, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED—TO CREATE A wider interest in growing pure seed, we will supply responsible farmers on our profit sharing plan, officially inspected Sudan grass seed, or will sell seed outright at reasonable price. Reference, Hardtner State Bank, The Farmers Seed Breeding Assn., Hardtner, Kansas.

SUDAN GRASS SEED. OFFICIALLY IN- spected and approved by government expert, also by agronomist from Oklahoma State Experiment station. Guaranteed free from Johnson grass. Prepaid—five pounds two dollars, ten pounds three dollars, fifty pounds ten dollars, one hundred pounds fifteen dollars. C. H. Thompson, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

THE NEW TEPARY BEAN, THE GREAT drought resisting bean for the Southwest. It will produce a crop when other beans are a total failure, they are preferred by many to the navy beans for cooking. Write for descriptive circular. Price 30c per pound post paid to any point in the Southwest. C. H. Waterman, Lakin, Kan.

FOR SALE

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HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE IN CAR LOTS. W. H. Bitts, Melvern, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS. H. W. North, Winfield, Kan.

BALED ALFALFA, PRAIRIE AND BOT- tom hay, kafir corn and feterita. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kan.

WIND MILL AND HOUSE LIGHTING plant for sale. A bargain. Address Wm. Usher, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—WELL MARKED ENGLISH Fox terrier puppies. Good raters. Mrs. H. E. Fairchild, Endicott, Neb.

LONG GREEN LEAF TOBACCO, TO CHEW or smoke. 25 pounds \$5.00, 50 pounds \$8.00, 100 pounds \$15.00. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

FOR SALE—BOWSER INDOOR LONG distance gasoline pump, with filter and meter, good as new. Price on application. Box 118, Halstead, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO CYLINDER REO TOUR- ing car with top, windshield and speedometer. Two new tires. Car in running order and the price is low. Box 118, Halstead, Kan.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CAR LOADS OF good hedge posts cheap if taken soon. Can ship on Mo. Pacific, Midland, Rock Island or Santa Fe. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

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WANTED TO TRADE CITY PROPERTY for good western Kansas farm, Ness county preferred. Write Frank Laine, Mulberry, Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE FOR 5 PASSENGER FORD door auto—twenty acre improved farm Columbia Co., Florida, clear. Near town. Geo. W. Peterson, Leonardville, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWENTY HORSE- power Studebaker roadster auto, 1912 model, good condition, fully equipped, for 4500 good hedge posts. Address Studebaker Auto, care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

PET STOCK

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BOYS—I WANT TO BUY A PAIR OF baby squirrels and a black or brown water spaniel pup. Write or wire Constance Van Natta, care Copper Papers, Topeka, Kan.

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.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DAIRY FARM near Lindsay, Okla. H. H. Hillam, Lindsay, Okla.

WHEAT FARMS FOR SALE. EASY PAY- ments. No trades considered. Write for list. Frank Grecian, Hill City, Kansas.

WOODSON CO. FINE FARMS AND MEAD- ow lands for sale by owner; close in; bargains. E. W. Naylor, Yates Center, Kan.

200 ACRES, UNDEVELOPED, IN FRUIT belt. Close in. \$1,000. Will exchange for jack stock. P. H. Thompson, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

SALE OR TRADE, RELINQUISHMENT and leased school section adjoining western Oklahoma. \$500. Write Ira Frank, Wakita, Okla.

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

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

140 ACRES IN OZARKS. 4 MILES FROM railway town. 40 acres cultivated. House and barn. \$10 acre. Half cash. Balance terms. David R. Katz, Little Rock, Ark.

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.

TRADE 400 ACRES NEAR SALINA, FINE improvements for good pasture land, 100 acres south Phillipsburg, Kan., for hardware. Good jack for span mares. Good Topeka residence for farms. Drenning Bros., Salina, Kan.

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 interests you. L. J. Becker, 46 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

I WILL TAKE \$1,000 FOR THIS BEAUTI- ful quarter section of land in eastern Colorado. No incumbrance, perfect title; will give part time. This is an opportunity of your life to get a home. For further particulars write M. A. Alexander, Goodland, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—MILLION acres now open to homestead entry in 25 states. Official 112 page book describes every acre in every county. How secured free. New laws, lists, etc. Price 25c postpaid. Also maps, soil guides, complete information. Webb Pub. Co., (Dept. 92), St. Paul, Minn.

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, the old side, park like surroundings, lot 1½ by 300 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$8,500, 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.

FOR SALE—BEST RANCH IN THE Northwest. I offer for sale, at a price that is right and on easy terms a ranch consisting of 5200 acres of improved deeded land with 20,000 acres forest reserve range land adjoining. The land is all fenced and cross fenced with pole fence. Two sets of buildings; 2300 acres under ditch, abundance of water and good water rights; 1000 acres irrigated, seeded to timothy. Recognized as the finest ranch in Montana. It is fully equipped with machinery and has now several hundred tons of hay in stack. If interested, write for price and terms. Will protect brokers with the usual commission. Wm. Egeland, 319 Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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 acreage for sale or exchange. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

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.

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

ALFALFA COVERS

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.

ALFALFA COVERS WILL SAVE YOUR crop. We ship same day order received. Automobile tents. Send for catalog. Beatrice Tent & Awning Co., 315 Court street, Beatrice, Neb.

SILOS

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.

WE WANT AGENTS TO SELL OUR steel silo fixtures. Lowest priced silo in the world. The original flooring silo. In use in fourteen states. Liberal commissions. Get booklet with testimonials. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES

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—A SPLENDID THEATRE AND business property including auditorium seating over 1000, two store rooms and lodge hall, all leased. Great income investment; centrally located in Webb City, Mo.; 75x140 feet; solid brick building in good repair; population Webb City and suburban towns nearly 50,000; will sell at a bargain. Veatch-Kain Realty Co., Webb City, Mo.

LUMBER

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.

LUMBER—HOUSE AND BARN BILLS direct from mill to consumer. Wholesale price. Shipped anywhere. McKee Lumber Co., Shawnee, Okla.

HOUSE AND BARN BILLS COMPLETE shipped direct to farmers from our big Texas mill. We manufacture good long leaf yellow pine lumber, the best lumber for all building purposes on the market. Our prices save you about one-third, terms allow inspection, and we guarantee grades. Write for delivered prices and catalog. Davern-Brown Lumber Company, Houston, Texas. Shippers of best long leaf yellow pine.

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.

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.

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

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$500,000 MADE BY clients. 2 wonderful Guide Books free. Send model for free search. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885 F., Washington, D. C.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. IT MAY be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "Inventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 532 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 300 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HARNESS and SADDLES

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 BEST HARNESS, SADDLES, AND leather goods, order Chas. P. Shipley's Catalog "P," Kansas City, Mo.

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. I, Keokuk, Ia.

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.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$120.00 TO DISTRIBUTE religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Spare time may be used. Ziegler Co., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT A tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 57, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

AGENTS MAKE \$5000 THIS YEAR. BE your own boss—Independent—abundant money—your time your own. All or spare time—at home or traveling. Write E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 521 Third St., Cincinnati, O., today for full particulars.

BIG PROFITS TO MEN WHO CAN FURNISH 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, Feabody, Kan.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE. DEATH FROM any cause, anywhere. We want live, high grade agents in every town in the state. Not an unpaid loss. We insure three-fourths value, pay full insurance. Most liberal policy issued. Write today to M. T. Jamison, General Agent, Topeka, Kan., or to the Home office, Kansas Mutual Live Stock Ins. Co., Wichita, Kan.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-157 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

Sheep Make New Records

Kansas Cattlemen Buy Stock To Fill Their Pastures

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor

THE sale of a large number of cattle for Kansas pastures was the feature of the cattle market at Kansas City again last week. Several loads of heavy steers went to the southeastern part of the state while the western section took a good many calves and light stockers. A number of sales of cows and heifers seems to indicate that farmers are going back in the breeding business. The prices corn-belt farmers have been forced to pay for feeders have not left them much margin for profit. Most feeders who handled high priced stockers this year lost money. Cattle growers in the Southwest, on the other hand, are beginning to provide winter feed for their stock; and in many instances feed to finish them for market. This has tended to decrease the supply of feeding cattle for corn belt feeders and to increase prices for this class.

Oklahoma Steers Top Market.

The receipts last week were slightly larger than for the week preceding but notwithstanding this prices remained about steady. The top price of the week, \$8.40, was paid for some prime Oklahoma yearlings. Prime heavy steers sold as high as \$8.25. This was considered fully 10 cents higher than the same class brought a week earlier. The medium grades were about steady. Prices ranged from about \$7.25 to \$8.25. The trade for

cows and heifers opened strong but closed weak. The same was true of stockers and feeders and veal calves. Good to choice cows sold as a rule above \$6. The best grades of veal calves sold for \$8 to \$9 at the close of the week.

An Advance in Hog Prices.

The hog market showed a stronger tone. Prices the first few days did not come up to the expectations of the sellers but there was a marked improvement later. The total receipts were 9,000 less than for the week preceding. There was a good shipping demand and packers stayed out of the market until late, the first few days. This tended to depress prices. They became more active later in the week, when receipts were lighter, and higher prices prevailed. The top price of the week, \$7.06, was made Saturday when 972 head were received. The bulk of the sales ranged from \$6.70 to \$7.

New Records in Sheep Division.

Two new records were made in the sheep department during the week. Choice Colorado lambs sold for \$10.45 and \$10.50. These were the highest prices ever paid for fed lambs on the Kansas City market. Some choice feeding lambs were sold for \$9. This also was a record breaking price. The top price for ewes, \$8.50, equaled the former record. The total receipts were a little more than 9,000 less than for the preceding week. The demand was good and all offerings sold readily. Most of the buying was done by the packers.

The Movement of Stock.

The receipts for the year at the five leading western markets show a decrease of 17,000 cattle and 480,000 sheep and an increase of 878,000 hogs when compared with the receipts for the same period last year. Farmers have not made much money on hogs the last year and the low prices have caused a reduction of breeding herds. This no doubt accounts for the increase in receipts at the markets. Farmers also have been getting rid of their hogs in order to have more time for the spring work.

The following table shows the receipts of livestock at Kansas City in 1915 and the receipts for the corresponding period in 1914, according to the Daily Drovers' Telegram:

	1915	1914	Gain
Cattle	366,548	349,742	16,806
Calves	11,537	19,240	7,703
Hogs	794,163	545,630	248,533
Sheep	464,210	451,787	12,423
Horses & M... ..	41,291	28,515	12,776
Cars	27,814	22,777	5,037

The following table shows a comparison in the prices obtained for the best offerings of livestock at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and a year ago.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago...	\$8.90	\$9.55	\$7.10
Kan. City	\$8.40	\$9.25	\$7.05

In the Wheat Market.

Cash grain prices ruled steady to higher. Hard wheat was unchanged to 1 cent higher at the end of the week. The demand was good and millers were the best buyers. Corn and oats were about steady. Bran advanced 1 cent and shorts 5 cents at the close of the week.

Cash Grain Quotations.

Hard wheat, \$1.46@1.52; soft wheat, \$1.44@1.50; mixed wheat, \$1.46@1.49; white corn, 72¢@75¢; yellow corn, 73¢@75¢; mixed corn, 72¢@74¢; white oats, 54¢@57¢; red oats, 51¢@55¢; mixed oats, 51¢@55¢; kafir, \$1.05@1.17 a cwt.; milo, \$1.12@1.15; bran, \$1.15@1.20; shorts, \$1.25@1.35.

The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago.

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Chicago...	1915 1914	1915 1914	1915 1914
Kan. City	\$1.58 95	74 68 1/2	58 40 1/2
	1.52 90	75 71 1/2	57 40

Seed Quotations.

Alfalfa, \$12.50@14.50; clover, \$13.50@15.00; timothy, \$5.50@6.50; cane seed, 85¢@95¢; German millet, \$2.20@2.45; common millet, \$1.50@1.80; and flaxseed, \$1.63@1.66 a cwt.

The Hay Market.

Total receipts of hay this week were 1,035 cars, the second largest ever reported, compared with 1,117 cars last week and 395 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$12.50@13.00; No. 1, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$9.00@11.00; No. 3, \$6.50@9.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$15.00@15.50; No. 2, \$12.50@14.50; No. 3, \$9.00@12.00. Clover mixed, choice, \$15.00@15.50; No. 1, \$14.00@14.50; No. 2, \$12.00@13.00. Clover, choice, \$14.00@14.50; No. 1, \$13.00@13.50; No. 2, \$10.50@12.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$15.50@16.50; No. 1, \$14.50@15.50; standard, \$13.00@14.50; No. 2, \$11.00@13.00; No. 3, \$9.00@11.00. Straw, \$5.50@6.00. Packing hay, \$4.50@6.00.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Quotations on 'change were as follows: Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 19 1/2¢ dozen; firsts, 18¢; seconds, 16 1/2¢.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 28¢ a pound; firsts, 26¢; seconds, 24¢; pound prints, 1¢ higher; packing stock, 18¢.

Live Poultry—Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 20¢; broilers, 25¢; hens, No. 1, 13¢; roosters, 10¢; turkey hens and young toms, 15¢; old toms, 14¢; ducks, 15¢; geese, 6¢.

Six Profit Making Cows

I was born July 28, 1840, and came to Missouri from Ohio in 1866. At that time I began farming and kept account of my income and expenditures. By 1873 I found that each of my cows averaged earning me about \$35 a year, so I concluded that if I would give them special attention I could double the yield. I have devoted more than 40 years to a study of the cow. I now have 10 cows, eight of them giving milk. I endeavor to breed so as to keep up a uniform supply of milk. As soon as a cow is found to be a "boarder," she goes to the cannery. My experience is that much more clear money is made on the investment where personal attention is given. I have dairied on both a large and a small scale.

Here is a record for 1914 and for the month of January, 1915: Brownie M. is a part Jersey, 5 years old. Her calf was born December 17, 1914. She was fed daily 9 pounds corn chop, 8 pounds bran, and she ate about 15 pounds of alfalfa hay, with 1 pound of oilmeal. The feed was worth about 42 cents a day for the month. In January she produced 1,119 pounds of milk, making 44 pounds of butter. The butter sold at 30 cents a pound and the buttermilk sold for 12 1/2 cents a gallon. I might add here that I churn the whole milk when thick and sell the whole product. The butter and milk brought me 97 cents a day, or 55 cents for my labor. Brownie had two calves during 1914. She gave 6,636 pounds of milk, testing 4 per cent butterfat, in 252 days. The milk made 265 pounds of butter and 796 gallons of buttermilk, which sold for \$179.

Lottie D. is a Jersey, but not registered, and is 5 years old. Churn test February 15, 1915. Seventy-two pounds of milk made 4 pounds 6 ounces of butter, or at the rate of 15 pounds of butter a week. She was fed the same ration given Brownie. She gave 8,117 pounds of milk, testing 6 1/4 per cent butterfat, in 304 days in 1914. The milk made 507 pounds of butter, worth \$152.10, and 951 pounds of buttermilk, which sold for \$118.87. The total value of her production was \$270.97.

Nellie L. is a registered Jersey, 7 years old. Her calf was born June 26, 1914, and she was bred to freshen in June this year. Fed the same ration given Brownie she yielded 284 pounds of milk, making 11 1/2 pounds of butter. The value of her product was 31 cents a day and her feed cost 42 cents a day. I sold her for \$40. This report shows the best and the poorest cows in my herd.

I have but one cow more than 10 years old. Her product was worth \$244 in 1913 and \$209.92 in 1914. Her test was 5 per cent butterfat. In addition to the records given I have three other cows making excellent tests last year. Brindle M. is 5 years old and her butterfat test is 6 1/2. She earned \$251.25. Sallie S., Jersey, 3 years old, had a 5 per cent test and earned \$217.85. Libbie M., 5 years old, tested 5 per cent butterfat and earned \$240.52. The six cows produced a total that sold for \$1,369.51, averaging \$228.25 to the cow.

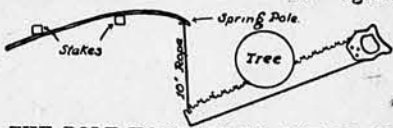
My sources of income are the cows and chickens, and I now have about 160 chickens. Poultry and eggs to the value of \$223 were sold last year. This made the gross sales \$2,195.90. The expense account for feed, grain, hay, water, bedding, ice and coal was \$1,460.20. The home supply of milk and butter, chickens and eggs is not counted. Myself and my wife and grown daughter comprise the family. We also sold \$42 worth of vegetables and fruits not needed for home use last year. Six years ago there was no small fruit, nor garden. We have 18 acres of land and I keep one horse.

J. L. Erwin.

Fulton, Mo.

One Man and a Crosscut Saw

I have been sawing down trees with a one-man crosscut saw, and used a Yankee trick to hold the saw against



THE POLE HOLDS IT TO THE TREE. The tree. The drawing explains itself. With such an arrangement the end of the spring pole must be on a level with the saw. M. G. Powell.

Harvey County, Kansas.

Avoid patent medicines as you would a pestilence.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

Special Notice

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

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

240 A., mostly wheat; 1/4 crop follows. Saline Co. A. Monson, Lindsborg, Kan.

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

ALLEN CO. FARMS at owners' prices. Write for lists. R. L. Thompson, Iola, Kan.

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

FINE imp. farms \$35 up. Catholics write. New church. John Colpey, Turon, Kan.

IMP. FARMS, alfalfa, corn and wheat lands \$50 up. Meit & 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. \$30 and up. T. E. Rooney, Seneca, Kan.

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

FARMS and ranches, northeast Kansas. \$35 to \$125 acre. Geo. Loch, Marysville, Kan.

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

FREE! Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. Hoxey Land Co., Columbus, Mo.

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

80 ACRE improved alfalfa farm. \$60 per acre. J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.

FOR SALE. Land in Seward, Stevens, Grant and Haskell counties. Cash or easy payments. C. W. Ellsasser, Liberal, Kan.

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

IT'S \$6400. Impr. 160 a. bottom, 5 1/2 mi. Mound Valley. Some alfalfa, 120 cult. Terms. J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, 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.

IF IT'S the producing qualities you want. Pratt Co. land has it. 320 a. imp., half grass with spring water, \$10,000. 160 a. imp. for \$7500. 640 a. tillable, imp. extra fine, \$32,000. Clark & Keller, Pratt, Kan.

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

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

160 A. IMP., 2 mi. from \$30,000 Catholic church. Wheat made 42 bu. per acre 1914. Bargain. Act quick. \$8500.00, terms to suit. Fouquet Inv. Co., Andale, Kan.

NESS CO. 320 a., 7 mi. McCracken, 160 a. smooth land, all good grass, no imp. Well across the line. A snap. Price \$7.50 per acre. Write for list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kansas.

\$8000 BUYS 160 acres near Emporia; 50 acres in alfalfa; well improved. Good water. Write for farm list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

40 A. IMP., river bottom; 20 a. alfalfa. \$85 per acre. 110 a. well imp. bottom. \$75 per acre. Six days each week spent in locating farm bargains. Write Fred J. Wesley, Emporia, Kan.

RENO CO. 640 a. wheat farm. Dark sandy soil, running water, in wheat, 1/4 with farm. Mile town. 2 sets imp. \$44,500. \$6000 new stock hardware, good town, 800 population. Turon Real Estate Co., Turon, Kan.

220 ACRES, 180 acres second bottom in cultivation, 35 acres alfalfa, balance pasture, \$6000 of improvements. \$65 per acre. This is a bargain. List your property for sale or trade with us. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kansas.

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

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

MORTON COUNTY, KAN., LANDS. 320 acres, level, black loam soil, shallow to deep. Price \$1400 cash. Investigate. Cecil B. Long, Richfield, Morton Co., Kan.

WE OWN 13,000 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 \$30,000. terms. For particulars address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY FARM. 160 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 6 per cent on \$13,000.00. No trade. J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

488 A. SMOOTH LAND, well located, close to town, first class improvements, 200 a. in wheat, 160 a. blue grass pasture, all fenced and cross fenced. Fine proposition. 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. town, good improvements, 35 a. in wheat, 20 a. blue grass, remainder for spring crop. Owners will give possession if sold in next 30 days. Write for full description. What have you to exchange? No matter what or where located, write us about it. MANSEFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.

Kingman Co., Send for our list of Bargains. Worth your time. J. F. Schump, Cunningham, Kansas.

KIOWA COUNTY Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of our own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

80 ACRES FOR \$1600 Only 5 mi. Wichita; good black loam; 15 acres alfalfa; good bldgs.; all crops go; possession; \$6000; \$1600 cash, time on bal. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Fine Combination Farm Bargain 1600 acres, one mile to station, good improvements, nearly all level; a bargain at \$25 per acre; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser at 6%. For any size farm or ranch write, telling what you want to. J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kansas.

DONIPHAN COUNTY One of the best well improved 160 acre farms in the county, 3 1/2 miles from Troy, the County Seat. Price \$30,000.00. Terms one-half cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. No trades. For further particulars write The First National Bank, Troy, Kansas.

FOR SALE: 160 acres mostly valley land. Bourbon Co., Kan. Corn, timothy, clover and alfalfa soil. Fine neighborhood on cross roads. You would like the farm and neighborhood. Price \$12,000. Mortgaged \$3000, due 1928—6% interest. Would take small piece of town property or farm, on sale. H. Clay Bowers, 4050 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

124 Acres in Jefferson Co., Neb. On state line, 3 1/2 miles to town, 1/4 mile school, 80 acres in cult., balance meadow and pasture. 5 room house, stable, granary, corn crib, hog shed, good well and windmill, all fenced; lays somewhat rolling; fertile soil. Fine small stock or dairy farm. Price \$75 per a. Must be taken at once. Pralle Realty Co., Bremen, Kansas.

Near Tyrone, Okla. Eight Quarters in a Body Eleven miles northwest of Tyrone, Okla. All smooth land suitable for wheat or cattle. A bargain for some one; will stand inspection. Price \$15 per acre. Will take part in trade. Write for full description. E. J. THAYER, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE 1160 ACRE RANCH, 165 bottom, will trade. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

SEND US YOUR TRADES. We match 'em. Southwest Land Co., Fairplay, Mo.

LAND, sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. Fultz, 311 1/2 N. Main, Hutchinson, Ks.

160 A. 1 mile. Cash bargains. Trade list. Southeast Land Ex., R. B. Adams, Thayer, Ks.

CHOICE Nemaha Co. land. Catholic settlement. Sale or ex. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.

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., K. C. Mo.

160 A. to exchange for 80. 1/4 in cult., bal. grazing; good improvements. Living water; 30 a. alfalfa. Price \$10,000, inc. \$5000 long time. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

GREENWOOD CO. 320 A. FARM. 5 mi. Eureka; 100 a. cult.; 220 a. grass; mostly meadow; fair imp. Good water. Price \$40 per a. Want smaller farm, bldw., city prop. or W. Kan. land. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free. Bessie Agency, Eldorado, Ks.

OKLAHOMA

FOR LISTS and prices N. E. Okla. farms, write Elliott & Mabrey, Fairland, Okla.

F. M. TARTLTON & 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. Cavanagh, 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.

160 A. 4 mi. city this county, 3000, 100 a. splendid dry, black bottom land. 50 a. cultivation. Good fence. \$16.09 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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.

140 ACRES FOR \$2,000. 140 acres one mile from town, 40 acres in cultivation, all can be cultivated except 10 acres; 50 acres creek bottom, 2 room house and barn, good well, on public road. Price \$2,000, \$500 down and the bal. five or six years at 6%. Write or call at once. Baker Land Co., Poteau, LeFlore Co., Oklahoma.

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.

ARKANSAS

\$275 BUYS 160 acre relinquishment. Close in. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

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.

FREE U. S. LAND. 300,000 a. in Ark. open to entry. Guide book 25c; township map 25 cents. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, 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.

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.

FOR SALE. 70 acres, mostly bottom land. 35 acres in cultivation. Fair house and barn, good water, good orchard, good meadow, close to good school and church. For quick sale \$800. Has loan value of \$500. Write Eric Pitts, Waldron, Ark.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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.

JUST A BARGAIN

160 acres Greenwood County, Kansas, well divided, fair improvements, light encumbrance, will trade for general merchandise stock and pay a nice cash difference. Hunter Brothers, Independence, Kansas.

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 Bitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

FARMS WANTED For Kansas City income properties. Send us description of your farm, for we are sure to have just what you want. Theodore C. Feltzer Investment Co., 534 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

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.

Your Opportunity

The Texas Mutual Development Corporation is now forming a Syndicate to handle and sell 100 acres of ground at Texas City, which it has purchased and subdivided the same, and already many lots have been sold. The capital of the Syndicate is \$12,000 divided into shares of \$150 each, for which a certificate is issued, providing that for each share taken in the Syndicate the subscriber will receive a lot for his money. The certificate also entitles him to his portion of 25% of the net profits on all remaining lots. The lots are selling for \$150 each. It is estimated that this ground will plat into 24,000, front feet (240 feet to the acre) and will sell at a price of \$6 per foot, which should produce \$144,000. From which deduct the cost of ground to the Syndicate \$25,000. 15% commission for selling \$21,600. Platting, grading, etc. \$4,400. Making a total of \$52,000.

Leaving a net profit of \$92,000. 25% of this would be \$23,000, or 190% on each \$100 invested, in addition to the lot, which represents the money invested.

Texas City is the fourth port in exports in the South, has grown from a few hundred to over 5,000 in four years.

Its manufacturing interests now millions and increasing at a wonderful rate.

Its location for the present and future cannot be surpassed.

Its exports for 1914 were over \$70,000,000 which will be greatly exceeded in 1915.

If you let this opportunity pass do not complain of hard times again.

TEXAS MUTUAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION 415 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 114 Security Bldg., Galveston, 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 \$20. Easy terms. Osborn & Kratz, Bonded Abstractors, Sidney, Neb.

COBB, 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 Bedell & Co., Springfield, Mo., for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

STOP! LISTEN 20 acre farm \$350. Terms. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

88 A. close town; spring, house, barn; 20 a. cult. \$650. Other bargains. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

700 A. well impr., 640 high state cult. \$20.00. Write for description. Ozark Realty Co., 424 College St., Springfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE. \$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres good land and timber; near town. Healthy location; Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Box 36, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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.

COLORADO

TO SETTLERS ONLY—320 acres for \$300. Rich corn, alfalfa and wheat land, no sand. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

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. Faust Land Co., Box 161, 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, See Line Railway, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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 Denning Investment Co., Oswego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.

ILLINOIS

FARM FOR SALE: 100 acres situated 2 1/2 miles north of Litchfield, Ill., all good level farm land; 1 1/2 miles tile. Good seven room house; new barn, cow shed, smoke house, chicken house, cellar, orchard, two wells, one cistern and farm well fenced; 20 acres fine alfalfa, 50 acres wheat, 10 acres timothy, 15 acres blue grass and 5 acres in lots, orchard and yard. Price \$125.00 per acre. T. H. Braley, Owner, Litchfield, Ill.

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.

FINANCING FARM PURCHASERS on choice Minnesota farm lands, crop payments. Ask for particulars. W. W. Hard, Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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, 160 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.

MONTANA

FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN, MONTANA. Wonderful grain and stock country, rainfall unfailing, mild winters, delightful summers, healthful climate, crop failures unknown, extra fine stock ranches, natural alfalfa and timothy land, greatest non-irrigated grain growing section in United States, holds on winter wheat and barley. Write for literature. J. W. Studebaker, State Agent, McPherson, Kansas.

NEW MEXICO

IRRIGATED FARMS and ranches for sale or trade. Most healthful and mild climate. Plenty of pure water. "No trouble to answer questions." Braley & Ball, Fortale, New Mexico.

CALIFORNIA

IN SACRAMENTO valley, 40 a. \$4500. Soil, water, location, everything right. Address Box 6, Pleasant Grove, Sutter Co., Calif.

NEW YORK

OUR FARMERS ALMANAC with new list of New York improved farms sent free upon request. Address: McBurney & Co., 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y., or 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Orchards Need Good Cultivation

The value of orchard cultivation is a much argued question. Many fruit growers assert that better results are obtained with a well-sodded orchard than with one that is cultivated. M. F. Ahearn of the horticultural department of the Kansas Agricultural college, says that conditions in Kansas are such as to make cultivation an advantage.

In most parts of Kansas the conservation of moisture is an important problem, Prof. Ahearn says. A cover crop grown in the orchard will use moisture that might profitably be kept in the ground for the use of the trees. Where orchards are growing on hilly land, a cover crop is valuable in preventing the washing of the soil. Most Kansas orchards, however, are so located that this is not an important problem. In case the ground is so rough that it seems wise to grow a cover crop, Prof. Ahearn recommends crimson clover.

The orchard should not be cultivated when the ground is wet, but as soon as it is in good condition to work the surface should be stirred thoroughly. Weeds are starting, and the easy time to get rid of them is while they are small and tender. Winter puts the surface of the ground in shape to allow ready evaporation of moisture. Cultivation will check this loss, and leave the ground in condition to take in the rains that will come a little later.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, 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.

Hereford Cattle.

Apr. 27—H. D. Plummer, Wellington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Apr. 20—C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

May 19—H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Apr. 27—H. D. Plummer, Wellington, Kan.

May 5—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

May 4—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

May 5—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

May 15—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

H. D. Plummer, Wellington, Kan., will sell at farm near Wellington, Tuesday, April 27, a draft of registered Hereford bulls and Duroc-Jersey bred sows and gilts. The bulls range from 10 to 14 months old and include those from the rugged common kind to those good enough for herd headers. The Durocs include 10 tried sows and five bred gilts, all immune and due to farrow in May. Write for particulars. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Polled or Horned Herefords.

John M. Lewis, proprietor of the Alfalfa Lawn Farm of Larned, Kan., is not only one of the good farmers of Pawnee county but is a firm believer in purebred livestock. His specialty is Hereford cattle, of which he breeds both the polled and horned families. He also breeds Rose Combed Brown Leghorn chickens. Mr. Lewis is starting an ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering registered horned and double standard Polled Hereford bulls and a few horned heifers. If in the market for Hereford cattle write Mr. Lewis for prices and particulars.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., has some choice last-September boars for sale. They are out of Mr. Griffiths' big mature sows and sired by King of Kansas. You better let Mr. Griffiths tell you about these boars and make your prices before you buy. Write him today for prices and descriptions.

Graner's Good Spring Pigs.

H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., the well known Poland China breeder at that place, has to date 115 spring pigs and a lot of unusually choice last fall pigs. He will hold his boar and gilt sale October 20 and his bred sow sale February 16. All of the spring pigs are by Mabel's Wonder Jr., Long King's Best, A Wonder's Equal and a great litter by Big Bob Wonder. H. B. Walter's boar, and another great litter by Superba, the undefeated 1914 junior boar owned by W. E. Willey. Also a good litter out of the Blue Valley sow bought of Thos. F. Walker & Son bred to Blue Valley A. Wonder. Mr. Graner has an unusually fine lot of pigs this spring.

Gronniger's Big Type Poles.

Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan., have around 100 spring pigs so far this spring and 40 great fall gilts which they will reserve for their bred sow sale February 15. The date of their boar and gilt sale is October 26. Herman Gronniger has bred Poland Chinas on the same farm for over 30 years and he and his sons are among the best known Poland China breeders in the West. Futurity Rexall is the great show boar at the head of their herd. He will be seen again this coming season at the leading shows. Tec. Ex. is a great boar doing service in their herd. These two boars and Melvern Jumbo sired the majority of this season's pigs. One of the choice litters is out of a sow bought of L. V. O'Keefe, sired by A. King.

Hartman's May Poland Sale.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., will sell 40 Poland China boars and gilts of last October farrow at public sale at his farm near Elmo, Tuesday, May 4. There will be 20 boars and 20 gilts and they are of the very best breeding and the best of individuals. John Hartman is one of the best Poland China breeders in central Kansas. In this sale he is selling Hartman's Hadley, by Knox All Hadley, by Big Hadley. Knox All Hadley is the great boar that A. E. Enos developed and later sold to Roy Johnston who is using him in his herd at the present time. Mr. Hartman will sell this boar because he is keeping a lot of sows by him and related to him. The 40 October boars and gilts that go in this sale are by Orange Valley, by Blue Valley Orange. There are three of September farrow, sired by Hartman's Hadley. These young sows and boars are well grown but not fat. They are out of such

sows as Blue Valley Giantess, by Blue Valley; Elmo Giantess, by Blue Valley Jr.; Big Wonder, by A Wonder's Equal; Miss Hadley, by Knox All Hadley, and others of equal merit. These sows as you will see sale day are of the best of big type sows and the Hartman herd will more than please you. Come to Abilene or Elmo where rigs will meet you. Look up advertisement of sale in this issue.

Experience Brings Success.

Among the best known livestock auctioneers in the United States is Col. Bob Harriman of Bunceton, Mo., who is winding up one of the most successful seasons of the 25 years he has been conducting livestock sales. During the months of February and March he traveled over 5,000 miles in six states selling all kinds of purebred stock. As well as being one of the best known purebred stock auctioneers he

O. I. C. HOGS.

Choice O. I. C. BRED GILTS and TRIED SOWS. HARRY KAMFING, ELMO, KAN.

40 O. I. C. Pigs, BIG TYPE. Harry Kamfing, Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

One Good Herd Boar. August and September farrow. Booking orders for March and April pigs at bargain prices. If taken at weaning time. A. C. 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 I ever offered. Very reasonable prices. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

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

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Elmerville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. I am selling spring pigs, either sex, sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from.

EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI

DUROCS \$10

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Best pen headed by "Royal," the first prize cockerel at the Hutehinson State fair in 1913, in what was said to be the best collection of Red e

year shown in the state. 30 incubators and 7 colony brooder stoves. Also registered Shorthorn Cattle. Shipping Points: Conway, McPherson and Moberly. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

Hereford Cattle and Duroc Hog Sale

At Wellington, Kansas, Tuesday, April 27

10 HEREFORD BULLS, 10 to 14 months old ranging from extra good to the rugged common kind.

15 Bred Duroc Sows and Gilts registered and all immune and due to farrow soon. They are strong in Ohio Chief and Col. strains, and include 10 of my good tried sows. Will hold stock for buyers from distance until quarantine is lifted.

Send postal today for particulars.

H. D. PLUMMER, Wellington, Kansas

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.

Large English Berkshires

9 outstanding fall boars now ready for service, price \$40.00 and \$50.00 each. 30 head of spring boars at \$25.00 to \$40.00 each. 50 head of sows and gilts bred for spring litters, price \$35.00 to \$75.00 each. Address: H. E. Conroy, Nortonville, Kan.

Big Type Unpampered BERKSHIRES

Cholera Immune. 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetime, King's True-type, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, 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.

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

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.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROCS tried sows, gilts bred or open and fall pigs. Everything priced RIGHT. **A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.**

DUROC JERSEY BRED GILTS

Bred for March and April farrow to Van's Crimson Wonder and Doris Climax. Also a few September male pigs. Prices reasonable. **GARRETT BROS., Steele City, Nebr.**

Durocs of Size and Quality Bred gilts sold. Choice fall boars and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs. **JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.**

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.**

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**

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. Prices where you will buy and be pleased. **J. U. HOWE, Route 8, Wichita, Kansas.**

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Rex E. Nuff by Good E. Nuff Again King and brother to Oter's Dream. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. **G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS**

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

For Sale: Tried sows and bred gilts by Tat-A-Walla and Jayhawk Crimson Wonder. Sows bred to Tat-A-Walla and, gilts bred to A Critic. **SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS**

Hirschler's Durocs

Herd headed by Graduate King, by Graduate Col. Gilts by Tatarax Chief and E. L. Col. bred to him; also a fine lot of spring boars, priced for quick sale. Write today. **E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KAN.**

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.)**

Bred Sows—May and June Farrow

I am making close prices on some choice Duroc-Jersey sows and gilts bred to farrow as above stated. Also herd boar material. Address **J. R. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KAN.**

Ash Grove DUROCS

Choice gilts bred for April and May litters. Also some fancy September boars. Priced reasonably. **Paul Sweeney, Bucklin, Kan.**

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.**

Rice County Herd Durocs

I 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. Oter's Dream and from sows of equal quality and best of breeding. Prices right. Herd immune. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS**

Bancroft's Durocs

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered at breeding stock. Choice fall boars. Spring pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios not related. Customers in 15 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it. **D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS**

\$25. Each \$25. Each \$25. Each

Closing out my choice Duroc-Jersey bred gilts at greatly reduced prices. Bred to farrow the last 10 days in March and April. These gilts carry the blood of Champions on both sides. Bred right, and fed right. Every hog guaranteed to be as represented or your money back. \$25 each. Service boars and pigs cheap. Write today. **Buckeye Stock Farm, Olean, Mo.**

Maplewood Farm Durocs

We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address, **NOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS**

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

A few choice fall and spring gilts bred to our herd boars for sale. Also a few choice May boars. **Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.**

POLAND CHINAS.

Pigs—big type—pedigreed. Pairs and trios. Shipped on approval. **Davis Bros., Box 12, Lincoln, Nebr.**

Strauss' Big Poland Chinas

Six last fall boars and 18 spring boars by Model Wonder (999 pounds) and Blue Valley Chief by Blue Valley. Write me your wants. **O. E. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

is well known as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and big type Poland Chinas. His good judgment and experience in the purebred stock business have enabled him to make successful sales in many instances this season. Col. "Bob" as he is known everywhere, is in strong demand every season. Write him early and get a date. His card appears regularly in the auctioneer's column in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Dispersion Jersey Sale.

The Jersey cattle dispersion sale which H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan., will make Wednesday, May 13, will prove one of the greatest Jersey cattle events of the season. It is a dispersion of the well known Sunflower herd and 50 head will be sold. Every animal listed in the catalog which will be ready to mail by May 1 will be sold and the sale will be held in a big sale tent at the Erdley home joining town. The offering includes the two great herd bulls, Castor's Splendid, a grandson of Imported Golden Castor imported in dam by Chas. Still. He was first at St. Joe and Topeka and a close second at Lincoln last year and was first at many other shows. The other herd bull is Victoria's Golden Castor out of an imported dam. He is a show bull from the ground up. His sire is one of the best sires in the West. There will be included in the sale about 20 head of choice herd cows including an exceptionally fine lot of 3-year-olds in milk and a lot of young heifers and a few young bulls. A remarkable thing about the offering is the fact that everything in the sale was bred by Mr. Erdley. It is a grand offering and should attract Jersey cattle breeders from all over the country. In the shows last season his show herd, included in the sale, was favorably commented on by breeders and fellow exhibitors. The fact that it was the product of one breeder was commented on everywhere by the judges. Watch for the advertising which appears soon in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and mention this paper when you ask Mr. Erdley for his catalog. It is your chance if you want the best. Get the catalog early and arrange to attend the sale.

N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

The combination jack, jennet and mule sale of U. T. Scott and Yates at South St. Joe, Mo., was only well attended but the better stock sold well. The average on the 15 better jacks was \$433; mules averaged \$469 a span; ten span selling. Jennets averaged \$92.50, including some coming yearlings and late summer colts. G. M. Scott and T. L. Yates consignment helped the general average. The sale was conducted by Col. P. M. Groves, assisted by Col. Manifold, Goen and Pierce. Those who contributed were very well pleased. Mr. U. T. is known in every mule market of America and he has about promised to hold an annual jack and jennet sale for the benefit of breeders and when he gets the business under his control it will be done right and sold as this one was; that is, every man must make good his jack guarantee.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Geo. W. Schwab, our Duroc-Jersey advertiser of Clay Center, Neb., reports the recent sale of five very choice bred sows to a representative of the government. The sows were selected by this representative after visiting several of the good herds in the state. Mr. Schwab says inquiry has been unusually good since his March bred sow sale, including one from a party at Pittsburg, Pa., wanting from 30 to 50 head. Mr. Schwab says he has had unusually good success saving the pigs. A fine sow purchased in Ohio and in pig to the great Pa's Col., has farrowed 12 living pigs. The stallions are ready for market, continues Mr. Schwab. They are for sale from yearlings up to breeding age. They are the big, drafty sort and are being priced worth the money. Five tried sows, 15 summer gilts, two early spring gilts and 12 boars ready for immediate service at Schwab's live and let live prices. See advertisement in this paper and write while they last.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

R. F. Hockaday of Peculiar, Mo., is offering Poland China weanling pigs of both sexes. In Mr. Hockaday's herd you will find some of the best blood and individuals that have passed through the sale rings the past two years. He has made careful selections and has a herd of real merit. Among the pigs offered now is a litter by Wonder King, out of a gilt whose dam (Goldena) topped Mr. Frazier's sale at \$130. There are a number of other good litters carrying the blood of Great Leader, Wedd's Long King, Jumbo King, Big Hadley, Mo. Metal and others. Mr. Hockaday has made a very rapid advance in the Poland China business and we consider this a good place to put your order for some top notch pigs.

Fairview Poland Chinas.

The Fairview herd of Poland Chinas, owned by P. L. Ware & Sons of Paola, Kan., is especially noted for size and quality in both brood sows and herd boars. In a recent letter Messrs. Ware say they have had a good business this spring and are practically sold out of bred sows. They are offering boars at reasonable prices. One of these is a large, heavy boned, yearling suitable for a herd header in a good herd. This firm is not expecting to raise a large crop of pigs this year but expects what they do raise to be of superior quality. Most of the spring crop is sired by the old herd boar Miami Chief. We especially recommend P. L. Ware & Sons to any of our readers who are in the market for reliable Poland Chinas. They guarantee their descriptions. If in the market for a good boar write P. L. Ware & Sons, Paola, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Publisher's News Notes

There probably will be more buggies bought early this spring than have been bought for several seasons. The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Company of Elkhart, Ind., has brought out a beautiful cat-

POLAND CHINAS.

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. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS**

Fall Pigs Either sex, by S. P. Sentinel; out of big type dams, 8 and 9 in litter. Herd header prospects. **J. B. Myers, Galva, Kan.**

Immune Poland Bred Sows 25 good ones. Special prices for 30 days. Few boars. **J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, (Norton Co.), Kansas**

I HAVE SOME FALL PIGS for sale at a bargain. Gain. Priced to sell. Sired by my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars. **W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI**

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.**

HEDGE WOOD STOCK FARM

Leading Big Type Poland For the next 60 days we will make special prices on weanling pigs. **R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MO.**

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, PAOLA, KANSAS**

KING OF KANSAS BOARS.

One last July boar and 15 September boars. All by King of Kansas and out of big mature sows. Write for descriptions and prices. **J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS.**

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**

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 Poland

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 Robidoux. 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**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS

from 14½ to 16 hands high and up to 1200 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. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kansas.**

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 1500 to 2300 pounds. This is all high class stock. Attractive prices for thirty days. **AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Ks.**

Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm

75 registered, big boned, black jacks and jennets. Very best breeding from colts to 16 hands. Prize winners, herd headers and great mule jacks. Prices right as they must go now. **J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.**

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 Percheron Farm Where Pride is Taken

in good horses. One of the few really large farm herds of registered Percherons in the world. I have 4 and 5-year-old stallions actually weighing 2200 and 2300 lbs., 8-year-olds, two and yearlings growing right up there too, a farm covered with them. A nice place to do business is right where the genuine good ones grow. 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**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Three Kentucky Mammoth Jacks Also registered Percheron Stallion. 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 OF Herd headers and mule Jacks. The big, black, big boned kind. Everything guaranteed as represented. **BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.**

65 miles east of K. C. on Mo. P. Stock in town. Come and see them.

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.**

GRANDVIEW JACK FARM

STOCKTON, KANSAS, (Rooks County) At private sale: 18 mammoth jacks ranging in ages from serviceable jacks down to weanlings. All are black with white points and have bone, size and substance. Also 35 jennets in foal. Write for descriptions and prices and visit my barn at Stockton. Visitors called for at Plainville. If you are looking for the best at reasonable prices write me. **Cornelius McNulty, Stockton, Kan.**

Adair County Jack Farm

Big all ages. Starlight, Jumbo and Taxpayer breeding. Each sale is accompanied with a liberal guarantee. Get our prices. "Jacks, prices and business" is our motto. **OTTO BROTHERS, R. R. Box 88, GREEN TOP, MO.**

PUREBRED HORSES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, an extra fine 3 year old registered Saddle stallion, right every way. Selling on account of my official duties not permitting me to look after him. For particulars address **GEO. BAKER, Co. Treasurer, Oklahoma City, Okla.**

Percheron Stallion

T. M. WILSON, LEBANON, KANSAS.

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 GRÄNER, LANCASTER, KANSAS**

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm

Registered Percheron stud colts for sale at bargain prices. Yes, we've got them from weanlings to breeding ages. Write or come and see them. Will sell all or one to one man. **F. G. HEIDEBRECHT, R. F. D. No. 4, INMAN, 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. Reference: Any bank in Creston, Iowa. **A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.**

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES

2 to 5 years old; black, gray and bay, weighing 1900 to 2100 pounds, including Luby 3rd, prize winner in Paris 1913. Also Mistral, foaled 1912, weight over 2150 pounds. Owner of pure bred mares should see this colt. Our price is right, our guarantee reliable. Come and see us. **JOSEPH ROUSSELLE & SONS, SEWARD, NEBRASKA.**

26 miles west of Lincoln, Neb. Farm joins town.

German Coach

70—Horses—70 The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call. **J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY and sketching; all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. **Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill.**

John D. Snyder AUCTIONEER, successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. **HUTCHINSON, KAN.**

FLOYD CONDRAY, 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

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.

RUGGELS & SON **SALINA, KAN. BEVERLY, KAN.** Livestock, Real Estate. Address either place.

JESSE HOWELL, HERKIMER, KAN. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords and make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

Learn to Vaccinate Hogs

We teach you how in six days. Term opens April 19th, or the third week of the Missouri Auction School. This course will cost you \$15.00 and you will sure learn how because we have you do the real vaccinating.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL **W. B. Carpenter, President,** 418 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled **Hereford Bulls For Sale** Also a few horned heifers. **JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.**



50 Hereford Bulls Yearlings and two-year-olds, range bulls, strong and rugged, 20 yearling heifers, a 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 sired by reliable bulls; bred in the West, many of them on our farm in the shortgrass country. These cattle make good wherever they go. See our herd of cows and sale at Lawrence or write us. "Male" orders a specialty.

SUTTON & PORTEOUS Route 6, Lawrence, Ka. Bell Phone 8484

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORNS

Serviceable bulls, bull calves, and a few females. Prices reasonable. **KELLEY BROS., GARDNER, KANS.**

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

Two Shorthorn bulls, 11 months old, one white and one roan, sired by Golden Crickshank, pure Scotch. From the same family as Lavender Lord, 13 Avondale. **C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KAN.**

17 SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

8 yearlings past and 8 yearlings. Big, strong, rugged bulls, mostly by Victor Archer, Reds and roans. Write today for descriptions and prices **WILL GRANER, Lancaster, Kan.**

Pure Bred Dairy Double Marys (Flatcreek strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Two young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Registered Poland Chinas. Big type. **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS**

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPPED HEIFERS

Five yearling heifers, 3 pure Scotch and 2 Scotch topped. Extra quality. Also one bull nine months old. Write for prices and descriptions. **S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.**

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 349362 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**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

along showing their full line of vehicles and harness for 1915. They say their prices are lower than last season and they show many novelties for 1915. You are no doubt acquainted with this company for they have been manufacturing and selling direct to the consumer for 42 years. Send for their catalog.

Healthy Poultry.

The Colwell Remedy Co. of Pawnee City, Neb., manufactures and sells direct to farmers and poultry raisers a preparation known as Gernick Powder. This powder, when dissolved in water, makes a disinfectant of great value for use in keeping poultry free from all kinds of bowel trouble, roup and cholera. It should be used regularly in the drinking water kept before the chickens. Trial package will be sent for 25 cents and the quarter can be sent at risk of the advertising firm.

Feed Ration of a Record Cow

Here is the detailed ration fed to Murne Cowan the new world's record Guernsey cow, while she was making her record of 24,008.4 pounds of milk and 1,098.18 pounds of butterfat. The record is given for every month in the year of the test.

Feb., 1914. 17 lbs. grain daily, 13 lbs. of the following mixture with 1.5 lbs. hominy, and 2.5 lbs. ground oats added: 2.5 parts bran, 1 part each hominy and sugar feed, 1.25 parts ground oats, 1.5 parts distiller's dried grains, .25 part gluten, .5 part each cottonseed meal and oil meal; 3 lbs. beet pulp, 36 lbs. beets, 27 lbs. silage, 11 lbs. alfalfa hay.

March, 1914. 17 lbs. grain daily, from March 1 to 13, of the following mixture: 4.5 lbs. bran, 3.5 lbs. hominy, 3 lbs. ground oats, 2 lbs. each distiller's dried grains and oil meal, 1 lb. each sugar malt and gluten; 4.5 lbs. beet pulp, 30 lbs. beets, 36 lbs. silage, 11 lbs. alfalfa hay; 19.5 lbs. from March 13 to 31, of 4 lbs. bran, 1.5 lbs. each hominy, distiller's dried grains and oil meal, 3 lbs. each ground oats and wheat feed, 2 lbs. flaxseed meal, 1 lb. sugar malt, gluten and peanut meal; 3 lbs. beet pulp, 24 lbs. beets, 3 lbs. silage, 13 lbs. alfalfa hay.

April, 1914. 18 lbs. grain daily of the following mixture: 5 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. each hominy, wheat feed and ground oats, 2.5 lbs. distiller's dried grains, 1 lb. each gluten, sugar malt and oil meal, 1.5 lbs. flaxseed meal; 3 lbs. beet pulp, 18 lbs. roots, 2 lbs. molasses, 42 lbs. silage, 12 lbs. alfalfa hay.

May, 1914. 17.5 lbs. grain daily of the following mixture: 3.8 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. hominy, 3 lbs. ground oats, 1 lb. each wheat feed, flaxseed meal and oil meal, 4.5 lbs. distiller's dried grains, 1.2 lbs. gluten; 14 lbs. roots, 46 lbs. silage, 10 lbs. alfalfa hay, pasture 1 hour.

June, 1914. 15.5 lbs. grain daily of the following mixture: 7 parts each bran and corn distiller's dried grains, 1.5 parts hominy, 4 parts ground oats, 3 part cottonseed meal, 1 part each Bartlett's sugar malt, Buffalo gluten, flaxseed meal and oil meal; 3 lbs. beet pulp, 41 lbs. silage, 10 lbs. green alfalfa and 11 lbs. alfalfa hay.

July, 1914. 18 lbs. grain daily same mixture as given in June; 2 lbs. beet pulp, 15 lbs. each red beets and green alfalfa, 10 lbs. sweet corn, 42 lbs. silage, 11 lbs. alfalfa hay.

August, 1914. 15.2 lbs. grain daily, 14 lbs. of the following mixture with 1.2 lbs. oat feed added daily: 4 lbs. bran, 2.5 lbs. hominy, 3.5 lbs. ground oats, 5.5 lbs. corn distiller's dried grains, 2 lbs. Bartlett's sugar malt, 1.5 lb. Buffalo gluten, 1 lb. each cottonseed meal and old process oil meal; 2 lbs. beet pulp, 20 lbs. beets, 15 lbs. each sweet corn and green alfalfa, 36 lbs. silage, 9.5 lbs. alfalfa hay.

Sept., 1914. Same ration as given in August.

Oct., 1914. Same ration as given in August.

Nov., 1914. 16 lbs. grain daily of the following mixture: 4 lbs. each bran and distiller's dried grains, 2 lbs. ground oats, 1.2 lbs. Buffalo gluten, 2.8 lbs. flaxseed meal, 1 lb. each cottonseed meal and old process oil meal; 3 lbs. molasses, 4 lbs. beet pulp, 22 lbs. red beets, 38 lbs. silage, 7 lbs. alfalfa hay.

Dec., 1914. 13.2 lbs. grain daily of the following mixture: 4 lbs. each bran and distiller's dried grains, 2 lbs. ground oats, 1.2 lbs. Buffalo gluten, 2.8 lbs. flaxseed meal, 1 lb. each cottonseed meal and oil meal; 4 lbs. molasses, 6 lbs. beet pulp, 24 lbs. red beets, 36 lbs. silage, 7 lbs. alfalfa hay.

Jan., 1915. 14.5 lbs. grain daily of the following mixture: 3.5 lbs. bran, 1.5 lbs. ground oats, 4.3 lbs. distiller's dried grains, 2 lbs. flaxseed meal, 1.2 lbs. gluten, 1 lb. each cottonseed meal and oil meal; 7 lbs. beet pulp, 26 lbs. beets, 3 lbs. molasses, 33 lbs. silage, 7.5 lbs. alfalfa hay.

Feb., 1915. Same ration as given in January.

Ring for End of Halter Rope

A pig ring placed on the end of a halter rope is an improvement over a big knot, when it comes to getting it through a small hole. Put the ring on with a regular ring holder; then place the end of the rope on an iron in such a way that the two ends of the ring may be hammered together, causing the ring to stick more securely. A pair of pliers will close the ring as well as hammering. The best place to put the ring is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the end. It should be clamped over only about 9-10 of the rope. The small amount left outside the ring will not fray. The ring will stay as long as the rope lasts. **H. A. Robinson.**

Sowing corn broadcast is an expensive method of watering cattle.

Good shepherds are more essential to successful sheep growing than tariff laws.

GALLOWAYS.



Registered Galloways 250 in herd, 40 bulls from 5 to 18 months, sired by the 2200 lb. Carrot. 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.**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. **C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, 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. POULTON, MEDORA, 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, Ks.**

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS —CHOICE BULL CALVES **H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE All females

able 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 70 pounds of milk a day. **T. M. EWING, Independence, 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 sire and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns **Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm**



175 Head of Shorthorns

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Olerie and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot. Yours for business.

M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

150 Head Shorthorns **Entire Herd**

consisting or 25 bulls and 25 heifers 8 to 20 months old, 100 females of breeding age, bred to or with calf at foot by such sires as Satin Royal 377211 and Rosewood Dale 350654, by Avondale.

These Cattle Are At Frankfort, Okla.

25 miles from Winfield and have not been in contact with any other cattle. They are free from Kansas and Oklahoma quarantine. We have raised these cattle and they are in perfect health and good condition and will please and make money at the prices asked.

Buy a Few Good Cows and Heifers

and a bull to mate and you will soon be in the Shorthorn business. Wire, phone or write me when to meet you at Frankfort, Okla. We can deal if you want good Shorthorns. Address

LEVI ECKHARDT, 1203 E. 10th St., Winfield, Ks.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Maplehurst Guernseys

Choice grade cows and heifers for sale. A registered herd bull for sale or trade. **A. P. BURDICK, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS**

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Young service bulls and bull calves from A. H. O. dams at prices never before offered. **F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

Linscott JERSEYS

Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1878. Bulls of Reg. of Merit, Imported, Prize Winning stock. Most fashionable breeding, best individuality. Also cows and heifers. Prices moderate. **R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

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 from colors. **R. F. Hodgins, Topeka or Silver Lake, Kas.**

Higginbotham's Holsteins

Extra fine registered bull calves at bargain counter prices. Foot and mouth scare has not stopped our sales. We are selling to parties that are in states quarantined against Kansas at present. We hold bulls at our risk until we can ship them. In this way giving you a chance to get a good one and you are taking absolutely no risk. Also a few registered females for sale. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KS.**

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Julianus Grace DeKol. Dam, semi-official record one year, milk 22,987 pounds, butter 924 pounds. Sir's dam, semi-official record, one year as three year old, butter 1,026 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-months' old bull—very choice.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS



Model 80
5 Passenger Touring Car
\$1075

Model 81, Roadster : : \$795
Model 80, Roadster : : \$1050
Six-Model 82, 7 Pass. Touring Car - \$1475
Model 80, 4 Pass. Coupe - \$1600
All prices f. o. b. Toledo

Model 81
5 Passenger Touring Car
\$850

An American Made Car For Self-made Americans

YOU men who deal in acres, grain, livestock, farms and ranches are largely responsible for the prosperity of America.

Your work is back of every substantial success.

Nowadays hardly anything can be a great national success without your loyal support. You are the big buyers of most of the necessities of life.

What you have accomplished has made the whole country "sit up."

To jump from almost last place, in its class, to first—and to do this in a few years is more than mere success—it's a feat.

But that's precisely what the Overland has accomplished. This could not

have been done without the aid of the farmer.

You made it possible.

You buy more Overlands than anyone else.

The farmer buys the Overland because in his practical judgment it is the best car and the most car for the very least amount of money.

You know that in the Overland you get just a little more of everything for just a little less money.

As for instance:

The long underslung rear springs.

The electric control buttons on the steering column.

The high tension magneto ignition.

Large tires—a large roomy tonneau and a powerful economical quiet motor.

The American farmer knows—and buys accordingly.

The Overland is essentially an American made car for self-made Americans.

There is an Overland dealer near you. Look him up and get acquainted.

**Send for this Great
FREE Book**

We have just published a book entitled "Points in Judging An Automobile." This book explains and pictures fifty-eight definite Overland advantages. Send for the book today. It's free. Fill out this coupon.

Mail This Coupon Today

The Willys-Overland Company,
Dept. 222, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Please send me free of charge and post paid your book entitled "Points in Judging an Automobile."

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

R. F. D. No. Town.....

County..... State.....



The Willys-Overland Company
Toledo, Ohio

"Made in U. S. A."