

Forty Pages

Price Five Cents

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 44.

April 18, 1914

No. 16.

Alfalfa on Every Kansas Farm

The Most Important Crop With the Best Returns—*F. B. N.*

ALFAFA is the most important legume for Kansas. More than a million acres of it is growing this spring. The state now has about a fifth of the acreage of this crop in the United States.

There has been a rapid increase in the amount of land used for the purpose. In 1882 Kansas had 62,584 acres of it; in 1902 there was 458,485 acres, and in 1912, 1,000,783 acres.

These figures show a gain for the first ten years of 632 per cent, and for the last ten years of 118 per cent. While the percentage of increase was not so high for these last ten years, a larger number of acres was sown.

Have you ever noticed that the counties in Kansas that have large plantings of alfalfa are especially noted as rich counties? Jewell county, which is in the front rank with almost 60,000 acres, is especially noted as the home of prosperous and contented farmers. About 12.9 acres out of every 100 acres of improved land in that county is planted to alfalfa.

The proportions with some of the other leading alfalfa counties are: Smith, 9 per cent; Re-

public, 8.9 per cent; Chase, 8.2 per cent; Geary, 7.2 per cent; Pottawatomie, 5.6 per cent.

Kansas has a land area of about 52 million acres, and of this, 43 million acres, or about 83 per cent, is in farms. More than 30 million acres, or 69 per cent, of this land is under cultivation. Of this improved land, about 8 million acres is used for corn, 7 million for wheat and 1 million for alfalfa.

Alfalfa will produce larger returns over a great deal of Kansas than any of the grain crops, and if the wheat and corn acreages were reduced and the alfalfa acreage materially increased it would put more money into the banks.

Alfalfa is the greatest soil building crop. The man who grows a large acreage of this legume will do much to conserve the fertility of his farm for his sons. A large acreage of alfalfa now will do much to make farm profits larger and life brighter and more attractive for them in the future.

Alfalfa should be grown on every farm in Kansas where the soil will produce it. Feed it to the cattle and the hogs and in this way get larger returns for your work.



Overland \$950

Completely Equipped
With electric starter and generator—\$1075.
Prices f. o. b. Toledo

Now is the Time —

WHEN bright little Miss Spring comes cheerfully bobbing into your midst and gruff Mr. Winter goes grumbling and sliding out of sight—when old mother earth is thawing out and inviting you and yours to stay and play out in the open—when every single road coming and going from your farm is automatically cleared by nature and opened up for a big spring business—when the days get longer and the sun gets warmer—when the welcome robins and tiny buds appear and the slush, snow and ice disappears—that's the time to get your new Overland and open her up to your heart's content. And you need it more than you probably realize.

What's more—your whole family needs it.

Think of Your Family

They, too, want to get out of their former small and narrow path. They, too, want to go hither and thither—seeing, learning, playing, working, enjoying, broadening and accomplishing.

For life can be just what you make it—dull, forlorn and narrow or just chuck full of everlasting fun and enjoyment.

Even work becomes light under the proper conditions. Remove the dreary drudge and you get light-heartedness in all of its efficient youth and glory.

That's what an Overland can do for you and yours!

"Yes"—you say, "but that costs a whole lot of money."

There's where you are wrong.

It doesn't cost a whole lot of money.

Do you realize how much automobile you get in an Overland for \$950? Do you realize that it is a great big five-passenger touring car? That it has the power to take

you wherever you want to go and that it is built to last for years and years and years.

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Don't confuse the Overland with those small dinky cars. Because our price is so exceedingly low people often class us with those small affairs. Our price is low because we manufacture cars on such a gigantic scale that we can make them more economically than anyone else in the business. This year we will produce 50,000 cars. Think of it! And that's the reason our price is 30% under anything on the market.

The Overland is a big car—a roomy car—a powerful car—a beautiful car—a comfortable car—dependable to the last degree.

In fact the mechanical construction of the Overland could be no better—regardless of price.

Then the Overland is right up-to-date in every respect. The body is finished in rich Brewster green—trimmed in highly polished nickel plate and aluminum. It has a graceful cowl dash. There are electric lights throughout—even under the dash. The motor is powerful, speedy, smooth and quiet. The wheel base is long and the tires are large. It is remarkably economical on oil and gasoline.

Right Up-to-Date

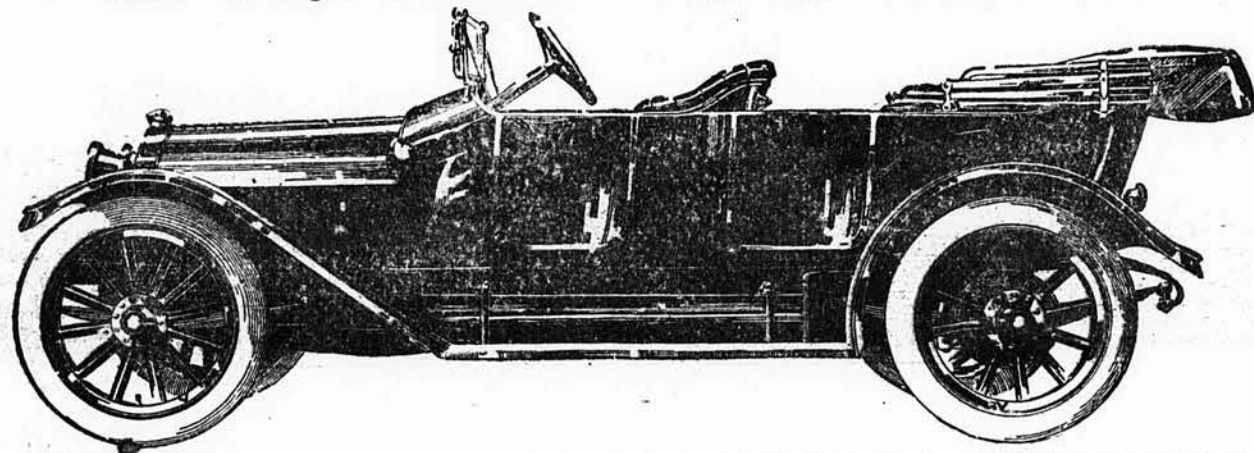
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Cholera Can Be Controlled

Enforce the Laws and Help Your Neighbor

By Turner Wright, Livestock Editor

CHOLERA, it is believed, killed 100 of every 1,000 hogs that were on farms in the United States last year.

In Canada the loss from the same disease was 81 in every 100,000.

Eighty-one in every one hundred thousand!

Why this startling contrast? Laws on quarantine and sanitation—laws that are enforced—must have the credit.

Hog growers of the cornbelt states have suffered more than the usual loss from the ravages of cholera during the last few years. We have no way of knowing just how great this loss has been, but it has been great enough to cause serious alarm. The primary cause of cholera has never been definitely determined, but we do know that the most virulent attacks and most rapid spread of the disease occurs in filthy surroundings. No other farm animal is so much abused by being kept in filthy quarters as the hog and yet there is none that is more cleanly in its habits when given a chance to exercise its natural instincts. When we consider the average care that is given the hogs on many farms it is surprising that there are not more losses from disease.

There is, no doubt, that a large percentage of the loss attributed to cholera is due to worms, pneumonia, lack of sanitation and poor feeding, but when we deduct the losses from these causes from the total the annual toll for cholera amounts to millions of dollars. Farmers all over the country are beginning to realize that effective steps must be taken to eradicate the disease. The best remedy for cholera, as for many other swine troubles, is prevention. Curative treatment is valueless for all practical purposes, and when the disease has advanced so far as to be easily recognized it is incurable.

The Market Danger

Almost every state has laws intended to check, control and prevent cholera, but they are either inadequate or have not been enforced. For instance, many states have laws which forbid the shipping to market of hogs sick with the cholera, but no one ever thinks of enforcing these laws. Hogs from infected herds are rushed to market as soon as there is an outbreak and the disease is spread broadcast. The frequent occurrence and general prevalence of cholera during the past few years shows that the methods employed in fighting it have been inefficient, but there is little doubt that it can be controlled and finally eradicated.

Public confidence in the principle of immunization by the use of serum and virus is increasing every year. Actual experience has demonstrated that losses amounting to millions of dollars can be prevented by vaccination. It is true that serious losses have followed the practice and that the use of virus in localities where there are susceptible herds has spread the disease, but such losses can be avoided. Too often men who have administered the treatment have been careless and unclean in their work. The percentage of loss in such cases has been high, many abscesses have developed, and sometimes infection has been carried to well herds. In addition, some owners have been inclined to rely entirely on vaccination and have kept their hogs in places of filth, thus disregarding the underlying principles of sanitation and the general health of the herd. The results in such cases have shown that vaccination without sanitation is a sure road to disaster.

It also has happened that heavy losses have followed the use of serum and virus even when every

precaution was taken to prevent infection while doing the work, and the best methods of sanitation were employed in the care of the herd. Such losses have been attributed to the use of serum or virus carrying other infection, or serum lacking in potency. It generally is estimated that there should not be so much as 5 per cent of loss in well herds when good serum and virus are used under sanitary conditions. Dr. C. W. Hobbs of the Kansas Agricultural college, who has had charge during the last few months of the cholera control work that is being done in co-operation with farmers of the Silver Lake district, has vaccinated more than 5,000 hogs, many of them in infected herds, with a loss of not more than 10 per cent. The loss in well herds probably has not amounted to more than 3 per cent.

Good Serum and Fresh Virus

One of the first essentials for successful vaccination and immunization is good serum and fresh virus. Improvements constantly are being made in the methods of manufacture; and the public demands products of better quality than were first produced. Both serum and virus should be of high quality and it should be standardized. To obtain this end all serum manufacturers should be controlled by government license and all serum and virus should be produced under state or federal inspection. This inspection should apply to the care and management of the hogs used, as well as to the laboratories. One of the largest, most sanitary and best equipped serum plants in the country has just been completed at the Kansas Agricultural college, but it is doubtful whether the output of this plant will be great enough to supply the demand within the state.

The virus sent out from some serum plants now is obtained from sick hogs that are shipped to the large packing centers. This is a doubtful practice and should be discouraged in every way possible. The trouble with the virus obtained from such sources is that the hogs from which it is obtained may have some other disease as well as cholera. For example, pneumonia often is confused with cholera. Some disastrous losses may have been caused by virus obtained from such sources.

All veterinarians agree that anyone can administer the serum alone without danger of spreading the disease and that any losses that may occur will be due to ignorance or careless methods of using it. No one who has not had instruction in the use of virus or is careless in his work should be allowed to vaccinate hogs with the simultaneous method. The disease has been spread in this way by carelessness. At a meeting in Chicago March 3, officials from 20 states, who are interested in the eradication of cholera, decided that the simultaneous treatment should be used only by persons who have had special training. This means that the farmer who is willing to take special instruction in the use of virus should be allowed to administer it in his own herd.

The greatest objection to the principle of immunization for the prevention of cholera is that it is expensive and that the disease can never be eradicated by this method. By immunizing the hogs that are raised year after year infection is continually being brought to a farm. At a conservative estimate the cost of immunizing every pig raised will be at least 50 cents, not counting the small per cent of loss we may expect, which no doubt will be equivalent to 10 or 15 cents additional for every hog. If 30,000 hogs are raised in every county in the hog growing sections annually, the cost of pro-

tection by immunization would be at least \$15,000 a county. This will be much more expensive than the enforcement of sanitary laws.

It has been suggested that every county should have a livestock inspector whose duty it is to visit every place where more than five hogs are kept, at stated intervals, to see that sanitary conditions are maintained. This would be a good plan if it were not for the fact that one man could not visit every such herd in a county at very frequent intervals. It seems to me that a law, if enforced, requiring every hog grower to report all losses from any disease whatever to a county officer whose duty it is to enforce sanitary and quarantine measures and also to report any outbreak of cholera to his neighbors, would be less expensive and far more effective. This is essentially the Canadian system.

I will suggest this plan: Communities and counties should co-operate in eradicating the disease. When there is an outbreak in a neighborhood the infected herd should be confined in moderate pens or yards and should be placed under strict quarantine.

The law prohibiting the shipping of sick hogs to market should be enforced.

Diseased animals should be separated from the well ones and vaccinated with the serum alone method. Some that have the disease in a mild form may be made immune and recover.

All hogs that do not have a temperature high enough to indicate cholera, and are otherwise in good condition should be vaccinated by the double method.

All animals that die from any disease, especially cholera, should be burned immediately.

The herd should be kept under strict quarantine
(Continued on Page 33.)



The State Veterinarian, Dr. F. S. Schoenleber Injecting Anti-Hog Cholera Serum.

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| <p>DEPARTMENT EDITORS Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols Farm Docks.....Harley Hatch Markets.....C. W. Metzer</p> <p>Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.</p> <p>SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.</p> | <p>The Farmers Mail and Breeze Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.</p> <p>ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor. CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor. E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.</p> <p>SUBSCRIPTION RATES, - - - One Year, One Dollar.</p> <p>ADVERTISING RATES. 40 cents an agate line. 104,000 circulation guaranteed.</p> | <p>DEPARTMENT EDITORS Women's Pages.....Mabel Graves Dairying.....A. G. Kittell Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey Manager Livestock Advertising.....Frank Howard</p> <p>No honor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.</p> <p>OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED. WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."</p> |
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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

A Dry Navy—The World Moves

What would some old sea dog who lived in the time when it was considered necessary to serve grog regularly to all hands at least once a day and when an officer in the navy who was able to drink his fellow officers blind drunk and put them all "under the table" regarded the exploit with pride, say if he could come back to earth now and hear that the secretary of the navy had ordered drinks banished from our war vessels and placed the responsibility of seeing that the order is obeyed on the captain or other officer in command?

He would probably gasp in surprise when he learned that this order did not refer to the "jackies" only but to every officer on shipboard.

Verily the world do move.
 Everywhere John Barleycorn is getting it on the solar plexus. Business managers in every line in civil life now concede that the man whose brain is muddled with liquor is not as efficient as the man who lets the stuff alone. They know that with drinking men accidents are more numerous and in these days of employers' liability accidents are expensive. The managers are all saying that it is not a matter of sentiment but a matter of business and so the drinking man has to go.

And now the same rule is adopted in our navy. The secretary says that if it is not safe to put trains on land in charge of men whose brains are muddled with liquor it must certainly be that it is even less safe to entrust the management of vessels at sea to that kind of men. The old time drinker is out of it. The sober man has the call. The business of making whisky is on the down grade. It is "on the blink," so to speak. The old "soaks" are not all dead by any means but a generation from now the "soak" will be so rare as to cause wonder and even amazement.

Some Advancement

The world does move even if it seems to advance slowly. It has been pretty evident for a long time that the United States regular army needed reorganizing.

When the per cent of desertions mounted up in some years to nearly 20 per cent it was evident that there must be something radically wrong. No doubt the young men were foolish to desert, but boys do not always show the best of judgment and it is not expected that they will.

What is the trouble? Is it because the privates are poorly fed? I do not think so. I have no doubt that the rations furnished the regular soldiers in the United States army are better than the rations furnished any other army on earth. Are the soldiers badly clothed or uncomfortably housed? I do not think so. I think they are better clothed and better housed than the average working man even in the United States.

Neither are they overworked. Probably they work fewer hours on the average than any other set of working men. Then why do they want to quit their jobs and take the chances of being punished by long terms of imprisonment and having the brand of disgrace placed on them for life?

I believe the reason is that American young men cannot be measured by the standard of any other country. In this country we have distinctions of wealth, it is true, but the average young American has a feeling that he is the equal of any other man and if he is placed in a position where he is continually reminded that he is an inferior he resents it. That system may work all right in countries where social castes are established but it will not work in the United States. We have tried to follow the European military idea and it has resulted in filling the country with young men branded as criminals.

You can never make the young fellow believe because he has made a contract to work for the government for a given length of time at so much a month that he should be cast into prison because he breaks his contract in a time of profound peace. It seems that the war department is finally getting some sense.

The old policy of relentlessly pursuing every boy who deserts and when he is captured putting him into prison and branding him as a felon is to be abandoned. The young fellow is to be given another chance. He is to be given the opportunity to go back into the ranks and win an honorable discharge.

So far so good. That is a long step in the right direction, but it is not enough. If we are to continue our regular army why cannot those who have the say

so, change it into a really useful department, where the young men will not spend three or more years in aimless, useless employment?

Take some more steps in the right direction. Make the army the greatest, most practical school for young men in the world. Abolish the aristocracy of West Point and make all promotions from the ranks after a careful course of training. Divide the time of the soldier into hours of study, drill and really useful, productive labor. Abolish the social distinctions of rank and put every enlisted man on a social equality keeping in mind, of course, the necessity for reasonable discipline and requiring reasonable and necessary obedience to the orders of superiors while on duty.

Get away from the plan of having soldiers for life. Make the term of enlistment of sufficient length so that the soldier can complete the regular course of study and practical work laid out, and when he has completed it unless he is selected as an officer on account of special qualifications make him ineligible for re-enlistment except in case of war. If he is not suited with the opportunity offered, let him resign, so that there will be no need for him to desert in order to get out of the service. If he does not conduct himself as a gentleman give him first fair warning and if he persists give him a dishonorable discharge.

Make the army a place of honor and opportunity that any right thinking, ambitious young American will be glad to take advantage of. Make it so that a father will be proud to say that his boy is a member of this organization and getting the advantage of the magnificent opportunity to acquire a practical education instead of being ashamed, as the average American father is now, to say that his boy has joined the regular army.

Already the giving of the young fellow who has made the mistake of deserting another chance is having a good effect. If the whole system were revolutionized the good effect would be vastly more apparent.

And think of what a magnificent army it would be, where the young man would be taught to be alert, ambitious, trained in practical work, taught to care for both his body and his mind, taught to be self-reliant, morally clean and high minded.

The best soldier is the most intelligent, the most self-respecting; the man who, if he must fight, understands what he is fighting for, who is willing to obey the reasonable orders of his superior but who at the same time considers that his superior officer is his social equal when not on duty.

Let Us Get the Worth of Our Money

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I should like to see a plan put into operation that would stop the spending of taxes for roads on "blue sky." In road work there is too much money spent for nothing of value. When the farmers work on the roads it is considered a legal holiday at \$3.50 a day. If we get a trustee who makes the men and teams do a fair day's work he is never re-elected. Hiawatha, Kan.

It may be that Mr. Dissette is putting the matter a trifle strong but there is a great deal of truth in what he says, although it can be said for Brown county that there are perhaps more good roads there than in almost any other county in the state.

But there is what ought to be a self-evident truth; the money and work that have been expended on the roads of Kansas have been wasted to a large degree. There has been little if any intelligent system followed in working the roads. The work has been haphazard both in the way it has been done and the time it has been done. There should be a complete and intelligent system adopted, both as to grades, drainage and manner of surfacing the roads and of caring for them after they are built. Good dirt roads can be made for a small amount of money if the work is done intelligently.

Furthermore, if the farmers who work out their road tax were once satisfied that they were working out an intelligent plan they would do a lot better work. It is not so remarkable that most of them do not take road work seriously at present. Why should they? What is there about the way the average road is constructed through the country to make anybody take it seriously except the person who has to drive over it after it has been worked?

There is nothing complicated or difficult about making a good dirt road. All that is necessary is to establish the proper grade, provide for the proper drainage and then use just ordinary horse sense and industry.

Not long ago I drove over a road that had been laid out I presume for forty years. It runs through

one of the oldest and wealthiest counties in the state.

The road ran through the bottom. During the wet season or at any time when there was a rain the water poured in on that road from both sides and made a quagmire out of it. There was no provision for draining the road at all. The lowest place was the middle of the road. I drove over this road in the spring, but it was late enough in the spring so that the frost was all out of the ground and the soil had settled, but this piece of road was a quagmire. I was traveling in a light buggy but it was all the team could do to flounder through the deep mud of that bottom road.

This was simply a case of rank stupidity. It was entirely practicable to drain this piece of road. But year after year it had been neglected. Year after year the people who had to travel over it had waded through the mire and probably raised their voices in sinful profanity. Year after year for at least six months out of the twelve it had been impossible to pull a load of any size through that bottom. Indeed, an empty wagon was as much as a fairly good team could pull through there.

And yet the people of that community would have been insulted if some one had declared that they were ignorant and stupid. About a good many things they showed intelligence and shrewdness but when it came to making a road they seemed to have no sense at all.

Distribution of an Estate

A subscriber writing from Kansas City, Kan., makes the following statement and inquiry:

A husband deceased June, 1898, left a widow, six children and a small homestead. Since then one child has died. One year and a half later the widow remarried. She sold the homestead in 1906 without the knowledge of any of the children and reinvested the money derived from the sale in other property, taking it in her own name. In case of her death is the husband entitled to any of the property, or is it not legal that the living children should receive their equity without any division to him? If so, is it possible that the children can have the wife set aside the property so that the husband cannot receive any portion of it? If not, can they bring suit now and get their equity while their mother lives?

Under the Kansas statute when a man dies intestate—that is, without a will, his estate is to be equally divided between his widow and his children.

The statute further provides in Section 5, Chapter 109: "If the intestate left a widow and children and the widow again marry or when all of said children arrive at the age of majority, said homestead shall be divided, one-half in value to the widow and one-half to the children."

It would appear then that when the widow remarried the children were entitled to a division of the homestead and are still entitled to it. The widow had the right to invest her share of the estate but did not have the right to absorb the share that belonged to the children.

The law also provides, Section 26, same chapter, that all the provisions made in relation to the widow of a deceased husband shall be applicable to the husband of a deceased wife. If the widow who remarries, therefore, dies intestate her second husband, if he survives her, will inherit half of her estate.

The children could probably have the sale of the original homestead set aside and a division made, or they might demand a division of the property purchased with the proceeds of the original homestead. In case their mother dies intestate, survived by her second husband, he will inherit half of her share of the estate.

Driving People to Socialism?

R. C. Abbott, of Nickerson, writes as follows: In The Mail and Breeze of April 4, you have an article entitled, "Why Should the Government Borrow Money?" The only reason, it would seem, would be to give the Morgans and Rockefeller and others of like ilk, another opportunity to invest their ever-increasing profits in United States bonds, thereby tightening the burden upon the government and increasing the burden of the poor, and driving hundreds of thousands of thinking men into the Socialist party. The result is sure to be similar to that of the Poet's Gun or the Boomerang.

In connection with Mr. Abbott's letter I wish again to call attention to the fact that in the new banking and currency law the principle is recognized that the government has the right to issue money. Of course, that principle has been recognized before, but a great many people do not seem to have been aware of the fact. Now the government does not pretend to create intrinsic value in this new currency. All it does do is to print and lend to the

banks a medium by which values may be exchanged. That will come to be recognized I think generally, after a time, as the proper function of money. The government simply holds the security and issues the money or medium of exchange to the banks.

But if the government should do this for the benefit of the bankers there is no answer to the question, Why should it perform a service for the bankers that it refuses to perform for other citizens? If Mr. B.'s note is good enough security when deposited by a bank for the government to issue currency upon, why is it not equally good if deposited by Mr. B. himself?

Let the government enlarge the scope of the postal banks, make them banks of both loan and deposit, and lend money on approved security at cost.

In this connection let me say that as much care should be exercised in the matter of security as is exercised by a careful banker. Nobody is entitled to get something for nothing and deadbeats should not be encouraged.

I trust that I have made myself clear. The plan suggested is not based on the theory that intrinsic value can be created by law. It is based on the theory that the people, all the people, have the right to use the machinery and power of their government to facilitate exchange of values, exchange of credits and that without being called on to pay interest on the debts that bankers owe.

Wants Government Ownership

Writing from White City, Kan., J. L. Shore says:

I believe in the government ownership of railroads and have for many years. We will not have a complete system until all the roads are under one head. Government ownership will cheapen freights, increase traffic, stop strikes and expensive lawsuits, stop stealing on the part of employees. It will stop the making of so many millionaires, make the poor man richer and be a blessing to humanity.

In order to provide for loss of life or injury on government railroads, let the law fix a stated amount to be paid for loss of life to the dependents or next of kin of the deceased and a regular scale of compensation for injuries, the amounts to be paid on the production of satisfactory proof of the loss of life or injury. This would do away with tedious and expensive lawsuits.

To secure the necessary capital let the government sell stock at \$50 a share bearing 5 per cent interest, or dividend, and encourage the employees to invest their savings in the stock. This will not only encourage the saving habit, but will tend to make the employees more efficient and faithful, as they will feel that they have an interest in the roads, and they will know that their investment is safe. If there is a surplus after paying the operating expenses, 5 per cent dividend and upkeep of the roads, let it either be applied on the redemption of the stock or in the payment of increased dividends. Under such a system thousands of people will save money and buy stock who now waste their earnings.

I would be glad to have all who favor such a plan as this drop me a card. Let us set the ball to rolling.

I would favor the plan of Mr. Shore generally. In fact, I have on a number of occasions written in favor of practically the same plan, with this exception: If the earnings of the roads under government management should be more than sufficient at the first rates fixed, to pay operating expenses, keep the roads in good physical condition and pay the 5 per cent dividend—I would not make it more than 4—the rates should be reduced so that all the people might get the benefit and not the stockholders alone.

Also, I would suggest that the stock should not have a voting power in order that it might not be possible for a few individuals to buy up the stock and thus get control of the roads. The stock should be made transferable, but should not have a voting power.

The Independent Voter

From an address by Arthur Capper before the Kansas Good Citizenship League, Emporia, April 3.

Political parties are absolutely necessary and immensely useful, but should never hamper the independence of the individual voter. Political parties are to be judged by what they accomplish and will accomplish in future. But I say frankly that no man or woman should ever vote for a single unworthy candidate or measure merely for party reasons. Decent citizenship should stand higher than party subserviency. No one loses party fealty by honest, conscientious action. I am a Republican, and I believe the best interests of Kansas will be promoted by Republican success, but I shall never ask any one else to support a Republican candidate who may be dishonest or incompetent or morally unfit.

I have been accused in some quarters of manifesting a good deal of this kind of political independence, but I think this the only patriotic course for voters and best for the party.

It is good for an obstreperous, unruly or quarrelsome child to be disciplined occasionally. Even the best of them need discipline at times. Following the Populist chastisement of 18 years ago, the Republican party, when it returned to power in Kansas, gave the people its best constructive work. It has just had another disciplining for quarreling in the family and when the Republican party again takes the reins of government in Kansas, as it surely will, next year, the people of Kansas will receive from it a better and higher quality of public service than they have ever enjoyed.

A Subscriber Asks Questions

Editor The Mail and Breeze—Please answer the following questions through your paper:

1. What are the salaries and duties of the members of the legislature?
2. What is the cost of running the different departments of state?
3. What does the state appropriate annually toward benefiting the farmers?
4. What to our state schools and colleges?
5. What party has done most for the development of the state, and why? L. C. M. Seneca, Kan.

The salary of a member of the legislature is \$3 a day. In addition he receives 15 cents a mile for the distance necessarily traveled in going from his home to Topeka and returning. The legislative session for which pay can be collected by the members is limited to fifty days at one session. The members may continue the sessions for more than fifty days but they get no pay for the extra time. Regular sessions are held every two years, but the governor may call special sessions, which cannot last, so far as salary is concerned, more than thirty days.

2. The following is a summary of the appropriations made by the last legislature showing the various departments and institutions and the appropriations made to each for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1913, 1914 and 1915:

| Department or Institution— | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Academy of Science..... | 1,300.00 | \$ 1,300.00 | \$ 1,300.00 |
| Adjutant general..... | 710.65 | 74,731.41 | 67,600.00 |
| Agricultural college..... | 7,500.00 | 469,532.45 | 483,000.00 |
| Agricultural college, Fort Hays Branch..... | 7,500.00 | 25,453.90 | 25,000.00 |
| Agricultural college, Colby station..... | 11,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Agricultural college, Dodge City station..... | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Agricultural college, Garden City station..... | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Agricultural college, Lakin station..... | 6,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Agricultural college, Tribune station..... | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Attorney general..... | 265.00 | 24,100.00 | 24,761.08 |
| Auditor of state..... | 813.06 | 13,520.00 | 13,520.00 |
| Bank Commissioner..... | 300.00 | 43,424.95 | 38,250.00 |
| Board of Administration..... | 300.00 | 41,000.00 | ..... |
| Board of Agriculture..... | 4,525.00 | 11,020.00 | 11,020.00 |
| Board of Control..... | 15,000.00 | 15,800.00 | 15,800.00 |
| Board of Control, purchase of coal..... | 15,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| Board of Corrections..... | 300.00 | 5,200.00 | 5,200.00 |
| Board of Education..... | 574.43 | 400.00 | 400.00 |
| Board of Health..... | 3,550.00 | 3,550.00 | 3,550.00 |
| Board of Managers State Soldiers' Home..... | 900.00 | 900.00 | 900.00 |
| Board of Medical Registration and Examination..... | 3,120.00 | 3,120.00 | 3,120.00 |
| Board of Veterinary Examiners..... | 93.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 |
| Bureau of Labor and Industry..... | 9,750.00 | 25,570.00 | 25,570.00 |
| Bureau Labor and Indus., mine rescue apparatus..... | 3,500.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Conveying prisoners..... | 149.93 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| District judges..... | 2.46 | 114,000.00 | 114,000.00 |
| Executive council..... | 906.34 | 56,666.00 | 36,440.00 |
| Governor's department..... | 88.15 | 22,275.33 | 19,700.00 |
| Grand Army of the Republic..... | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Historical Society..... | 90.00 | 10,900.00 | 10,900.00 |
| Horticultural Society..... | ..... | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 |
| Hospitals and homes..... | ..... | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| H. B. No. 964..... | 4886.87 | ..... | ..... |
| Colored Industrial and Educational Inst., Topeka.... | 7,300.00 | 20,752.16 | 18,750.00 |
| Industrial School for Boys, Topeka..... | ..... | 62,000.00 | 62,000.00 |
| Industrial School for Girls, Beloit..... | ..... | 48,250.00 | 48,250.00 |
| Industrial reformatory, Hutchinson..... | 15,000.00 | 135,670.00 | 123,820.00 |
| Interest on state bonds..... | ..... | 14,800.00 | 11,620.00 |
| Investigation of murder of Sam Reed..... | 1,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Irrigation revolving fund..... | 125,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| John Brown memorial park..... | ..... | 125.00 | 125.00 |
| Larned hospital..... | ..... | 80,281.88 | 50,000.00 |
| Legislative expenses..... | 80,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Legislative reference library..... | ..... | 2,300.00 | 2,300.00 |
| Lieutenant governor..... | ..... | 700.00 | 700.00 |
| Livestock sanitary commissioner..... | 1,833.24 | 12,300.00 | 12,300.00 |
| Maintenance destitute insane..... | 5,859.73 | ..... | ..... |
| Memorial hall..... | ..... | 175,000.00 | ..... |
| Mining industries, deficiency..... | 97.47 | ..... | ..... |
| Mother Bickerdyke home..... | ..... | 23,997.82 | 17,850.00 |
| Normal school..... | ..... | 203,000.00 | 178,000.00 |
| Normal school, Fort Hays branch..... | ..... | 52,500.00 | 53,000.00 |
| Official state paper..... | 57.32 | 1,800.00 | 11,000.00 |
| Oil inspector..... | 3,524.98 | 14,100.00 | 14,100.00 |
| Osawatimie hospital..... | ..... | 195,000.00 | 195,000.00 |
| Panama-Pacific exposition..... | ..... | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Parsons Hospital for Epileptics..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | 103,000.00 |
| Penitentiary..... | ..... | 197,692.50 | 191,140.00 |
| Pensions..... | 380.00 | 900.00 | 900.00 |
| Pittsburg Manual Training school..... | 10,000.00 | 137,000.00 | 87,000.00 |
| Presidential electors..... | 397.20 | ..... | ..... |
| Public Utilities commission..... | 2,465.00 | 68,125.01 | 43,300.00 |
| Regents Normal school, deficiency..... | 43.73 | ..... | ..... |
| Regents university, deficiency..... | 290.44 | ..... | ..... |
| Sanitorium for tuberculosis patients..... | ..... | 49,347.47 | ..... |
| School for Blind, Kansas City..... | ..... | 31,750.00 | 31,500.00 |
| School for Deaf, Olathe..... | ..... | 59,700.00 | 59,700.00 |
| S. D. No. 75, Lansing..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| School Textbook commission..... | 237.88 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Secretary of state..... | 1,853.25 | 13,700.00 | 12,700.00 |
| S. B. 798..... | 363.08 | ..... | ..... |
| S. B. 807..... | 21,391.28 | ..... | ..... |
| State accountant..... | 24.16 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| State architect..... | ..... | 6,200.00 | 6,200.00 |
| State Entomological commission..... | ..... | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| State Home for Feeble-Minded, Winfield..... | ..... | 133,500.00 | 85,000.00 |
| State library..... | ..... | 11,300.00 | 8,300.00 |
| State Orphans' home, Atchison..... | ..... | 48,500.00 | 45,000.00 |
| State printing..... | 9,468.39 | 94,500.00 | 88,500.00 |
| State School Book Commission..... | 227,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| State School of Mines, Weir..... | ..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| State Soldiers' home..... | ..... | 141,135.12 | 119,150.00 |
| State treasurer..... | 1,858.80 | 16,000.00 | 16,600.00 |
| Status of Governor Glick..... | 6,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Stenographers of district courts..... | ..... | 46,800.00 | 46,800.00 |
| Superintendent of insurance..... | 625.00 | 12,900.00 | 12,900.00 |
| Superintendent of public instruction..... | 13.50 | 10,800.00 | 10,800.00 |
| Supt. of public instruction, normal training..... | ..... | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Supt. of public instruction, industrial training..... | ..... | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Supt. of public instruction, aid to weak schools..... | ..... | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Supt. of public instruction, support of Co. institutes..... | ..... | 5,250.00 | 5,250.00 |
| Supreme court..... | ..... | 51,420.00 | 51,420.00 |
| Tax commission..... | 450.00 | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
| Topeka hospital..... | ..... | 210,000.00 | 210,000.00 |
| Traveling Libraries commission..... | ..... | 4,300.00 | 4,300.00 |
| University..... | 20,562.96 | 575,500.00 | 560,500.00 |
| Western university, Quindaro..... | ..... | 27,250.00 | 27,250.00 |
| Totals..... | \$617,102.35 | \$4,420,011.09 | \$3,886,806.08 |
| Total amount of appropriations, \$8,923,919.43. | ..... | ..... | ..... |

3. It is impossible to say definitely how much the legislature appropriates for the benefit of farmers. Opinions will vary as to what benefits the farmer. L. C. M. can look through this list of appropriations and form a judgment which is probably worth as much as the judgment of the average person.

4. The above list of appropriations shows the amounts given to the various state schools.

5. As the Republican party has had control of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the government since the organization of the state with the exception of the two years from 1883 to 1885 when Glick, a Democrat, was governor; the two years from 1891 to 1893 when the Populists controlled the lower house of the legislature; the two years from 1893 to 1895 when the Populists had the governor and state officers and state senate; the two years from 1897 to 1899 when the Populists controlled both houses of the legislature and filled all the state offices, and the past year and three months during which there has been a Democratic governor and Democratic legislature, the institutions of the state have necessarily been for the most part organized and developed under Republican rule.

So it can be said without reflection on any other political party that the Republican party has done most of the work of development of the laws and institutions of Kansas.

The Plow Made America

No Commerce Could Have Prospered Without
This Product of Genius—By F. B. Nichols

A GREAT deal of credit for the remarkable agricultural growth of Kansas and the other states in the Middle West must be given to the men who have invented the machinery that has made this development possible. Farming would not be profitable in this state today if producers had to use the machinery of 50 or even of 25 years ago. The agricultural leadership of the United States has been based on the development of the American plow.

And if a certain Vermont blacksmith had been an ordinary sort of a worker, who was content merely to follow the usual drift of his trade, this agricultural development might have been much slower. But he recognized the fact that the West was to be the greatest farming country of the world, and that was why he moved from the flint hills of New England to Grand Detour, Ill. That was well out on the frontier in those days, for the western extension of the farming territory was being badly hampered by poor tools. So the young blacksmith-farmer wondered if a better plow could not be made. In 1837 he made his first plow, the first of the millions that have since carried his name. This young blacksmith was John Deere.

When Deere started his first plow that spring morning so many years ago, it is probable that even he did not realize much of what was to grow from the start he had made. It is probable that he did not see the development of a community of 120,000 people, most of whom now are working to supply things needed on the farms of the country; he probably did not expect that goods that carried his name would be sold in every nation, and that he was starting what is in many respects the most wonderful business organization in the country. He did not suspect that in 1914 the digging of the Panama canal would make it necessary to plan the running of big steamers right up to the factory.

Of one fact, however, Mr. Deere was certain: that the tool over which he had worked so long threw the dirt; it worked. Of course it was crude. I saw this plow in the factory of the John Deere Plow company at Moline, Ill., a few days ago. It stands in state in a glass cage, and it made an amazing contrast to the big modern plows nearby. The moldboard and share of this plow were made from an old saw, which Deere bent over a log fashioned so the plow crudely resembled a modern tool. The beam and handles of this first effort were made from white oak rails.

The old saying that a wise man is not without honor save in his own country held good in the development of the plow business. The Illinois farmers did not enthuse very much over the invention of the Vermont blacksmith. I have found from looking up the old records that some of the plows used in those days were fearfully and wonderfully made. For example, Gould, a writer of 75 years ago, in telling of the plows, said: "A winding tree was cut down, and a moldboard was hewed from it, with the grain of the timber running as nearly along its shape as could well be obtained. On this moldboard, to prevent its wearing too rapidly, was nailed the

blade of an old hoe, thin straps of iron or worn-out horse shoes."

Think of it, horse shoes! I can see right now how far we could get down on the farm in southeastern Kansas trying to plow with horse shoes on the moldboard. I can appreciate the disgusted expression the mules would have after trying to pull a plow of this kind, after their experience with a modern John Deere plow.

But the old timers back in Illinois had a fondness for the horse shoes and old, worn-out hoes, and they did not make any "beaten path" to the door of the young inventor. But he did sell two plows the following year. Then he made a trip through Ogle, Lee and Whiteside counties where the farmers were having considerable trouble with the old plows. For the first few years, when the soil was new and full of humus, there had been no trouble in getting the plows to scour all right, but as the soil was farmed more and more the farmers in these counties were having more and more trouble to get the land stirred.

So in 1839 ten plows were built, and they were sold, too, to these men in the Illinois counties where the land was not easy to plow. This gave John Deere a little more money than he needed to provide a living for his family, so he bought another anvil, hired a man and went into the plow business a little more extensively; he made 40 plows in 1840. By 1845 the output had increased to 400 plows a year. Then he placed the order for the first plow steel ever made. Mr. Deere sent to Europe to get the rolls for producing the steel, and it was made for him in Pittsburg, Pa., by the steel works of Jones and Quiggs. Then Mr. Deere moved to Moline in 1847, as it was believed that it would be a much better location for the development of the agricultural manufacturing business.

It was a small place in those days; there has been a great growth of the Tri-Cities since then. Moline and Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, are all near together on the Mississippi river and at these cities has been developed the most wonderful agricultural manufacturing business in the world. Hundreds of companies are engaged in producing the goods that are sold mostly to farmers; the leading plow companies are the John Deere Plow company, the Moline Plow company and the Rock Island Plow company. The development of the Tri-Cities has been based on the growth

of the great West, of which Kansas has been an important part, and the workers there have produced the things that have put Kansas where it is in agricultural leadership today.

The business of John Deere increased rapidly after he moved to Moline; in 1850 more than 1,600 plows were sold. The business continued to increase, and in 1862 cultivators were made, which was really the beginning of the "complete line" of agricultural goods which the John Deere company sells today. Other agricultural manufacturing lines were started at Moline, and competition in the plow business came also. The Moline Plow company has an immense manufacturing business just across the street from the John Deere company, and the Rock Island Plow company has built up a huge business just a mile or so away.

A modern plow factory is a wonderful place; a recent trip through the plants

of the Moline plow factories proved this to me. Perhaps the most impressive thing about the plants there is the wonderful efficiency, which has been the leading factor in holding down the prices on the machinery. There has been a huge increase in the prices the agricultural manufacturing companies have to pay for their raw material, and

more money than ever is going for wages. Even in the face of this, there has been little advance in the price of machinery sold to farmers; there has been an advance in some lines, but some also are lower.

A part of this saving has come through the development of the "full line" principle or the sale of all kinds of machinery in these agricultural organizations, which has reduced the selling costs. And while we all are in the habit of wrathfully arraigning the big agricultural manufacturing firms without mercy—I remember Bill, the hired hand, and I spent an hour in doing this one hot July morning after the team pulled a cultivator doubletree in two—it has enabled them to reduce selling costs, and hold down the prices of their goods in face of the constantly increasing bills for labor and raw material which they have been called on to pay.

Coming along with the development of efficiency in the manufacture of machinery is the extraordinary care taken to protect the customers from poor material. Take the John Deere plant, for example—although I do not know that

more care is taken here than in other plants—every bit of raw material that is purchased is bought subject to inspection, and it is mighty good material if it gets past this inspection. Every year, more than 30,000 tons of coal, 2½ million gallons of fuel oil, 1,000 tons of paint and 7 million feet of lumber is used. This plant, by the way, usually employs about 2,700 men at the home plow factory, and 400,000 plows a year are made. In addition, more than a million extra shares are made for the plows that already have been sold.

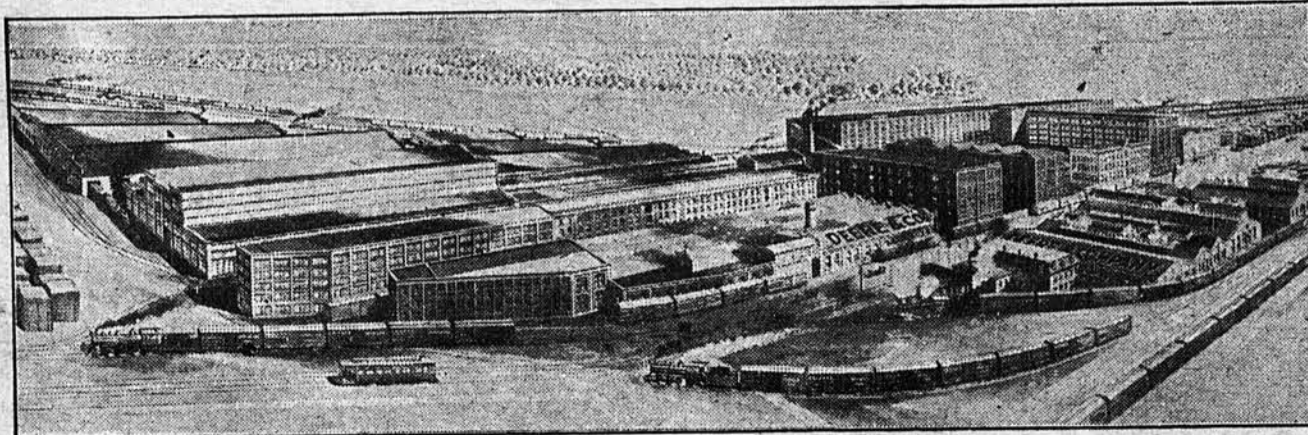
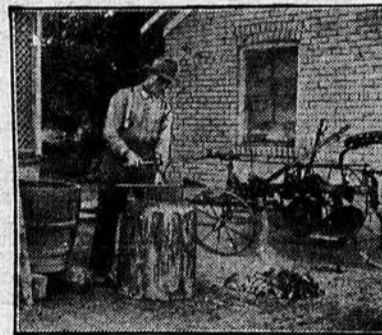
On the steel, chemical tests are made of every shipment. Then samples are selected at random and are taken to the physical laboratory, where they are placed under the breaker test, to determine their strength. In addition to all this, an examination is made of the structure of the steel with a huge microscope. This machine was made especially for the John Deere company, and at the time it was purchased, about three years ago, there were but two instruments like it in the United States. If there is any defect in the steel it shows up in this machine.

At the time of my visit the chemist in charge, W. N. Mansfield, was running a test to determine what was wrong with a part of a corn planter which had broken in Texas. It had been shipped to the home laboratory, and the chemical and ordinary physical tests had failed to show anything wrong. One could see what was wrong when it was magnified under the big microscope, however, for a flaw in the structure was plainly seen. As I was looking at it I wondered if that was the same kind of a structure that we had in the axle of the hay rake which broke when I was getting it across the ford one day, much to the wrath of my father, for it was in an especially busy time. If my friend Mr. Mansfield could have taken that axle into his laboratory he could have told about the structure.

In all the plants I visited I was much impressed with the specialization; one man does but one small part, but he does it well. In the John Deere plant it takes 36 operations and 39 men to make one plow share. This making of plow shares was of special interest to me, as I have heard a good many most amazing differences of opinion expressed by farmers about the different types. There are many kinds; the Moline Plow company makes almost 2,000 sizes and kinds of shares. This company specializes in making a share which is in one piece. Carbon is driven into the outside, which makes the outer layers hard, thus increasing their scouring and wearing ability.

The John Deere shares are made on a different plan. Three layers of steel are welded together to make these shares. The outer layers are very hard; they contain just a little less than 1 per cent of carbon. The inner layer is much softer; it is a tough steel that will not break easily. It contains 15-100 of one per cent of carbon.

If you are ever in Moline you should visit one of the plow plants. It will be a trip you never will forget. And you will be impressed with the fact, just as I was, that one can have a much better time in life in running a plow in the great outdoors than he can in making them. Every effort is made to make the conditions under which the laborers work just as favorable as possible, but of course the terrible noise never can be eliminated. The air is full of strange disturbances all the time, a racket that almost made me deaf in the time I was there. The only place I ever saw that had any more noise was in the plant of



THE JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY'S GREAT PLANT AT MOLINE, ILL.

Big Business at Moline

A Community of 120,000 People That Grew From One Man's Idea—The Romance of Steel



the Davenport Wagon company at Davenport, Iowa. This plant is controlled by the John Deere company, and it makes most of the steel wheels that are used by the company. When the assistant manager and I went through this plant we made no effort to talk; we just made signs.

Almost all the operations in a plow factory are done by machinery; the main work of the men is to feed the big machines. The pieces of steel are bent and cut in the most amazing ways. One of the very interesting sights was the cutting out of a moldboard. The operator cut it just about as easily as one cuts cheese with a knife. The greatest care is taken to make all the parts absolutely interchangeable, so repairs will be easy to get. When you buy a share from a standard plow company today, you may be certain that it will fit your plow without much trouble, unless the plow has become strained and out of line.

I have been much impressed in the last few weeks by a study of the records of the plows of the past. History is very closely bound up with the development of the plow; the efficiency of the soil stirring tools has been a good barometer of civilization. So far as can be determined, the first plow was a stag's horn; plows of this kind have been found in peat bogs in England and France. It is supposed that this sort of plow was used before any one had thought about using a crooked stick with which to turn the soil. Precisely when metal points were first used on plows is not known; about the first reference on record is that in the Bible about the time when the warriors would "beat their swords into plow shares."

The progress in plow improvement in Europe was very slow, and it was retarded especially in America in the colonial days. As every schoolboy knows, the policy of England at that time was to discourage manufacturing of every kind in America, so the colonies would depend on the home country. This resulted in a retarded development of the colonies; there would have been a much more rapid extension of the settlements westward if the farmers could have had better plows.

One of the first men in America who showed any intelligent idea about what a plow should be like was Thomas Jefferson, the third president. Writing in 1788, about the curves a moldboard should have, he said:

"The offices of the moldboard are to receive the sod after the share has cut it, to raise it gradually and to recover it. The fore end of it should, therefore, be horizontal to enter the sod, and the hind end perpendicular, to throw it over. The intermediate surface should change gradually from the horizontal to the perpendicular. It should be as wide as the furrow, and of a length suited to the construction of the plow."

Politics soon took more and more of the attention of Thomas Jefferson, so he gradually lost his interest in plowing. The first letters patent granted on a plow in America were to Charles Newbold, a farmer of Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1797. Mr. Newbold's plow seemed to work pretty well, so far as records show, but he met a great deal of opposition from farmers, who did not take kindly to the new contraption. He had used some iron in its construction, and it was alleged that this would poison the soil and promote the growth of weeds. Some of the men in those days had their ideas on farming about as firmly grounded as those queer persons here

in Kansas today who contend that wheat will turn to cheat.

Even after John Deere got into the plow business, the development was rather slow until the invention of the soft center steel for the moldboards, shares and landslides in 1868. There had been considerable trouble in getting the plows to scour in all kinds of soil up to that time, but by this system it is possible to have a hard outer wearing surface, and a soft inside that will make the steel tough.

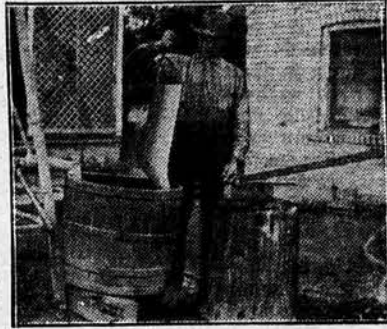
There were many early developments in the line of sulky and gang plows, for men always have had a desire to do just as much work as possible with as little effort as possible. According to R. L. Ardray, who has made a special study of the development of the plow business in the United States, the first patent on gang plows was granted to H. Brown, March 9, 1844, and it covers an arrangement of plow bases in a gang. The next patent, granted in 1851 to E. Goldthwait, shows a plow with two wheels supporting the forward end of the beam; otherwise the plow was constructed much the same as a wood beam walking plow. One of the first sulky plows that came into general use was the Davenport, which was designed by F. S. Davenport in 1864. Even with all the struggles that were going on at that time with the Civil war, the people still could give some energy to the invention of tools that would make agriculture better and more profitable.

A patent was granted to Gilpen Moore in 1875 on a sulky which was later made by the John Deere Plow company; this make became quite famous. The first three wheeled plows were introduced to the trade by the Moline Plow company in 1884, the tool being based on patents that were made by G. W. Hunt. There has been a wonderful development in the principle of the three wheeled plow since then, and an amazing number of patents have been granted covering plows based on this principle.

Perhaps the greatest development in plowing in recent years has been the demand for power plowing outfits. With the great increase in efficiency of the gas tractors in the last few years has come a need for plows that are just as efficient, and the plow manufacturing companies have spent an immense amount of money in investigations along this line. All the managers of the companies told me that there has been a

special interest in the last two years in the smaller plowing outfits, which indicates that power plowing is being introduced more and more on the smaller farms of the country. Some remarkable designs have been made. One of the most important of the developments in the power plows is the power lift feature, by which the plows are raised by a man jerking a string from the engine. This makes it possible for both the engine and plow to be operated by one man.

According to power plowing specialists, the perfection of the one-man outfit is the greatest forward step in the plowing business in recent years. On a great many farms of the country it is not possible to use one of the huge tractors; there is a very definite need and demand for a small power unit. But when one gets the outfit too small, the expense of the plowing is very greatly increased if two men must be used to



operate it. This fortunately, and thanks to the specialists who have worked on this problem for so many years, is no longer necessary. The Moline Plow company makes the smaller plows so they can be coupled together in a series; that is, two small plows may be placed together, to be pulled by a large engine.

The modern way on average sized farms is "one-man" plowing. Up-to-date plowing is doing the work with a modern tractor, drawing a plow which can be raised or lowered by the simple pulling of a rope. It means that the outfit is used from sunrise to sunset, if necessary. Or, if conditions demand it, from sunrise to sunrise, except the short time necessary to grease, lubricate and fill up the fuel tanks. Up-to-date plowing is in line with the modern, scientific methods of production and manufacture that have been worked out so well at the Tri-Cities.

Tractor farming has become a necessity in Kansas, largely because of the increasing scarcity of farm labor. If big machinery is properly used on the larger farms where it has a good chance, it will cut the cost of production. One of the very important advantages of plowing with power is that the soil can be stirred to a greater depth, and this is important in Kansas farming, especially in wheat growing.

In this story so far I have considered only the development of the steel plows which are commonly used in Kansas; the chilled plows are more popular in the

East, and they are used some in the West. The credit for making the chilled plows a practical success must be given mostly to James Oliver, who began experiments along this line soon after establishing his plow factory at South Bend, Ind., in 1853.

There were two fundamental defects that bothered a great deal with the chilled moldboards on the first plows. One was the large number of soft spots or blow holes in the casting, which made it soft lived, and the other was the extreme brittleness of the chilled steel, which meant that there was considerable risk of breakage in a moldboard that had a convenient weight and thickness. Finally an annealing process was discovered that made it possible to toughen the metal without softening it, and this gave the metal the strength that was needed to make it a practical tool for use out on the farms.

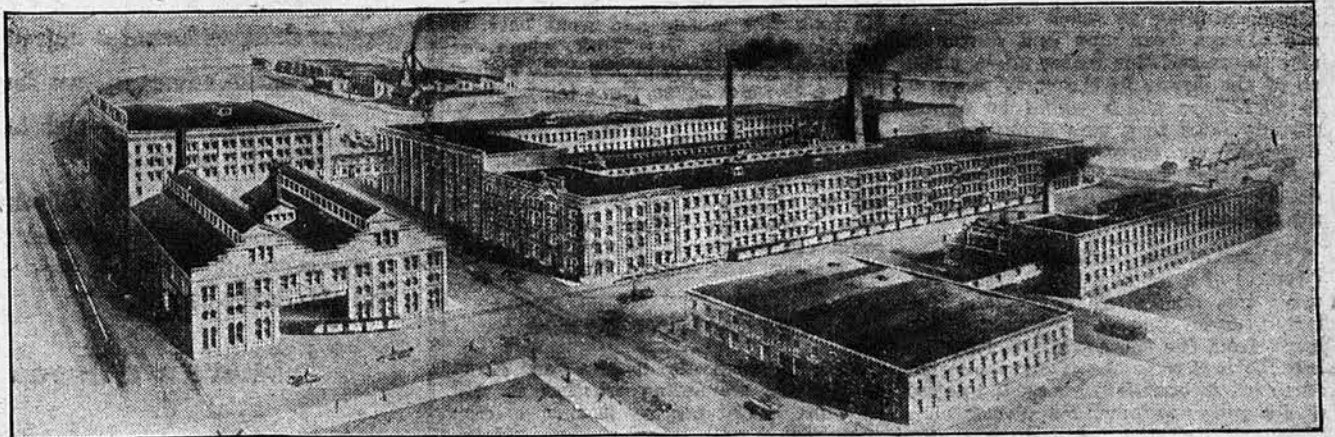
Along with the perfection of the steel and chilled plows came a great deal of work to get better adjustments. Much of this work was carried on at the Tri-Cities, but some successful inventions were made elsewhere. The first successful device on record for adjusting the beam laterally on a plow was made by E. Ball of Canton, Ohio. Mr. Ball also will be remembered as a man who had a great deal to do with the development of the reaper. His patent for the plow beam bore the date of March 23, 1852, and it showed a standard with a double head, with the beam held to it by two bolts in such a way that it could be adjusted both laterally and vertically.

James Oliver obtained the first patent on the slotted handle that is now in common use on walking plows, and the date was February 21, 1871. In this same patent Mr. Oliver also got protection on a share with a fin that extended upward to cut the sod or soil. There was a great development in farming in Kansas and the other states in the Middle West at that time, and much sod was being broken. Sod is hard to break even with the best tools, and every effort was made about that time, according to some of the older designers in the plow building business, to develop sod plows that would be efficient.

In all the study I have made of the development of plows recently I have been much impressed with the words of C. W. Marsh, who is perhaps the greatest American authority on the development of farming machinery. Mr. Marsh said:

"American inventors and manufacturers have done much by providing such superior tools to educate and elevate the operating classes; while, on the other hand, this intelligence demands from the manufacturers a continuance of their best efforts, and the combined result is that as a working people we are much in advance of all others."

It's a great manufacturing place down at the Tri-Cities. It is the greatest plow center of the world. But it is much finer to use one of those plows out here in Kansas than to help to make them, back there on the Mississippi river where the scream of the steel makes noises that are almost too strong for human ears to stand.



THE MOLINE PLOW COMPANY'S PLANT AT MOLINE, ILL.

Profit in Hay Will Be Small

A Heavy Tonnage on a Small Margin the Prospect

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

THE prairie hay men of this region are not expecting a very prosperous season. Since the recent heavy rains the prospect is they will have to handle a heavy tonnage at little or no profit. It has always been this way in former years following a time of scarcity and high prices. In 1901 hay was very scarce and high in price—for those times. Another year of hay scarcity with high prices was 1911. During the winter following that season prairie hay sold right here in Gridley for \$20 a ton. The next year a good crop was marketed which barely paid expenses and left virtually nothing for the owner of the hay land. Some such condition is looked for this year, for farmers all over the West are planning for more hay while the alfalfa crop is likely to be the largest on record. On top of this there is a large acreage of prairie to be cut for hay which has been in pasture for years. This will make rather a poor grade of hay. It is the experience of every farmer that a large quantity of poor grade produce always tends to bring down the price of that which is good. It seems that the commission men in Kansas City have chosen a poor time to increase selling rates and we have an idea they will know they have been in a fight before they make the new commission rate stick. It would be a good thing if such fixed charges were not "fixed" at all but followed to some extent the price of hay.

After we had the oats in the ground we set to work to fit 14 acres of corn and cowpea stubble for alfalfa. Just as the work was done, down came the rain. Within the last three days 4 inches has fallen and at this writing, April 4, we are waiting for the ground to dry so we can proceed to sow the seed.

The disking will have to be done over again, of course, but one disking will now fit the ground instead of the two required at first. One disking and two harrowings ought to put the soil in garden condition. On the whole, we are glad we did not get the alfalfa sown before the rain as the ground will need working again after such a downpour.

If the present weather holds, there will be good pasture inside of another week. Many cattle now are running on the new grass but we prefer not to turn ours out until the grass gets more of a start. The pasture on this farm needs a little more care than it has had in the past and we are going to try not to overpasture again. But this is sometimes a difficult matter to regulate. The number of stock that would be right in an ordinary season may be twice too many in a year like 1913, so one cannot tell by the number of head turned in whether or not his pasture is going to suffer.

Lately we have received a number of letters in which the writers complain that they cannot borrow money to carry on farming operations as they would like. One is from a young man in another state who is in a dry-farming district. He wishes to go into the dairy business and bemoans the fact he cannot borrow money to start out at once with a complete dairy outfit and 12 cows. This is not the way to go into the dairy business. He had better work into it gradually, paying as he goes. Then he will get the necessary experience without running so much risk. There have always been ups and downs in dairy prices and this writer might strike one of the downs in the early years of his operations which would be almost certainly fatal to a man doing business altogether on borrowed capital. We should rather start the dairy business with two cows of our own than to go in with 20 head and owe for the lot.

The case of this particular young man is typical of a lot of others. They wish to hit the middle of the puddle full fledged ducks instead of working out slowly from the shore while waiting for their feathers to grow. Many young fellows wish to borrow the capital to start with a fully equipped 160-acre farm, a motor car and three hired men. The thought of waiting for these things until

a little white begins to show in their hair seems intolerable to them. If they cannot begin at the top of the heap, they will not attempt it at all. Too much credit instead of too little is the trouble in a greater part of the West. We all want to get ahead too fast and we are all too likely to think we are competent to make money on capital belonging to others.

April finds Kansas looking as fine and fresh as a sweet-girl graduate. Also Kansas is as green, if such a comparison may be permitted, with her fields of wheat, her alfalfa, and the starting prairie pastures and meadows. The peaches are coming out in bloom and the trees are going to be full. An untimely freeze could do a lot of damage now and we are hoping it will not come. So far, this season is beginning like those we used to have 12 or 15 years ago when grass grew waist high and when a failure of the corn was not thought of. We are this year entitled to as good a crop as we now are promised.

We have at hand a letter from Fredonia advocating consolidating country schools. Its writer insinuates we have built our new school houses in this township just to forestall consolidation and that had there been no threat of consolidation—a long word to have to write so many times—there would have been no school houses built. Our friend, in his proselyting zeal, wrongs the good people of this community. We venture to say that consolidation was not in the thought of a single one of the voters at that school meeting when it was voted to raise money to build the new house and pay for it in three levies. The new school house was built because it was needed and the people dug down in their own pockets and paid for it without bonding future generations. Our Fredonia friend is like many others who wish to lead a procession and who become peevish because the rest of the people are not crowding right up behind them.

Those persons who are bringing forward new things for us which cost much money must remember that for the next year or two Kansans are going to count the cost of the things they order. A year like 1913 cannot be gone through seatless and before we are up even with our position of one year ago many debts must be paid. Those who are impatient because the cost of new things is to be counted, may say the people of Kansas count their dollars of more worth than their children, but that is not true. We have lived in three states, all of them forward in any movement for the public good, Kansas, Nebraska and Vermont, and we can say the people of Kansas are the freest with their money and credit for public purposes. Because they do not follow every new proposition it should not be said they are mercenary, for they are not. It is our personal opinion that those who, for their own purposes, place the condition of Kansas schools at 27 in the United States know they are not telling the truth; if they do not know it, everybody else does.

Clark Conkling, in the Lyons Republican, tells of the recent deals of Alexander Wilson of Saxman, who is about to leave Kansas for his newly bought farm in New York state. Mr. Wilson had a good 80-acre farm near Saxman which he sold not long ago for \$7,100. He took this money and went back to Courtland county, New York, where, for \$6,500, he got a farm of 279 acres having on it a 15-room house, three big barns, a silo and many other improvements. In other words, he got all this for his 80-acre Kansas farm and \$600 to boot. In spite of the showing this makes on paper we venture to say it will not be a year before Mr. Wilson will wish he could again give his postoffice address as Saxman, Rice county, Kansas.

Rye For Green Manure

Many farmers who have a good stand of rye are wondering whether it will be more profitable to mature a crop or to use it as a green manure. If the ground is lacking in organic matter and

has a tendency to run together, it will be more profitable to turn this fine stand of rye under than to let it mature.

Green manures are good soil improvers. They may benefit the soil in one or all of four ways. The soluble plant food that otherwise would escape from the soil, is utilized in growing the crop. Vegetable matter is incorporated with the soil. Leguminous crops, if used for this purpose, increase the nitrogen content of the soil, and the plant food from the lower soil is brought to the surface if deep rooted crops are used.

Green manure crops may be injurious the first season in exhausting the soil moisture if they are permitted to grow too late in the spring before being turned under. If too much green manuring is practiced, it may be detrimental to the ground, since it will cause acid conditions.

A large number of crops are used for green manuring. Among the leguminous crops are sweet clover, alfalfa, cow peas, and soy beans. They are all very efficient, and the one to use is the one that will grow best in the locality. Cow peas or soy beans may be planted after the grain crop has been harvested. These crops should be turned under in the fall, when in a succulent condition.

Rye is perhaps the best cereal crop to use as a green manure, since it costs little to seed, is very hardy, and is capable of growing on poor soil. It also will serve as a fall pasture. Rye should not be pastured in the spring if it is to be used as a green manure.

More tractors would be in use if farm owners only knew their tremendous advantages.



Sooner or Later

drugging, even in its milder forms, clouds and mars the fairest complexion.

Coffee drinking isn't considered drugging by most people, but physicians know that the average cup of coffee contains from 2 to 3 grains each of the drugs "caffeine" and "tannin," that affect stomach, liver and kidneys, disturb circulation and work havoc with natural nerves and a healthy skin.

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Postum comes in two forms:

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"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Crops Belong to the Soil

Some Recent Decisions Showing Where the Title Rests in Conflicts Over Growing Products

MUCH of the space in the April number of Case and Comment, the lawyer's magazine, was used in telling about legal decisions that affect farmers. Several of the more important decisions are here reprinted:

Ownership of Growing Crops.

As a general rule growing crops are held to follow the title to the soil in which they have their roots. They are part of the land on which they grow when both land and crops belong to the same owner. Unless they are expressly reserved when land is sold they pass by the deed as appurtenances. The purchaser of land at a mortgage foreclosure sale acquires title to the ungarnered crops, but not to those which were harvested before the sale was confirmed. Such a purchaser will get title to a crop actually standing on the land through the foreclosure sale, notwithstanding the landowner had previously sold or mortgaged the crop to another person. Again, the successful plaintiff in an action of ejectment is entitled to the crops growing on the land he recovers. To be good against a subsequent owner of the land, a grant of right to gather fruit growing or to be grown upon the land must be in writing and recorded like a deed.

Ownership of Garnered Crops.

All crops cease to be real estate and become personal property once they are severed from the soil. Thus a crop grown on a farm exempt as a homestead is exempt also while it remains unharvested, but loses its exemption as soon as it is garnered. And crops grown by one in actual possession of land under a claim of right belong to him if he harvests them before he is ousted by the owner of the true title. The rule, that property severed from the freehold is by the act of severance converted from real into personal property, has been invoked by the courts to bring about the punishment of a thief for larceny instead of trespass.

Property in Animals.

Property exists in all domestic animals of intrinsic value, like horses and animals used for food. They are taxable like other personal property and are the subjects of larceny. It is otherwise with a dog, at common law, but this has been generally altered by statute and, even where not specially named, dogs are, in the modern evolution of ideas, regarded as "property" in the legal sense. The increase of an animal belongs to the owner. This is likewise the case where it is lent, but, where it is hired, the increase belongs to the hirer.

Damage by Trespassing Animals.

Farmers in old English days had to fence in their animals and keep them from trespassing on the inclosed or uninclosed lands of others. While this rule applies well to a populous and highly cultivated country, it is not so reasonable in a newly settled community, where the landowner should be allowed to let his animals run at large and be rightly subjected to whatever losses to his land or stock are caused by his own failure to fence against the animals of his neighbors. The common law rule is in force in many of the states; in others it has been changed by fencing statutes; in others still it has been declared never to have been in force. Where the owner is driving his animals along a public highway, the common-law rule does not apply in full force and he is not liable for their wandering into unfenced land, if he does all he can to remove them.

Landlord's Lien on Crops.

There are statutes in several of the states which give the landlord of a rented farm a lien for rent upon the crops grown on the leased land. Some of these statutes extend the lien to all the products of agriculture raised on the farm, and secure advances and supplies as well as rent. A landlord's lien attaches to the crops as well when the rent is payable partly in produce as when it is payable wholly in money, and even where the crops are exempt from the tenant's general debts. A

purchaser from the tenant takes a crop subject to the landlord's lien where the law gives such a lien.

Concerning Farmers' Markets.

Market overt is the name of an open and public market, where every sale passes a good title to the buyer, even though the seller has none at all; "for," says Blackstone, "it is expedient that the buyer, by taking proper precautions, may at all events be secure of his purchase; otherwise all commerce between man and man must soon be at an end. Therefore the general rule of law is that all sales and contracts of anything vendible in fairs or markets shall not only be good between the parties, but also be binding on all those who have any right or property therein."

Railroad—Negligence—Fowls.

The fact that trespassing animals are wrongfully upon a railroad track does not relieve the company from responsibility for their injury, if, with knowledge of their presence and peril, it fails to exercise such care and diligence. A railroad company is bound to give warning signals when a train approaches turkeys feeding on and along the track.

Transportation of Livestock.

The carrier who undertakes the carriage of living animals is not answerable for damage caused by the conduct or propensities of the animals themselves. In the transportation of such stock, it is relieved from responsibility for such injuries as occur in consequence of the vitality of the freight, in the absence of negligence. The transportation of cattle, horses, or other domestic animals is not subject to precisely the same rules as that of packages and inanimate chattels.

Living animals have excitabilities and volitions of their own, which greatly increase the risks and difficulties of management. They are carried in a mode entirely opposed to their instincts and habits; they may be made uncontrollable by fright, or die from fright or from starvation because they refuse to eat, or they may die from heat or cold; they may injure or destroy themselves or each other. The carrier of livestock is not an insurer of animals against injuries arising from or attributable to the natural or proper vices, or the inherent nature propensities, and habits of the animals themselves, and which could not be prevented by foresight, vigilance, and care. In other respects the common-law responsibilities of the carrier attach.

Injunction—Trespass—Fowls.

An unusual question was presented in a recent Iowa case where the plaintiff sought to enjoin the defendants from permitting poultry owned by them to trespass upon his property. The gist of the decision is that, since the rule of the common law requiring the owner of domestic animals to restrain them upon his premises has been held inapplicable to the habits and conditions of the state, that an injunction will not, in the absence of a statute requiring a contrary conclusion, compel the owner of fowls in a rural community to prevent their trespassing upon his neighbor's property.

Pity the Poor Consumer

Were I a city consumer, I would not want stained, dirty, bad flavored nor stale eggs. Therefore, I judge that other persons know a good thing also. If we send to market eggs which are not in first-class condition it seems reasonable to suppose they will go either to pelt politicians, or, if not sufficiently bad for that, to some of the manufacturers, the tanners, the photographers, the manufacturers of patent foods, liquors, biscuits, or of printed cottons. Where an inferior egg will do, we cannot expect a superior price to be paid. Although our egg man or merchant gives us the same for dirty eggs as for clean, we should be sufficiently farseeing to realize that anything we do individually to keep up the quality will really mean an enhanced price at a later date. Austin Long.

No Crop is Too Heavy—
No Crop is Too Light—
No Crop is Too Long—
No Crop is Too Short—
For the
ADRIANCE BINDER



The Greatest of All Binders

Nearly 60 years of satisfactory use under every known condition has placed the Adriance Harvesting Machinery in a class not approached by any other line. No crop is too heavy—none too light; no grain is too long—none too short—for the Adriance Binder. It will bind good, square bundles with the band from 25 inches down to 7 inches from the butts.

In every part of the world where grain is grown, no matter how difficult the conditions, the Adriance Binder has proven the most dependable—has given the least trouble—required the fewest repairs, in fact has been the most satisfactory and economical machine in the field.

To be superior therefore to all other Binders, it has been necessary to build the Adriance more carefully, of finer materials, in more perfect proportion and with more rigid inspection. Every part of the Adriance is made better and stronger than ordinary use demands. It has none of the weaknesses common to other Binders. It is very simple—no complicated parts.

Read This Letter

St. Anthony, Ia.
Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.
Gentlemen: I purchased one of your 8-foot Adriance Binders this year from your dealer, Jacob Mayer, and have used it to cut my wheat and 70 acres of oats and I find it is the easiest handled machine I have ever run, as well as lightest running, there being a marked difference in draft. I have used three other makes of binders. I also find that this machine handles short grain better than any of them. I used it in extra heavy oats and it handled them fine.
I can recommend it to any one wanting a Binder as "The" Machine to buy.
(Signed) F. Hammond.

Separate and Direct Driving Parts

The Adriance is wonderfully light in draft and has a smooth, easy, steady motion possessed by no other Binder.

Every working part is driven direct. The reel is not driven through the elevator roller nor is the binder head driven through the packers as on others. The work is equally divided—no undue strain on any part.

The Binder head has the only direct drive on any binder. It has no gears—no chains—no shafts—strong, simple and practically trouble proof. Any boy who can drive a team can operate it.

The Adriance is the one Binder that loses very little time for repairs. The weak points in other binders have been made strong ones in the Adriance. Should repairs be necessary at any time, they can be quickly procured, as large stocks of parts are carried in all parts of the country.

Ask your Flying Dutchman Dealer about the Adriance. Write today for our FREE BOOKLET on Adriance Binders.

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Dept. 15 MOLINE, ILLINOIS

MORE MONEY-EASY WORK

Get All the Wool
from your sheep. You lose \$1 on every six you shear by the old method. 15 to 20c more in wool from every sheep is worth considering. Why not make more money?

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in the spring. Remove the heavy winter coat which holds the wet sweat and dirt. They will do more work for you and be better in every way.

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will get you longer, better and more wool and take it off quickly and smoothly in one unbroken blanket. To shear with the Stewart Machine seems like play to those who have labored with hand shears in the old, hard, sweaty way. You don't have the same swollen aching wrists. You don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts as you used to do. The Stewart saves all that and easily and quickly gets you more and better wool. Get one from your dealer, or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money back if not pleased.

Write for FREE catalogue showing most complete line of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines.
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can be used for clipping horses, mules and cows without change. It's the easiest to turn, does the fastest work, stays sharp longer and is the most durable. Get **PRICE ONE** from your dealer, or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Your money back if you are not well pleased.

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SANDWICH Money Maker MOTOR PRESS 4, 6, 8 or 10 h. p., of more power than rated. Geared magneto. Full engine power delivered to Press by heavy steel roller chain. No power lost, no belts to slip or to delay. Simple self-feeder and the big feed opening just swallows the hay. Friction clutch right on press.

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Coupled Up Short
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Great on Windrows
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Kafir Calves Were Best

Cheapness of This Silage Again Proved by the College

BY TURNER WRIGHT, Livestock Editor

KAFIR silage and linseed meal put the cheapest and best winter gains on stocker calves this season at Kansas Agricultural college. Last year the kafir-silage and cottonseed-meal calves led. Linseed meal was used this season instead of cottonseed meal.

The great usefulness of kafir and sweet sorghum as silage crops was again demonstrated at the second convention of Kansas cattlemen held last week at the college. It confirmed and emphasized the similar demonstration conducted there a year ago for the benefit of the cattlemen.

This year's meeting marked the end of the second series of experiments that are being conducted by the college to determine the best and cheapest way to winter stocker calves. It is one of the most important questions the grower of beef cattle has to deal with. With the exception of the cattle marketed as "baby beef" cattle seldom are grown and fattened on the same land. One man usually makes a business of developing the stockers or feeders while another finishes them for market. If the production of 2 or 3-year-old cattle is to be made profitable notwithstanding the steadily increasing price of land, cheap feeds must be used during the growing period. Pasture always has been and probably always will be the cheapest feed for growing cattle in the summer. The difficulty is to find some combination of feeds that will make a cheap winter ration.

This season's experiment was begun December 28, 1913. J. D. Lewis of the animal husbandry department explained to the cattlemen that the purpose was to repeat the comparison of the different silages made last year and to compare cottonseed meal, linseed meal, cold-pressed cottonseed cake and alfalfa hay as protein supplements to corn silage. The cattle were 102 grade Hereford heifer calves. All except two were from the XI ranch at Plains, Kan. The other two calves were purchased from D. D. Casement, Manhattan, Kan.

The calves from the XI ranch arrived in Manhattan in November. They were put on pasture and fed about three-fourths of a pound of corn and bran a day with some stover. The calves were not the tops from the ranch, but were rather of a second grade.

The 102 calves were divided into six lots. Three lots were fed kafir, corn and sweet sorghum silage, respectively. The silage was supplemented with 1 pound of linseed meal a day for every calf.

The other three lots were fed sweet sorghum silage supplemented respectively with cottonseed meal, cold-pressed cottonseed cake and alfalfa hay.

As there was no grain in the silage, owing to the drouth last year, every calf in the experiment was fed 1 pound

of corn a day. Straw was fed in addition to the silage for a dry roughage.

The average daily gain was 1.49 pounds for the calves fed kafir silage supplemented with linseed meal; 1.18 pounds for the corn silage and linseed meal lot; and 1.31 pounds for the lot fed sweet sorghum silage and linseed meal. At the beginning the average weight of the calves ranged from 321 to 331 pounds. One hundred days later, at the close of the test, the weights ranged from 439 to 474.

The average daily gain made by the calves in three lots fed sweet sorghum silage was 1.4 pounds for cottonseed meal, 1.32 pounds for cold-pressed cottonseed cake and 1.12 pounds for those fed alfalfa hay as a protein supplement to the silage.

About 25 pounds of silage a day was consumed by the calves of all the lots except the lot fed alfalfa hay. The average amount these calves ate was 18.7 pounds. They consumed an average of only .1 of a pound of straw a day to the calf, while the other lots ate about .6 of a pound a day. The alfalfa lot consumed 3.94 pounds of hay a day for every calf in addition to silage and straw.

Every hundred pounds of gain made by the calves fed linseed meal cost \$5.26 for those fed kafir silage; \$6.73 for the corn silage lot, and \$5.98 for those fed sweet sorghum silage.

The cost of gains in the three lots fed sweet sorghum silage was \$5.52 for the cottonseed meal lot, \$5.90 for those fed cold-pressed cottonseed cake, and \$6.93 for the calves fed alfalfa hay as a supplement to the silage.

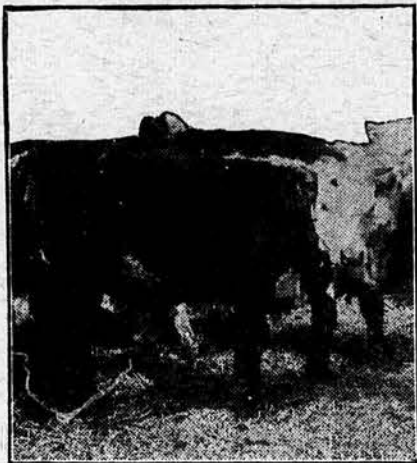
The total cost of feed for the lot fed kafir and linseed meal was \$7.82, for the lot fed corn silage and linseed meal \$7.96; for the sweet sorghum silage and linseed meal calves \$7.82; for the sweet sorghum silage and cottonseed meal lot \$7.72; for the lot fed sweet sorghum silage and cold-pressed cottonseed cake \$7.77; and for the calves fed sweet sorghum silage and alfalfa hay \$7.75.

The silage was charged at \$4 a ton, shelled corn at 70 cents a bushel, straw \$2 a ton, linseed meal \$33 a ton, cottonseed meal \$31, cold-pressed cottonseed cake \$26 and alfalfa hay \$14.

The calves in the lot fed kafir silage were valued at \$29.25 a head at the beginning and \$39.55 at the close. The corn silage lot advanced from \$28.92 a head to \$37.37; the sweet sorghum and linseed meal lot from \$28.98 to \$37.58; the sweet sorghum silage and cottonseed meal lot from \$29.36 to \$38.91; the sweet sorghum silage and cold-pressed cottonseed cake lot from \$29.78 to \$38.86; and the sweet silage and alfalfa hay lot from \$29.45 to \$37.33.

The corn silage used in the experiment was put in the silo in September. The corn was rather dry when cut and

(Continued on Page 28.)



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A Good Meal For the Family

Variety in Cooking Helps Out a Poorly Stocked Cellar

BY MRS. A. PTACEK

FRESH vegetables are out of reach of the majority of farmers' tables just now and it is necessary as well as possible for the farmer's wife to give the appearance of variety to her table by preparing in different ways what "eatables" she has on hand so her "men folks" will not miss the garden truck.

Potatoes will soon cease to look white and mealy when simply boiled in water, but as there are many other ways of preparing this old standby the family may have a surprise everyday for a long time, then they can begin over again, and the potatoes will always be eaten with relish. Peeled, placed in a dripping pan with shortening to taste, seasoned with pepper or other spice if preferred, or with celery seed or caraway seed or some other favorite herb scattered over the top and salted, then baked for one hour in a very hot oven, they come out beautifully brown and of a nice flavor. The baking may be varied by using a different seasoning each time. Baking the meat in the center of the potatoes is a good way. More variety is attained by cutting the potatoes in different shapes for each baking, in lengthwise slices, round slices, quarters, dice shaped, also using the vegetable cutter and using the different size knives.

Potatoes baked with alternate layers of some other vegetable and seasoned to taste are nice for a change. Bread crumbs, cheese, tomatoes, beans, peas, onions, crackers and many other foods are good used this way. The drier additions are improved by the addition of milk or meat stock or cream gravy over the potatoes and then baked. Sour cream gives a new flavor when baked. The layer-baked potatoes are improved by the addition of rich new milk. The milk bakes away, but leaves a fine flavor. Mashed potatoes flavored with sweet or sour cream and well beaten will be nice for some time yet if not allowed to stand before serving.

The left-overs from any of these or from cold boiled potatoes may be used for another meal as salad. I keep a glass fruit jar full of salad dressing on hand for this purpose. The quantity may be increased by the addition of meat, other vegetables, beans, peas, tomatoes, canned fish, nut meats. Have a different salad each time simply by adding a different filling each time or a different seasoning. Plain boiled potatoes may be "renovated" by cutting in different shapes and serving with cream gravy as cream potatoes. They are also nice forced through a fruit press as riced potatoes.

The Looks of the Table.

If beet pickles are liked it is convenient to have a jar of the deep red and a jar of the white or sugar beet on hand ready for use. They make a pretty garnish. A platter of meat or potatoes with alternate slices of red and white beet around the edges gives the meal a dressed-up appearance, and most men like them. Onions sliced, also carrot boiled in salted water and sliced or cut in fancy shapes and used as a garnish alone or alternating with some other color is very pretty; also boiled eggs.

And by the way—just think of all the different ways there are of preparing eggs for the table. Every cook book and every magazine has a new hint to add to our old ways, and they are good food at this time of year, wholesome and plentiful. Did you ever try pouring boiling water over the eggs, setting the vessel back where they will keep just below the boiling point, and taking up in 20 minutes? Or boiled five min-



utes, then pickled in red beet juice, they are nice for lunch.

We can make use of turnips, boiled in salted water and drained. They are also nice mashed and seasoned with shortening or cream. The cold left-overs are nice dipped in flour and fried, or with cream gravy, scalloped, etc. Parsnips are also good now, and the cold boiled are fine fried or baked brown. Onions either served raw as seasoning, or sliced in vinegar, or cooked in various ways, help to make variety and have great value as food at this time of the year.

We also have many kinds of beans—the navy beans, wax beans, kidney, Swedish or brown beans, lima beans, etc., each of which may be prepared in a variety of ways. All but the lima are improved by soaking over night in water to which a pinch of baking soda has been added. In the morning drain, add fresh water and bring to the boiling point, then set back where they will continue to boil gently for an hour and a half or two hours, or longer if you want plain boiled beans. Season to taste. Add fat salt pork if you like it. We like the addition of a tablespoonful of Orleans molasses or sorghum to a pint of beans and finish cooking in the oven. Bake at least two hours; they are improved with longer baking.

Sometimes I add a can of tomatoes, and other times only the juice of the tomatoes, then again a can of corn is used. Other changes may be made to suit the taste. The cold left-overs make excellent salad by simply adding vinegar. Some of us like a bit of raw onion for flavor. Other times we use salad dressing. More variety may be had by the addition of different vegetables or several at once, and even nuts, boiled eggs, etc. Sometimes we use cream and vinegar for dressing. Cucumber pickles, picallilli, or plain green tomato pickles will add to the variety, for they are very good mixed with the beans as a salad. Dried peas and lentils are also very nutritious and may be prepared in the same manner as beans.

Then there are the soups, meat broths, vegetable soups and cream soup in endless variety to help out the noonday meal on cool days.

Substitute for Canned Fruit.

As home canned fruit is very scarce with us this year a good substitute can be made from dried fruit. For economy's sake we get ours in 25-pound boxes, and as the weather will continue warmer we prepare the fruit as for the table and can in glass fruit jars like fresh fruit. Muir peaches are very nice, also Santa Clara prunes. After thoroughly washing we soak in cold water for 24 hours, then add a cup of sugar to a quart of fruit, boil half an hour, and can. Apricots need only an hour of soaking, raisins may be cooked at once. You are then ready to serve your fruit at any time as sauce with cream, as filling for puddings and pies, or any way you would use your fresh fruit. Prunes and apricots blended make delicious shortcake filling, also raisins and apricots.

If you use cooked cereal for breakfast and have some left you can convert it into a custard pudding by the addition of 1 cup milk, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons sugar, extract or spice to taste—these amounts to each cup of cereal. Mix and bake in a hot oven half an hour. Rice, bread crumbs moistened with milk, sago, dry pieces of cake may all be used up in this way. You may improve the pudding by the addition of fruit, and also by the use of sweet sauce, chang-

ing flavors for different bakings. Also fruit juice thickened by the addition of a spoonful of moistened cornstarch to a pint of juice is very good.

Then we have cream pie, which may be varied by using different colors of sugar either in the filling or the frosting, also the good old custard pies which "the men" always like. And there are cream puffs, which may have many different kinds of fillings and are so easy to make.

Many baking powder firms send out cook books for the asking filled with reliable recipes for their particular products. A perusal of these books will solve the problems of cake making, as well as gems, biscuits, cornbread, light puddings, etc. The bread may be varied by using one-third rye flour occasionally, and also by using whole wheat flour the same way. By adding shortening to your favorite bread recipe and baking in the form of buns, biscuit, fruit biscuit, rolls, etc., brushing over with beaten egg yolk, the bread gets a new flavor which is very popular with our men. And since I have seven of my own and always from one to five hired I feel that my experience ought to be reliable.

I get macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and the wide, flat noodles by the 10-pound box, and these can all be prepared in many ways. After being boiled for 20 minutes in salted water, then drained, they may be baked in layers by any of my potato recipes, with the addition of cream, either sweet or sour, and baked half to three-quarters of an hour, or until they have a nice brown crust. Alternated with meat and the gravy used instead of cream it is also very good. Garnished with beets, carrots or eggs you will not be discomfited if President Wilson should happen to drop in for dinner.

Some Unusual Spring Dishes

[Prize Letter.]

You certainly have touched upon the very "leadingest" question of the day when you ask, "What shall we cook?" For you know we did not put up fruit or vegetables in very great quantities last year for certain reasons that need not be mentioned; therefore we are just about limited to pork and eggs, beans and rice and potatoes.

However, we get from 15 to 18 cents a dozen for eggs, so why make them our staple food? A dozen at 15 cents will buy a box of macaroni and enough cheese to make a very palatable dish for dinner and enough macaroni left for another meal. At the same price a brick of codfish will make a dozen codfish balls, a dish of gravy, and toast that will melt in your mouth at supper time.

We are tired of navy beans, but there are two other kinds in the market, butter or lima, and the red chili beans. The latter cooked with plenty of pork and seasoned with chili powder will make you think you are eating chili proper. This means you are to buy a box of chili powder.

Oranges are cheaper than they ever have been before, and pay to buy. An orange shortcake made precisely like a strawberry shortcake will delight your men folks, and will take only four oranges. Two oranges will make a fine pie, and a boiled custard poured over a few sliced and sweetened ones makes a good pudding.

Three pounds of raisins for 25 cents means some more good things to add variety to our meals. Can you think of anything better than a pie made of raisins and sour cream? Use them also to make several loaves of raisin bread in old English style. Most men like it better than cake. Raisins are also good stewed with plenty of water, and served as a sauce, topped with a spoonful of whipped cream. When you bake bread make a pan of cinnamon rolls and coffee cake. They are not expensive, and they are good.

Buy a sack of graham and have graham gems often. And using the graham make a dish like cereal for breakfast, stirring it into boiling water to the consistency of oatmeal. At least once a week have a steamed brown bread and bake your beans a la Boston. Every cook book gives you recipes for them.

Freshen a good sized piece of your salt pork and bake it once in a while. It is good hot or cold. It is worth while, my farm sisters, to use our

brains, just at this time of year. Our families will be the better for it.

Mrs. Florence A. Richardson.
Topeka, Kan.

The Way You Look to Other Folks

Let us consider where you fall short of your ideal of grace and charm. Call our friend, the mirror, into the consultation, and examine yourself as dispassionately as though you were a bisque figure in a china shop. Draw up a chair before its truthful reflection, and seat yourself. Notice whether you sit down heavily; whether you unconsciously grasp the arms of the chair and lower yourself; whether you flop down quickly as if to get it over; or whether you slowly unbend and relax and sink gracefully back. Quite likely the latter achievement is beyond you, as yet, if you have been too busy a woman to give much thought to your own attractiveness hitherto.

Seat yourself again, watching for defects; again, endeavoring to overcome any specific awkwardness or stiffness you have noticed; once again. Watch position of arms, hands, waist, knees and feet, and correct what seems to you unbecomingly.

Next, sitting quietly, observe the line of your figure. Is it graceful, or stiff and angular? Try first one position and another, until you have discovered what lines of the body suggest grace and what do not.

Ten minutes of this analysis will prove a liberal education in attitude, but let me add a word or two of advice.

In sitting, the body should be well back in the chair. If the muscles are well trained, the spine should not quite touch the chair; if they lack training, as is apt to be the case, sit so that the end of the spine is against the back of the chair at its joining with the seat, says The Mother's Magazine for March. You can then lean gracefully against the back of the chair without spoiling the lines of the body. Never slide down in the chair—no matter how comfortable the attitude may seem to you.

Next, look to the position of your legs. Are they crossed? Oh, yes, of course I know that the ultra-smart set are making fashionable a pronounced freedom of attitude. But crossed legs are not at all pretty, as your mirror will tell you when you critically examine the lines they produce, and it may not be amiss to add that physicians say, through the pressure of veins and arteries which results, appendicitis and rheumatism quite frequently follow in their train.

If your feet are wound ingeniously around the leg of your chair or each other, or are tilted on their toes, I shall have no trouble in making you admit that the attitude is not one which would appeal to the casual observer as full of grace. Rest the soles of your feet on the floor at a graceful angle, with not more than the toe showing from beneath your gown.

Women as Business Partners.

However independent and self-reliant a farmer may be, however he may square his strong shoulder against the outer world, there is one sort of co-operation the farmer must have. Household co-operation is one of the first essentials to a farmer's success. A bachelor's life may be a splendid breakfast, but it is a flat dinner and a most miserable supper.

When two men are succeeding well in business, they rarely dissolve partnership. If husband and wife would only study each other's financial interests with greater care; if only they could understand that they are really one when it comes to a business proposition, I think our divorce dockets would not be so badly crowded. What a world of sorrow and suffering might be eased if farmers would only train their wives—get the word train, please—to be better business partners! No woman can rise to meet the high and holy demands of wifehood and motherhood or be of the greatest help to her husband who is simply a house servant.

Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard.
Tonganoxie, Kan.

The farm tractor, particularly the small tractor, has been doing wonders in cutting the high cost of farming. The tractor has enabled the farmer to do more work, better work with less hired help.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The yoke waist No. 6485 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 3/4 yard of 22-inch lace for chemisette and 1/8 yard of ruffling. The pattern for ladies' dress 6523 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material with 1 yard of 24-inch satin for revers and girdle.



The little dress 6505 is cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Age 4 years requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for blouse and skirt and 1/2 yard of 36-inch lining for underwaist.

The one-piece apron 6553 is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 8 years requires 5/8 yard of 36-inch material with 2 1/2 yards of insertion and 3/4 yards of edging.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find cents, for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

Name

Postoffice

State

R. F. D. or St. No.

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

No Soothing Sirups Needed

The baby who is habitually crying and restless is not only a continual cause for anxiety for the mother, but also a continual vexation and annoyance for all within hearing. Then it is, if not before, that friends, in misdirected kindness, suggest Mrs. So and So's soothing sirup or some other equally harmful patent medicine.

The rule must be made and never broken never, never under any circumstances to give a drop of any such medicine—first, because the mother does

not know what dangerous drugs they may contain, such as opium, morphine, etc., and second, because it has been proved over and over again, in the hospitals of large cities and elsewhere, that these remedies invariably do more harm than good. Crying is an indication of something wrong. The soothing sirup does not help the trouble in any way, but puts baby's nerves to sleep so they cannot feel the pain. The only thing to do is to find and remove the cause of the trouble.

See that the clothing is not tight, and that there is not too much of it. See if some part of the body is not chafed or inflamed, or if the baby is not being made uncomfortable by a pin or a fold in the diaper. Baby may be crying because he is thirsty. See that he has several teaspoonsful of fresh, cool water every day. There may be pain in the stomach which can be helped by hot cloths. One of the most useful parts of a baby's equipment is a tiny hot water bottle. Feed only the most simple food, see that he is kept clean, and that he has plenty of chance for sleep, at the same hours every day. Then if he still cries do not give a soothing sirup, but send for the doctor.

How Some Women Make Money

Raising canaries offers a chance to make money. We raised 40 one year. What we could not dispose of at home we shipped to a bird store in a large town, getting 75 cents clear for males and 20 cents each for females.—Phoebe Journey, Arapahoe, Neb.

Making aprons, plain comfortables, etc., pays well in some localities.—Mrs. R. W. Wood, Parker, Ind.

A person could make sunbonnets for the store at a profit. It would be profitable, if one went to town often, to have the storekeeper sell cabbage, tomato and sweet potato plants for you in the spring. Put 100 in a small box and take to town early Saturday morning, taking home any left over.—O. M. Stewart, R. 2, Hill City, Kan.

One farmer's daughter I know of who lives five miles from town is an excellent dressmaker and always has all the work she can possibly do the year round. There are many ways in which girls can earn money on the farm. I advise them to seek out the work that suits them best and go at it with a will, determined to win.—Mrs. M. E. Bell, Norcatour, Kan.

If a woman is handy with her needle or with fancy work she can use it to good advantage. There usually are neighbors who are willing to pay reasonable prices for plain sewing, and nearly any store will sell any fancy work she may wish to sell without charging much if anything for handling. If she will make nice gingham aprons, bonnets, or any really useful wearing apparel she will make enough on them to pay her for her time.—Alice E. Hatchett, Foss, Okla.

One can work up a good trade in extra fine cookies, doughnuts, buns, etc. The homemade article is so superior to bakery goods. I know a woman who made a living this way. Another woman near here has a splendid garden and supplies regular customers with fresh vegetables.—Mrs. A. L. Holt, R. 3, Elwin, Neb.

There are a lot of vacant places if you will just fall in line and take the one you like best. Put your whole self into whatever you undertake, and don't give up if some little difficulty comes up. Get around it some way and try again.—Mrs. F. S. Ethridge, R. 2, Chanute, Kan.

From five turkey hens and a gobbler one should in one summer raise 50 turkeys, which at Thanksgiving time will sell for \$1.50 apiece. As sewing is enormously high in a city or large town one can if she lives near enough, make quite a sum sewing for servant girls who work in the city. Plain aprons and dust caps can be made for the girls at a very neat profit and yet be cheaper than the girls could hire their sewing done elsewhere. The aprons can be made of gingham or Dutch blue. The goods will cost say 40 cents; sell the aprons for 75 cents.—Ornola B. McClure, Idalia, Colo.

If one makes good butter and puts it up attractively she can easily get regular customers who will be willing to pay 4 or 5 cents more than the market

price for a first class article. Can all the surplus garden vegetables; they will cost little more than the cans and jars used, besides one's time. Also can or preserve any extra fruit. It will find ready sale when fresh fruit and vegetables are out of season. A woman who is a good cook might make money selling cakes, doughnuts and cookies. Most farmers' wives when they are rushed and can't get help would be glad to buy something ready to eat, to say nothing of tasting someone else's cooking once in a while.—Reader, Wood River, Neb.

Saw-Edge Crocheted Lace

This crocheted lace may be used in various ways. Made of fine thread it makes a beautiful dress trimming. Made of a heavy thread it is a suitable edging for dresser scarfs or towels, or made of a still heavier thread it can be used as an edging for a crocheted bedspread. Begin with 42 chain stitches:



Saw-Edge Lace.

1st row—1 d c in 10th st from needle, * ch 1, skip 1, 1 d c, repeat from * to * 6 times. Ch 1, skip 1, 5 d c in next st, 3 ch, skip 3, 1 s c in fourth st, ch 3, skip 3, 1 shell of 5 d c, ch 3, skip 3, 1 s c, ch 3, skip 3, 2 d c in next two sts. Ch 5, turn.

2d row—2 d c on d c, ch 5, 1 s c under second ch 3 in first row. Ch 5, 1 s c under next ch 3, ch 5, 1 s c, ch 5, 1 d c under ch 1 next second shell. Finish row by making 1 ch and 1 d c between each d c in previous row. Ch 9, turn.

3d row—1 d c in 8th st from needle, ch 1 and 1 d c until 6 more doubles are made, ch 1, 1 shell of 5 d c under ch 1 of previous row, ch 3, 1 s c, ch 3, 1 shell under ch 5, ch 3, 1 s c, ch 5, 1 s c, ch 3, 2 d c, ch 5, turn.

4th row—2 d c on d c, ch 5, 1 s c under ch 5, ch 5, 1 s c under ch 3, ch 5, 1 s c, under ch 3 other side shell, ch 5, 1 s c under ch 3, ch 5, 1 d c under ch 1 next second shell. Finish same as second row.

5th row—I d c in the 8th st from needle, ch 1 and 1 d c until 6 more double crochets have been made, ch 1, 1 shell under ch 1, ch 3, 1 s c, ch 3, 1 shell on 3, 1 s c, ch 5, 1 s c, ch 5, 1 s c ch 3, 2 d c, ch 5, turn.

6th row—Same as the second row.

7th row—Same as the third row, excepting three chains of 5 are needed to complete it instead of two.

8th row—2 d c on d c, ch 5, 1 s c, ch 5, 1 s c, ch 5, 1 d c, ch 5, 1 d c under ch before shell, ch 1, 1 d c in second d c of shell, ch 1, 1 d c in fourth d c of shell, ch 1, 1 d c under ch after shell, ch 1, 1 d c under next ch, ch 1, 1 d c in second st and ch 1 and 1 d c in fourth st of shell. Ch 9, and repeat from first row.

Eating Apron for Baby.

[Prize Letter.]

A half yard of gingham is used for making this apron. It is cut after the kimono-sleeve or one-piece dress pattern. In the back the apron extends down to a short yoke. The apron front may be made as long as the dress. Finish the sleeves with a cuff, to better protect the dress sleeves. The neck and edges of the bib may be back of Eating Apron faced with a bias piece or finished with a small hem.

Mrs. E. L. McClaskey, Arapahoe, Colo.

Prize Winners Announced.

In the spring cooking contest announced March 28 prizes have been awarded to Mrs. A. Ptacek, Emporia, Kan.; Mollie Wilson, R. 1, Lafontaine, Kan., and Mrs. L. P. Nonken, Burns, Kan. Two letters received in this contest are published this week.

Don't be just a corn planter. Be a corn grower. Make every ear a good one and thus fill up the missing hills.

Cushion Shoes that relieve tender feet

Mayer Yerma Cushion Shoes are worn by people for comfort and relief from troubles due to sensitive feet. A soft quilted sole is built in so as to conform to the lines of the foot and absorb the jar of walking. Resists dampness—cool in summer, and warm in winter.

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Better Eggs, Better Profits

Gather Them Often and "Swat the Rooster"

BY A. L. BILSING
Udall, Kansas.

AFTER we have gone to the trouble of producing the egg there is still its quality to be considered. Roosters should be disposed of just as soon as the eggs for incubation have been produced. Eat or sell the rooster, unless he is of unusually good stock, and in this event do anything to keep him away from the layers all the rest of the year. His usefulness is ended the minute you propose to supply eggs for the table or for the market, and especially so if you are supplying first-grade eggs.

No doubt you have noticed the statement that 15 million dollars was wasted last season through the marketing of fertile eggs. That is a great waste from a single source, and from one which could so easily have been prevented. Every careless or ignorant producer not only hurts his own business but every other like producer must share in the loss from a cause for which he is not to blame. Sterile eggs do not rot, therefore we should take special care to see that we do not through ignorance, carelessness or neglect place any egg that can rot on the market intended for table use.

Offer your eggs fresh and clean. Freshness needs no comment. As to

dirty eggs, what would you think of buying a dozen eggs, whether for 10 or 60 cents, and in the lot find one or more of them plastered with a coat of filth? The user must surely send one or more of her senses off on a short vacation while she is separating the usable parts, and then she must forget the egg ever had a shell or any other covering. If you are supplying a first class, high price market you cannot let an egg go with any kind of stain, nor even a sleek shell. Aside from the disgusting appearance of a dirty egg it is believed the filth affects the flavor, even though it has otherwise been perfectly produced.



Time to swat him.

Now, if all of us and every other egg producer would see that none but first quality eggs leave our farm, then there soon would be a material increase in the price for us—and the producer ought to have all that is coming to him. Waste many times keeps one closer to poverty's door than laziness or some other kindred fault.

For our own use we want the best, of course. Let us be as considerate of the consumer who uses our product; we'll all be better pleased. The consumer will not then be compelled to throw away useless stuff, is not out so much money, and the waste being eliminated our reward comes back to us in the form of better prices.

that you have reason to believe would hatch satisfactorily under hens. Then maintain the proper hatching temperature, turning the eggs from the third until the eighteenth day of the incubation period, and during that time, do not be afraid to air them. The results should be just as good as you would get if you were doing your hatching with the mother hen.

Turkeys Her Pay Crop

I had very good success with my turkeys last year. I let the hens lay until they wanted to set and then broke up all but one hen. I gave this one hen part of the eggs and the rest were put under chicken hens. When the young poults were hatched they were all given to the turkey hen to raise.

I fed the young turkeys hard-boiled eggs and oatmeal rolled fine and sprinkled with pepper. Two eggs and a small handful of oatmeal is plenty for 24 young turkeys if fed sparingly. Once a day I fed them green onion tops chopped fine and mixed with the feed. I fed them three times each day. After they were 3 or 4 weeks old I fed them nothing but whole kafir seed.

I did not lose a turkey until they were 2 or 3 weeks old. At that time the lice killed three of them. I greased the rest of the turkeys under the wings and on top of the head with lard and coal oil and killed all the lice I could. I did not lose any more turkeys.

I had a large coop for them to roost in at night and a pen 25 feet square and 2 1/2 feet high to run in during the day. When they were strong enough to fly over this pen, I let them run where they pleased and only fed them twice a day. When they were 2 months old I fed them at night to coax them back to their roosting place as they were roosting in an old apple tree over the coop. To pay me for my trouble I sold \$50 worth of nice young turkeys at Thanksgiving time.

Mahaska, Kan.

These Geese Laid in Winter

Last spring I bought a few White China goose eggs. I let the goslings run with a hen as long as she cared to go with them, which was about six weeks. They were kept in a yard by themselves away from the chickens. I fed them almost anything I happened to have. They were particularly fond of bread soaked in sweet milk. I gave them corn chops, wheat screenings, kafir and oyster shells, and they grew very fast.

About the middle of September they mated. I had four geese and two ganders. One of them commenced to lay September 23 and laid regularly every other day until she had laid 31 eggs.

Dead Chicks in the Shell

Causes Not Well Understood—Hens No Better Than Incubators

BY G. D. McCLASKEY
Poultry Editor

CRUMBLASE tell me what is the cause of my chicks dying in the shell are "two or three days before they are due to hatch." This is the inquiry of a reader in the Farmers Mail and Breeze from Butler, Okla., and is characteristic of many others. Nearly every other poultry raiser would like the same information, in fact I would like to know myself.

I take it for granted that you are using an incubator because I never knew of anyone hatching chickens with hens who asked this question. Chicks will die in the shell when the hatching is done with hens but it seems that poultry raisers do not pay much attention to it.

Suppose you use an incubator of 150-egg capacity—that is as many eggs as you would set under ten ordinary hens. If you set ten hens on 150 average eggs, undoubtedly, at least 20 chicks would die in the shell, an average of only two to each hen. If these hens were sitting at different times, the chances are you would not think much about the few chicks that did not hatch. But when you set 150 eggs in an incubator all at one time and 20 of them contain dead chicks, you think there is something radically wrong.

Small Things That Count.

Incubator manufacturers and others who have had considerable experience in artificial hatching, advance a number of theories on this problem. We are told that a lack of moisture or too much moisture, a lack of ventilation or too much ventilation, insufficient turning of the eggs, the use of eggs that have been kept too long, or setting eggs from hens out of condition or from young pullets all have something to do with the chicks not being able to break their way out of the shell. No doubt, all of these conditions have their effect on the result of a hatch.

I have set a great many hens and have operated a great many incubators. I have also put in several years in an incubator factory office answering questions that the incubator users wrote. In hatching with hens I have found that

only once in a while, every fertile egg produces a chick. Most times there will be from one to three or four chicks in each nest, apparently fully developed and all ready to hatch, that died in the shell.

Chilling the Eggs.

Most poultrymen who use incubators are so afraid they are going to chill the eggs that they do not air them enough. If a setting hen has her own sweet way

about things, and can leave the nest whenever she feels like it, wandering around whenever she wants to, she will sometimes stay off the eggs for an hour or so. She usually governs herself by the condition of the weather. We all know that when a hen steals her nest and looks after her clutch of eggs without any assistance, she usually brings off a good hatch.

Time and time again I have figured out the percentage of loss from chicks dead in the shell and in a good many instances have found the loss to be a little greater when the hatching is done with hens than when done artificially. The trouble is that you notice it so much more when so many eggs are together in the incubator.

There is no great secret about hatching chicks in an incubator. Use eggs

THE WOMEN FOLKS WON'T LIKE THIS

Vancouver, B. C., April 6.—The largest consignment of Chinese eggs ever shipped from the Orient to America was received here today on the steamship Empress of Russia. The shipment weighing 1,000 tons, contains 6,792,360 eggs. Most of the eggs are consigned to points in the United States.

This news dispatch tells of one of many such shipments which reach our seaports almost daily. It will bring no cheer to the Kansas farm woman who is relying on her poultry to help pay the grocery bill or maybe for a needed dress. At 15 cents a dozen, had Kansas supplied these eggs to eastern markets instead of China, they would have brought \$84,904 into the state and the home market would have been benefited rather than injured.

On October 19 another one began to lay and on November 12 a third. By January 1, I had gathered 64 eggs. This is my first experience with geese and at the price of eggs last winter they surely came in handy. They make the finest of cakes and custards.

Mrs. A. E. Watts,
R. 1, Independence, Kan.

Stand By Mr. Capper

Mr. Editor—The farmers should stop and think how many hours of hard work Mr. Capper has put in to make his paper instructive to them. He has put dollars in the pockets of the farmers. Now why should we desert him? We must stand up and do our best and take our first step in co-operation.

Amiot, Kan. W. L. Pursley.

1914 Model O.K. Hay Press

Latest Improved. Larger Capacity. 2 Men Can Operate. With or Without Engine. Best and cheapest. Guaranteed satisfactory. Write for illustrated circular. Full description of this and our two-horse press. It will pay you to get our prices. Scott Hay Press Co., 1304 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

BROWN FENCE WE PAY PRICES! 13 Cents Per Rod Up. Strongest, heaviest wire. Double galvanized. Outlasts others nearly 2 to 1. Lowest prices direct from factory. Over 150 styles for every purpose—hens, sheep, poultry, rabbit, horse, cattle. Also lawn fence and gates of all styles. Mail postal for catalog and sample to test and compare with others. Address THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FARM FENCE 11 1/2 cts. a rod for a 28 in. high fence. 17 1/2 cts. a rod for a 47 inch high stock fence. 28 1/2 cts. a rod for a 50-inch heavy poultry fence. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 Days Free Trial. Special 1/2 rod wire, 30 rod spool, \$1.40. Catalog free. INTERLOCKING FENCE CO., BOX 25, MORTON, ILLINOIS.

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S HEAVE, COUGH, DISTEMPERS AND INDIGESTION CURE. Cures Heaves by correcting the cause—Indigestion. Prevents Colic, Staggers, etc. Best Conditioner and Worm Expeller. Used by Veterinarians for 50 years. The first or second \$1.00 can cures heaves. The third can is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. \$1.00 per can at dealers' or sent direct prepaid. Booklet free. THE NEWTON REMEDY COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio.

\$7.55 Still Buys World's Champion 140-Egg Incubator. Double cases all over best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder. \$4.85. Ordered together, \$11.50. Freight Paid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time. Jim Rohan, Pres. BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

500 CHICKS 50c About 65% incubator hatched chicks die of bowel trouble. Whartenby's Wonder Baby Chick Saver guarantees 95 per cent of hatch; a 50c package will save 500 chicks. Send names of five poultry raisers and I will mail you postpaid a WONDERFUL FREE BOOK how to feed and care for baby chicks. Or send \$1.00 and get full size package, with book postpaid, under positive guarantee. A. A. WHARTENBY, 1023 N. Charles, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Cook's Barred Rocks

I have the finest lot of stock to offer you eggs from this year I ever owned, the blood of Topeka Champion greatly predominates, you know what this means, they lay eggs too—a trial-order will convince you, let me send you some by Parcel Post delivered at your door, \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, \$7 per 100.

Chas. J. Cook, Box B, Marysville, Ks.

SELLING EGGS BY CO-OPERATION

Eggs from select purebred stock: B. Rocks; W. Rocks; B. Orpingtons; W. Orpingtons; S. C. W. Leghorns; S. C. Brown Leghorns; W. Wyandottes; S. L. Wyandottes; Light Brahmans; and B. C. R. L. Reds; Black Langshans. Eggs fresh, fertile from farms where only one breed is kept. Sent prepaid by parcel post to any address in U. S., 15 eggs for \$1. or 100 for \$6. Your check with exchange accepted. NORFOLK BREEDERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., NORFOLK, NEBRASKA.

Setting Eggs Half Price

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs balance of season at one-half our regular price. A celebrated laying strain with yards headed by Missouri and Kansas State show winners. Write for special price and free illustrated mating list. Incubator starts at reduced price. Our stock all farm raised, strong and vigorous.

George Beuoy, R. 5, Cedar Vale, Kan.

Poultry Magazine

Big 20 to 40 page illustrated monthly magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 800 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE DIARRHOEA

and other bowel troubles prevented by using CHICK-LIFE REMEDY. 50 cent package postpaid saves 500 chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chicklife Remedy Co., Clay Center, Kan.

PFILE'S 65 Varieties

Land and Water Fowls, Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write Henry Pfile, Box 604, Freeport, Ill.

White PLYMOUTH ROCKS

only for seventeen years blue ribbon winners \$1.00 per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.

It's Time to Head Off Lice

[Prize Letter.]

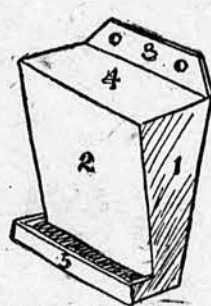
Nothing can do more harm than lice in the poultry quarters because they weaken the birds so that they fall victims of various diseases. First I clean and spray my poultry house with coal oil or some good lice killer inside and out. I am careful to reach every crack and corner and especially the ends of the roosts that fasten to the wall. Then I white-wash it thoroughly on the inside.

Before setting a hen I dust her and her nest with some good lice powder and when she has set about two weeks I put fresh hay in her nest, dust her again and when the little chicks hatch there are no lice in the nest waiting to sap their strength. I never put anything on the chicks to prevent lice until they are 10 days old. I always keep the small chicks' quarters cleaned and white-washed and I dust them often with lice powder and keep some lice powder in wood ashes near their coops so they can take a dust bath. This dusting is good for both the small and the large fowls as they can help keep themselves free from lice and occasionally I put a small quantity of turpentine in lard—about 3 drops to a tablespoonful of melted lard—and rub this on the small chicks' heads for head lice. I think if you will try these precautions you will succeed in getting rid of your worst enemy in the poultry business. Mrs. Bert Setty.

R. 2, Wilson, Kan.

Grit Box for Chicken House

If you want to feed your chickens grit, make a grit box like this to hang in the chicken house and the trouble will be over. The sides (1) are made of 3/8-inch boards 20 inches long on the back side and 17 inches on front side, 2 inches wide at the bottom where the sides meet the trough and 4 1/2 inches wide at the top. Front of hopper (2) is 1/2-inch thick, 12 inches wide and 17 inches long. The back (3) is the same as the front except that it is 24 inches long and extends above the hopper, with two 1/2-inch holes so it can be hung up on the wall. The cover (4) is 6 inches wide and 12 inches long, hinged to the back with a small hinge in the middle. A trough (5) 12 inches long, 6 inches wide and 2 inches deep, attached to the bottom of hopper, leaves a 1-inch space below the front board for the grit to feed through. J. M. Fisher.



Columbus, Kan.

Advertising Adds Poultry Profit

Last spring I sold \$53 worth of eggs for hatching at a time when they were bringing only 12 and 15 cents a dozen on the home market. Most of the eggs were shipped out by express. To sell them thus requires some advertising in farm papers, but just a few insertions bring me more orders than I can fill, and certainly more than repay for the small expenditure. I keep purebred Brown Leghorns, and last year could have sold twice as many eggs if I had had them. I received my first order this year from a last year's customer. This order was for 130 eggs, so you see the advertising has far reaching results, as I had not placed an "ad" for this season. I know of no branch of farm work that will give the farm woman such good results with the amount of labor expended as a pen of standard, purebred chickens.

To ship my eggs, my husband makes a box of the right size out of light lumber, egg cases are fine for the purpose, and a layer of excelsior is placed in the bottom. Then the pasteboards from an egg case are cut to fit snugly, as many as are needed, and each egg is wrapped in tissue paper. I always put in two or three extra to allow for possible breakage, although it is not often that any are broken when packed in this way. A layer of excelsior is placed on top and the lid nailed on. I always guarantee safe arrival, and have never lost by so doing, for if any loss occurs the express company makes it good. Mrs. C. B.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.

Tells Why Chicks Die

I am the Poultry Expert!

I want to send you—ABSOLUTELY FREE—my book which has revolutionized the poultry business. I call it "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." My book contains scientific facts which tell how to prepare a simple home solution that cures the terrible White Diarrhoea Plague over night. It tells how you can actually raise 98% of every hatch. I want to send this book to everyone interested in poultry. It's Free!



FREE →



Every Chick that dies costs you at least 50 cents. Last Season I helped 10,000 people save 2,000,000 baby chicks. This year I want to help 100,000 people save all their chicks. Can't I help you too?

Anyone Can Now Make Money Raising Poultry

No business in the world would equal poultry as an easy money maker but for the fact that the majority of chicks hatched die in the first two weeks from White Diarrhoea. But now, with Mr. Reefer's scientific discovery of a simple home solution, this obstacle has been removed, as it actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. So now, you can start in the poultry business today with 98 per cent. advantage over the smartest poultry raiser that ever made a dollar in years gone by. Think what this means to you! It means INDEPENDENCE and PROSPERITY. By this discovery Mr. Reefer has added millions of dollars to the wealth of this country. This great book tells you how to do it absolutely FREE. Send today.



DIE OVER NIGHT

My Remarkable Book tells why millions of chicks die over night. It tells just how to prevent this terrible white diarrhoea plague. It tells exactly how you can make each chick produce from 50 to 75 cents for you. And all this information is free.

Absolutely FREE!

If Inconvenient to Mail Coupon - A Postal Will Do.

C. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert,
1420 Main Street,
Kansas City, Missouri

FREE COUPON

C. J. Reefer, Kansas City, Mo.
Send me Free Book and tell me, FREE, how to save 98 per cent of all my chicks.
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STATE.....
R.F.D. 1420 Main St.

Then They Will Grow Faster

A good many poultry raisers let their hens run with the chicks causing them to become weak and overheated these warm days as the hen is always on the go. I have wire and slatted coops in front of the roosting coop so the hen can stay in there and get plenty of fresh air and sunshine and the chicks can go wherever they please. They grow so much faster because they are not run to death with the old hens. They do not lose their flesh but gain in weight. Try this, readers of the Mail and Breeze. Home, Kan. Mrs. W. C. Norman.

The American Egg Crop.

The annual American egg crop is estimated to be worth 500 million dollars, but according to the egg specialists of the Department of Agriculture the value of our eggs should be 700 million dollars. Between the hen and the consumer, there is a waste of 200 million dollars annually. Of this waste, 50 million dollars is due to needless breakage of eggs in transit from the nest to the retailer. The balance, 150 million dollars, represents unnecessary adding, spoiling and deterioration of good eggs due to bad handling.

White Diarrhoea

Dear Reader: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with bowel troubles, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of my little chicks from this cause, tried a good many remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Two years ago they began to die and I thought I would try Walker's Walko Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandotte chickens and never lost one or had one sick after getting the medicine. Readers can get it by sending 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., L-8, Lamoni, Iowa. I wouldn't try to raise incubator chicks without it.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.—Advertisement.

EGGS—EGGS—EGGS, STANDARD POULTRY

All leading varieties at \$6 per hundred. Turkey and Geese eggs at \$1.75 per setting. We breed all leading varieties of Standard Poultry. Plymouth Rock is our leader. Stock of highest quality at let live price. Write for descriptive circular and special matings. W. F. Holcomb, Mgr., Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Nebraska.

GOOD LUMBER CHEAP

Posts, Roofing, Millwork, PAINT and CEMENT

Most economically conducted.
The LARGEST stock of NEW BRIGHT LUMBER—The greatest proportion all under cover.
The LONGEST LIST of satisfied customers of any institution in the Lumber Business in all the Middle West.
The most competent EXPERT management—over 25 years in the manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing.
THE MOST JUST TERMS—
Come and see—If misrepresented in any way, all expenses refunded.
We ship direct from the Mill and save extra freight and handling, as well as from our very complete stock at Omaha.

HAVE SAVED MANY MEN 50%

FARMERS LUMBER Co.

(Capital \$250,000.00)

24th and Boyd, Sts., Omaha, Nebraska.

"Little Big Mouth"—His Story

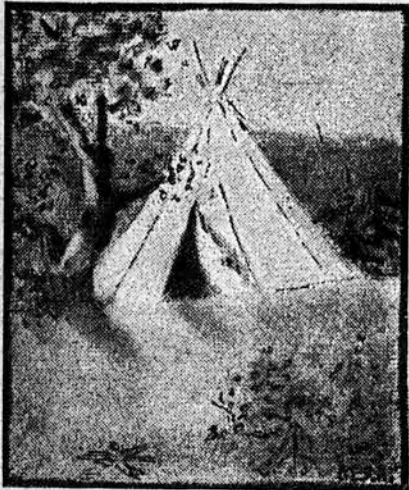
Percy Learns to Eat As White Men Do

BY ELCHINDE YAOLTA
Teacher of Children

HOW would you like to be a little Indian boy and live in a tent like this? And, if you should go to sleep some night in your tent, listening to the wind among the pine trees and wake up in the morning to find yourself far away in a strange large building with many other boys, would you feel quite at home there?

Well, this is exactly what happened to a little Indian boy I know, for the Indian children are sent to school when they are 5 years old, and this little fellow had been 5 a few days before.

The other children who had been at the school, called this little newcomer "Little Big Mouth," because his father's name was "Big Mouth," but one of the white women at the school called him "Percy," so from the day he came to school he was always called Percy Big Mouth. He was really very scared when



How would you like to live in a tent?

he found himself in this strange big building, but Indians are brave, so he did not say anything, but watched everything and, when a big bell rang for the boys to march into the dining-room for breakfast, he followed the long line of boys and found a place at a table with some other little fellows about his own size.

Percy's Queer Mistake.

Would you believe this was the first time he had ever eaten at a table? They had no chairs or stools at his home, for everyone sat on blankets spread on the ground there. So that very first morning he slid off his stool, taking his bread and gravy with him. None of the other boys laughed or acted as if they noticed his mistake, and the little boy looked at the matron who came quietly and helped him out of his trouble. She did not act as if he had done anything unusual, so he took courage and began to thank her in his own Indian language as fast as he could talk. She only smiled and shook her head at him, and one of the other little boys who knew how to talk told him to say "Thank you," but when he said it, it sounded more like "Shank oo." But again the kind lady only smiled and patted him on the shoulder. When you were five did it ever make you feel big for anyone to pat you on the shoulder? I wish you could have seen slender Percy straighten his little back, and raise himself as high as he could, for just then the bell rang and all the boys marched back to their own building to prepare for work. Yes, even the little 5-year-olds had their work, carrying in wood, cleaning out ashes, bringing in potatoes and other things from the gardens, and then in to wash and get ready for school.

He Makes Much Music.

When the teacher saw them marching in, she looked at little Percy for a long time, and saw that he was very lame. She asked one of the older boys what was the matter, and he told her: "Always lame, he not much work, he not much strong—but he sing like bird; he chirp, he whistle like all birds; I ask him, make much music," and the large boy led the little one out on the floor where he pursed up his little lips and truly made the most wonderful melody. He could trill, and call, and chirp, and

how those other boys and girls did enjoy it! It was a voice from their own woods, calling to them. Percy forgot his shyness and put all his thoughts on the birds and the woods and the sounds he had learned from them. And, when the large boy led him back, do you think it very strange that the teacher saw a bright tear in his eye? Or that he very gently brushed her dress in passing, and she leaned down to stroke his rough sleeve, saying to herself, "Poor little boy! This is the very first time you have ever been away from home."

And, later in the day, when he was trying to read his first lesson in English, he looked up at her with love in his big black eyes, and said, "Elchinde Yaolta," which means "Teacher of Children." Some time after this when Percy had learned to speak a little English, he told his teacher, "I love you very lots, and wish you please come to my father's camp, and I show you something there." And, when a holiday came and they all went to the camps, Percy showed his teacher a beautiful little Indian pony that was all his very own. Would you like to see Percy and his pony and hear the little boy whistle like the birds? You may go to his home some day, for he is a real little Indian and one of the nicest little boys in the world. What difference if his skin is dark, when he has such a kind heart and such a bird-like voice?

Father Carried One

BY JOHN BROWN,
Atchison, Kan.

"How dear to my heart are the knives of my childhood," sounds as logical as "scenes of my childhood." In those days knives did cost more, but money went farther, so that the boy owner of a knife was looked upon as the owner of a pony is today. When a boy got his first pair of pants he grew 2 inches, but when a barlow knife was conferred upon him he felt old enough to go to work—almost.

The origin of the barlow knife, which

used to be the only knife, is enmisted in shrouderly, that is—but you know what's meant. Nobody knows where it came from and nobody cares. It was accepted as the ideal whittling tool. The Great American Whittler won his laurels with it on the dry goods box in front of the town grocery. There was a tradition that a barlow knife could dent a falchion fashioned of Toledo steel. There was a tradition that it would take an edge you could shave with. Faith in it was sublime, and it certainly made good to the extent of cutting up vast forests of lumber. There was nothing else to cut with.

To lose one would break a boy's heart and quash his proud spirit. It predominated so that it was made im-



Whittlers made records with it.

mortal in literature. No boy's story was complete without a barlow knife in every chapter. It was a homely, bone-handled, heavy sort of tool that a pearl-handled pen-knife in its chamois overcoat would cross the street to keep from rubbing elbows with.

The old barlow knife is rather rare today, but it was an article that delivered the goods.

The Visitor.

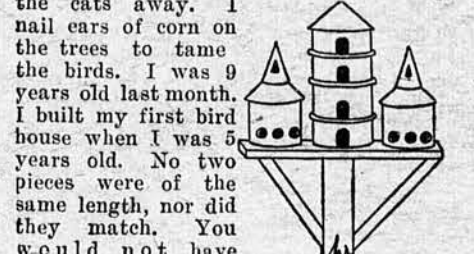
Somebody's at our school las' week,
A visitor—an' w'at he does
Is tell you things you won't forget
If you can 'member w'at they wuz.
An' we mus' stan' up in our seats
An' ne'n we must set down again.
You dassent chew gum w'en he talks,
Nor draw things with your pen.
Th' visitor wants boys to be
Real brave—so's we can all get shot
Like sojer mans he telled us 'bout;
N'en we'll be history like as not!
The visitor, his glasses ain't
Swung from a chain; they are the kind
You hold an' 'plain with w'en you talk
An' point at boys—but I don't mind.
W'en Maysie Smith, she got th' note,
Th' teacher says, "Bring that to me!"
N'en all her curis went down an' hid
Behind the big geography.
An' Johnny Jones—he made the sun
Shine in his piece of looking glass,
An' ne'n he hid it in his desk.
Till teacher got through goin' past.
An' w'y we all laffed out was 'cause
He went and made the sunshine go
A-bobblin' on the visitor's head—
Wite where his hair forgot to grow!
Th' visitor, he's dreffle glad.
If any word 'at he could say
Has wreathed a children's face with smiles—
An' "That's all, boys an' girls, today."
—Marie Tompkins.

A Silo or a Bird House

The illustrations show my plans for two or three bird houses.

One of them, as you will see, is made with a silo shaped middle part with a small house on either side. There should be a perch before every door, and the roof can be built out far enough to keep out the rain and sun, like a Japanese pagoda. House No. 2

is made like a farm house, with rooms for several birds. Around the pole that leads up to each house barbed wire is wrapped to keep the cats away. I nail ears of corn on the trees to tame the birds. I was 9 years old last month. I built my first bird house when I was 5 years old. No two pieces were of the same length, nor did they match. You would not have guessed what it was for unless it was because it was in a tree, but a little wren made it her home the first year and sang to me as I worked on my play farm in the shade of the tree, and we were the best of friends. I have tried to tame birds ever since I can remember. They light on me sometimes. I know the oriole. We have many kinds of birds here, including the scarlet throated humming bird. I have a bird book called "Bird Neighbors." Wyc^h Beauchamp.



R. 2, Aitkin, Minn.

Crop Conditions Are Good

The conditions are good for a fair winter wheat crop, according to the crop report issued April 7. There was 36,506,000 acres of wheat planted in the United States last fall, and it has been estimated that the condition is 96 for the country. This would indicate a yield of 551 million bushels. Here are the April estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture for Kansas and the United States:

| | Kan- sas. | United States |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| Wheat, condition 1914..... | 96 | 95.6 |
| Wheat, condition 1913..... | 90 | 91.7 |
| Rye, condition 1914..... | 95 | 91.3 |
| Rye, condition 1913..... | 92 | 89.3 |
| Horses and mules, losses per 1,000 by disease 1914..... | 13 | 20.6 |
| Horses and mules, losses per 1,000 by disease 1913..... | 35 | 22.6 |
| Horses and mules, condition April 1, 1914..... | 95 | 96.4 |
| Horses and mules, condition April 1, 1913..... | 97 | 96.7 |
| Cattle, losses per 1,000 by disease 1914..... | 16 | 19.8 |
| Cattle, losses per 1,000 by disease 1913..... | 18 | 20.5 |
| Cattle, losses per 1,000 by exposure 1914..... | 6 | 10.9 |
| Cattle, losses per 1,000 by exposure 1913..... | 15 | 14.1 |
| Cattle, condition April 1, 1914..... | 94 | 96.5 |
| Cattle, condition April 1, 1913..... | 97 | 96.0 |
| Sheep, losses per 1,000 by disease 1914..... | 15 | 21.7 |
| Sheep, losses per 1,000 by disease 1913..... | 19 | 24.6 |
| Sheep, losses per 1,000 by exposure 1914..... | 9 | 21.0 |
| Sheep, losses per 1,000 by exposure 1913..... | 25 | 25.1 |
| Sheep, condition April 1, 1914..... | 94 | 96.6 |
| Sheep condition April 1, 1913..... | 95 | 96.0 |
| Lambs, losses per 1,000 by exposure 1914..... | 30 | 49.0 |
| Lambs, losses per 1,000 by exposure 1913..... | 50 | 56.5 |
| Swine, losses per 1,000 by disease 1914..... | 58 | 118.9 |
| Swine, losses per 1,000 by disease 1913..... | 120 | 110.1 |
| Swine, condition April 1, 1914..... | 91 | 91.6 |
| Swine, condition April 1, 1913..... | 91 | 91.4 |
| Prices April 1: | | |
| Wheat, a bushel 1914..... | 80 | 84.2 |
| Wheat, a bushel 1913..... | 78 | 79.1 |
| Corn, a bushel 1914..... | 48 | 53.7 |
| Corn, a bushel 1913..... | 46 | 53.9 |
| Oats, a bushel 1914..... | 40 | 33.1 |
| Oats, a bushel 1913..... | 37 | 31.7 |
| Barley, a bushel 1914..... | 42 | 48.5 |
| Barley, a bushel 1913..... | 65 | 63.0 |
| Rye, a bushel 1914..... | 67 | 62.9 |
| Buckwheat, a bushel 1914..... | 67 | 62.9 |
| Buckwheat, a bushel 1913..... | 68 | 63.3 |
| Potatoes, a bushel 1914..... | 98 | 70.0 |
| Potatoes, a bushel 1913..... | 77 | 50.3 |
| Hay, a ton 1914..... | 12.13 | 12.20 |
| Hay, a ton 1913..... | 7.60 | 11.15 |
| Flaxseed, a bushel 1914..... | 133 | 133.0 |
| Flaxseed, a bushel 1913..... | 130 | 113.0 |
| Cotton, a pound 1914..... | 11 | 11.8 |
| Cotton, a pound 1913..... | 16 | 17.6 |
| Eggs, a dozen 1914..... | 14 | 16.4 |
| Eggs, a dozen 1913..... | 22 | 24.9 |
| Butter, a pound 1914..... | 24 | 27.6 |
| Butter, a pound 1913..... | 16.5 | 12.3 |
| Chickens, a pound 1914..... | 9.5 | 11.6 |
| Chickens, a pound 1913..... | 9.5 | 11.6 |

A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

A CLUB of 22 merry men became disgusted with one of the members who had suddenly grown particularly close with his money. One of the cleverest of the group suggested a practical joke on the stingy man—a very practical joke. It was agreed that they should all take dinner at a very fashionable hotel one evening, a hotel where everything was elegantly served and where prices were enormously high. One man was to pay for the entire meal, and he was to be chosen in this fashion: A waiter was called in to begin counting the company. Every seventh man was to rise from his seat and go home until all had been counted out except the last man. That last man was to pay the bill.



"Where shall I begin?" the waiter asked!

"With that gentleman," chorused the diners, indicating one of their party. At which man did they point? For each of the ten best answers to this puzzle, a set of post cards will be given. They are judged not only on their correctness but on their neatness as well. Address The Puzzle Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The letters must reach this office by April 28.

The winners in the puzzle contest which appeared in the March 21 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are: May Ward, Route 3, Lucas, Kan.; Ralph Knox, Gravette, Ark.; Agnes A. Dahl, Montrose, Kan.; Katie Donis, care Jacob Schlotthauer, Route 1, Marion, Kan.; Violet Gepner, Route 4, Clifton, Kan., and Charles Hern, Reserve, Kan.

Bank Deposits Are Larger

A Social Center Has Been Organized At Wilmot to Promote More Co-operation—Other Bits of Kansas News

WITH TOTAL deposits amounting to \$107,960,201.81, an increase of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in deposits in the 927 state and private banks and trust companies in Kansas is shown in the statement issued recently by Charles M. Sawyer, state bank commissioner. This is the increase between December 4, 1913, and March 9, 1914.

In spite of the fact that from 15 to 20 millions of dollars has been sent out of the state in the last few months to buy grain and stock feed, the deposits in the banks and trust companies at the close of business, March 9, 1914, showed an increase of \$726,212.89 over the deposits reported at the close of business December 4, 1913.

The reserve also shows a healthy increase. In December it was 29 per cent. The March report shows 31.3 per cent.

The total deposits on March 9 were \$107,960,201.81. The December 4 statement showed total deposits amounting to \$107,233,988.92. The surplus on March 9 was \$8,073,107.66, an increase of \$320,875.69 over the December surplus. The loans and discounts for March 9 show a total of \$97,102,851.34. These figures do not include the national banks in the state.

A Social Center at Wilmot.

The Summit Social club was recently organized in District Number 105, at Wilmot, a small town north of Winfield. This district has been the first in Cowley county to establish a social center. On March 27 an organization was effected, with Mrs. Adam Stuber, president, and Miss Ruby Holt, secretary and treasurer. The meetings will be held monthly in the evening. The prime motive is to secure a better social life for the people of the community, with the intention of making the meetings of educational value.

Farmers Build Market House.

The St. Louis county, Missouri, farm and market bureau has bought property in St. Louis, on which a modern market place will be erected in the near future. Four hundred and fifty wagon stalls will be provided, and produce will be sold direct to consumers. Farmers have been complaining about the treatment given them by commission men and jobbers of farm produce. The new market is intended to be for the exclusive use of farmers, and little encouragement will be offered the class of dealers who make it a practice to take advantage of such establishments simply as a cheap headquarters for conducting their business.

A Get Together Meeting.

Six hundred farmers attended the "get-together" meeting and luncheon at Pittsburg recently. Seven big tables stretching the full length of the big auditorium in the Security Hall building were sufficient to seat the crowd that gathered at noon to participate in the Chamber of Commerce's big "get-together" banquet. Plates were placed for 500 and some had to wait until others had eaten. The number fed probably was 600, the majority being farmers of the vicinity of Pittsburg.

Stallions in Kansas.

State licenses have been issued in Kansas for 3,500 stallions. The pedigree of each animal was carefully checked by the State Live Stock Registry board before the license was given. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural college, is secretary of this board and is keeping ten clerks very busy handling this work. He has answered more than 4,000 letters of inquiry from Kansas farmers since February 1.

These Eggs Were Sound.

A human interest touch to the wreck recently, when Missouri Pacific main line passenger train No. 2 went into the ditch, east of Ottawa, was brought to light when H. M. Garnett of Kansas City, engineer on the first engine of the double-header, announced he had "set" in an incubator 12 dozen eggs that were in a basket on the head engine when the tender left the rails, precipitating

the second engine and four coaches into the ditch. None of the 12 dozen eggs, Garnett said, were broken.

On the left side of the cab, Fireman E. C. Hart, also of Kansas City, had six dozen eggs in a basket. None were broken. These also are incubating. The eggs were purchased at Council Grove.

Land Brings High Price.

That western Kansas land is bringing higher prices than ever was proved when J. E. Goodwin of Beloit sold his 80-acre farm, near Asherville, to C. Deschner for \$9,500, or \$117 an acre.

Colony Promotes Garden Contests.

In Colony, Kan., a little town of 500 persons, the Community club is conducting vegetable and flower garden contests that already include almost all the children of school age in town.

Loses 9 Horses in 3 Months.

Joe Tull, a farmer living near Atchison, has lost nine horses since the first of the year. Forage poisoning is said to be the cause. Each of the horses was worth from \$150 to \$200.

Milo Maize Yields Well.

P. S. Houston of Thomas county, in western Kansas, planted Indian corn and dwarf milo maize side by side in 1913, the year of the great drouth. The Indian corn came through with five or six bushels an acre, and the milo maize with 1,600.

Sand Hills Pasture for Dairy Cows.

Dairy cows, pastured in the sand hills south of Syracuse, an important station on the Santa Fe railway, in western Kansas, make money for farmers. In thirteen months the local cream station received 404,532 pounds of butterfat from this source.

Rock Phosphate for Kansas.

A carload of raw rock phosphates is being unloaded at the Kansas Agricultural college. This shipment was sent from Mount Pleasant, Tenn., where it was mined and ground. The carload consists of 23 tons, guaranteed to contain from 28 to 32 per cent of phosphoric acid.

Old Preserved Apples.

C. A. Lowe, of Smith county, Kansas, says he has an apple which was preserved by his grandmother in 1840. It was stuck full of cloves, and has kept in remarkable condition, he says. Mrs. E. R. Smith, of Smith county, Kansas, also reports having an apple which she says was put up by the same process in 1869.

More Farmers' Institute Members.

An increase of 3,200 per cent—that is the membership record the Kansas farmers have made in their institutes the last eight years. In 1906 there were thirteen definitely organized farmers' institutes in Kansas; now there are 430 such organizations. These institutes have 16,000 farmers on their membership lists.

Cows Bring \$106 a Head.

Exceptionally good prices are being received for good cattle at public sales held in Marshall county recently. At the Albin Smercheck sale, held near Blue Rapids, four Holstein cows brought an aggregate of \$424, an average of \$106 a head. One animal brought \$90, another brought \$110 and the other two each brought \$112.

Alfalfa on Bachelor Creek.

Cyrus Brookover, who farms 1,280 acres on Bachelor creek, in Greenwood county, Kansas, made \$20 an acre by alfalfa seed alone last year. However, he does not keep his entire farm in alfalfa. He diversifies, and also grows cattle and hogs. It was a bit "dry" last year, but he came through with good money; did so well that he and the missus spent part of the winter in Florida.

Good Demand for Bull Frogs.

The demand for bull frogs in western Kansas may exceed the supply, according to L. L. Dyche, state fish and game warden. Every western Kansas farmer who has a pond apparently wants some

bull frogs, judging from the requests that are coming in daily to Prof. Dyche. So far this spring nearly 4,000 tadpoles have been distributed from the state fish hatchery at Pratt. About 1,000 are being taken along on each trip of the fish car.

More Co-operation at Herington.

A branch of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America has been formed by farmers living in the vicinity of Herington. The officers are: J. I. Kuter, president; John L. Biehler, vice-president; Fred Biehler, secretary.

To Organize Milk Producers.

The Independent creamery of White City is forming neighborhood clubs among the farmers of Morris county for the more convenient gathering of whole milk, which it uses in making cheese. The plan of organization is that each member of the club take his turn in regular order for the collecting of this milk and taking it to market or place of shipment.

A New Fair for Wilson.

Wilson has organized a co-operative fair association. It is composed of representatives from the counties of Ellsworth, Barton, Mitchell, Russell and Lincoln and has enough funds to furnish many first class events and attractions. The night the fair association was launched more than \$2,000 was pledged to support it. Almost \$4,000 will be spent on the fair grounds.

Concrete Roads for Atchison.

Atchison county, which was the pioneer Kansas county in building concrete bridges, now promises to take the lead in using concrete for country roads. The county commissioners today instructed the county engineer to prepare plans for paving a mile of country road near Atchison with concrete.

It is estimated the cost will not be more than 40 per cent more than macadam, and will be permanent.

We Export Much Wheat.

The United States stands at the head of the list as a wheat exporter, having 152 million bushels to her credit for the year 1912-13, while Argentine exported 120 millions, Canada 116,800,000, Russia 99,200,000, Balkan States 53,600,000, India 67,200,000 (including flour), North Africa, Chili, etc., 3,200,000, and Australia 49,600,000 bushels, the total for these principal countries being 661,600,000 bushels. This is 120 million bushels above the previous year.

For More Kansas Forestry.

The nursery of the Kansas Agricultural college is shipping out young trees to all parts of the state and the Southwest, in large lots. Shipments amounting to several carloads have been made in the last week.

The trees are mostly Chinese arbor vitae. The forestry department at the college has been experimenting with these trees for some time, and has found them to be of great value as windbreaks and hedges in the arid regions of the United States.

Southern Cattle for Kansas.

A shipment of Texas cattle arrived recently at Bazaar. The shipment consisted of nine carloads and was consigned to Crocker brothers, from Giles, Tex. As pastures were not yet far enough advanced to sustain stock, it was necessary to give a ration of dry feed at first.

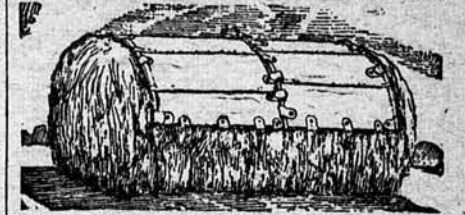
As a rule land owners will give six acres to the head this year, in place of the customary four, which they figure will afford plenty of grass and at the same time give pastures a chance to "rest up" and regain what was lost by close grazing during last summer.

To Learn About Irrigation.

Five irrigation experiment stations are to be conducted this year by the state irrigation board in an attempt to determine just what crops can be profitably grown with aid of irrigation on western Kansas. The cost an acre and the best method of irrigation are also to be determined.

Four stations—at Tribune, Leoti, Dighton and Syracuse—already have been established. A new plant is to be started soon in Wallace county, three miles southeast of Weskan. Alfalfa, milo, kafir, cane, fetterita, broom corn and vegetables will be tried out this season.

Save Your Alfalfa



Use Metal Stack Covers

They are guaranteed to last for years and will not rust—are made to fit any size stack and cover it down the sides as well as on top—You don't have to build the stack to fit the cover. They are easy to put on, keep on, or take off as desired. They have no corrugations to get mashed out of shape—no keys or bolts to give trouble. Made of nothing but the best galvanized sheets, and put together with lock-joints so as not to leak. Save their cost the first season. For price list and full particulars, address the

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SPECIAL LOW PRICE

We have 1000 bushels of extra choice hand selected 1912 Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn. We want the farmers of Kansas to have this seed, so we are making a special low price on it while it lasts. Also have a limited amount of choice Boone County White left. Write at once for free catalogue. We handle all kinds of field and grass seeds.

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Says Farmer Onswon.

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Would You Do as Marvin Did?

In Debt From the Start, But He's Succeeding

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

KANSAS has many intelligent young farmers, who will do much to put the agriculture of the state on a permanent basis. One of the more enterprising of these is Will Marvin in Wilson county. He already has the reputation there of being a pretty good farmer—and Marvin is not his name. He is following a system that is fundamentally correct, and it seems probable that he will make a great success in farming, if all goes well. We were boyhood friends together, and I have kept close track of his efforts since then. I am telling his story in the hope that it will be a guide stone for other Kansas young men starting out in the farming game.

Marvin had neither the advantage of birth nor wealth nor any special training, except that which he got himself. He has a common school education, which he obtained by the time he was 15 years old. He then worked for his father for about three years, and after this he worked as a hired man for four years. He was married when he was 22 years old, and he started on a rented farm. He now is 27 years old, and he owns an 80-acre farm. In addition he has 40 head of two-year-old steers, and about ten head of purebred Short-horns, as he has realized that there is a future in purebred cattle, if they are rightly managed.

He has 20 head of purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs and some young pigs at this time, of which 12 are breeding sows. He owns three well bred Percheron mares and four younger horses. About 100 chickens are kept, on an average. Most of the pasture and some farming land is rented, and some labor is hired from time to time. Mr. Marvin is in debt \$1950 on his property, most of it being a mortgage on the land.

He Had No Capital.

The amount that Marvin has made does not sound large when it is measured on the scale of the money made by men in some line of specialized production, and with some working capital to start with. But Marvin got his results on a Kansas farm, and all the capital he had was health, ambition and nerve. He has done well, and while he has been making this start he has had a good time, and life has held a good deal of brightness both for him and his wife. And his wife, too, is just as cheerful and full of the joy of life as she was back in the days in the little country school.

Much of the credit for Marvin's success can be given to the training he received when he was working to get enough money to start in farming for himself. He went to work, fortunately, for a livestock farmer, who has a system of farming on his southeastern Kansas farm that is fundamentally sound. It is based on livestock, good crop rotations and legumes. He took a kindly interest in his young hand, and taught him the systems he was using.

I remember one time when Marvin and I met when he was working for this livestock specialist. We were helping a neighbor to thresh, and as we looked husky and rather easy, I suppose, he picked us out as the luckless ones to stack the straw. As this man made a good use of his straw he always placed two men on the strawpile. It was just about as hot a July day as we had that summer, and the way that cyclone stacker blew out the oats dust was sad to contemplate. Along about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the careless pitchers piled

some bundles into the feeder crossways, and slugged that separator in a way that made it groan. This resulted in various disturbances to the anatomy of the said separator, and while the machine man was doing his best to repair the damage, we had a little time for rest. I suppose that the oats dust had made Marvin especially disgusted with grain farming. He made a good many caustic comments about the one crop grain farming methods commonly used by the farmers in southeastern Kansas, and he made the further observation that he, for one, intended to place his faith in livestock. Soon the machine man fixed the separator and the oats dust began to come up to us once more, but I remembered what Marvin had said.

It was not so very long after this that Marvin married, and rented the old Taylor farm. This place had fair soil and pretty good buildings, as rented farms go. I was away from home in the spring of that year, but along in July I went to visit Marvin. It was just about an average year for southeastern Kansas, but the crop he had was perhaps a little above the average. He had tended it well, but that is the rule with young men, at least for the first year or two after they have started into farming, for they usually are trying to make a good reputation as a renter, so they can get a chance at the better places. Where the young men usually make their most fundamental mistake, however, is that they do not seem to know just how to get started into the livestock game; too often they sell the grain to the older, better established farmers, and continue to be grain farmers.

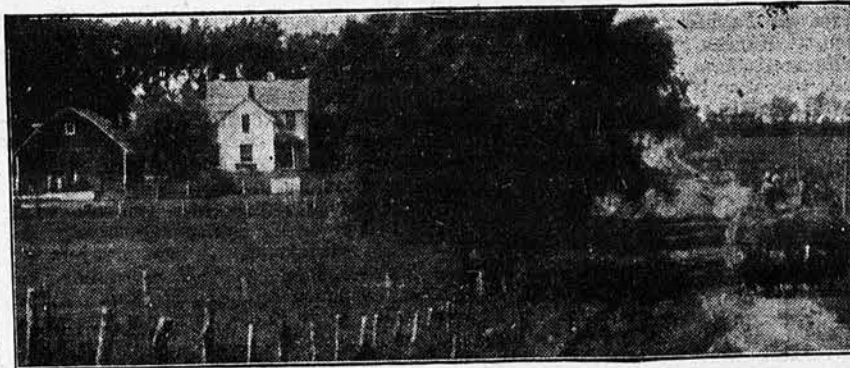
This mistake was not made by Marvin, however. I found that in the spring, poor and in debt as he had been, he had managed in some strange way to buy three purebred sows of his late employer, giving his note for the full value. These sows had produced large litters, and most of the pigs had been saved. They were running in a two-acre hog lot. The fence around this lot was not in an especially good condition—which is the rule for the fences around the hog lots on the rented farms in Kansas—but Marvin had taken a day off in the spring when the ground was too wet for him to work in the field, and had fixed it up so it would hold the hogs.

Marvin Bought Yearlings.

I found, also, that he was even then making plans to get a start in the cattle business. He bought 16 yearlings from a neighbor, giving a chattel mortgage on the cattle, and on one horse which was not already mortgaged and his farm implements. He sailed just about as close to the financial rocks that winter as a man can and yet weather the gale. He got up enough feed in one way and another so that he got the cattle through the winter in good condition. He sold most of the spring pigs about Christmas time, which brought in some real money that was badly needed.

He got the yearlings through the winter in good shape, and they were sold the next fall at a long advance over the price that had been paid. By this time the hog business was going in good shape, and Marvin had managed to get the owner to furnish some hog wire to enclose a little more pasture for them. All the profits that had been made were put into calves; they were

(Continued on Page 28.)



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400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman says: "The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.



The Power Milker is O. K.

[Prize Letter.]

I am one of the dairymen here at Mulvane, in the "milky way of Kansas." I am at the present time milking 32 cows and sending the milk to the condensary. I am using a mechanical milker on these cows and can recommend it highly. There are seven milking machines in this part of Kansas. I have a boy who unfortunately lost his left hand at the wrist and he has charge of the milking. My machine is a 3-unit milker and he milks and strips the 32 cows in 35 to 45 minutes.

I am feeding silage, alfalfa hay and cottonseed. I believe it would pay to feed bran and soap in connection with the cottonseed meal. My herd consists mostly of red cows and I also have some Holsteins both purebred and grade. It is hard to say which is the best breed but I believe the Holsteins are best for dairy purposes. My son has a good Holstein cow that calved February 9 and she has given as much as 66 pounds in one day and gives an average of more than 62 pounds a day. Such a cow in this section is worth \$200.

These cows get their water fresh all the time. There is a large spring in my feed yard that runs the year around. I am going to increase my herd to about 60 cows and they will be purebred Holsteins.

Mulvane, Kan. N. W. Wheeler.

Rules For Handling Cream

The White Mountain Creamery company, with plants at New Bremen, St. Marys and Lima, Ohio, furnishes its patrons with the following rules for handling cream:

1. Give the separator proper care. Always run the machine at full speed. A variation in the speed makes a variation in the test.
2. Thoroughly clean the separator, cans, crocks and strainers each time they are used.
3. Skim the milk immediately after milking while it is warm.
4. Skim a cream that will test from 30 to 40 per cent.
5. Cool the cream as low as possible as soon as separated. Never mix a warm lot of cream with the old cream. After it is cooled mix and stir thoroughly with the quantity on hand.
6. Keep your cream in tank of cold water or other cool place. Do not use tin buckets or can that is poorly tinned or rusted, as they often give the cream and butter a metallic flavor.

Clean Milk—Clean Butter

Cleanliness, experience and patience are needed in making good butter as it is impossible to obtain pure milk in a dirty dairy barn. We must commence at the barn first for success. If milk starts out of the barn dirty, we need not expect to obtain good butter. The man must do his part as well as the woman, when women try to make and do make, good butter. Keep all utensils thoroughly clean; wash all the milk from the tin with cold water before using hot water, because heat will cook the milk on the surface, forming a coating which is very hard to get off. If not removed at once, it furnishes food and place for bacterial growth. Place these utensils in the sunshine, when it is possible, after they have been washed and scalded.

After having taken the cream from the separator, place it in a cool place until all the animal heat is out. In summer I keep the cream in my refrigerator, away from everything else, as the odor from any vegetables or fruits will ruin the cream for good butter. In summer I churn every other day—and often every day, just depending on the ripening of the cream, and that depends greatly on the weather. Cream must not over-ripen if you expect good results; nor should you churn it sweet for butter won't keep good as long as it will when churned from properly ripened cream. In summer have the cream from 54 to 58 degrees. In winter from 58 to 62 degrees, depending on the coldness of the weather—how cold or how warm. Keep cream in the winter in a room of about 70 degrees. If the butter comes firm it is much easier to take care of than when it is too warm.

I use an old-fashioned butter bowl and ladle to put my butter into out of the churn. Never use the hands as that

does not denote cleanliness. Wash until the water is clear, then put in salt (best dairy salt) using 3-4 of an ounce to one pound of butter, and work in well. Set it aside for one half day, then work out all water possible and print in one pound prints like the creameries use.

Wrap in parchment paper ready for market. If you follow these instructions there is no need of having poor butter for market or home use.

Mrs. N. L. Norton.

R. 1, Sedalia, Mo.

Salt for the Cows

Does the feeding of salt to cows have any effect on the churning of cream from such cows?—P. A. M., Marienthal, Kan.

Giving the cows salt is desirable from several standpoints. It makes the cream easier to churn, helps in milk production because it makes the cows drink more water and in fact it is necessary for the cows' good health. They should have access to it at all times, a lump of rock salt being the best means of providing it. The weekly "salting" has been abandoned by all progressive dairymen as it should be.

What is Good Cream?

Cream must have a clean flavor and taste. It should be smooth and uniform when poured into bucket. It need not be sweet but should not be too sour, and must not have unclean flavor. It should not have crust of heavy cream on top, nor have whey nor thick milk on bottom. This indicates that cream has not been stirred twice a day nor kept in a cool place.

Cream should be skimmed to test from 30 to 40 per cent, never less than 25 per cent. Thin, low-testing cream is more liable to become off-flavored, in which state the whey separates from the cream.

When You Buy a Separator

When you buy a cream separator it's better to buy a size a little larger than necessary than a machine which is too small. In buying a small machine there is always a chance that you will increase the number of cows you keep, and will then have to trade in your small machine for a larger size at a loss to yourself, says the De Laval Monthly. While, on the other hand, if you buy a machine a little larger than your present needs call for you will require less time for separating your milk, and because your machine is run for a shorter length of time each day it will last just that much longer.

We never hear complaints that a machine of too large size was purchased, but it is a frequent occurrence that a cream separator buyer complains later on that he made a mistake by buying a machine that was too small in the first place.

There's Money In Farm Cheese

Cheese making on the farm is sadly neglected because it is generally supposed to be a difficult job; but it is the easiest and most profitable way of using milk produced on the farm. People are beginning to see that profit in milk can be doubled by making cheese.

Professor J. A. Cadwallader of the Oklahoma Agricultural college gives a recipe for making a soft cheese which is a good, rich cheese, but the making is long and tedious, impracticable for farmers. I have made and marketed cheese for over 20 years. I make it every morning and have my cheese in the press by 11 o'clock. And it doesn't interfere with my other work.

I make the cheddar cheese for which I get 18 cents a pound wholesale. One firm handles all I make, and I can't keep up with the demand. At their request I have taught others in the county, and still the demand is far greater than the supply. Making cheese is much less work and more profitable than making butter. The cost is about 1/4 of a cent a pound for running expenses.

Mrs. J. R. Wiley.

R. 1, Enid, Okla.

What Some People Resemble

J. H. BROWN,
Atchison, Kan.

He whose days pass without imparting and enjoying, is like the bellows of a blacksmith; he breathes, indeed, but does not live.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

are the cheapest as well as the best

LOOK AHEAD!

DON'T TRY TO SAVE \$10.00 TODAY IF IT MEANS A loss of 25 cents a day for all the years a cream separator may last you.

THAT'S JUST WHAT YOU WILL DO IF YOU BUY A cheap or inferior separator simply because its first price is a little less than that of the De Laval.

WHEN A PRUDENT MAN BUYS A CREAM SEPARATOR he knows that what he is really paying for is not just so much iron, steel, brass and tin, whether it is called a separator or not.

WHAT HE WANTS IS A MACHINE to perform a certain service, and he must be sure of the machine doing the work for which it is intended as thoroughly and with as little effort and care as possible on his part.

THOUSANDS OF BABCOCK AND other tests have proved that the De Laval skims closer than any other cream separator under any conditions and particularly under the harder conditions always experienced at times.

JUST THINK WHAT A loss of as little as 10 cents worth of cream at each skimming means to you in a year—twice a day for 365 days—over \$70.00, and with as many as ten cows the cream losses alone from an inferior separator usually amount to more than this.



CREAMERYMEN, WHO ARE DEPENDENT ON THEIR SEPARATORS for business success, have long since found out the difference between De Laval and other separators, with the result that De Laval factory separators are almost universally used the world over today.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS ARE IDENTICAL IN ALL SIZES, FOR one cow or a thousand, and the differences between separators are just the same with the smallest machine and the largest. They mean as much relatively to the little as the big user.

THEN THERE IS A SAVING IN LABOR BECAUSE OF THE EASIER running and greater capacity of the De Laval over other machines and the less care required in cleaning and adjustment, worth at least 10 cents a day.

AND THERE IS THE INDISPUTABLE FACT THAT A DE LAVAL machine lasts from ten to twenty years as against an average of from two to five years in the case of other separators, or five times the average life of competitive machines.

THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY DE LAVAL SEPARATORS are cheapest as well as best, why thousands of other machines are yearly being replaced with De Laval and why their use is rapidly becoming as universal on the farm as in the creamery.

IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED, MOREOVER, THAT IF FIRST cost is a serious consideration a De Laval Separator may be bought on such liberal terms that it will actually save and pay for itself, as many thousands of them have done.

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

The De Laval Separator Co.

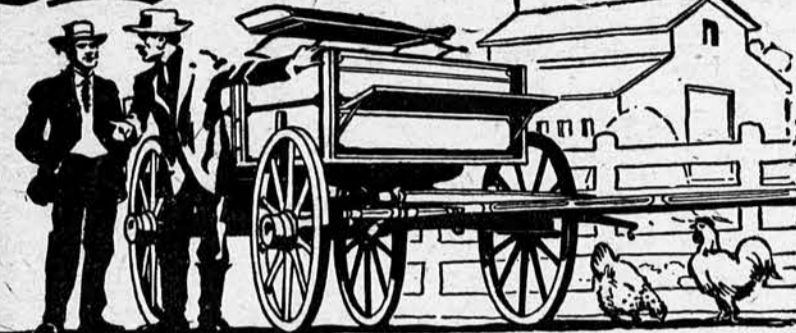
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 29 E. MADISON ST., CHICAGO
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Stannard's Processed Crude Oil Kills Lice and Cures Mange.

One application of my Processed Crude Oil will do more to rid your stock of lice and cure them of mange than three applications of any other preparation on the market, for the reason that it kills the nits as well as the lice, and remains on your stock for so long that it thoroughly cures them of mange. Put up only in 52 gallon barrels, and sold for \$5.00 per barrel. Why pay \$1.00 per gallon for a dip when you can get the best for less than 10c per gallon? My PURE CRUDE OIL is an excellent lubricant for all kinds of farm machinery and for painting farm tools to keep rust off. \$4.00 per barrel of fifty-two gallons. See my advertisement of refined oils at wholesale prices in next week's issue. Send cash with order. Address **C. A. Stannard, Box M, Emporia, Kan**

Studebaker

WAGONS BUGGIES HARNESS



Outdoors for forty years painted once—carries five tons today

WHEN Mr. Peter Kern, Jr. of Reese, Mich. bought a Studebaker wagon, thirty-two years ago, the wagon had been working for eight years. This means that it has now been in use forty years.

A letter from Mr. Kern says:

"I bought my Studebaker from Henry Daley thirty-two years ago. The wagon has never been housed—always out in the open air and has had but one coat of paint in the forty years.

I have used this wagon to haul sugar beets, four tons at a time, over country roads. The material in the wagon is as hard as a bone.

In 1881 I bought more land, giving me a total of 340 acres, and my old wagon with one other Studebaker I bought fifteen years ago, has done all the hauling. I will guarantee my old Studebaker to deliver 5 tons today. I am satisfied that the Studebaker is the best farm wagon in the country."

MADE OF THE RIGHT MATERIAL

This letter proves that Studebakers use good paint on their wagons, but the real reason for the long life of Mr. Kern's wagon is the material underneath the paint. Nothing but the best of everything is used in Studebaker wagons.

You can buy today a Studebaker wagon that will last you just as long and give you just as faithful service as the wagons Mr. Kern and others describe.

You may be offered a wagon represented to be "just as good as a Studebaker"—and at a lower price. Don't be fooled. It is the life of a wagon that counts. Studebaker wagons are the cheapest in the end.

Remember Studebakers have been building wagons for over sixty years and they know how to build wagons that will last longest and give the most satisfaction.

The same thing is true of Studebaker Buggies and Harness.

STUDEBAKER South Bend, Ind.
 NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
 MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

Studebakers last a lifetime

Sterile Mares Need Care

Always Treat the Diseased Udders on Cows Promptly

BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER
 Kansas Agricultural College

I HAVE several mares that do not breed, writes Fred Orbaugh of Glasco, Kan. Some of the mares are old and some are young, and they have all produced colts. I have bred them to several stallions and cannot get them in foal. What should I do?

The cause of sterility in mares may be due to an acid condition of the uterus, and this may be overcome by flushing out the vagina and uterus with about 3 gallons of a lukewarm, 2 per cent solution of bicarbonate of soda. The last injection should be one hour previous to service.

On the other hand, we have found that many sterile mares have diseased ovaries, the latter becoming cystic. This condition may be overcome by grasping the ovaries, either through the rectal or the vaginal wall, and crushing them by strong pressure. Frequently this operation must be performed several times, though occasionally a single crushing is sufficient. You should have a competent, graduate veterinarian do this work for you, as it is of rather a technical character.

The condition may be much relieved by limiting the amount of feed and water and not feeding dusty feed, or in case the latter must be used, sprinkling it with lime water. The internal administration of the following mixture is also of value: Arsenic trioxide, 2 drams; bicarbonate of soda, 12 drams. This should be mixed and divided into 12 powders. One powder is to be given daily in the feed for six days. Then discontinue for a week, after which the remaining powders should be administered at the rate of one a day. If this medicine causes colicky symptoms, red or watery eyes, or loss of appetite, the dosage should be reduced and the medicine discontinued for a short time.

Scours in Cattle

What would you suggest as a cure for scours in cattle? I have a cow that has had this trouble since last July and have not been able to cure her. She eats heartily but is losing flesh.—G. H. H., Chautauqua county, Kansas.

As a treatment for scours in cattle I would recommend the following: powdered opium, 2 ounces; powdered krameria, 4 ounces; powdered chalk, enough to make 1 pound. The animal should be given a tablespoonful of this mixture, morning and evening, in the feed.

A Diseased Cow's Leg.

One of our cows died a few days ago, and when we skinned her we found that the front, left leg was covered with a red, jelly-like substance. When she was walking this did not seem to bother her. What is it?

STEVE SLEPICKA.

Wilkin, Neb.

The jelly-like fluid you found under the hide of your cow's leg may have been due to the fact that the animal had been resting on this leg for a long time. At the same time, in cases of blackleg, this jelly-like fluid is found to be, usually, of a very dark color.

A Diseased Udder.

I have a milk cow that has a hard lump on her udder, and it has been there a year. She has been fresh a month, and another lump is coming. What is this trouble, and what is the treatment?

WILLIAM HOLLANDER.

Hamilton, Kan.

It is possible that the hard lump you have noticed in your cow's udder is due to infection with the ray fungus which is also the cause of lumpy jaw. Treatment consists in the internal administration of 2 drams of iodide of potash daily, for a period of six to eight weeks, or until relief is obtained. About 75 per cent of all cases treated are cured.

On the other hand, if the lump started just above the base of the teat, and has been gradually increasing in size, the chances are that your cow is affected with contagious inflammation of the udder. Treatment of this disease consists in flushing out the affected quarter with a one-half of 1 per cent solution of fluoride of sodium, once daily. The instruments used should be thoroughly cleaned, as otherwise you may increase the infection which would make the condition more serious. You should milk this cow last of all to avoid spreading the infection to other animals.

A Cow Has a Cough.

I have a cow that has a cough which bothers when she eats bran and corn. She usually does not cough at other times. She is in good flesh and is giving milk. What disease is this? W. W. W.

Linn county.

It is possible that your cow is affected with tuberculosis, and I would suggest that you have her tuberculin tested by a competent, graduate veterinarian. If she does not react to the test, then it is possible that she is affected with lung worm, or some other chronic inflammatory disease of the lungs.

Coughs—Heaves.

I have a cow that has coughing spells. She began to have these spells in the early part of the winter. She is running on pasture. Can you tell me what to do for her? I also have a mare that has heaves. Can she be cured?—E. E. T., Woodson county, Kansas.

I cannot say what the trouble is with your coughing cow as this may be chronic bronchitis, worms in the lungs, or tuberculosis. I would suggest that you have the animal tuberculin-tested in order to find out if she has tuberculosis.

Regarding the mare that has heaves, I do not believe it can be cured, but

Capper on the Farm Committee

A news dispatch from New York says the National Civic federation has announced the appointment of a committee on plan and scope for a department to study agricultural conditions. The committee is composed of Albert Shaw, of the American Review of Reviews; Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer; Charles S. Barrett president of the Farmers' union; Arthur Capper, of the Farmers Mail and Breeze; P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education; Oliver Wilson, master of the National Grange; Andrew Carnegie, of New York; John J. Dillon, of the Rural New Yorker, and Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France. Seth Lowe is chairman of the committee. The committee is to meet in New York early in May.

Hold Down Grain Rates.

A proposed increase by the Missouri Pacific railroad of 2 1/4 cents a hundred pounds in the freight rates on wheat and corn from St. Paul, Minn., to points in Kansas and in other states was suspended recently by the Interstate Commerce commission until August 3. An inquiry will be instituted.

Be sure seed of the best possible quality is purchased for the garden. Neither the gardener nor farmer can afford to use poor seed because it is cheap. It is the most expensive in the end.

The commissions and trimmings combine to make the high total rate now paid on farm loans. More than half the farmers are not farming as well as they know how and are working up hill simply because they haven't the capital to do better. They spend their last dollar getting stock and equipment that seems most essential at the time. Then other things come up which call for more money to protect what they already have and they are almost forced to borrow, sometimes at exorbitant rates of interest, or see much of the products of their hard labor go to waste. They read the advice and recommendations of the expert stations and experts. They know this advice is right but just simply can't follow it for want of capital.

This Cheap Farm Power Cuts the Expense—Increases Profits—Reduces Work.



Write for free catalog and find out how The Heider Tractor is made. How easy it works. How cheap to run. Why it's giving satisfaction and increasing profits on hundreds of farms and why you should have one to reduce your high cost of farming and to solve your hired help problem.

Heider Tractor Can Be Operated With kerosene, Gasoline or Motor Spirits



Does the Work of 8 Horses and Costs Less
 It's a real one man tractor. Weighs 5,000 pounds. It takes the place of eight horses and one extra man. Will do any kind of field or belt work at the lowest possible cost. Has a 4-cylinder heavy duty motor. The Heider Tractor is the pioneer light tractor. Sells at a price which every farmer can afford. Don't spend money on experiments. Let us prove that the Heider is the best. Write today.

Heider Manufacturing Co.
 455 Main St., Carroll, Iowa.

Do Your Own Mending
 WITH A SET OF THE "ALWAYS READY" COBBLER'S TOOLS



This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7 1/2 inch, 5 1/2 inch lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabling awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

OUR OFFER: This cobbler's outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending a one-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 and 25 cents to help pay packing and mailing charges—\$1.25 in all. Either new or renewal subscriptions will be accepted. Send in your subscription and remittance at once to **FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE** Dept. C. O. 10. Topeka, Kansas.

Feed the Pigs Carefully

It Pays to Make Considerable Use of Alfalfa Pasture

BY C. C. WHITE
Riley, Kansas

EVEN if all kinds of feed were not expensive the farmer should give his spring pig crop good care. It is absolutely essential, the way feed is selling, that the pigs receive a balanced ration, and be properly housed and pastured. The farmer who gives his animals the right attention will make a profit from his herd when he markets them next winter. The one who leaves too much to chance will lose money.

It is well to have the young pigs accustomed to eating before they are taken from the sow. This process is extremely simple. While the pigs are quite small they will begin to pick up stray grains of corn. If they have the opportunity they will drink slop or milk some time before weaning. The safest and best method of teaching young pigs to eat is to provide a small opening so they can crawl into a small pen by themselves. This creep hole is easily made, and will be a great convenience. When young pigs are accustomed to eating grain and drinking slop, weaning them is comparatively simple.

Dangers in the Diet.

The diet should be watched the first few days after the pigs are removed from the sow. If the farmer sees that some of the feed he is giving is not agreeing with the animals, he should take steps to remedy the trouble. A pig that has its digestion badly upset at weaning time may become stunted for life. Slop or milk should be given three times a day for a week at least. Putting the newly weaned pigs on a dry ration will not produce the best results. Two parts water to one part mill feed makes a slop of about the right thickness. The different mill feeds are especially valuable for growing pigs, because of the large amount of protein they contain. Shorts of good quality contains 15 per cent; oil meal contains over 30 per cent, and tankage contains 60 per cent protein. Most of these feeds are valuable in the ration for growing pigs because of the protein they contain.

When mixing up a quantity of shorts, oil meal and other feeds, the farmer must use his judgment to a great extent in regard to the proportion of the feeds he uses. A mixture of 60 per cent shorts; 30 per cent bran, and 10 per cent oil-meal or tankage has given excellent results. It usually is not considered necessary to feed both oil meal and tankage. If the weather is cold, the mill feed should be mixed in water which has had the chill taken off. The slop should always be fed in troughs, of sufficient length for every pig to get its share.

After the pigs are accustomed to doing without their mother's milk, many farmers prefer to give dry feed. One of the successful hog raisers in the Middle West uses dry feed. This method of feeding is clean and sanitary, and if the feeds are given in the right proportion rapid growth is assured. A mixture of corn chop 60 per cent; shorts, 30 per cent, and tankage, 10 per cent makes a good dry feed. A mixture of corn chop, 60 per cent; shorts, 30 per cent, and oil meal, 20 per cent, also will give good results. The corn chop is essential. All growing pigs require a certain amount of the elements which it contains. Balancing up the ration is the only successful method of feeding.

When Waste Results.

If the mixture of finely ground feed is fed carelessly, much waste is certain to result. The best method of feeding the dry mixture is to use a hopper that will deliver the feed as the animals require it. If the farmer does not care to go to the expense of purchasing an automatic feeder he can make one. Feeding the mixture in broad, shallow troughs also is successfully practiced.

While some farmers may consider that the balanced ration is expensive, in reality it is the cheapest that can be used. The pig that makes a rapid growth is the one that "brings home the bacon." The slow growing pig is expensive, even if he lives on air.

Grain feeding, however, is not the only factor worthy of consideration. All hog raisers should endeavor to get as much

good from their pastures as possible. Alfalfa, rape and other crops help keep the pigs growing. Alfalfa is probably the best green feed which the pigs can eat; but if the farmer has no alfalfa he should not hesitate to sow oats, rape or any other crop which will make succulent pasture. Many successful hog raisers find that sowed cane gives good results. While any good pasture will do its part towards putting meat on the pigs, one of the greatest benefits derived from it is that the exercise and green feed keeps the animals healthy. It is exceedingly difficult to make a profit on hogs fed in dry pens, especially during the summer months.

Value in Fencing.

The best results are obtained when the alfalfa field is fenced into two or more divisions. After the pigs have eaten down one patch, they can be turned into another while the first grows up again. If this method is practiced there is little danger of the alfalfa plants being killed as will happen if a herd of hogs is kept upon the same pasture too long. This is especially likely to occur if the weather is hot and dry.

The successful hog raiser keeps a supply of fresh water before the animals at all times. The automatic fountain is the safest, handiest and best method of watering hogs. Pure water usually results in healthy hogs. Foul water breeds disease.

The young pigs should be dipped occasionally. If this is done there will be no danger of vermin getting a start in the herd. It is a wise plan to disinfect the pens and houses occasionally with a mixture of the dip. Prevention of a disease is better than a cure. The sleeping quarters need not be elaborate, but they should be sanitary and have clean, dry beds.

Let the Grange Open an Office

I do not think it is necessary for the farmers with hay to sell to form an organization. Instead every farmer, especially those who have hay to sell, should join the Grange. Neither do I think the farmers should ask the gentlemen hay-dealers to retain the old rate or any other rate of commission.

I would suggest that the Grange secure the services of a farmer who is a business man and open an office in Kansas City to handle the hay that the members of the Grange or any farmer may have to sell. Such an office should be self supporting and save money for both producer and consumer.

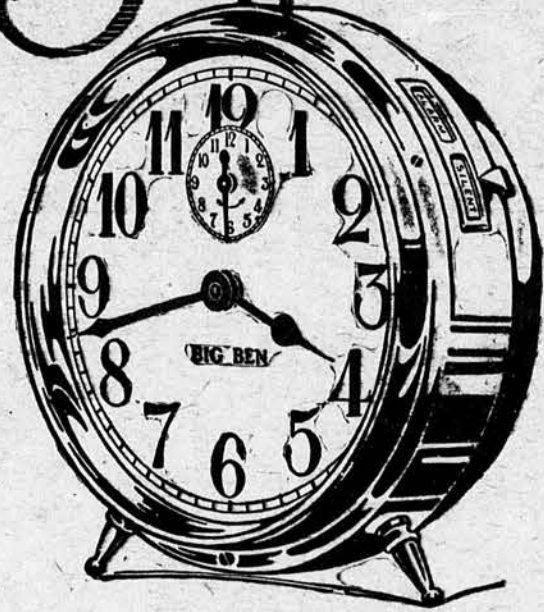
Farmers should stick to one organization. Nothing would please the corporations more than to see the farmers start an organization for every new difficulty that comes up for consideration, because the farmers would soon be organized to death.

Lawrence, Kan. E. C. Bussing.

Good garden work cannot be easily done unless good tools are available. See that all tools are in good condition and that you have those best adapted for your work.

In Denmark, where they have the most prosperous and most progressive farmers in the world, the farmers control politics. Fifty years ago they were the poorest of the poor and were driven into using co-operative methods. For the general good farmers can and should make themselves much more strongly felt in the United States. Nothing will be of greater help to the farm industry at this time, or at any other time, than to have farmers take a lively and aggressive interest in politics. Let them raise more politics as well as more corn.

Big Ben



They Say He's Worth 8 Million Dollars

Yes Sir! American farmers and business men, and their wives and children, have said, "He's worth eight million dollars," for they've paid that much to 20,000 jewelers to get him to come to work in more than three and a quarter million homes (3,250,000).

Big Ben is only four years old, but he's made a bigger success for himself than any other clock alive.

You'll find him on all of the big farms—helping to get the farm hands out on time—helping to get the bigger, better yields. You'll see him round the house telling the women-folks the time all day so they can have the meals on time.

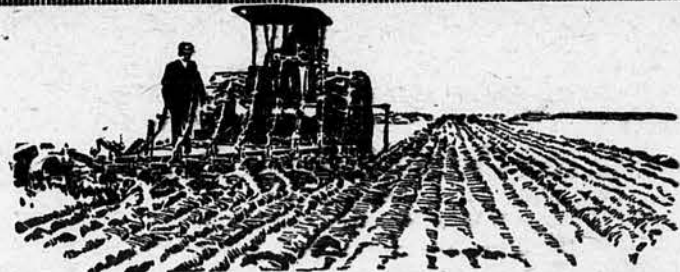
You'll see him in the parlor on the

mantelpiece—7 inches tall, sturdy, handsome, triple nickel-plated, ticking quietly and tending to his knitting.

In the bed rooms in the morning you'll hear him calling different people different ways—in "that" room, with one straight "hurry-up" five-minute ring, and in "that other room," with ten short "reminder" calls lasting ten minutes. Tell him how you like your call—he'll accommodate you.

Call on Big Ben at your jeweler's. His price is \$2.50. Let him show you what he does. If your jeweler hasn't Big Ben, a money order for \$2.50 addressed to his makers—Westlox, La Salle, Illinois—will bring him to you anywhere in the States prepaid by parcel post.

(205)



Save the Rains That Save the Crops

Rainfalls are precious. Fast, deep plowing saves the moisture. Deep plowing, at the right time, means bigger crops and bigger profits.



works all day—and all night too, if necessary, without tiring. It burns kerosene or distillate under all loads, and at any altitude or temperature. When it isn't plowing it makes money and saves labor, pumping and at other belt work.

The Oil Pull is oil-cooled—no deposits in radiators or cylinders—strong frame—just right for the dry-farming country.

The Oil Pull has proved out—It does the work better, quicker and cheaper, and at just the right time.

Three sizes—15-30, 25-45, 30-60 horse power.

Back of the Oil Pull is Rumely service, 49 branches, 11,000 dealers—repairs and supplies always on hand. Ask for catalog No. 353.

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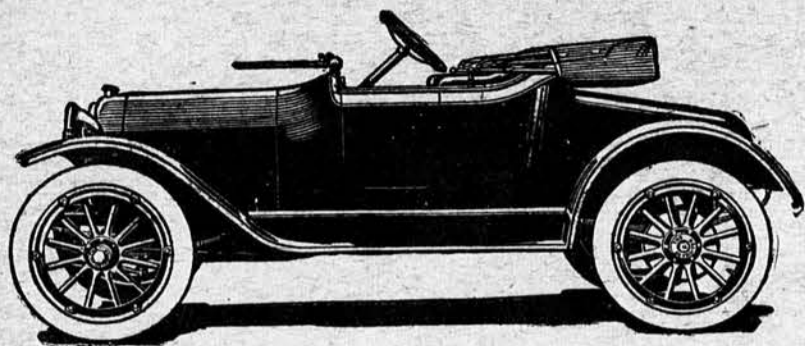
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Makes Life Worth Living

This is the car that made the greatest record of all in the past season. The thousands of Detroiters, in hardest service, averaged, from January, 1913, to January, 1914, just \$3.81 apiece for repair parts. No other car, of any type, or at any price, can touch this record.

Detroit

With its long stroke, 32 horsepower ball bearing motor, the Detroit climbs a 15% grade at 28 miles per hour "on high." On second and first speeds it climbs anywhere its wheels can find traction.

For country use especially, it is without an equal.

Because of its ball bearings, correct power ratio and light weight, the Detroit uses at least 22% less fuel than is demanded by over-powered cars of its class: 20 to 25 miles per gallon is its everyday record.

It has the smooth gait of the platform spring. The actual amount of added comfort is 33%.

The Detroit has the great-

\$925

Completely Equipped

est proportion of braking surface of any car made—one square inch per 9.5-10 pounds.

The long stroke motor and sensible gear ratio (4 to 1) make for slow depreciation; the rear axle cannot give way—its margin of safety is 2,000 pounds overload; the ball bearings, of finest grade, do not wear out and never need adjustment as do other types, neither can they bind when the car is distorted by rough roads or accident, and ruinous road shock has no terrors for the platform spring. Such a car lasts.

And the faultless Detroit-Remy starting and lighting system, installed adds less than 40 pounds to weight of car, and only \$125 to the cost.

Get a demonstration, or at least the free book which describes this remarkable car. Your address on a postcard brings it.

Briggs-Detroit Co., 614 Holbrook Ave., Detroit, Mich.

KANSAS DISTRIBUTORS,
Southwest Motor Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FREE Six Beautiful !! MONTHLY-BLOOMING ROSES

Here is the most attractive Free Premium offer ever made! It is an offer which should bring 50,000 new subscriptions to our popular farm magazine during the next few weeks. Everyone loves flowers and the one special favorite of all is the Rose.



In order to make this by far the most attractive and most winning offer ever advertised we have secured a superb collection of six of the most beautiful roses to be found in America. They are not cheap, common varieties—they are the rarest and most famous plants ever offered. They are well-rooted, strong and healthy—guaranteed to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. We head this big-value collection with

The "Blumenschmidt"

Wonderful

The Latest and Most Beautiful Rose Discovery!

This latest and most beautiful variety is alone worth more than the small sum we ask you to send on this special offer. In this newest Rose creation we offer you an improved and glorifying, monthly blooming plant, with flowers of pure citron-yellow, outer petals edged with the slightest tint of rose. A variety of most vigorous growth and winner of many premiums at horticultural shows.

In all, Six Different Colors: Red, White, Silvery-Carmine, Golden Yellow, Pink and Crimson.

The other Roses included in this most exceptional offer are all first quality plants, carefully packed and sent prepaid at proper time for planting. They are as follows: The wonderful new CRIMSON BEDDER; the HELEN GOULD, a magnificent, velvety, pink everblooming; the BETTY, a remarkably fine shade of golden yellow; the MME. JENNY GUILMOT, finest silvery-carmine rose ever offered; the WHITE AMAN COCHET, snowy white, with rich, ruffled flowers. This liberal offer is made solely for the purpose of advertising our big farm paper, The Mail and Breeze. Here is our offer. We send all the above collection of six fine Roses with One Year's subscription for only \$1.00. Order at once before they are gone. Address

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Rose Dept., 801 Jackson St., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Parents who ever let their children hear them quarrel have something to be ashamed of forever.

Some men love vinegar and some love molasses, and it's lucky for the women that men's tastes are not all alike.

Grow the Hardy Perennials

They Have a Place With Annual Crops in Gardening

BY S. CARRIE THOMSON
Meeker, Okla.

If one wishes to have a variety of vegetables and something green for salad next winter, early spring is the time to begin preparing for them. I always devote one side of my garden to perennials, so it may become a permanent bed without interfering with the plowing of the rest of the garden.

Asparagus is one of the best things to have in this bed and as it is slow about coming into use, it should be the first to receive attention in making a new garden. Roots obtained from other gardens have proved so unsatisfactory that I raise my own plants from seed. I scald the seed and let it stand for twenty-four hours and then plant it in shallow boxes in common garden soil. Water the soil thoroughly and cover the boxes with old newspapers until the plants appear.

As the seeds germinate so irregularly, I have another box in which to put the plants, picking them out when quite small. When the transplanted plants are two or three inches tall, I place them in the prepared bed. The soil must be very rich, and it is well to plant the asparagus in the lowest part of the garden, as it will require salt and there is danger of this washing on other plants and killing them.

This Was a Puzzle.

It was always a puzzle to know where to dispose of my pickle brine until I learned to use it on the asparagus bed. The asparagus will give no results until the second year.

Rhubarb, I find is difficult to raise from seed, on account of the tender plants being killed in the dry, hot summer. I purchase strong, healthy roots from some good gardener and thus have some for use the first year. By mulching them in the summer, I have no difficulty in keeping them alive. This, too, requires very rich soil.

If the top sets of perennial or winter onions are planted as soon as the ground can be worked, they will furnish excellent eating next spring, long before garden can be made. If at the same time some red wethersfield sets and seeds are planted, the sets will furnish green onions this summer, and the seeds will make large onions to be used next winter until the perennial onions are ready. In this way one may have onions the year through.

A dozen Bohemian horseradish roots purchased now, cut into pieces two or three inches long and planted like potatoes will soon furnish green leaves, which are delicious cooked with mustard. The roots will be ready to dig in the fall, to use in making pickles and to prepare for meat relish next winter. If the crowns and the roots that are too small for use are replanted at digging time, it will not be necessary to plant again next spring.

Chicory and large leaved dandelion must be planted this spring to be ready for early greens next year. If the chicory is taken up and put in boxes and wintered in the cellar it will be excellent to use in salads.

Sage and Mustard.

A few plants of sage will also be found useful. One package of seed sown in the open ground will furnish enough plants for the family. If mustard is sown early, it will not only be good eating for the table among the first things, but it will be relished by the incubator chicks. It can be allowed to go to seed later, and it will become a sure crop in the permanent bed.

If a paper of parsley seed is sown early, it will not only supply the flavoring for soups and salads all summer, but a few roots taken up and placed in flower pots will be a beautiful addition to the plant window and can be used in garnishing meats next winter.

Salsify and parsnips cannot be left with the perennials but must be planted anew every year. Salsify, although good at any time after it is large enough, will be better appreciated if it is not used so long as other vegetables are plentiful. We seldom use it until the following spring, after planting in early summer. We leave it in the ground until it begins putting out new leaves.

Some growers say that parsnips can only be raised in the north, but we have them among our standbys for winter vegetables. My method of raising is to plant the seed very early, just as soon as I can prepare the ground. As the seed is slow to germinate, I plant very thickly, and as soon as enough plants come up to fill the bed, I cultivate them thoroughly, allowing no others to grow but pulling them out as fast as they appear.

These seedlings get a good start during the spring rains, and when the hot, dry weather of August comes they take a rest. They begin growing again when the cooler weather and showers come in September, and by winter have made fine, large roots. These we never use until they have had a hard freeze nor after they begin to grow again in the spring, as we have found them to be very poisonous to some people after this second growth. We leave our parsnips in the ground all winter, digging them as needed, but where the ground freezes so hard as to make this impossible, they should be stored in the cellar.

Planting the Celery.

Home grown celery we have found so superior to that purchased from the market gardener that we class it among the essentials. As soon as the contents of the hot bed are transplanted to the cold frames, the celery seed is planted in them, watered thoroughly and covered with burlap until the plants appear. These are kept growing in the hot beds all summer, pinching off the tops and thinning out until strong, vigorous roots are formed. We give them all the water they need and every two weeks some liquid manure is added. In August we stop pinching back the plants; they are allowed to grow at will until we are ready to blanch and use them.

Some Mail and Breeze Opinions

I have been a steady reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for nearly four years and every day I like it better. I like Mr. Capper's personal articles and Tom McNeal's comments better than anything else I can find in it. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is about the only paper my wife cares to read.

Charles Moller.

R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

I can't get along without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I have been taking it for six or seven years and it seems to get better all the time. I should like to see Arthur Capper governor of Kansas.

John Wiehl.

R. 2, Kensington, Kan.

We appreciate the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much and surely make good use of your advice. I also think you are doing a great deal of good giving away feterita as I had about 5 acres of it last year and it was the best crop I ever raised in Lyon county.

R. 1, Piqua, Kan. David Pantle.

Earth Roads

FROM A U. S. BULLETIN.

Drainage is the key to success in making earth roads, and constant watchfulness is the sure means of keeping them up after they are once well made. Water is destructive to any road, especially to a dirt road; therefore, drainage that will at once carry away rainfall or melting snow is absolutely necessary. Again, little breaks in the road may be made by rain or by a heavy load at any time, and if not repaired immediately will grow into mud holes, especially in the winter, and these mud holes easily and rapidly develop into an almost impassable mire. But frequent inspection and a little work will keep the road in good condition and with less cost than under ordinary methods. With good drainage established in building the road and frequent inspection to keep the drainage efficient and to mend promptly small injuries to the surface, the earth roads of the United States could be maintained in a much higher state of usefulness than at present, and at considerably lower cost.

Navel Ill Preventives

BY C. S. CONNER, D. V. M.,
Smith Center, Kan.

Every spring many a newly born colt is lost as a result of navel infection. The disease resulting from this is commonly known as "navel-ill," "foal rheumatism" and similar terms.

The symptoms are at first more or less obscure and often entirely unnoticed until swelling of the joints becomes quite pronounced. If the primary symptoms are observed a discharge will be noticed from the navel of a semi-transparent fluid. As the disease advances this fluid become thicker and more nearly white in color. The patient often shows no ill effects from the disease for a number of days. The navel may be somewhat swollen and inflamed or again it may seem entirely dry and completely healed.

Swellings usually occur only in the hock joints or may affect all of the joints of the legs at the same time. The disease, though not always fatal, is very difficult to treat, especially in the advanced stages, and a high percentage of fatalities have been recorded.

If proper preventive measures are adopted by the stock raiser and rigorously adhered to, all or nearly all of the losses from this malady may be avoided. When the time approaches for the mare to foal, she should be placed in comfortable quarters and an abundance of bright, clean bedding provided. It might be well to spray the bedding each evening with a solution of carbolic acid or some good disinfectant. As soon as the colt is found, attention should at once be given to the care of the navel.

If the cord has been broken close to the body, wash with a warm solution of carbolic acid and paint the free end with a feather that has been dipped into concentrated carbolic acid or tincture of iodine. If the cord is of any length tie it tightly with a string that has been dipped into some strong antiseptic solution, about 1 1/2 inches from the body. Cut off the remaining portion within a half inch of the string. Treat the cut end of the cord in the same manner as indicated in the case of its breaking off too close to the body. If these directions are closely followed, further treatment will be unnecessary.

What's the Matter With Kansas?

Others seem to worry far more about Kansas than Kansans themselves. Just as a little reassurance to solicitous friends it may be noted that, according to the bank commissioner, the state and national banks of Kansas show deposits of 213 million dollars, a rather good sized nest egg stored away against the hard times many so much fear, but with which the average Kansan has scarcely a speaking acquaintance. The state's per capita wealth of \$1,700 is \$500 in excess of the average for the whole country. Even though the year may fall far below the normal in corn yield, Kansas is still headquarters for General Prosperity. If any are feeling sorry for her I beg them to cheer up, and borrow trouble nearer home. They will do well to watch Kansas come up smiling for the next round.

The heart is not easily taken out of a state that has an average of \$600 in the banks and \$750 worth of livestock on the farms for every family; that has property with an assessed valuation surpassed only by that of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts; that in twenty years has harvested wheat worth 832 million dollars and grown corn having a value of 1,082 million dollars; that has 87 counties out of a total of 105 without any insane; 54 without any feeble minded; 96 without any inebriates; 38 without any poor houses; 53 without any prisoners in jail; 65 without any convicts in the state's prison, and dozens in which no jury has been called to try a criminal case in ten years.

There is no lifetime and no state to which seasons of disappointment do not come. If, as of others, this is true of Kansas, there still gleams back of it all the exalted optimism of sturdy, self-reliant, hopeful, earnest men and women who have wrought from the wilderness a commonwealth along cleanly, helpful, worthy ways; a commonwealth in which the unhappily situated wheresoever may have homes; where right thinking is the habit, right believing is

the fashion, and right doing is the commonplace.—Kansas Banker.

More Money for Farm Hand

The money wages of farm labor increased about 2.5 per cent during the past year, and about 11 per cent during the past four years. Since 1902 the increase has been about 36 per cent. These estimates are based upon reports of correspondents of the bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Wages of farm labor tended upward during the decade of the seventies; they were almost stationary during the eighties, and declined from 1892 to 1894, since which time they have steadily tended upward. Farm wages now, compared with wages during the eighties, are about 55 per cent higher; compared with the low year of 1894, wages are now about 67 per cent higher.

The current average rate of farm wages in the United States, when board is included, is, by the month, \$21.38; by the day, other than harvest, \$1.16; at harvest, \$1.57. When board is not included, the rate is, by the month, \$30.31; by the day, other than harvest, \$1.50; by the day at harvest, \$1.94.

Wages in different sections of the United States vary widely, averaging highest in the far western states and lowest, in the South Atlantic states. For instance, the monthly rate, without board, is \$56.50 in Nevada, \$54.00 in Montana, and \$51.00 in Utah; but \$17.90 in South Carolina, \$19.60 in Mississippi, and \$20.20 in Georgia. The highest state average, \$56.50, is thus seen to be 3.2 times higher than the lowest rate, \$17.90.

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The first corporation had bought another make of car—a number of them—but they are now displaced by Hupmobiles.

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So in came Hupmobiles to the service of this great, rich corporation—out went the other cars which could not show Hupmobile low cost of operation and maintenance.

Isn't that the sort of real, definite economy record you want to hear? Here's another, dealing with another phase of motor car upkeep—repair costs.

Here at the factory we know, to the last penny, the amount of Hupmobile repair parts sold during the last five years.

These records show the average cost per mile to the Hupmobile owner for repairs, based on 5,000 miles yearly, to be 2.7 mills—barely more than one-fifth of a cent.

This cost shrinks to 1.9 mills per mile at 7000 miles per year; and at 10,000 miles per year it comes down to 1.4 mills per mile.

There is the true story of Hupmobile economy.

There is the real reason why the Hupmobile has loyal, staunch friends on the farms, in the towns and cities—all over the world. Many a Hupmobile owner has never bought a spare part; hundreds have had occasion to replace worn parts only, not broken or defective ones.

And that is true motor car economy—not merely good mileage on gas and oil and tires, which, of course, Hupmobile gives:

Try to buy a second-hand Hupmobile and you will be surprised at the price named by the owner—it seems high for a second-hand car. Yet it is a well-known fact that the Hupmobile stands better in the second-hand market than almost any other car.

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You Can Grow Asparagus

Most of the Kansas Soil Will Produce This Crop

BY GEORGE O. GREENE
Kansas Agricultural College

ASPARAGUS is one of the easiest of all garden crops to grow. Its tender shoots, coming as they do early in the spring, make it a much-prized vegetable. The growing of this crop is much neglected on Kansas farms. It should have a place in every farm garden.

Commercial growers prefer a rich, sandy, friable and well-drained soil. While the soil should be well drained, it should not be dry. Sandy soil is ideal for the crop, but it can be successfully grown on the stiffer clay soils, always providing there is in the stiffer clay soil plenty of humus to prevent the baking and crusting of the earth over the young shoots. The shoots will grow crooked and become stringy and tough if the ground is allowed to crust over. Any soil that is in good tilth and that has a great deal of available plant food will grow an abundance of asparagus for the family's immediate use and some for canning.

It's a Long Investment.

Like the orchard, the asparagus bed is a long time investment. Nothing should be left undone that will add to the yield. The ground on which the asparagus bed is to be planted should be heavily manured with barnyard manure the fall before the roots are set out. If the ground has been in potatoes the summer before, so much the better. This will insure fall plowing, which the ground should have by all means. If possible the soil should be left rough over winter, disked in the spring, and then harrowed level to break up any clods that may turn up.

Asparagus is propagated from seeds. The roots can be grown in the home garden or may be procured from the nursery at from 75 cents to \$1.50 a hundred plants. Good roots may be grown from seed gathered from a productive bed. In this case the pulp must be removed from the seed by washing before it is planted. The seed is for sale by all seedsmen at from 60 cents to \$1 a pound. The seed is sown in early spring, in drills, after it has been soaked over night in warm water. As it germinates rather slowly, it is a good plan to mix radish seeds with it to mark the rows and to prevent the earth's crusting over the tender young asparagus plants. A pound of seed ought to produce from 3,000 to 6,000 plants. The practice of sowing seeds where the asparagus bed is to be is never a good one. It is difficult to choose the stronger growing plants except by transplanting. Where the seed is sown in drills the grower has full use of the bed for other crops for at least two years. The plants are usually set in the permanent bed when two years old.

When to Transplant.

The roots are usually transplanted to the permanent bed as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, though planting may be continued some time after the ordinary planting season for trees, provided the roots are kept in a dark, cool place. As the roots are taken out of storage to the field, they should be thoroughly puddled, and should never be allowed to become dry. Nurserymen are often blamed for a poor stand because the grower has not used proper care in this one particular.

The ground is usually marked out with a plow or lister. The rows are run four feet apart, running north and south to allow free access of the sunlight to each plant and a free circulation of air through the rows. While this is not, perhaps, as important as it is in more humid climates, there will be seasons when it will seem to be of the utmost importance. The furrows made by the plow or lister should be at least eight inches deep, measuring from the normal surface of the ground. This usually requires that the plow be run in the same furrow twice. The plants are set not closer than three feet apart in the row. When mature they are gross feeders and should not be crowded. In planting, a small mound is made in the bottom of the furrow and the roots

are spread over this in all directions. The crown is usually left six inches below the surface of the ground and covered with about three inches of earth. As the plant grows, the earth is worked in and the ground leveled. When the ground is level, the crown will be six inches below the surface. This allows thorough cultivation of the surface without disturbing the plants.

While the usual farm method of culture is to allow the asparagus bed to take care of itself, there are few of the garden crops that respond so thoroughly to good culture. The cultivation given asparagus should be continuous and thorough. After the crop is off, the ground should have a heavy application of barnyard manure. This will be well worked into the ground during the summer cultivations. This should be followed by another dressing in the fall heavy enough to act as a winter mulch, and to prevent winter killing of the roots.

As to Interplanting.

The first year after the roots are set, it is a very good plan to interplant with some other garden vegetable to insure good culture. These companion crops can be cabbage, cauliflower and peppers. During the first two years of the life of the permanent bed it is well to gather all of the seeds before they have had a chance to mature. The roots are not strong enough to withstand the extra strain, and need to store an extra amount of plant food for their future growth.

As soon as the growth has ceased in the fall, the plants should be cut off at the surface of the ground, raked up and burned. This allows free culture in the fall and spring. If the plants have been set at the proper depth, the ground can be thoroughly disked crosswise or plowed three inches deep and left rough over winter. A coat of barnyard manure should then be applied on the surface. In the spring, the ground can be thoroughly disked and harrowed before the shoots start.

Money In Horse Radish

BY JOHN H. BROWN,
Atchison, Kan.

There is no vegetable we can plant that will be more profitable than horse-radish. Provided you plant it in good, rich ground and cultivate it as religiously as other crops. Everybody eats horse-radish and there never is a time when there is enough on the market to supply the demand.

It will surprise many farmers to learn that an acre of horseradish, properly cultivated and gathered, will produce more than 3,000 pounds. The market price for good roots is never less than 5 cents a pound. If held until December and January it will readily sell for 7 cents.

The time to plant horseradish is the latter part of March or the first of April. The ground must be deeply plowed and smoothly harrowed, then marked off in rows, 2 feet one way and 3 feet the other. This will allow plenty of room for cultivating. The plants are the small rootlets that are attached to the roots that have been in the ground for two years. A plant should be as large as your finger, or about 1/2 an inch in diameter and 4 or 5 inches long. Cut square on top and on a slant at the bottom, then place in a hole in the ground that has been made with a pointed broom handle on which a step has been nailed. Make the hole 10 inches deep. At every cross that has been marked, punch a hole, drop in a plant and drag the earth over it with your foot.

An acre patch is soon planted and in a few weeks a shoot will come up from the plant, then by frequently going over the ground with a cultivator, loosening up the earth, and killing the weeds, it will soon be so vigorous that it will take care of itself. In the fall you can turn it out with a deep cutting plow and if you have put in 3,000 plants you will have 3,000 pounds of horseradish roots that the city people will grab for at 5 to 7 cents a pound. When the crop is gathered you can at

once take it to market or you can pack it in sacks or barrels and put it in cold storage. Some farmers bury it but this is not the best way as moisture and frost may rot or sprout it.

Of course, it must be understood that only the roots of the first year's growth are of any use to the bottlers of horseradish. The old, pethy, second year's roots are good only for the rootlets that are attached to them, to be used for plants.

We have in mind a German farmer near St. Joseph, Mo., that has a 10-acre patch and gives it his undivided attention. He has grown rich off the crops. Any farmer that lives near a large city will have no trouble in disposing of all the horseradish roots he can raise on from 5 to 10 acres.

Water Should Be Saved

If the moisture is not wasted, there seldom is a season so dry that Kansas farmers cannot grow excellent crops. The problem is to conserve the soil moisture by checking evaporation.

"Surface evaporation may be reduced in two ways: by the application of some protective covering to the moist soil and by such treatment as will reduce the tendency to evaporation," says R. I. Throckmorton, assistant in soils at the Kansas Agricultural College. "The protective covering constitutes a mulch".

There are two kinds of mulches. These are natural soil mulches modified by tillage, and foreign mulches which are applied to the surface of the soil. The natural soil mulch consists simply of an air-dry layer of soil covering the moist soil below.

"The effectiveness of the natural soil mulch is dependent upon the size of the soil particles, the coarseness of crumb structure, the thickness of the mulch, and the frequency of stirring," says Prof. Throckmorton.

Care should be taken not to have a very fine dust mulch, because it will tend to prevent the ready entrance of moisture into the soil, and the cultivation necessary for its formation will destroy organic matter. A deep mulch is desirable, but there is danger in getting it too deep, because the roots of the plant will be harmed by the deep cultivation. The mulch should be stirred frequently in the spring. The sooner it is stirred after a rain, the better.

Many materials are used for foreign mulches. The more common ones in use are: manure, straw, dead weeds, and sawdust. They are applied to the surface of the ground, and serve as a cover to the moist soil. These are used to a considerable extent on grain and pasture fields. All of them are efficient as a mulch, their efficiency depending upon their thickness and porosity. The foreign mulch is not used extensively in general farm work, and is not as practical as the natural soil mulch.

Subsoiling For Feed Crops

This is an account of a system of subsoiling I am trying this spring: My plow is made with a beam without moldboard and the share has a piece of hardened steel 10 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide and 3 inches deep, coming to a point in the front and bolted on to the lower end with a standing couler to divide the earth. Handles are fastened on so as to be high enough when the plow runs in the ground 10 or 12 inches deep. I am now plowing with three good horses in kafir ground that was laid by with a disk cultivator, being ridged up pretty well. Running my subsoiler puts the mole down into red clay subsoil about 10 inches below the surface. This leaves blind ditches under the surface 3 1/2 feet apart and 3 or 4 inches lower than the floor of last year's plowing. My idea is that these will carry off surplus water and saturate the subsoil well, holding moisture for a considerable period.

I would like to have someone else try it this spring and report. In planting ground thus subsoiled, I expect to list shallow crosswise for either corn or kafir.

Howard K. Baker,
Independence, Kan.

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Prune the Orchard Well

BY N. E. SHAW.

Right now is the time to get in a few good licks in the orchard. Take advantage of the open days. If your orchard is so large, or your time so limited that you cannot finish the job of pruning this spring, it will be wise to start the good work by sawing out all the dead and decayed wood and burning it. This will help to remove breeding places for pests, and will facilitate the spray operations a little later on. Remember to make clean cuts with the saw, and to leave no stubs. Paint all the wounds possible.

Should you have time to do more pruning than the simple removal of dead wood, proceed by cutting out limbs through the tree which cross and rub. Shorten back the long and limber branches to buds or twigs that point in the right direction. This will start growth in the right direction, and will also tend to stiffen the branch so that it will hold up its load of fruit next autumn, and will also prevent branches from matting together.

If the tree is too high, cut back four or five feet at the top, as the case may demand, always cutting to side branches that grow towards the outside of the tree. Long, heavy limbs which are growing only water sprouts should be treated as follows:

Thin out the sprouts so that they will stand from 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Thin so that these sprouts will not all stand in a straight row, but will be scattered alternately on the sides of the limb. Now with the shears or knife cut these sprouts back to about 8 or 10 inches—always cutting just beyond an outside bud. Next summer these buds will produce small branches, and one year from now these small branches can be stubbed back. In a very few years these once water sprouts will be clusters of fruit spurs that will eventually produce fruit. By that time the clusters will probably be too thick, so you can remove every other cluster, or remove two and leave one, as the case may suggest. This is the best way to deal with old trees, where all wood has been removed from the big limbs for several feet from the main trunk.

Make the trunk limbs produce fruit as well as the ends of the branches. Should these limbs be bare of water sprouts or other wood you can start the water sprout growth by either cutting back the long limbs and thinning out the branches or by adding a quantity of barnyard manure or mulch under the tree. If the tree is in a very weakened condition it would be well to practice both these methods. Now scrape off all loose, rough bark from the trunk and trunk limbs, and you are ready for the spring spraying.

The most satisfactory pruning saw on the market is the swivel-blade pruning saw. These blades are interchangeable and very moderate in price.

Guard Against Soil Blowing

The uncropped soil in many parts of western Kansas seldom has been in better condition for blowing, according to a report received at the Agricultural college recently from George K. Helder, superintendent of the Hays Experiment station. Much damage is likely to come from wind erosion unless farmers take precautions at once and prevent it, Mr. Helder says.

"Listers or cultivators should be put into operation on open fields," Mr. Helder advises. "Shallow furrows should be made with the cultivator across the fall plowing that is now leveled by the climatic action. Sorghum stubble may be blank listed. This may be done over the entire field or by making a half-dozen furrows every twenty feet. The listing should be done in that direction which will put furrows at right angles to the customary course of the winds. A six-shovel cultivator with every other shovel removed makes furrows that will check drifting earth for a while, but the work may have to be done over again if the movement of soil particles fills up the furrows.

"The Fort Hays station has two listers and three cultivators in use, hoping to protect its large field of kafir stubble, fall-plowed land, and fallowed land prepared for alfalfa seeding.

"Spreading a thin mulch of straw on your wheat is also beneficial. It will

stay in the place spread better than you suspect, provided the wheat has some growth so that the plant will help hold the straw. After spreading the straw it is a good plan to use a Campbell packer, or other subsurface packer, to press the straw into the loose surface. Do not use a roller on the field; it would be harmful to further crush the soil.

"We admit this problem is one of the most serious the western Kansas farmer is called on to meet. It can be solved, in a large measure, by prompt attention; by rotating the land, and by not attempting too much soil mulching. Try to have surface earth left in condition afforded by small clods, rather than well pulverized and level. Fall plowing and fallow land should be ridged in the late fall with a lister or cultivator. Do not depend upon trash or weed growth; the development of this sort of cover costs the crop they grow with too severely in plant food and essential moisture."

When Rain Is Coming

J. H. BROWN, Atchison, Kan.

Rain invariably follows when cattle sniff the air and herd together in a corner of a field with their heads to leeward, or take shelter in the sheds; when sheep leave the pasture unwillingly; when dogs lie about the fireside more than usual and appear drowsy; when cats turn their backs to the fire and wash their faces; when pigs cover themselves more than usual in litter; when cocks crow at unusual hours and flap their wings much; when hens chant; when ducks and geese are unusually noisy; when pigeons wash themselves; when peacocks squall loudly from trees; when guinea fowls make a continuous grating clamor; when sparrows chirp loudly and with much fuss, congregate on the ground or elsewhere; when swallows fly low and skim their wings on account of the flies upon which they feed having descended towards the ground; when the carrion crow croaks solitarily; when wild water fowls dip and wash unusually; when moles throw up hills more industriously; when toads creep out in numbers; when frogs croak; when bats squeak and enter houses; when singing birds take shelter; when the robin approaches nearest the house; when tame swan fly against the wind; when bees leave their hives with caution and fly short distances; when ants carry their eggs busily; when flies bite severely and become troublesome in numbers; when earth worms appear on the surface. When you notice these conditions, prepare for rain.

And when the forecast says, "Fair and warmer."

Profit in Hubbard Squash

[Prize Letter.]

Several farmers in the western part of Scotts Bluff county, Nebraska, are experimenting with Hubbard squashes. Last year there were 8 acres of these squashes, and a car containing 18 tons of squash was sold to an Omaha commission firm at \$10 a ton. It took most of the ripe squash of 5 acres to make the 18 tons so the grower made \$36 to the acre from the sales besides the green squash used for feed. These were worth \$2.50 a ton and counting 2 tons to the acre, the total profit to the acre was \$41.

Squash is no harder to tend and harvest than corn but one cannot always find a market. In that case the seeds can be taken out and sold to seed houses at 25 cents a pound. A ton of ripe squash will yield about 25 pounds of seed. The seedsmen say that an acre will yield from 200 to 250 pounds of seed, but that would be a very good yield.

Squashes are almost unequalled as a stock feed for putting on flesh. Thin sows have been known to gain from 2 to 3 pounds a day on them and dairy cows have been known to fall off one-third on their milk supply when the squash crop was gone. About 30 acres will be put out this year in this neighborhood and the acreage will no doubt be doubled in another year.

Morrill, Neb. R. A. Wilder.

The man who doesn't live within his present income stands a mighty poor chance of ever having a better one.

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Frost Has Done Much Damage

But Many of the Later Varieties of Fruit Escaped—Cattle Are on the Pastures in Many Places

LATE spring frosts have done considerable damage in some parts of Kansas, and there has been even more damage in Oklahoma, where the season was further advanced. The wheat is in good condition in most sections, although a few men report that more rain is needed. It is probable that there will be a good wheat crop this year; at least this is the indication at present.

There is considerable difference in the reports in regard to the damage to the fruits from the freezing weather. It seems probable that the early varieties are damaged quite a bit in many sections, but that most of the later varieties have escaped. Some of the growers report but little damage to any of the fruits. Cattle are going on the pastures earlier than usual this spring.

KANSAS.

Thomas County—Rain on April 6 did the wheat a great deal of good. Severe freeze on April 7 and 8. Wheat looking fine. Most of the spring crop sown. Some cattle dying and it is supposed to be caused from eating frozen wheat. Eggs 15c; butter fat 23c; barley 55c; corn 72c; cows \$6 to \$8; hens \$6 to \$8 dozen.—C. C. Cole, April 9.

Ford County—Several hard freezes this week damaged oats and barley. A light snow fell last night. Cattle still on wheat pasture. We are in need of a good rain to make the grass grow. Wheat will soon need moisture, also. Not much ground left for corn.—John Zurbuchen, April 11.

Chase County—Heavy frosts have delayed the grass and injured the fruit. No corn planted yet. Ground too wet to work. No cattle brought in yet to put on pastures. Most farmers buying their feed.—I. J. Dougherty, April 10.

Ellsworth County—Good prospect for the wheat, as it is growing fast. Some cattle have been lost on the wheat pastures. Horses in fine condition. Some farmers are sowing alfalfa. Ground is in good condition. Oats are up well.—C. R. Blaylock, April 8.

Wilson County—Not much harm done by freezing. Too wet the last two weeks to farm. Pastures and wheat well advanced for this time of year. Some alfalfa sown. Oats up. Stock cattle high and scarce. Stock healthy and will go on grass earlier than usual.—S. Canty, April 8.

Harper County—Very cold the past week. Most all the fruit killed by freezing. Oats up and corn planting is the order of the day. Some farmers are harrowing their wheat. Plenty of moisture. Wheat looks good. Stock doing nicely. Hogs scarce and there are not many pigs in the county. Pastures will be late on account of the cold weather.—H. E. Henderson, April 11.

Shawnee County—Plenty of moisture. Two hard freezes this week. Wheat looking fine. Large acreage of alfalfa sown this spring and it is doing fine. Oats all sown. Potatoes all planted. Pastures green and some stock on bluegrass. No sickness among stock. Roads fine. Milk cows scarce and high. Plenty of feed and seed corn.—J. P. Ross, April 11.

Ottawa County—Two heavy freezes this week but they did very little damage. Peaches blooming nicely since the cold snap. Wheat and oats doing well. Cattle selling high at sales, especially milk cows. Horses selling very low. Wheat 78c; oats 47c.—W. S. Wakefield, April 11.

Johnson County—Lots of rain lately and too much cold weather for things to grow fast, but wheat is going right ahead. Mornings of April 8 and 9 were 22 degrees above zero and many fear the fruit may be injured some. Horses and mules generally look well but some cattle are thin.—L. E. Douglas, April 11.

Labette County—Three weeks of wet weather and quite a frost on April 9. Many think the young alfalfa, peaches and corn are badly damaged by frost. Farmers are getting anxious to plant corn again.—Wilbert Hart, April 11.

Norton County—Weather cold and dry. Wheat looking good. A rain to soften the crust on the ground would be a great help. Although a great many fruit trees have died during the last few years, one fruit man at Norton has sold about \$1,000 worth of trees lately. Wheat is fine for stock.—Sam Teaford, April 11.

Mitchell County—Very unsettled weather. Plenty of wind but little rain. Wheat is making a fine growth and furnishing lots of pasture. Quite a large acreage of oats sown. Farmers busy getting the ground ready for spring crops. Butter 18c; butter fat 20c; eggs 16c.—S. C. DePoy, April 11.

Lyon County—More rain than necessary the last month. Pastures and alfalfa growing fine. Wheat and oats look well where the water did not stand too long. Ground thoroughly soaked. I think the peach crop will be a failure on account of cold weather. Farmers will plow and list corn as soon as fields get dry. Butter 23c; eggs 15c.—E. R. Griffith, April 11.

Rush County—Wheat in fine condition and it has more than paid for itself already. Oats and barley damaged somewhat by the severe freeze of April 7. Farmers preparing to plant corn. Quite an acreage of potatoes have been planted. There is a large crop of spring calves. Stock doing unusually well.—J. F. Smith, April 11.

Pottawatomie County—Bad cold spell this week may have injured the stone fruits. About one-third of the oats in and farmers are still busy sowing. Average acreage of oats to the farm about 15 acres. Wheat doing well. Many have not made gardens yet or planted potatoes.—S. L. Knapp, April 10.

Stevens County—One inch of rain on April 5 put the ground in fine shape. Wheat looking fine but some fields blown out. Alfalfa is hard to get. Grass starting nicely.

Wet snow last night. Alfalfa 18c; prairie hay \$16.50.—Monroe Traver, April 11.

OKLAHOMA.

Pottawatomie County—Had 4 inches of rain this month and a heavy frost last night. Nearly all the corn planted, and some coming up. Young alfalfa and oats look good. Stock in fair condition. Feed scarce. No hogs in the country. More buyers than hogs.—L. J. Devore, April 9.

Roger Mills County—Weather very dry with a few light showers. Some corn has been planted three weeks but is not up yet. Some wheat being pastured yet. No peaches left. Grain is getting very scarce. Lots of horses will suffer on account of scarcity of feed. Not many oats sown here. Hogs \$7.70 to \$8.—Hugh Sober, April 8.

Kingfisher County—Hard freeze on April 8 and 9 and fruit and gardens and much new sown alfalfa mostly killed. Corn planting most all done and some is up. Oats and wheat never looked better. Most all cattle are on grass now.—H. A. Reynolds, April 10.

Woods County—Prospects fine for a big wheat crop. Potatoes about all planted. A larger acreage than usual of potatoes planted this year. Plenty of moisture. Grass starting fine. Fine rain last night.—J. M. Thompson, April 9.

Lincoln County—Cold wet weather. Fruit nearly all killed by freezing. Much corn will be replanted. Garden stuff not hurt much by freezing. Spring sown alfalfa growing nicely. Stock on pastures and looking fine. Hogs 8c; hens 13c; eggs 14c.—J. B. Pomeroy, April 11.

Hughes County—Fine growing weather. Had quite a freeze on April 8 and we think the fruit is all killed. Potatoes and corn were all cut down and we think the potatoes will come up again but the sweet corn will not. Oats looking fine. Alfalfa almost ready to cut and we need it as the hay is high and hard to get. Fine rain today.—Albin Haskett, April 11.

Ottawa County—Cold, disagreeable weather all week and the heavy frost and ice was hard on early gardens and fruit. Wheat and oats looking good. Oat acreage larger than common. Other small grains and grasses doing well. Some corn planted, but there has been so much rain the last month that farmers have been delayed in planting it. Corn acreage will be small this year.—C. R. Jackson, April 11.

Grant County—Weather has been cold and damp for some time. Hard freezes this week which have seriously damaged the fruit and nipped potatoes and early garden. Heavy snow this morning, April 11. Wheat looks fine and some is 8 inches high. There are some green bugs and chinch bugs, but not enough to do any perceptible harm. Hens are still laying well, and some farmers have nearly 1,000 chicks. Farmers beginning to plant corn and kafir.—A. C. Craighead, April 11.

McClain County—Frosts on April 8 and 9 killed corn that was up and some fruit. Corn planting about done. Wheat looking fine. Pastures fairly good. Stock in good condition. There is a shortage of corn but plenty of roughage yet. Young colts and calves plentiful. Butter 20c; eggs 16c.—Floyd Harmon, April 11.

Sorghum and Silos Their Hope

BY H. A. TERRELL
Grainfield, Kan.

I believe sorghum crops and silos, to be the cure for the ills of western Kansas. Very probably I will be told that we have no ills out here. Possibly we haven't but from what I have heard the last two years many of us have a complaint that will soon develop into an illness.

If our methods and crops are of the right kind, why is our credit at the banks so low? Are we not just as honest as we ever were formerly? Why are deposits in our banks about one-fourth of what they were three years ago? Why will not our banks or the city banks make loans to our farmers or on our farms, as they would, when this country was advertised far and wide as a vast wheat field? If this is what we need to regain our credit we had better get back to advertising. But this former advertising brought to us many good farmers who soon became discouraged and moved away. Advertising is not what we need. It is development.

Disappointment has come to so many of our farmers because they tried exclusive grain farming. No agricultural country ever thrived for any considerable length of time when the greater part of the products were not fed to livestock on the farm where they grew. It is true some of us have been feeding all our products and find that owing to the great expense in years of failure our profits have often gone with those of the grain farmer.

We can no longer sow the prairies in the same way as other parts of the state blessed with more moisture and some protection from the winds. After May 1 we have thunder storms and fewer electric winds. With a small amount of moisture our crops grow as

fast as in any part of the state although our nights are very cool. Then it is up to us to plant a crop that will do its growing during the summer months.

The various sorghum crops of which kafir, milo and cane are the principal varieties are adapted to this soil and climate, and all grow and make the best of feed. Only one year in the six I have farmed in Sheridan county have they failed to make a fair crop and in this year, 1911, one field of cane on upland yielded as much as 800 to 1,000 pounds of dry feed to the acre.

These crops are not new at all. I helped to grow my first kafir crop about 18 years ago. But they are always grown as a catch crop. We say "I want to gouge in a few acres of kafir and cane for feed yet," or "I have a piece of ground that will not raise corn or wheat so I will just put in kafir. That will grow any place." These crops will respond as readily to good soil and culture as any we ever grew. Besides they can be grown and harvested with a small cash investment of machinery and labor.

I think the small farm with a silo, a few head of good, high grade stock and the growing of adaptable feed crops is the best and only sure way to reclaim western Kansas and regain our credit. Milk cows, stock cattle, sheep and horses respond readily to silage. The silo, which many think so expensive to start with, is not so high if one studies the cheaper ways of making them. The pit silo is gaining greatly in favor. They serve the purpose as well as the more expensive ones and the price of a good work horse will pay for one large enough to winter 100 head of stock. My experience has taught me that it takes four to six horses to raise feed for 100 head of cattle in the old way.

The silo we put in on the ranch last fall, 16 by 20 feet, cement curb, well plastered wall and bottom cemented, cost 46 sacks cement, and \$45.50 paid hired labor, besides the labor of two men and one boy already on the ranch. We filled it from about 70 acres of short, thin cane and kafir, and began feeding silage to 100 calves and 6 milk cows, January 15, taking off about 2 inches daily, that making 1,150 pounds. Farther down the silage weighed more to the inch.

If we now had in silage some of the feed that blew away last winter we would not notice the empty hay barns so much and not see so many thin cows, for we know silage will keep almost indefinitely. It is said that Joseph stored feed in silos during the seven years of plenty in Egypt for the drouth which he knew was sure to come. Then why can't we?

Dry Land Potato Growing

Experience has proven that the dry-lander should plant both early and late varieties of potatoes, to catch the season at one end or the other. Early Obios have been most used for early planting, but above the ditch are apt to be rusty fleshed, from soil heat in a dry summer. Irish Cobblers are better in this respect, and yield more in a good year. Pearls are largely planted for a late variety.

It is a good plan on dry land to mark the field both ways and to plant the potatoes at the cross mark, then cultivate them both ways, so as to reduce hand work. It is risky to plant on ground in a dry year with a dried out subsoil, but with a good spring and a subsoil in good condition, wide spacing makes potatoes fairly sure, where leaf roll has not appeared.

There are many excellent dryland regions for potato growing in the western half of Colorado, and the table lands of the northeast part have produced good crops. New settlers in the plains in the southern part of the state should be cautious, as potatoes have been a complete failure in most places in that region.

Dry lands, notably the Arkansas divide, have suffered severely from potato leaf roll, and new settlers should make careful inquiry regarding their neighbors' experiences before giving much land or work to potatoes.

Nearly every new comer seems to have to learn for himself that we have conditions and localities where it is cheaper to purchase potatoes at the store than to try to raise them. C. L. Fitch, Colorado Experiment station.

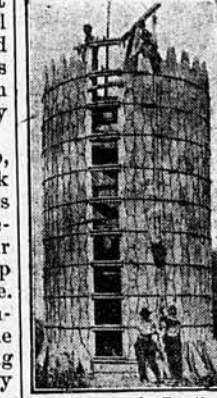
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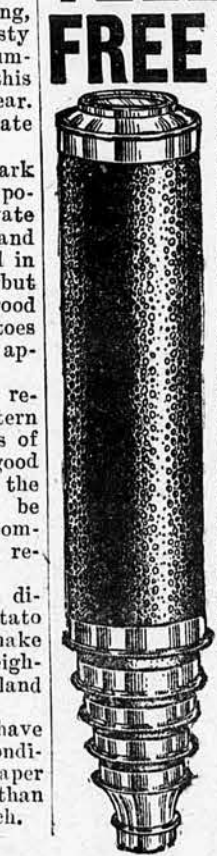
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Hay and Soil Robbery

BY F. B. N.

Before we have gone much farther in this hay business in Kansas, and before the Kansas City Hay association has raised the commission charges again, it might be well to pause and find where we are "at." This state has been mining out its fertility in the hay shipments for a long time now, until much of the soil that usually is used for hay production is in pretty poor condition. Especially is this true in the prairie hay section; if you do not believe this just study the soil in the prairie hay meadows around Yates Center for a while, where the hay has been shipped out by the train load year after year.

Hay yields have been getting lower and lower in the prairie hay region for years—the yields have been materially lower in normal seasons; one need not consider 1913. Over much of this section one and sometimes two crops have been removed every year, and the growth that remains has been burned off in the spring, for the market asks that there should not be much old hay in the bales. The result has been that nothing has been returned to keep up the fertility of the soil, and of course the yields have declined; they would be lowered on any soil.

And the soil over much of this prairie hay section is not strong, either; it is mostly formed from the decay of sandstone or shale; it is only once in a while over this section that one will find soil formed from limestone. There has been much complaint from the hay men about the way the hay yields have been lowered, but there are few who have changed their methods to provide for giving the land a chance to produce more.

And one might as well face the fact that ordinary hay farming will ruin the land in time. It is just a case of where one keeps pulling out the fertility year after year without putting any back. Of course there are some systems of hay farming in Kansas, and that used by the alfalfa farmers around St. Joseph is an example, that will tend to hold back the exhaustion of the soil. When one is growing alfalfa and the soil is strong in mineral elements, as many river formed soils are, it will take a long time to mine them out, for as the alfalfa can use the nitrogen of the air after it gets established it is well provided for in this respect.

But in the prairie hay farming no nitrogen or humus is supplied, and the yields are steadily lowered as these are depleted. That is what is taking place in Woodson county right now, and it is what is wrong with the hay yields all over the prairie hay section. And it is the thing, too, that will force a more logical system of farming in that section, which will be more profitable than the present methods. Some men have to be hit hard before they can see anything.

For this hay farming game has not been especially profitable in Kansas. It is true that a few of the larger operators have made good profits, but it also is true that many have failed, because they did not have the judgment necessary for a big hay operator. In general the returns have not been large for the men who actually do the work of harvesting the hay and getting it into the cars. It is true that the men with a hay baling outfit can make good wages while the outfit actually is running, but the trouble lies in the fact that it is not running enough. It is not often that the returns for the season for the hands working in the prairie hay camps are materially larger than they could have obtained on the farm, and they have to do mighty hard work while the outfit is running.

The fact is that this prairie hay shipping business is a good deal of a delusion and a snare all the way along the line. And it is taking land and feed here in Kansas that ought to be used in the building up of the livestock industry. If this grass were used for pasture and for feed for the animals in the winter, the returns usually would be larger and the fertility of the soil will be conserved.

One of the greatest objections to the prairie hay business in that it encourages a man in leaving his corn and other farm work early in July and sometimes the last week in June to start to work at prairie hay baling. Of course, he usu-

ally loses several times as much money by lowered crop yields as he makes in the prairie hay camps, but this is something that seems to be not especially well understood. If this hay were not to go on the market, more of the land would be in pasture, and there would not be so much of a hurry to get up the rest of the crop.

There has been much progress in the last few years in the introduction of livestock in some Kansas prairie hay communities, for the higher price of beef has created much interest along this line. Where this is the case, the profits are larger than under the old system.

Time to Build a Milk House

Milk must be produced under sanitary conditions, and to do this the milk house should be either separate from the dairy barn or arranged in such a way that odors from the barn do not get to it.

A 10 by 12-foot milk house is a good size for the average farm. It should be built with a cement floor and have a drain at the center to carry away the waste. The equipment should consist of a refrigerating tank, 30 by 36 inches, inside measure. This will accommodate four milk cans. There should also be a cooler, aerator, wash and separator.

A windmill on the side nearest the refrigerating tank will pump cold water from the well into one corner of the tank. The water circulates around the cans and flows out at one side through an overflow pipe. This overflow pipe leads into a watering trough and the water is used for watering the stock instead of being wasted. O. E. Reed, Kansas Agricultural college.

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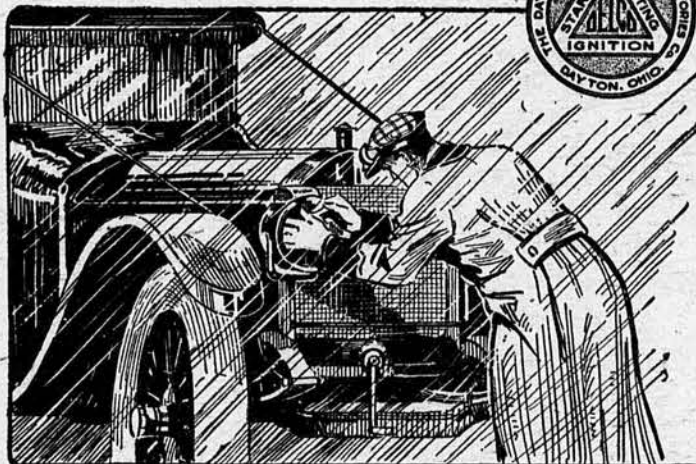
safe and dependable that thousands of women and other thousands of men who have heretofore felt the automobile too complicated and heavy for them to manage, are now enjoying the delights of driving with perfect ease and freedom.

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Would You Do as Marvin Did?

(Continued from Page 18.)

just a little cheaper than usual that fall. In all, 32 steer calves were purchased.

Along in that fall Marvin got a chance to trade the team of mules he had used in his farming operations for a team of well bred Percheron mares, and he did it. He always has been quite a good deal of a horseman, and he wished to raise colts. There is much dispute among the farmers in Marvin's community over whether it pays to keep mares for the farm work, but Marvin believes it does.

Marvin took good care of the calves and of his hogs, and they did the rest. Increased profits came in the following years, for the business had reached the point where it was producing dividends. Marvin has been in debt all the time since he started into farming, and when he bought the place two years ago he went into debt deeper than ever. All of this borrowed capital has been placed where it will work for him, however, and it has been making a good deal more than the interest.

One of the especially fortunate things in the life of this man was his choice of a wife. She is an efficient worker. Marvin has taken good care that she should not overwork herself, however, and they have built a real home. It is true that the house on the farm they are paying for is somewhat old, but it is painted, and the yard is neat. It does not have all the modern improvements, but these will come with the years. Both Marvin and his wife take time to enjoy life, and to visit with the other young farmers in that section.

He Believes in Livestock.

Marvin took up the Shorthorn breed because he believes it has a good future in Kansas, and because he realizes that the breeder of purebred cattle has a chance to make some good money in the future if the business is handled right. He wishes to work up to the point where all the cattle will be purebreds, so he is keeping most of the cows. It will not

be long until he has a good sized herd of Shorthorns.

In fact, about all that Marvin has to do now is just to keep on going in the way he is headed and he will soon have his farm paid for, and he will be in a position to buy more land. His system of soil management is such that the fertility will be conserved. The rotation consists of clover, corn and oats. The clover is sown in the oats, and the oats then usually is cut for hay, as this will give the clover a better chance; sometimes they are allowed to get ripe and are threshed. There also is 12 acres of alfalfa on some of the best land; Marvin is in a section of southeastern Kansas where clover does better on most of the land than alfalfa.

I know several young fellows who started in the farming game just about the same time as Marvin who have stayed with grain farming, and they have not gone very far financially. They are worth a few hundred dollars apiece, and there is not any indication that they ever will be worth much more. Indeed, there is but little chance for grain farming in southeastern Kansas; the permanent, profitable agriculture of that section must be based on livestock.

In addition to their queer grain farming ideas, most of these young fellows have had this fearful habit of quitting their crops about July 1, right when they need the most attention, and going to the hay camps to work at hay baling. They leave for these camps early, to get a little ready money, and as a result they lose about ten times as much on their crops as they make at hay baling. And hay baling, let me pause to remark, is no easy job.

But Marvin has stayed away from the hay camps; he has gone on the theory that more money could be made if he would stay with his farm. With the livestock, he has believed that if he would get some young farm animals around him to grow into money the profits would be much increased, and the results have proved that he is right.

Kafir Calves Were Best

(Continued from Page 11.)

water was added to prevent spoiling. Too much water was put in the silo and the result was a rather sappy silage. This poor quality of silage caused excessive urination and may be the cause of the poor showing made by the calves in the lot fed corn silage. There was a good growth of sorghum after the fall rains came. This was cut and put in the silo late in October. It was green when cut and no water was used. This made a fairly good silage with the exception no grain was matured. The kafir silage was cut about the same time as the sorghum and no water was added. This silage also was of fairly good quality.

The results of the experiment show the value of kafir and sweet sorghum as silage crops. Dean W. M. Jardine pointed out that 10 tests in central and western Kansas showed an average yield of 2 tons to the acre of corn, 3.8 tons to the acre of kafir and 4.4 tons to the acre of sweet sorghum. Another advantage, demonstrated last year, is that kafir and sweet sorghum will withstand periods of drouth and mature after corn has failed.

The comparison of cottonseed and linseed meal showed that for feeding stock cattle cottonseed meal is the more valuable as a supplement to sweet sorghum silage. Linseed meal, however, is to be preferred as a feed for breeding cows. The alfalfa hay made a poorer showing than the more concentrated supplements, but the results of the summer grazing period may show up differently.

Calves Will Now Go on Grass.

The calves used in the experiment will be grazed at the Hays Branch station this summer and records will be kept of the gains made. This part of the experiment will have an important bearing on the final results of the winter period.

Two experiments with breeding cattle which should be of interest to every man in Kansas and men of other states as well now are being conducted at the

Hays station. These experiments will close May 1 and the results will be given out at a meeting similar to the one held at Manhattan. Every stockman who is interested is invited to attend the May 1 meeting at Hays, now only a few days off.

At last week's meeting, about 400 of the leading stockmen of the state, some from other states, and representatives of some of the largest livestock exchanges in the country were the guests of the animal husbandry department on "cattle feeders" day.

Plenty of Capper Sentiment

Mr. Editor—I see that Mr. Capper is in the race for governor. Mr. Capper was our governor, duly elected, but beaten in the last end by unfair means, or rather all along the line from beginning to the end. We are Republicans and have been all our lives. Mr. Capper is a strong candidate at Plymouth and will be elected our next governor. My wife and I will give him two mighty strong Republican votes next fall.

A. M. and Hannah Weesner.
R. 1, Plymouth, Kan.

More for Him Than Before.

Mr. Editor—Arthur Capper stands well with the people here and can count on a larger vote from Chapman than he got before. His sentiments are right. I am an old soldier 87 years old and am not able to get out into the country to see people, but I see lots of them on pleasant days and most every one says Arthur Capper is the man.

Chapman, Kan. Ira C. Sage.

He Grows Timothy and Clover.

To refute the statement that the farmers had nothing to sell last season, Fred Ott, a farmer living two miles north of Holton, says he sold off his farm 145 tons of timothy and clover hay at \$14 a ton. This is regarded as a pretty good yield for a dry year, and this farmer is not complaining of being short of cash. Mr. Ott is a great believer in timothy and clover as a land renewer and income producer.

LEARN WHAT THESE MEN HAVE TO SAY about the **PERFECTION METAL SILO**

Let them tell you in their own words about this Silo with the Strong, Tough, Heavily Reinforced Metal Wall—that CAN NOT Crack, Shrink, Dry Out or Crumble—that is Absolutely Air Tight, Moisture and Silage Proof—Trouble Proof—Wind and Drouth Proof. LEARN WHY IT IS THAT THIS IS

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EGGS—BARRED P. R. GRAND CHAM-pion sweep stake at Iowa State show. Free catalog. Showing real photos of cham-pion winners. Show records. Price of eggs. A. D. Murphy & Son, Essex, Iowa.
BARRED ROCK EGGS. BUY PRIZE WIN-ning stock. Our birds won 8 firsts at Hutchinson and Wichita. Pen eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.
"SILVER-BAR" BARRED ROCKS WON blue ribbons Wichita, Oklahoma City, Enid and other big shows. Eggs from win-ning birds \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list. L. Meek, Mulhall, Okla.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Pens headed by prize winners at Kan-sas City, Missouri, State and local shows. Strong birds bred for quality, clear, narrow, distinct barring, \$2.00 per 15 eggs. L. P. Cobientz, La Harpe, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS. PURE WHITE, BIG boned, farm raised. Baby chicks 15c apiece for 50 or 100; 20c apiece by the doz. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$2.50 for 50, \$5.00 for hundred. Good laying strain. Prize winners. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. MY WHITE Ivories won more firsts Kansas state show 1909 to 1913 than all other White Rock breeders. Send for egg prices and beautiful photos of pen headers. Chas. C. Fair, Sha-ron, Kan., originator of Ivory Strain.
STRATER BROS., MONROE, IOWA. Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks 35 years; with size and quality, and the best of layers. Prize winners and sired by prize winners. Eggs \$1.25 15, \$3.00 30, \$6.00 100. Special cockerel mating, \$5.00 15 eggs, guar-anteed fertile.
WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. EGGS from three matings, large vigorous stock having plenty of range. Eight prizes Sum-ner Co. show; nine prizes Wichita state show. Yard one \$3.00 per 15; yard two, \$2.00 per 15; yard 3 \$1.50 per 15. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS. WON FIRST PEN, SEC-ond cockerel Missouri State Show, and practically everything in 10 county shows throughout Missouri. Eggs from fine pens expertly mated, \$5.00 per 15, delivered. Utility eggs \$1.50 per 15. Fine mated pens or trios for sale. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 5 CTS. EACH. Mrs. M. F. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 4 CENTS each. C. R. Boggs, Columbus, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$3.50 A HUN-dred. Alice M. Barnes, Atlanta, Kan.
PRIZE SILVER WYANDOTTES, 100 EGGS \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gaunde, Emporia, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES; 100 EGGS \$4.00. Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1 SETTING. Mrs. Howard Erhart, Independence, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 \$4, SET-ting 75c. Mrs. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15 FOR \$1.50, 100 \$5.00. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PRIZE winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. SETTING \$1. Hundred \$4. Mrs. Lettie Vining, Mahaska, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS 17 FOR \$1.25 delivered. Mrs. Albert Peffley, Eida-rado, Kan.
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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BLUE RIB-bon winners. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Erting-ham, Kan.
SELVER WYANDOTTE EGGS; FAMOUS Tarbox strain. Write for circular. Utility stock \$1.00 fifteen; \$5.00 hundred. 60% hatch guaranteed. W. D. Ross, Wakita, Okla.

WYANDOTTES.

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BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM HIGH scoring birds, \$1.50 for fifteen. W. R. Conyers, Ellis, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS EXCLUSIVE-ly, 4 cts. each. Mrs. Henry Behrens, Lyn-don, Kan., R. No. 4.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. FROM BEST winter layers. 15 eggs \$1.50. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.
PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES; FARM range. Eggs \$4 per hundred. Mrs. John Rogers, Garnett, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FIVE dollars per hundred, \$3 per 50. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS, SILVER LACE WY-andottes. Eggs, 17 \$1.00, 100 \$5. Mrs. Ola Elliott, Delphos, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 75C AND \$1 setting from high grade stock. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR setting, \$1.00 for 15 or \$4.00 for 100. C. O. Levine, Marysville, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS AT \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES. WELL LACED; farm flock. Eggs 15 \$1.00, hundred \$5.00. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 15, \$3.00 50. Farm range and pure stock. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Centralia, Kan.
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WHITE WYANDOTTES, SEVEN PENS; Light Brahmas, White Runner ducks; stock and eggs for sale. Geo. Moser, Thomas, Okla.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. THE EGG LAY-ing kind. 15 eggs \$1.00, 30 eggs \$1.50, 50 eggs \$2.50. J. E. Gustafson, McPherson, Kan.
TRUE BLUE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs from birds scoring 94-95. \$1.00 set-ting, \$5.00 hundred. I. B. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS OF the best breeding in state. \$1.00 per set-ting, \$5.00 per hundred. Guy Barnes, Mil-ton, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching from high scoring stock. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Della E. Bilson, Eureka, Kan., R. R. No. 3.
WHITE WING POULTRY YARDS—WHITE Wyandottes only. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15; 80 per cent fertility guaranteed. W. H. Hlsley, Milo, Iowa.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00; guaranteed 60 per cent hatch or order duplicated at half price. F. W. Bethke, Lebo, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMB. THE right kind, from right place, for right price. 15 75c, 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Earl Ballard, No. 3, Hanover, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED Rock eggs from a great laying strain. 15 \$1.00; 30 \$1.75. Chilcott Poultry and Stock Farm, Mankato, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, 219 EGG STRAIN. Silver cups Mo. Kan. State Shows. Males scored 95%. Females 96%. Eggs \$1.50 15. Whiprecht Bros., Sedalia, Mo.
ROSE COMBED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from great laying strain, \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Eggs at all times. Gar-land Johnson, Mound City, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND eggs from prize winning stock. Eggs 15 \$2.00, 30 \$3.00, 100 \$8.00. Fertility guaran-teeed. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1.00. One hundred \$5.00. 60% hatch guar-anteed or order duplicated at half price. Write for circular or order direct. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.
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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 50 \$4.00, 100 \$8.00. Best winter layers. Grand table fowl. Col. War-ren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.
ROSE COMB REDS. 15 EGGS \$1.00. MRS. Frank Hinden, Bazaar, Kan.
FANCY ROSE COMB RED EGGS. \$5.00 100. Mrs. Leslie Joss, Pauline, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB REDS. BABY CHIX 10c. J. B. Scott, Colony, Kan.
R. C. RED EGGS CHEAP. MATING LIST free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.
PURE S. C. RED EGGS, 100 \$3.00. MRS. Ahle West, Box 315, Garnett, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$1.50 AND \$3.00 per 15. William Early, Hays, Kan.
EXTRA FINE QUALITY S. C. RED EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. O. C. Duprey, Clyde, Kan.
R. C. RED EGGS, REDS BRED TO LAY, 75c (setting); \$4.00 (100). Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS. EGGS \$1.50 AND \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. James Nelson, Jamestown, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS \$1.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 100. Earl Davis, Otego, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS, STANDARD BRED. Eggs from three pens. Shamleffer, Douglas, Kan.
EXTRA FINE ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Charles Joss, Topeka, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS, PURE BRED. 100 eggs \$3.50, 50 \$2.00. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.
ROSE COMB R. I. REDS; 75 CTS. FOR 15, \$3.50 100; good utility stock. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 15 75c, 100 \$4.00, 500 \$15.00. Mrs. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan., Republic Co.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 15 FOR 75c, 100 for \$4.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. J. W. Williams, Olivet, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM HIGH scoring pens, \$3.00, \$2.00 setting. V. E. Gillilan, Garden City, Kan.
DID YOU NOTICE MY BIG COMBINATION offer in this column of April 4th? Read it. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED EGGS FIFTEEN FOR \$1 postpaid, \$4 per hundred, f. o. b. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.
PURE BLOODED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs 50 for \$2.00, \$3.50 per 100. Drake Bros., Jewell, Kan.
THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB R. I. Red eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 100. Mrs. Clara Helm, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.
ROSE COMBED RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs for hatching \$1 per 15, \$5 a hundred. A. N. Brodahl, Bx. 3, Wahoo, Neb.
ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS FROM CHOICE pens \$2 \$1.50, \$1 per 15; \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.
SEVEN YEARS BREEDING SINGLE COMB Reds. Best yet. Guaranteed eggs, \$5.00 100. Mrs. George Dillon, McLouth, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$3.00 11. Mrs. F. B. Tuttle, R. No. 2, Chanute, Kan.
EGGS; ROSE COMB REDS. OUR BIRDS produce winners. Free mating list. Roberts & Bauman, Box 426, Holsington, Kan.
S. C. RED EGGS FROM STOCK THAT WON the rug. Pen \$1 for 15; range stock \$4 per 100. Florence E. Hopkins, Sedan, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY. PURE bred, healthy flock. Eggs \$1 per 15. Chicks 10c each. Neil E. Balla, Walnut, Kan.
LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds. Pulletts \$1 and \$2. Eggs \$7 hundred prepaid. Saddle Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS, BEST BLOOD, prize winners; large; dark even color. Eggs, baby chicks. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.
LARGE, LONG BACK, DARK RICH RED R. C. Reds. Eggs \$2.00 50, \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Nora Luthye, North Topeka, Kan., Rt. No. 6.
DARK, RICH, R. C. REDS. UTILITY stock. Best winter layers. \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.
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SINGLE COMB REDS. EGGS. THE RED kind, that are red. Prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Smith, Burlingame, Kan.
WHITE'S LAYING STRAIN SINGLE COMB Reds. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per 15. Write today for mating list. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.
IF YOU WANT A FINE COCKEREL OR eggs from best Rose Comb R. I. Reds in the state write for free mating list. J. A. Wells, Erie, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, from selected range flock. Price \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Mrs. A. C. Foley, Norton, Kan.
R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. BEST WIN- ter layers. Eggs from high scoring birds \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. THREE PENS OF big husky fine colored birds. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.
EGGS. CHICKS. ROSE COMB RED EGGS four dollars hundred. Chicks fifteen cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., R. No. 1.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.
HIGH BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs four dollars hundred. Baby chicks ten dollars hundred. Mrs. Anna Larson, R. D. 4, White City, Kan.
EGGS FROM KANSAS STATE PRIZE WIN- ners. Send for my mating list before you buy your eggs. I save you money on quality stock. A. M. Butler, Wichita, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. FIFTY PREMIUMS, including Kansas State Shows. Pen eggs \$2.00 per 15. Range \$4.50 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND REDS. BOTH COMBS from richest colored and best laying strains in this country. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS—AMERICAN BEAUTY strain. Heavy layers. Prize winners. Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Fertility guaranteed. Order now! J. M. Harris, Box 285, Muskogee, Okla.
ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS \$5.00 TO 75c setting. Chicks. Winners American Royal, Kansas State Fair, State Show, Oklahoma State Fair. Raymond Baldwin, Conway, Kan.
SEND FOR MY S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED mating list. Eggs from my Kansas and Nebraska State show winners very cheap. You will not be disappointed. H. R. McCrary, Concordia, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND REDS. BOTH COMBS. Eleventh year of sending out guaranteed fertility and safe arrival low priced eggs considering quality of stock. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. WON FIRST PEN state show Wichita 1914. Eggs from this state show 2 cock won 4 \$3.00, 3 \$2.00, pen \$5.00, 2 cock won \$5.00 per 100. Get mating list. Ruby Morris, Rosalia, Kan.
EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM FARM range Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Our flock is healthy and vigorous, our eggs were almost 100 per cent fertile last year \$5 per 100 or \$1 per 15 eggs. Day old chicks 20c each. Order from this ad. J. B. Heisel, Route 5, Grinnell, Iowa.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS from 5 grad pens mated to roosters costing from \$10.00 to \$35.00. Eggs \$1.50 setting per 15 and up. Reduction on larger quantities. Good range flock \$5.00 per 100. Safe arrival and fertility guaranteed. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND REDS. IF YOU WANT good Reds in either comb write "Redville Egg and Poultry Farm," Alvin Fellers, prop. for mating list. It's free. The home of as good as the best Reds. Eggs at farmer's prices. Secretary of the Golden Belt Poultry Breeders' association, at Hays, Kan.
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NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS. MRS. John Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.
BOURBON REDS. EGGS 11 FOR \$3. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS 25 CTS. EACH. Carrie Thompson, Cimarron, Kan.
M. B. TURKEY EGGS \$2.00 PER 9. TOM for sale. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND EGGS \$3.25 PER 12. Grace Garnett, Marion, Mo.
BOURBON REDS. FINE STOCK. EGGS \$3 for 11. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$3.00 11. Mrs. F. B. Tuttle, R. No. 2, Chanute, Kan.
CHOICE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$3.00 for 12. Mrs. Fred Robinson, Olathe, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS \$3 per 12. Mrs. John Hartwell, Goodland, Kan.
THOROUGHbred WHITE HOLLAND TUR- key eggs \$2.00 per 11. Mrs. Grace Dick, Harlan, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 25 CTS. each—8 or over. Mrs. M. H. Arnold, Toronto, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 10 for \$2.00. Mrs. M. L. Leonard, Haddam, Kan., R. No. 1.
EGGS—MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo., R. 1.
MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs. Few hens. Mrs. Ada Poindexter, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$3 PER eleven. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS for sale. Price 20c each. Frank Dorst, Fredonia, Kan., R. 3, Box 8A.
BOURBON RED TURKEYS, 2 YR. OLD breeders. Eggs \$3.00 per 11. Free catalog. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.
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THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TUR- key toms from prize winning blue ribbon birds. Large, deep dark red fellows from 2-year-old stock. Also eggs. Elenora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.
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MOTTLED ANCONAS. EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. M. Hampton, Bronson, Kan.
EGGS FROM UNDEFEATED ANCONAS, 15 \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.
SINGLE COMB MOTTLED ANCONA EGGS, 100 \$5.00, 15 \$1.00. O. L. Burnett, Council Grove, Kan.
EGGS FROM HIGH SCORED ANCONAS; winter layers; \$1.00 per setting. Susan DeTar, Edgerton, Kan.

LEGHORNS.
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S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100 \$3.00. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS EGGS FROM CUP winners. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75 CENTS, 30 \$1.25. Inez Gookin, Russell, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 15. Sarah Rollins, Gretna, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels \$1.00. E. Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4 PER hundred. Hulda Kearns, Girard, Kan.
PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$3.00. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE, BRED TO LAY, eggs. Mrs. Link Walker, Garland, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan.
EGGS S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 100 \$4.00, 200 \$7.00. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Scored. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.
WHITE WYCKOFF LEGHORN EGGS AT \$3.00 per 100. Edith M. Jones, Columbus, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 75c 15, \$3.00 100. A. L. Gerardy, Green, Kan.
FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs, chicks. Armstrong Leghorn Range, Arthur, Mo.
SINGLE AND ROSE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Bred-to-lay. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4.00 100. Chicks 12 cents. Bert Cooley, Arena, Colo.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$3 for 90. Eugene Bailey, Okla. City, Okla., R. 8.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$2.50 per hundred. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS 15 75c; 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Ida Standifer, Reading, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN PURE bred eggs, \$4.00 per hundred. H. B. Miller, Sycamore, Kan.
EGGS FROM CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEG- horns. Range raised. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15 for \$1.00, 100 for \$4.50. D. E. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
LARGE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 100 \$3.00. Farm range. Hattie Jones, Jamestown, Kan.
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ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 75c per 15; \$4.50 per 100. F. P. Hildebrand, Le Roy, Kan.
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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. STOCK not inbred. Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. B. F. Evans, Wilsay, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS and baby chicks, reasonable prices. E. Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.
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CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn eggs 15 \$1, 100 \$5. Baby chix 12c. Mattie Uim, Kincaid, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.25 per 30, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. J. B. Barmettler, Ralston, Okla.
PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75 cts, 100 \$4.00. Baby chicks 10 cts. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—STATE show winners. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. 100 eggs \$3.50, 30 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.
EXTRA LARGE S. C. B. LEGHORNS. EGGS per 15 \$1.00, per 100 \$4.00. Chix 10c. Mrs. Walter Lambeth, Abilene, Kan.
PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Express or post prepaid. E. D. Hobbie, Tipton, Kan.
MY FAMOUS S. C. W. LEGHORNS WIN everywhere. Eggs \$5 100. Baby chix \$10 100. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.
EGGS—FULL BLOOD SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4. Mrs. Mattie Story, Cleo, Okla.
ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLU- sively. Largest, most handsome Leghorn. Greatest winter layers known. Fifteen select eggs \$1.50; 100 \$6.00. Safe delivery guaranteed. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS— Crystal strain. Eggs \$4 100. Mated pens \$1.25 15. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, fifteen for 50c, \$3.00 per hundred. Sadie Bates, Springhill, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. PRO- lific layers, prize winners. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Gallap Poultry Farm, Braman, Okla.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Heavy layers. \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from fine farm flock mated with scored okls., \$5.00 100. Wm. Salter, Ackley, Iowa.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per hundred. H. W. Brown, Belleville, Kan., Rt. No. 2.
EGGS FROM S. C. BROWN LEGHORN prize winners. Both matings, 15 \$1.00 and up, 100 \$4.00 to \$5.00. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.
DORR'S PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns won 65 ribbons and silver medals. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVE— Eggs from healthy range stock \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100; send cash with order. H. B. Egan, Coweta, Okla.
LATEST THING. GREAT ENGLISH LAY- ing strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. Egg catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo., R. 1.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS BRED exclusively ten years. Fifteen eggs one dollar, one hundred five dollars. Corless Chartier, Miltonvale, Kansas.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Wyckoff cockerels, mated to Franz hens and pullets. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.
1,000 BEAUTIFUL WHITE LEGHORN hens for sale \$1.00 each. Baby chicks 12c each. Strong husky fellows that live and grow. M. Johnson, Bowie, Texas.
BARRON'S LEGHORNS. IMPORTED SIS- ters and brothers of Mo. egg contest winners. Quality White Runners. Mating list free. Jas. R. Snyder, Box M, Frazer, Mo.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM heavy laying hens; even buff color; 15 \$1.50, postpaid. Laying pullets \$1 each. Cyrus Gittings, Winfield, Kan., Route One.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. "Frantz" and "Yesterlaid" strains. Eggs, yard, fifteen \$1.50; hundred \$7.00. Range \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Flora Smith, Amorita, Okla., R. 2.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from 200 two year old hens mated with cockerels scoring 93%. Heavy laying strain. 100 \$4.00, 50 \$2.50, 15 \$1.00. Edw. J. Dooley, Selma, Iowa.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns, range raised. Every bird in flock has been passed on by Judge Atherton. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—WIN- ners American Royal, Convention Hall. Eggs from 200 egg traps, best bred hens \$7.00 per 100 up. Cockerels, hens \$2. Catalog free. Woodland Poultry Farm, Stillwell, Kan., R. 1.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.25, 50 \$4.00, 100 \$7.00. If you want to get fine pure bred stock with small investment give me your order; safe delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.
MY STANDARD BRED S. C. BUFF LEG- horns won at Newton 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Eggs \$2.50 for 15; \$5 for 100. S. Perkins, 301 E. First St., Newton, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS thoroughbred blue ribbon winners. Pen No. 1 \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30, \$10.00 for 100. Pen No. 2 \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 30, \$7.00 for 100. Cockerels for sale. Mrs. W. E. Masters, Manhattan, Kan.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from pen No. 2, 3, 4, \$2.00 per 15. Utility yard \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. My Leghorns are extra large size; good winter layers. I have been breeding for 25 years. H. P. Swerdfefer, Wichita, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$2.00 15. A. L. Bliston, Garden City, Kan.
S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. John Sheets, Burlington, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, Teetzie strain. Pen one and two. J. L. Bryant, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS WITH SIZE AND quality guaranteed. Eggs per setting \$1.50. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.
S. C. WHITE MINORCAS, TERTZ STRAIN, none better. Rose Comb Rhode Island White, Excelsior strain, the best. Eggs for sale. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
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YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHbred baby chicks guaranteed for the least money at Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—BIG ORDERS SOLICITED 5 kinds. Eggs for hatching; custom hatching. Can't Break System egg carriers. Free circular. P. C. Fish Mammoth Hatchery, 4334 Bellevue, Kansas City, Mo.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 \$1.25 \$1.50. D. P. Neher, McCune, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

BLACK ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.50 PER 15 P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. 16 eggs \$1.00. Mrs. J. Drennan, Liberty, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. 15 EGGS \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. Ralph Chapman, Route 5, Arkansas City, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs 50 cts. for 15. Vera Schable, Fairview, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. FERTILITY tested. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON UTILITY EGGS, FIFTEEN \$1. Hundred \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

BYERS & KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, CADWELL EGG strain. Catalog free. Gene F. Huse, Norfolk, Nebraska.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Charles Pfeiffer, Riley, Kan.

HIGH SCORING KELLERSTRASS WHITE Orpington eggs. Mrs. William Deibler, Manhattan, Kan.

COOK'S BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; HEAVY laying strain; \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Lulu Guinn, Wellston, Okla.

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THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. D. J. Riemann, Clifton, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; FARM raised and free range; \$4 per 100. Russell Ware, Cawker City, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS; EGGS; PRIZE winners. Fine buff all through. Mrs. R. M. Hagaman, Bennet, Neb.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM KELLERSTRASS' \$30 stock at \$1.75 per 30. Edith M. Jones, Columbus, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$5.00 PER 100. \$1.00 for 15. Chicks 15 cts. George Rogendorf, Carlton, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, Kellerstrass', \$5 per hundred. Mrs. W. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS C. W. ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, R. 1, Box 65, Windom, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Good layers, and farm range. Mrs. S. W. Hellman, Pleasanton, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, COOK strain. Eggs 30 \$1.75. 100 \$4.75. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$6.00 per hundred delivered. J. A. Blunn, St. A. Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Stock imported direct from England. Mating list ready. F. R. McKee, Braddyville, Iowa.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS DIRECT FROM Kellerstrass' \$30 matings; 24 \$1.75. Parcel post, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. A FEW GOOD CKLS. left yet. Get my mating list, ready Feb. 15. I can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.

WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRASS winners and layers. Eggs \$2 per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON pen eggs two and three dollars per fifteen. Utility eggs one dollar. Mrs. Alice Stewart, Mapleton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. BRED for quality and egg production. Send for mating list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM prize winning stock. \$1.50 a setting. \$6.00 per hundred. Chicks 20c each. Mrs. Chas. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$2 PER 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs 50 cents each, from fine stock. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PENS scoring from 92 to 96 points. First pen \$3.00; second pen \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. W. L. McDowell, Osborne, Kan.

EGGS FROM BRED TO LAY AND ARE laying White Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting, \$7 per hundred, express paid. A few fine cockerels left. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

DON'T OVERLOOK OVERLOOK FARM. If you are interested in Buff, White or Black Orpingtons, send for my 1914 mating list. Chas. Luengene, Box 149, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, pen headed by sons of Wm. Cook's (1912) first Madison Square Garden and Allentown, Pa., cockerels. Eggs, 15 \$1.50. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

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S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS booked or ready to deliver, from pens winning practically all firsts at shows in northern Kansas. Ask for mating list. Best mating \$5.00 per 15. Utility \$10.00 per 100. Guarantee eight chicks per setting. Ed Granerholz, Esbon, Kan.

DUCKS.

FAWN WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, 14 \$1. Guy McAllister, Lyons, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, STOCK AND eggs. Mrs. A. Ptacek, Emporia, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS. SILVER CUP WINNERS. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

ENGLISH RUNNER DUCKS. WHITE EGGS 100 \$7.00. Jennie Sloan, Bolcourt, Kan.

PURE BRED PEKIN DUCK EGGS, ONE dollar eleven. John Bradley, Garnett, Kan.

HIGH SCORING WHITE PEKINS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.

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FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, 13 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00. Eva Neal, Climax, Kan.

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WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS; FISHEL strain. \$1.50 12 eggs. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS FROM THE STATE'S blue ribbon winners. Elizabeth Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS—FAWN and White—15 \$1, 50 \$3. Bertha Goodwin, Tracey, Iowa.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED INDIAN RUNNER ducks. \$1 for 14. Mrs. W. H. Avery, Coldwater, Kan.

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FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs. 12 \$1.25; 24 \$2.25. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

EGGS—FAWN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. State Show winners. Catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo.

WHITE RUNNERS. SNYDER FISHEL strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 12. Mrs. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, ENGLISH PENCIL strain, and Rouer ducks. Eggs, 11 \$1.00. H. J. Byers, Homewood, Kan.

EGGS FROM CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, Fawn and White, \$1.00 per setting. S. H. Lenhart, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FANCY stock, white eggs. Free mating list. J. F. Cox, Rt. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, FAWN and White, \$1.25 for 15, \$7.50 per 100. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS—CHICAGO, Louisville winners. Write for circular. Snyder-Prun Co., Topeka, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER, FAWN AND White Runners, Buff Orpington duck eggs. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCIL INDIAN RUNNER ducks \$2.25 per trio. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Clyde Creglow, Burlington, Colo.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, white eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$6.00 hundred. Viola Bailey, Route 3, Sterling, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS. Money makers. Try some. 13 for \$2.00. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

EGGS FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. White eggs. \$1.00 12. \$5 100. Mrs. Robt. Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. \$1.50 13. Extra quality stock from prize winners. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

EXPRESS PREPAID; WHITE AND FAWN and White State Show winners; white eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. T. H. Kaldenberg, Pella, Iowa.

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.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES \$1.00. Eggs from white ducks, 10 \$1.00; 100 \$8.00. English Pencil and Fawn and White eggs from best prize winning stock and white egg strains in this country. 13 for \$1.00; \$6.00 per 100. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

DUCKS.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$5.00 trio. Eggs \$5.00 100, \$3.00 50; \$1.00 14. White eggs. White I. R. drakes \$1.50. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—GREATEST layers on earth. Eggs \$2. S. C. Black Minorca eggs, \$1.50. S. C. White Leghorn eggs \$1. D. M. Christy, Blackwell, Okla.

EGGS—YES, BASKETS FULL OF THEM from Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks. 12 \$1.00, 100 \$8. Special prices large orders. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

DOMESTICATED MALLARD DUCK EGGS 11 for \$3.00. Large Belgium Homer squab for breeding, six weeks old, \$1.00 a pair in lots of five pair or more. Joe F. Nolan, Ruthven, Iowa.

WHITE RUNNERS. TWENTY FIRSTS including Kansas and Missouri State Shows. Eggs \$2.50 per 12, \$7.50 per 50, \$14.00 per 100. Fawn Runners. State Show winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$3.75 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Catalog free. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

MY PEKIN DUCKS ARE HOTEL SIZE and have a show record that justifies me in asking you for your egg order. You should have it—the price of eggs and my winnings will sure get your order if interested. My customers do most of my advertising. Page's Place, Salina, Kan.

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WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 75 CTS. PER 15. Mrs. Alfred Graham, Haddam, Kan.

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FULL BLOOD BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for sale. C. C. Cunningham, Kennard, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. SCORED birds. \$1.50 per 15. John Bolte, Axtell, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs 50 per 15. E. Cowen, Eddy, Okla.

BLACK LANGSHANS. EGGS 75 CTS PER 15. 50 or more 4 cts. each. Henry Kampling, Elsmore, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15 \$1.50, 100 \$7.50. Baby chicks, 15 cts. each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

TENNEHOLM LANGSHANS. BIG, BLACK, beautiful. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

HIGH SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs \$4.00 per hundred, \$1.00 per 15. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

I BREED BARKER STRAIN BLACK Langshans. Eggs, both pen and range. Write J. O. Roller, Circleville, Kan.

KLUSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs from choice matings. Write for prices. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

FINEST BRED BUFF AND BLACK LANGSHANS For stock and eggs write J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$2.00. Prize Fawn and White Indian Runner eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 60. Floyd Pierce, Parsons, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS from stock winning every 1st at Kansas State Fair and State Show \$3.00 for 15. Range flock \$6.00 for 100. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. Pens headed by cockerels from America's largest Langshan farm. High scoring. Pen No. 1, \$3.00 per 15; \$7.50 per 100. Pen No. 2, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Range stock, 75c per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Frank A. Vopat, Lucas, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

HAMBURG EGGS, 15 \$2.00. NONE BETTER. Harry Inman, Route 1, Keokuk, Iowa.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS \$1.25 per 15 P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS from prize winners. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kan.

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LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$1.00 SETTING. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS. COCKERELS \$1.00. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Carrie Warner, Grenola, Kan.

GEESE.

WHITE CHINESE GOOSE EGGS FOR hatching 25c each; Standard birds. Also Fawn and White Indian Runner duck eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 100. W. M. Sawyer, Lancaster, Mo.

WHITE GUINEAS.

WHITE GUINEA EGGS, \$2.50 PER 15, P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

CORNISH.

CORNISH EGGS, \$1 TO \$2.50. D. P. Neher, McCune, Kan.

DARK CORNISH EGGS. \$7.00 PER 100. Mrs. Fred Sleglinger, Lone Wolf, Okla.

PHEASANTS.

FOR SALE—TO MAKE ROOM, I WILL sell two pairs of full plumaged Silver pheasants that are laying, at eight dollars a pair. Eggs 25c each. Ring neck eggs 25c each. E. Aspey, Clearwater, Sedgwick Co., Kan.

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PURE BRED HOMING PIGEONS, MATED \$1.50 pair. Tamworth hogs. Frank Lindner, Clay Center, Kan.

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WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH EGGS \$2.50 per 15 P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

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HOUDANS DEPENDABLE—EGGS FROM selected matings, mature, line bred stock, \$2.00 per 15. Elm Park Place, Lawrence, Kan. W. L. Bullene.

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BANTAMS, WHITE COCHINS, EGGS, 17 delivered \$1.25. Mrs. Albert Peffley, Eldorado, Kan.

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BUTTERCUPS. UTILITY. FANCY. EGGS, baby chicks. Mating list. Box 311, Russell, Kan.

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LAKENVELDER EGGS \$3.00 FOR 15. THE everlasting layers. J. H. Wadsworth, Mound Valley, Kan.

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FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER and Dark Cornish eggs \$1.25 for thirteen. D. Kinkead, Neodesho, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. FARM range \$4 per 100. Pen \$1 15. Pencil Runner duck eggs \$1 for 12. Ed Schmidt, Geneseo, Kan.

EGGS. BLUE ANDALUSIAN, ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks. First pen \$1.50 per 15; second pen \$1.00 per 15. Marilla Officer, Hillsdale, Kan.

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EGGS BY SETTING OR HUNDRED FROM Prize winning Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons and Barred Plymouth Rocks. W. G. Saip, Belleville, Kan.

PURE BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND S. C. W. Leghorn tested eggs \$1.00 per 15. We have never seen finer birds than ours. Mrs. O. A. Seaton, Jewell City, Kan.

25 EGGS \$2.00. ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas and Brown Leghorns. We pleased customers 10 years. Fine stock for sale. Oak Brush Poultry Farm, Templeton, Iowa.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FAWN AND White, trio \$3.50. Eggs 75c dozen. Ducklings 12 1/2c each. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00. Chicks, 10c. Agnes Mullin, Walnut, Kan.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED and prize winning White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, Light Brahmans, White and Black Langshans. Send for free mating list. C. D. Porter, Altoona, Iowa, Route No. 3.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, first prize winners Kansas State Poultry Show. White Runner ducks and Buff Orpington chickens. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wayneka, Oklahoma.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, thoroughbred and non-fading; also White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. Write for mating and price list. A. Frogge, Oakley, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY—FERTILE EGGS. Black Langshan eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 100. English Pencil Runner ducks, eggs \$1.50 per 13. Bourbon Red turkeys, \$3.00 per 11. Mrs. Chris Knigge, Forest Home Farm, Alexandria, Neb.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. TOMS sired by "Champion," seven times a first prize winner in Kan. and Mo. \$5.00 to \$15.00 each. Buff Rock cockerels. Buff eggs \$3.00 per sitting. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, PARTRIDGE WY- andotte, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshan, White Langshan, Rose Comb Reds, Indian Runner ducks. Eggs \$1.00 per 15 or \$1.25 by parcels post. Mrs. Church, Burlington, Colo.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM HEAVY LAY- ing strains. \$1.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 100. 18 years' experience; safe delivery guaranteed. Indian Runner duck eggs from White and Fawn ducks \$1.00 for 15; \$6.00 for 100. Write J. T. Bayer, Route 5, Yates Center, Kan.

COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM two exhibition pens \$3.00 per 15. Free range flock \$1.25 per 15; \$4.00 per 60, \$6.00 per 100. Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks, extra well bred, \$1.25 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Can fill orders quick. Good hatch guaranteed. Shipped by parcel post prepaid. Jas. McKendrick, Glenlussa Farm, Erie, Iowa.

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FOR SALE—TWO YEARLING SHORTHORN bulls. James Bottom, Onaga, Kan.

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FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bull calves. Write John Brady, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC-JERSEY FALL BOARS for sale. Fifteen dollars. Joseph Lloyd, Barclay, Kan.

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FOR SALE—SPOTTED STALLION COM- ing two years old. Bay and white. Price to sell. Earl Macy, Longford, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old. \$17 each. erated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ALL classes of dairy cattle on a commission basis are solicited. Write me your wants. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, foaled April 24, 1912. Extra good. Might exchange for a pair of large young mules or horses. G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED POLAND CHINAS. SEVEN boys ready for service. Fifteen gilts. All last fall farrow. \$15 to \$25. Write for description. E. A. Hofess, Partridge, Kan.

25 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY COWS. \$125 a piece. No peddling. Also 1 young reg- istered Shorthorn cow fresh next month. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

A FINE JENNET AND HER YEARLING Jack colt for sale. Will make as fine as can be found in this country. Part cash— balance on two years' time at 6% interest. Write for particulars. Charles Stephens, Columbus, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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BROMUS INERMIS SEED \$1.00 PER BU. G. H. Molby, Barnes, Kan.

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ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED. BUSHEL \$1.10. Sacks free. Jim Standiford, Read- ing, Kan.

FETERITA SEED GRADED AND TEST- ed. \$2.50. Sax free. Leroy Salsberry, Car- bondale, Kan.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. FRUIT Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE; EXTRA quality; sax free; send for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SELECTED MEBANE COTTON SEED \$1.00 bu. F. O. B. Fletcher, Okla., sacked. Collier Bros., growers.

300 BEST VARIETIES STRAWBERRIES \$1.50, express paid; also fall boars. W. Koell, Hampton, Iowa.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE ear corn; extra quality; \$2.00 per bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

NOTICE—ALL THAT ARE NOT SATIS- fied with my feterita, notify me. Jean Stadler, Elk City, Kan.

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FETERITA SEED GRADED AND TESTED 97% germination \$2.75 per bu. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN FOR sale, raised 1912, carefully selected, and tested 99%. Also fine Single Comb White Leghorn eggs. Write for sample and prices. John Schuler, Nortonville, Kan., R. R. No. 3.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN FOR sale. Tested and guaranteed 1912 crop. \$2.00 per bu. F. O. B. Potter. S. A. Ellerman.

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SEED CORN, REID'S YELLOW DENT. Pure bred, home grown 1913 crop, direct from farm to you. Germination 96% or bet- ter. Shelled and graded \$1.60 per bushel. Frank W. Akers, St. Joseph, Mo., Sta. D, R. F. D. 10.

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SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE. A. W. Toews, Inman, Kan.

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WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR BUSI- ness property in good Oklahoma town of 5,000 population, property rented by the year at \$40.00 per month. No incumbrance. Land preferred. Address, Owner, Box 353, Win- field, Kan.

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CONSIGN YOUR HAY TO E. R. BOYNTON Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo. Established 1889.

ALFALFA HAY IN CAR LOTS. WRITE or wire for prices. Geo. R. Wilson, La- mar, Colo.

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FRESH FROM MILL. 100 LBS. BEAUTI- ful clean white rice, freight prepaid \$4.65. C. C. Cannan, 304-5 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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INSIST THAT YOUR VETERINARIAN vaccinates your hogs with accurately test- ed serum showing highest potency obtain- able. Southwestern Serum Co., Wichita, Kan., 21st and Lawrence. Phone Mark. 1012.

ONE 1 POUND CAN GUARANTEED LICE powder 25 cts. Two cans 45 cts. Three cans 60 cts. postpaid. Money back if you are not satisfied. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Coghill Commission Co., Iola, Kan.

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FOR SALE BY OWNER—ONE OF THE oldest established and best paying busi- nesses in north Missouri, consisting of a modern mill and elevator, with coal and grain business in connection. Corn grinding capacity 50 bbls. Flour capacity 100 bbls. Just remodeled, everything up to date in- cluding electric lights, etc. Property clear of incumbrance and leased for a term of years but could give possession on notice if sold. Price \$17,000.00 cash. Might consider some improved land as part payment. Noll Bros., Bethany, Mo.

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SEVEN PASSENGER 60 HORSE POWER Winton six, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$3,000 when new. Can be bought at a great bargain. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Would also make profitable investment as livery car in country town. T. D. Costello, 1512 Waldheim Bldg., Kan- sas City, Mo.

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GIRL WANTED—10 TO 15 YEARS OLD, to help with housework. J. W. Edwards, Elk City, Kan.

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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.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR FULL LINE fruit trees and shrubs. Work full or part time as you prefer. Draw pay every week. We teach you. Outfit free. Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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WE WANT FARMER AGENTS TO SELL our silos. Sixty tons \$97.50. None better. In actual use four years. Can't fall down. We have solved the problem of dependable silos at low cost. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE \$100.00 TO \$250.00 on that silo you are going to build, write for information how to make it of flat batts and flooring, using Drico Expansion Doors which you can buy from your lumber dealer. Deal-Rice Lbr. Co., No. 520 Clapp Block, Des Moines, Ia.

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We Will Pay More For Beef

Better Prices Follow Increased Demand

By C. W. METSKER, Market Editor

Diminishing supplies of cattle are slowly forcing prices higher though demand for beef continues small. The well balanced condition between supply and demand is soon to change, with demand taking the aggressive. The Lenten season closed last week and some expansion should be felt on that account. General business conditions appear to be mending, and though there may be no period of great improvement ahead, a slight change for the better will be quickly reflected in livestock markets. Importations of Argentina beef, which at greatest proportions had little effect on domestic prices, are expected to diminish rather than increase. South Texas with early grass fat cattle is the only section we can look to for increased supplies in the next few weeks, and the corn belt is thought to have comparatively few cattle on feed. A good many cattle that were half fed through the winter will be turned to grass and reserved for fall feeding.

Price Range In Cattle.

Prime steers both in the yearling and older classes are bringing \$9 to \$9.55. Chicago reporting the best price. Yearlings are a strong favorite in general demand. The bulk of the steers coming are classed as medium to fair and are bringing \$8 to \$8.75, exclusive of westerns. Stockers and feeders are selling at \$7.50 to \$8.25, few below \$7.25, or above \$8. Cows are quoted at \$4.25 to \$7.75, and heifers \$6 to \$8.75; bulls \$5.50 to \$7.25, and veal calves \$7 to \$11. At such prices thin cattle are making more money than the fed grades, and veal calves represent the greatest relative net profit of the entire list. Thursday some 232 pound calves brought \$10.75 a hundred pounds or \$24.94 a head from killers and in the yearling class they would have been worth \$36 to \$40 for stock purposes. In the two year old class they would have brought \$90 to \$100 had they been full fed.

Making Both Ends Meet.

Cattle, hog and sheep feeders in the past six months demonstrated what can be done when it becomes really necessary. Benefits of the 1913 feed shortage will outlast its disadvantages for the new way of feeding will serve in another year of drouth. Hogs and sheep have been fattened on rye, wheat, oats, alfalfa, molasses, barley, silage, cottonseed cake and meal, wheat pasturage. One of the new rations for steers was employed by George Gates, banker and stockman of Monte Vista, Colo. Mr. Gates fed peas and barley. One bunch of these steers averaged 1,085 pounds and sold at \$7.85, another 1,185 pounds and brought \$8, and the third bunch 1,304 pounds and brought \$8.40. The peas were fed vine and all, and the barley, straw and all. The past season taught conservation of feed. The use of new feeds prevented a beef famine.

Movement to Grass Started.

Kansas is filling its pastures with cattle and the Oklahoma movement is well under way. Many pasture men believe it advisable to hold cattle off of grass until May 1, as by that time the strength and growth will be sufficient to carry them without feed.

Veal Calves Less Plentiful.

The movement of dairy calves started two weeks ago slumped at river markets, though in Chicago the supply was fairly liberal. Prices for calves at river markets are quoted at \$7 to \$10.75 and are 50 to 75 cents higher than in Chicago.

Sheep Market Firm.

Sheep prices showed temporary weakness early last week, but later there was active demand and better prices. Receipts were liberal in the West, and in many cases shipments were on the cleanup order. Most of the lambs received this past week sold at \$8 to \$8.25, or well above the season's average. Wool prices remain firm and the major part of this year's clip is said to be under contract. In the next two weeks practically all the sheep offered will be shorn grades and on that account quotations will show a lower range. Clipped lambs are selling at \$6.50 to \$7.25.

Hogs Break and Recover.

The hog market last week showed the extremes of the past six weeks, with the exception that the extreme high point was not reached. After breaking to the low level on Tuesday the rebound carried the market up 25 cents, and at that level demand seemed to be the most

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OREGON STATE PUBLICATIONS FREE. Oregon Almanac, Oregon Farmer and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 87, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

urgent of the season. Eastern markets were enough above western points for a fair shipping margin. Receipts of hogs have been moderate and will continue so for some time. The general trade appears to be bullish, notwithstanding the fact that packers are still opposed to paying \$9. On the present basis of marketing April receipts of hogs will be the smallest in the past decade. Prices now are 25 to 50 cents under a year ago. Country reports indicate a big pig crop, though considerable loss was reported in last week's cold. According to the Department of Agriculture the loss of hogs from disease in 1913 was 11.89 per cent, compared with 11.01 per cent in 1912.

The Movement of Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

Table with columns: Market, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Rows: Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Total, Preceding week, Year ago.

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1913:

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Inc., Dec. Rows: Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, H. & M., Cars.

The following table shows a comparison in prices of best offerings of livestock at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Rows: Per 100 lbs., Chicago, Kan. City.

Active Trade In Horses.

The feature of last week's horse market was a strong demand for horses for the eastern trade. Choice grades were scarce but a good many animals with weight were taken. Southern demand was light. Farm requirements increased. Southern demand for mules is at a standstill, and the trade is dependent upon demand from scattered sections. Receipts are light.

Fine Prospect for Winter Wheat.

According to the government crop report issued April 7 the condition of fall sown wheat is 95.6 per cent. The average in April during the past 10 years was 85.7. A total crop, allowing for normal improvement between now and harvest, of 646 million bushels is indicated. Last year's crop was 523 1/2 million bushels. Conditions in the principal winter wheat growing states are: Kansas 96, Nebraska 93, Oklahoma 97, Texas 92, Missouri 98, Illinois 98, Indiana 97, Ohio 96, Michigan 92, Pennsylvania 93, Washington 97, Oregon 92, Montana 93. The condition of fall sown rye is 91.3 per cent. Many grain men believe that Kansas will harvest more than 125 million bushels of wheat this year.

Cash wheat prices held within a narrow range though generally firm. Receipts were small. Corn prices were up 1 to 2 cents. Receipts were moderate and demand urgent from all sources.

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:

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats. Rows: Chicago, Kan. City.

Higher Hay Prices.

Alfalfa was the only variety of hay that was not quoted higher in the past week. It comprised nearly three-fourths of the total supply. Timothy and the clovers were up 50 cents a ton and in active demand.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Table with columns: Hay variety, Price. Rows: Prairie, Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa, Standard.

Seed and Feed Prices.

Alfalfa is quoted at \$7.50@9 a cwt.; clover \$9@12.50; timothy, \$3.75@4.50 a cwt.; cane seed, \$2.40@2.65; millet seed, \$1.25@2.10; flaxseed, \$1.33@1.35. Feed prices: Kafir, nominal, \$1.67@1.85 a cwt.; bran, \$1.23; shorts, \$1.24@1.28; corn chop, \$1.34; rye, No. 2, 61c a bushel; feed barley, 53@58c a bushel.

Freeze Hurts Peaches.

Temperatures as low as 24 degrees were recorded in the Ozark peach belt and much of the fruit belt of the Missouri valley. It is the general opinion that peaches suffered considerable damage and where they were well along in the bud stage will be a complete loss. Apples, however, are supposed to have withstood

the cold better and unless late frosts take them there will be a big apple crop.

Situation In Broomcorn.

Almost no brush is leaving the farmers' hands in the Southwest, trade is confined chiefly to warehouse stocks. In carlots quotations for choice hurl and self-working range from \$125 to \$130; for medium self-working \$100 and for common, sound self-working, \$75@80. On orders higher prices are asked.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, April 13.—Butter this week is firm at 25 1/2 cents. Kansas City, April 13.—Prices this week on produce are: Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 17c a dozen; current receipts, 16c. Butter—Creamery, extra, 24c a pound; firsts, 22c; seconds, 21c; packing stock, 15c. Live Poultry—Broilers, 20c a pound; spring chickens, 18c; hens, No. 1, 15c; culls, 8c; young roosters, 12c; old, 11c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 20c; young ducks, 16c; geese, 10c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

Table with columns: Butter, Eggs, Hens. Rows: Chicago, Kan. City.

Cholera Can Be Controlled

(Continued from Page 3.)

until all danger of infection being carried to susceptible hogs has passed. All the houses and yards then should be thoroughly disinfected and sprinkled with quicklime.

The neighbors should be notified of an outbreak when it first occurs and all hogs in the immediate neighborhood should be vaccinated with the serum alone. The object in this is to establish a zone of non-susceptible hogs around the infected herd, and thus prevent the spread of the disease. If a herd in a community where there are other susceptible herds is vaccinated with the simultaneous method it should be quarantined the same as any other infected herd. The promiscuous use of the simultaneous method in communities where there are susceptible hogs should be prohibited, and hogs vaccinated with this method should not be taken into non-immune herds until at least four weeks after vaccination. It is true that it is only in exceptional cases that there is danger after the third week, but it is the exceptional cases that cause trouble.

A Nine-Years' Battle With Debt

Your article on "Make Farming Easier," in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of March 28, made me wish to tell some of my experience as a renter. It has always been my desire to own a farm and I started out nine years ago to farm for myself. I had my own teams and tools. The first four years I lived on a bottom farm and these four years were flood years. I went in debt about \$400 during this time for horse feed. Then I moved to an upland farm. It happened to be dry that year. The farm was sold the following spring and I moved back to the bottom. The last few years I have been just about able to keep up the interest on that \$400 and make a scant living for my family.

In all my farming I have raised better crops than the average farmer.

Do you think I shall ever own a farm under present conditions?

The farm I am on now is sold so I shall have to move again. I think you are getting started in the right way, for the renter, only you could make it stronger. I think the government should make loans as high as the full value of the land and take the buyer's teams and tools as security, but compel the buyer to have plenty of tools and teams to farm with and have them otherwise clear of debt. L. E. Moore.

R. 6, Emporia, Kan.

How Long Do You Work?

The average length of time a day, required of hired labor on farms of the United States during the spring season is 9 hours 54 minutes; during the summer season, 10 hours 54 minutes; fall season, 9 hours 52 minutes; winter season, 8 hours 33 minutes. The average for the four seasons is 9 hours 48 minutes. These estimates are based upon reports of correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

If you are looking for real comfort buy your shoes large enough and be careful in the selection of your intimate friends.

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.

190 A. bottom farm, \$140 a. Best of improvements. Write A. Lindstrom, Ottawa, Kan.

WE HAVE a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 3,665 and 8,000 acre ranch. Jess Kisner, Garden City, Kansas.

LYON COUNTY 128 a. improved, \$1,000 down. 240 a. improved \$65 for gen. mdse. stock. Ira Stonebreaker, Allen, Kansas.

320 ACRES TIMBER, Dent Co., Mo., good soil, water and grass, \$8.00 per acre cash. Room 5 Leader Bldg., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

160 A. 4 ml. from Catholic church in N. E. Kan.; near school; \$1,500 of impr. 60 a. cult. 20 a. meadow, bal. good grass land. \$37.50 a. Terms. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.

BEST LAND, LOWEST PRICES, greatest natural advantages in southeastern Kansas. Send for illustrated booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

160 A. 3 ML. OUT; 34 a. wheat; dandy imp.; \$8,400. 60 a. 5 ml. out; good imp.; \$3,200. 80 a. 3 1/2 ml. out; good imp.; \$4,200. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

FINE HOME near high school; 80 a. 1/4 ml. town; good imp. 40 a. alfalfa; a snap at \$3,500. Possession given, carry \$3,500. W. F. Thompson, Seneca, Kansas.

I CAN SELL YOU the finest farms, not to be excelled anywhere for the price. For alfalfa and grain farms. Stock raising. Descriptions and prices on request. Cash and good terms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

N. E. KANSAS bargain, 164 a. 3 ml. town; good imp.; good soil, near school, 60 wheat, 8 alfalfa, 50 bluegrass, \$75; carry 1/2 at 5 1/2%. Give possession or \$650 cash rent. W. F. Thompson, Seneca, Kansas.

MONEY FROM HOME. Improved 160 acres. Well, windmill, 80 cult.; 80 pasture. All can be farmed, well located, 10 miles Spearville, \$2,800. Terms. Send for list. Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kansas.

FOR SALE: A-1 wheat farm of 160 acres 4 miles south of Dodge City; 50 acres in wheat; fenced and cross-fenced; sand-loam soil. A snap at \$27.50 per acre. 1/2 cash. G. L. Painter, Dodge City, Kan.

GRASS FOR 1,000 HEAD. We have twelve sections of choice buffalo and bluestem on the Pawnee Valley with an abundance of running water; a number of good wells and tanks. The best pasture in the state; will rent all or part at a very reasonable rate. Call on or address Frizell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.

Northeastern Kansas Land for sale in the famous Bluegrass, Timothy, Clover and alfalfa district, \$50 to \$100 per a. Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.

320 Acres Mow Land Montgomery Co.; 4 ml. good town; \$20 per a.; terms: other bargains. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan. (Est. 1870.)

Kiowa County Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

OPPORTUNITY Is knocking at your door. Do not delay making an investment in "Pretty Prosperous Plains." Today's prices \$17.50 to \$75.00. Easy terms. Write for literature giving full information. Mention this paper. John W. Baughman, Plains, Kan.

Kansas Farms For Sale I have several well improved farms for sale. All smooth black limestone soil, with lots of fruit and lots of good soft water, close to Parsons, school and church. Ranging in price from \$35 up to \$65 per acre. For further description address Wm. Cramer, 2229 Corning Ave., Parsons, Kansas.

For Sale 160 acres in Bourbon Co., Kan., on cross roads, fine neighborhood, corn, alfalfa, clover and timothy land, 6 room house, barn and fenced. Farm and location would suit you. Price \$12,000.00; mortgaged \$3,000.00 6% due 1920. Would take small home in good town or small farm. Easy terms. H. Clay Bowsher, 4050 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Sedgwick Co. Farm Bargains 80 acre farm, valley land, good house, 3 barns, silo, 50 acres alfalfa. Milk a few cows and raise hogs, your future is made. Price \$7,500. 240 acre farm, good house, large barn, best of land, near milk condenser. \$60 per acre, one-third cash. 1,600 acre bluestem and limestone pasture, living water, well fenced, fair improvements, not far from Wichita, \$23 per acre. Call on or write H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglass Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

GOOD, smooth wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

3 ACRES adjoining Iola, Kansas, good improvements. Price \$15.00. 80 acres 3 miles from Iola, good improvements; 1/2 mile to school. Price \$55.00. Buyer can get possession 10 days after sale. Write Feuerborn Land Co., Iola, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY no matter what or where it is. Pay no commissions. Particulars free. Dept. E, Co-operative Salesman Company, Lincoln, Neb.

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS. Stockmen, attention! 50,000 acres choice grazing and alfalfa land for sale. Best watered county in Kansas. No stock diseases known here. For reliable information apply Box 244, Peter Robidoux, Wallace, Kansas.

80 ACRES, all smooth land, 2 miles of Ottawa, 5 room house, barn, silo and other outbuildings, natural gas for fuel. Can give possession Oct. 1st. Want to sell at once. Write for full particulars. Allen Mansfield, Jr., Ottawa, Kansas.

TEXAS

BIG CROPS, BIG MARKETS, BIG PROFITS. In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coast. Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land," and "The Gulf Coast Bulletin," for six months free. Allison-Richey Land Co., Houston, Texas.

BARGAINS IN GULF COAST LANDS. FACTS about the Mid-Gulf-Coast Country of Texas. Production, climate, rainfall, soil, markets, water. Large or small tracts. Write at once for free booklet and price lists. Reference given. John Richey & Co., Blinz Bldg., Houston, Tex.

A Closing Estate Snap 2,240 acres black sandy loam, 2,000 acres of which is bottom land, McMullen Co., Texas; partly improved and worth double the price when new railroad goes through; abundant shallow water, 25 inch rainfall; grand climate; good roads; rich soil and while now 25 miles from railroad is in fastest growing part of Texas and a magnificent investment. To close out quickly \$15 per acre, if taken in a body; half cash, balance easy; no trades. Write at once. Elize M. Heinrich, Administratrix, 220 State Nat'l Bank, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON

RICH VALLEY LANDS in White Salmon, Washington, on the Columbian river. Excellent soil, climate, plenty of rainfall. Within seventy-five miles of Portland, Oregon, and has splendid train and boat service. Close price to party with cash or terms for part payment. F. E. Holton, Box 971, Minneapolis, Minn.

IDAHO

HUNDREDS of farmers growing rich in the Snake River Valley. Homedale is a new town with new railroad. Buy lots or acreage now. Send for lit. Homedale Townsite Co., Boise, Idaho.

\$35.00 PER ACRE (\$7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra well fenced, good well, 3 room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS in Lyon county. Trade anywhere. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

LAWRENCE REALTY CO., home of the swappers. Patrick C. Quinn, Mgr., Lawrence, Kan.

EXCHANGE BOOK, of hundreds of honest trades, farms, merchandise, etc., everywhere. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

SELL OR EXCHANGE your farm or business quickly for cash. Particulars free. Black's Business Agency, Desk 8, Durand, Wis.

MERCHANT has farm and timber land, and cash to trade for clear running stock, mdse. \$5,000 to \$40,000. Send full description. C. E. Forrester, Waldron, Ark.

FARMS, STOCKS, and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? Higham & Ochiltree, 802 Corby-Forsce Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

6-ROOM HOUSE to ex. for auto. Box 314, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Relinquishment, 320 a.; 11 ml. north of Stratton, Colo. Chas. C. Duell, Goodland, Kan.

To Trade for Land. Business property in Topeka; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; close to post-office and court house. Price \$40,000. Address GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE FOR ANYTHING that is clear of encumbrance and priced at its value. Mill, elevator and ice plant; nearly new; all iron clad; in county seat town in one of the best communities in Kansas. Value \$20,000, encumbrance \$6,500. Here is a fine chance for someone that can give their entire time to the business. Address Ice Plant, care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE; for particulars write to Harry E. Pray, Pawnee, Oklahoma.

WE SELL THE EARTH that produces alfalfa and corn. W. E. Wilson Realty, Walters, Ok.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS in N. E. Okla. farms. T.C. Bowling, Pryor, Mayes Co., Okla.

FOR SALE—Cheap lands in northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

40 A. 3 1/2 ml. McAlester; city 15,000. 28 a. tillable bottom land. 4 a. timber, bal. pasture. Fine for fruit, vegetables, poultry and alfalfa. \$22 per a. Terms. Write us about land. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE—5,000 acres in large and small tracts, Pittsburg county; farming, pasture, oil and gas land; \$10.00 per acre. Write John Cavanaugh, McAlester, Okla.

CADDO COUNTY AGAIN WINS. First on agricultural products at State Fair. Write for information, corn and alfalfa lands. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

Best 640 Acres in America WORLD'S BEST ALFALFA BELT, \$85. The famous Washita Valley took world's first prize alfalfa, second for wheat, International Dry Farming Congress. Produces \$116 alfalfa, 100 bushels corn. Best sub-irrigated land in the United States. Thompson-Gage Co., Pauls Valley, Okla.

Oklahoma Farm For Sale Splendid opportunity to purchase from owner a first class black land farm in Mayes County, the banner agricultural county in Eastern Oklahoma. Will sell to the right party on improvement basis and small cash payment down—balance on terms. W. E. Farley, Box 1227, Muskogee, Okla.

Farm For Sale by the Owner One of the best farms in extreme northeastern Oklahoma, 350 to 500 acres, very rich land, practically level, no overflow. \$5,000 worth of substantial improvements, about three miles from Vinita. Small cash payment, balance long time. Low rate of interest. Address W. M. Mercer, 88 Fox St., Aurora, Illinois.

NEBRASKA

Found—320 Acre homestead in settled neighborhood; fine farm land; not sand hills. Cost you \$200 filling fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

FARMS in Wisconsin Genuine bargains. Improved farms for sale in every county in Wisconsin. \$1,000.00 up. Taylor County Farms a Specialty. Thousands of acres of productive overland. Good soil, on roads close to R. R. and town. \$10 up. Taylor, Marinette, Clark, Rusk, Folk, Bayfield counties and others. Liberal terms trade. Our reference this paper. Write today for **FREE** lists and "Stump Facts" **FREE** Lobb-Hammel Realty Co., (Incl. Modford, Wis. OWNERS & AGENTS, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA FARMS for sale. Easy terms. Write A. G. Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn.

PAYNESVILLE LAND CO., sell Minnesota farms. Write for list. Paynesville, Minn.

BOOKLET, "Why Best Buy," Wadsworth Co., Windom, Minn., or Langdon, N. Dak.

SETTLERS WANTED for clover lands in central Minnesota. Corn successfully raised. Write Asher Murray, Wadena, Minn.

IMPROVED Red Lake county lands for sale. Write for prices and terms. Merchants State Bank, Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

MINNESOTA. No crop failures; good soil; best markets; finely improved corn and dairy farms, \$30 to \$65 per acre. Frick Farm Agency, Sauk Center, Minnesota.

CORN, CLOVER, POTATO and dairy farms and lands; very best loam soil on clay, within 50 mi. of St. Paul. For desc. list write Frank Fredeen, Taylors Falls, Minn.

A FARMERS' COMPANY operated for the benefit of farmers. 160 a. imp. near town on new electric line. Telephone, R.F.D. We grow corn. Price \$42 per acre. Farmers Co-operative Land Co., Thief River Falls, Minn.

\$150 A. DOWN, bal. 20 yrs., 5% int. Good land. Dairy country. Diversified farming. Can be inspected at small cost. Land lies in and near Beltrami Co., Minn. Grand Forks Lbr. Co., Box C, East Grand Forks, Minn.

CLOVER, CORN, COWS, COIN—You will find them all in Red Lake County. All or any part of a gas tractor section of prairie land, six miles from market for \$25 per acre. Write for booklet. Highbotham Land Co., Red Lake Falls, Minn.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA. Otter Tail and adjoining counties in corn, clover and alfalfa belt. Prices comparatively low. Terms easy. Imp. farms for sale. Write for further information. Scandia Land & Investment Co., Inc., Capital \$50,000, Fergus Falls, Minn.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA lands. Great clover, corn, potato and dairy section. Price \$15 to \$40 per acre. 1914 list free. Chase Bros., Box B, Staples, Minn.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA! 100 improved farms; low prices; easy terms. "A good title always." Write for list. C. D. Baker, Fergus Falls, Minn., Box 21.

ACTUAL SETTLERS wanted for our west central Minnesota improved corn, clover, alfalfa and blue grass farms. \$40 to \$70 per a. Write for "Ulland's Information Bulletin." Ulland Land Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS Otter Tail, Todd and Wadena Cos. For list write Bigelow & Freeman, Wadena, Minn.

STOCK AND CORN FARM. No. 105. 280 acre well improved stock and corn farm, Morrison County, good buildings. Sandy loam soil. Nice laying land. Price \$53.00 per acre. \$3,000 cash, bal. terms. A snap. Ask for our list of money-making farms in English or German. Louis W. Traub Co., 405 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

GLORIOUS MINNESOTA'S IDEAL CLIMATE. Soil, crops, lakes, rivers, grasses and market locations invite the Southwestern farmer to home and lifelong comfort in St. Louis County. Send for literature. Land Corp., Iron Range Ry. Co., 100 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

OTTER TAIL AND WILKIN COUNTIES. 200 farms in famous Park Region and lower Red River Valley Districts. Level or rolling prairie land, timbered land. Any kind or size of a farm you want, from \$30 to \$80 per acre. Easy terms. Otter Tail County has never had a crop failure. 50,000 acres of corn last year making from 35 to 70 bushels per acre. Natural clover and alfalfa country. Write for illustrated booklet free. Park Region Land & Loan Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.

HEALY LAND CO. Corn successfully grown. Growth unknown. Don't doubt, but write for information and list of bargains. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

COLORADO

INVESTIGATE the big land and town lot sale June 9th and 10th at Artesia, Colorado. For information address Artesia Developing Co., Artesia, (Blaine P. O.) Colorado.

DAIRY FARM and garden tract bargains! 240 a., imp., 2 ml. town; half shallow water land, \$2,400, terms. 180 a., all natural hay land; water anywhere under land at 6 feet; 1 mile town; \$4,000. 5 acre garden and chicken tract, near car, free water, price \$1,500. F. James, 1734 Welton St., Denver, Colo.

160 A. CHOICE Pleasant Valley land under irrigation; will relinquish for \$500, if soon. A good bargain. Write owner. Box 101, Brandon, Colorado.

Homesteads

A few of the best 320 acre homesteads and relinquishments left at \$100.00 up, according to improvements, etc. Best schools, churches, people, soil, climate, crops, water, fat range stock. Places and prices that will not last. Best part of Colorado and the West. R. T. Cline, Towner, Colorado.

THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?



Big juicy strawberries—the kind that make your mouth water and call for more, grow in the Ozarks and they make a money earning crop within a few months. Co-operative shipping associations have solved the problem of disposing of this perishable product and now the berry patch pays a substantial dividend every year. South Missouri is also the land of the big red apple and the luscious peach but it takes some time for trees bearing fruit to help pay the grocery bills. Berries will not only help support the family of the man who goes to that section to make a home but will pay for the home as well if he is not afraid of work.



Arnold Martin, the Nebraska pioneer, who clears several thousand dollars annually from his little Pawnee county farm, has said that nowhere can better opportunity be found for the young man than in the Ozark region. Poultry, fruit and dairying form an ideal combination that brings quick returns and will enable the young couple, just starting out in life, to pay for a home of their own. Under present conditions of high-priced land and high rent it is impossible to do that in most sections of the country. Thousands of young people throughout the Middle West should go to this promised land.

200 GOOD stock and grain farms; well improved bottom farms \$15.00 an acre and up. W. E. Taylor, Aldrich, Missouri.

FREE! "The Truth About the Ozarks" with large list of farms for sale in best locality. Map. Durnell & McKinney, Cabool, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE, 80 a. 2 1/2 ml. out, good improvements, good land, \$6,500.00. Stillwell Land Co., Magnolia City, Lebanon, Mo.

GOOD LAND BARGAINS in S. W. Missouri. Improved farms and timber lands for sale; also exs. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

HOWELL CO. bargains. Farm, dairy, fruit and ranch lands for sale or exchange. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Mo.

LAND BARGAIN list sent free with particulars giving description of county, location and prices. Winona Land Co., Winona, Mo.

WE HAVE a good farming and stock country; plenty of good rich, smooth land at a price you can afford to pay in Polk and Dallas counties. Polk County Land Investment Co., Bolivar, Polk Co., Missouri.

THE South Missouri Land Co. will sell or ex. mdse, land, income prop. Descriptive pamphlet and list. Mountain View, Mo.

BARGAINS in fruit, stock and grain farms in the Ozarks. Climate and water unsurpassed. G. G. Rice, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

25,000 A. timber land, imp. farms, Douglas and Ozark Cos. Best bargains on earth. Homeseekers Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write A. J. Johnston, Mchats. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

O. L. WILLIS will furnish you free lists of farms and timber lands. Write him at Willow Springs, Missouri.

480 A. STOCK RANCH, Estancia Valley, N. M. Valley land, well imp., \$9,600. Near R. R. Want income. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.

IF YOU WANT A HOME come to the Ozarks. For particulars write J. E. Twohig & Co., Norwood, Missouri.

MISSOURI

FOR FARM LANDS in Barry Co., Mo., write J. Y. Drake, Exeter, Mo.

160 A., OZARKS; 100 CULT., 2 sets bldgs., spring. \$1,700. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

240 ACRES, 2 miles Lebanon, 200 cultivated; good producing, highly imp., \$55 a. Stillwell Land Co., Magnolia City, Lebanon, Mo.

OUR INTEREST is your interest. We drain, improve and sell farms in Little River Valley. Lilbourn Real Estate Company, Lilbourn, Missouri.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS. Don't starve in the city. I own several 40 a. tracts of the best soil, bottom, cut-over timber—some a little impr. Fine income homes can be made. Will sell on your own terms. Guarantee 10% income by rents, if imprd. F. Gram, Naylor, Mo.

FOR SALE: 166 acre farm in Jasper county, close to town. Write for full information. J. E. Hall, Carthage, Mo.

IF YOU WANT grain, stock or fruit farms in the Ozarks, or exchanges, write J. E. Walton, Springfield, Missouri.

HOWELL CO., MISSOURI.

120 a. farm 2 ml. from Pomona. 75 a. in cult. and orchard, 500 bearing trees, apple and peach, 100 a. fenced, 5 room house, good barn, 2 wells, cistern, phone line, rural mail. 1/2 ml. school, \$23 terms. Farms for merchandise or town property. A. F. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.

CANADA

PARTY owning fine half section in eastern Alberta, Canada, will sell at close figure to party who can pay cash or half cash, balance terms. E. F. Glenny, 311 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

\$1,000 DOWN buys 320 a. impr. Price \$18 per acre. \$500 down buys 160 a. impr. Price \$14 per a. Saskatchewan District. Possession at once. Est. 1887. Write now. D. H. McDonald & Co., (owners) Winnipeg, Canada.

WE OWN 30,000 ACRES of fertile land close to schools, churches and railway markets. \$500 cash will handle 160 acres equipped with implements and material to build a house and stable. Canada Lands Limited, Northern Crown Bk. Bldg., Winnipeg, Can.

320 ACRES close to Winnipeg, fully stocked; horses, cattle, pigs, etc.; good buildings. 180 acres cultivated, all implements included. \$18 per acre for quick sale. 500 other western Canadian farms for sale on easy terms or exchange. M. Meyers, Great West Realty Co., 415-417 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada.

WE OWN and control large tracts of the best land for wheat and mixed farming in Western Canada. Also large number of improved farms, near railway and school for actual settlers. Prices \$8 per a. and up. Write the owners. Lands and Homes of Canada Limited, Winnipeg, Canada.

SCARCITY MAKES VALUE—Population increases—Land area remains fixed. Think this over, reflect on what it means. By the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. a new section of country is opened up for settlement. It includes the Fort George District, the famous Bulkley and Nechaco Valleys in British Columbia. Farming land in these sections will become at once a valuable possession. Let us tell you about it, and how you can acquire some of this land at moderate prices. Write at once to North Coast Land Co., Germania Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.

FARM LAND SALESMEN WANTED. A live representative in every town to sell choice, cheap Canadian lands. Prices \$10 per acre. Write for proposition. Scott Hill & Co., 22 Canada Life Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA Settlers wanted for our A-1 farms. Prices are low. Terms easy. Good markets, roads, water. Agents wanted. Write OAKES-GRAY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MONTANA

WE ARE RETAILING choice Montana lands where crops are large and sure. Price \$12 to \$25 per a. Danaher-Holton Co., 306-C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FLORIDA

FAMOUSLY rich everglade land ready for plow, handy to market, \$25 per acre; one-fourth cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years. Parker & Ausherman, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

OREGON

FOR SALE. 20 acre orchard tract, 13 acres apples, bearing, 3 acres peaches. Good house, barn, city lights, R.F.D., mail. Adjoining Ashland. Literature sent. S. E. Owens, Ashland, Oregon, 122 Church St.

Land Values Are Doubling

Although farm wages in the United States increased about 37 per cent from 1900 to 1910, land values nearly doubled in the same time, indicating that in the distribution of the proceeds from farming operations a larger proportion now goes to capital account and less to labor account than formerly; the interest rate of return on the capitalized value of land, however, is probably less now than 25 or 30 years ago. The value an acre of crop production increased about 50 per cent from 1900 to 1910.

It's gay people who get invited into gay company, though it's the other fellows that need it.

A Reader's County Selling Plan

WHAT HAY GROWERS COULD DO.

THE increased commission charges in the Kansas City hay market, and the suggestion of Earlton Grange that an appropriation be made by the state for an inquiry into the matter, leads me to ask if farmers do not clearly have it in their power to go a step or two farther and say, "Come and buy on our own markets."

First, form the eastern third or half of the state into a buying and selling organization, making each county a unit. The rest of the scheme could be worked out something like this:

1. A manager in each county.
2. The manager in the most centrally located county to be the manager of the head office. This will be the most expensive office, as most of the outside business would probably come through it.
3. Each county to buy, sell and interchange individually, where opportunity offered, reporting, of course, all transactions to the head office, so an accurate account of the whole may be kept.

Business could be obtained in this way:

1. Advertising.
2. Through the industrial agents of the railroads.
3. By correspondence.

All railroad systems have a department that looks exclusively to localities where much freight is to be shipped in or out, especially where the roads have a strong competition.

The Business Would Grow.

I will illustrate with an actual case which covers the whole field. Two cars of hay were shipped from a small station in eastern Kansas, passing through the usual commission routine, and were finally unloaded in Birmingham, Ala. The hay was clover and timothy mixed, about 30 per cent clover. The persons who finally bought the hay traced it to where it had been baled, because they wanted more of the same kind and grade.

Correspondence between friends in different states may often bring business, which of course should be turned over to your county manager. Always encourage and maintain the view that all are interested in the success of the enterprise and let each individual feel he has a place and a responsibility in the business.

It should not be impractical for such an organization to handle fruit, melons, vegetables, poultry and eggs, by having certain days each week for receiving them so that the small amounts all properly graded and packed would form a carload shipment. To make this possible you must first instruct producers how to properly gather, grade and pack the articles for shipment, so they will carry safely, and look tempting when placed on the market at destination.

Simple Methods Lessen Expense.

On delivery days the producer should remain at the station to help and learn to properly load such products. All the volunteer help on days of this kind keeps down office expenses. You pay for it whether you perform the work or hire it done. I think where a community interest is the object, the greater amount of knowledge each individual has of the community's affairs, the better they will be conducted.

Each county organization should have a convenient and properly lighted office. Its accounting system should be so simple, brief and thorough that a manager and a stenographer should be able to handle all of the business when the patrons help with the loading.

I suggest the use of the duplicate order book, such as are used in stores and by traveling salesmen, except that I would have all the articles usually offered for shipment printed in a column down the side and the top a check form for quantities and weights. By some such system a vast amount of produce could be checked in a short time with a minimum amount of clerical work and the patron and office can each have a copy without having to wait for any relisting or extending to be done.

Think and do what you will, you do pay and will continue to pay for all this, whether you do it or not. The economy and the profit lies in doing it yourselves.

N. N. S.
Jack's Cabin, Colo.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS FARMS for sale. Terms. List free. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

IMPROVED AND UNIMP. land bargains. Black & Pitts, Scott Co., Waldron, Ark.

DOWELL LAND COMPANY will furnish you lists of farm, timber and rice lands at lowest prices. Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

FOR DES. LIT., city props., Ark., and Okla. farm, fruit, timber, grazing lands, write Moss-Ballou & Hurlock, Siloam Sprgs., Ark.

80 A. 6 ml. out. 60 cleared; good house, barn. Family orchard. Price \$1,750. New list of farms. McKamey & McCarroll, Imboden, Ark.

120 ACRES upland, 7 ml. Morrilton. 60 a. cult. 80 cleared, balance timber. Fair imp. Rented \$100 cash. Price \$850.00. Stephens, Cazort & Neal, Morrilton, Ark.

CORN, OAT, CLOVER land. Sure crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches. Small pay't down, bal. long time. Maps, circulars. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Eison, Ark.

160 A. RICH imp. Hurricane creek farm; 60 cult.; bal. timbered; 120 fenced; orchard; healthy; 3 1/2 ml. Winthrop. Lays level; \$20 a 1/2 down. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

QUIT RENTING and write Eugene Parrick, the land man, for fruit, grain and timber farms. Best prices, terms, water and climate in Ark., Missouri and Oklahoma. Describe your wants in first letter. Hiwasse, Ark.

ARKANSAS. 240 acres, 60 under wire fence, 35 cleared, fine stock farm, will produce corn, clover, timothy, oats and a large variety of other crops. Price \$15.00 per acre. BIG BARGAIN. H. H. Houghton & Son, 408 1/2 Main St., Jonesboro, Ark.

440 ACRES OF FINE LAND, all open but 50 acres, fine alfalfa and clover land, 150 acres Bermuda grass, 2 miles inland town, 5 1/2 miles of two railroad towns; small dwelling, 3 tenant houses; price \$40 per a. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

Free Farms

500,000 acres government land free, open for entry in Arkansas. Where located and how secured shown in my new booklet sent post paid for twenty-five cents. R. C. Jarrell, Department 2, Carthage, Mo.

NEW YORK

BARGAINS LIKE THIS SNAPPED UP—QUICK.

217 acres. Two sets buildings, one house worth \$4,000 in fine shape. All kinds of hen houses. Four big barns. Corn crib. Big orchard. Another good house. Buildings worth twice price asked. 3 miles to railroad town. If sold this month only \$4,000. Easy terms. Hay this year will pay nearly half price asked. Can run auto over it lays so good. Now do you want it? Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., New York.

McBurney's New York Farms

Are the best for the least money. Come and see. McBurney & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York. Or, for list, write to McBurney & Co., Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

GEORGIA

SOUTHERN GEORGIA. Stock raising, fruit growing, truck farming, corn, oats, hay, cotton. No floods, droughts, nor cyclones. Improved and unimproved lands. Easy terms. Thompson & Company, Homeland, Georgia.

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.

SETTLERS ARE FLOCKING to the clover and fruit lands of Orchard Valley, Wisconsin. Over 150 sales. Write for U. S. Gov't reports. E. F. Glenny, 311C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SETTLERS WANTED for our Douglas Co. clay loam lands, western Wis., direct line between twin cities and twin ports. Unexcelled for clover and grain. Farmers Land & Cattle Co., Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

CUT OVER LANDS northern Wisconsin, excellent soil, close to Duluth and Superior. Right price to parties with cash desiring one to ten sections or more. Write for particulars. E. A. Moe, 309 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

NO DROUTH, or crop failures in Wisconsin; corn average 40 bu., potatoes 200, hay 3 or 4 tons; oats 60 bu.; 8,000 acres cut over hardwood lands to settlers on easy terms. Offer one farm 160 a., good bldgs., \$4,500. Land is cheap. C. P. Crosby, Rhinelander, Wis.

HOMESEEKER'S OPPORTUNITY. We are offering our selected clay loam, cutover, hardwood lands, any sized tract, to actual settlers. In dairy, clover, corn and alfalfa section. Write for free booklet and map giving full particulars. Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co., Grand Rapids and Atlanta, Wis.

THE MARSHFIELD DISTRICT. \$500,000 paid out here monthly for cheese and butter. The country of big red barns; corn, clover and alfalfa successfully grown. \$2,500, part cash, buys 80 a. imp.; 50 in cult. Close to town. Other good ones. Coles Land Agency, Marshfield, Wis.

WE WANT SETTLERS

To locate on our hardwood cut-over lands. Clay loam soil, over 20,000 acres, selling in tracts of forty acres and up; terms 1/4 cash, bal. easy payments. Buy from the owners direct. C. K. & C. C. Ellingson, 200 Main Street, Hawkins, Wis.

STOCK RAISERS—ATTENTION.

Why take chances on droughts and short feed? Rich clover and blue grass pastures can be obtained in Wisconsin, close to big markets, at surprisingly low prices. Plenty of rainfall, pure water, ideal climate for stock raising and dairy farming. Already settled and developed. South St. Paul stock yards only 50 miles away. We own practically all lands we offer. Have some improved farms. Maps and reliable information free. Baker, M 123, St. Croix Falls, Wis.

Secure a Home in 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 30 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. Always state acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address Land Dept., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

Central Wisconsin Farms That Are Farms

THE MARSHFIELD DISTRICT. The greatest dairy center in the United States. \$500,000 paid out here monthly for butter and cheese. DON'T take our word, send for proofs; get our maps with statistics; farmers' statements, list of farms, etc. Send for particulars of our 240 acre farm. Coles Land Agency, Marshfield, Wis.

Care of the Brood Sow

BY J. M. NIELSON.

One of the most essential things in the proper care of the brood sow is that they have good shelter during the winter months. Their sleeping quarters should be warm and dry yet well ventilated and the bedding changed often. Too many sows should not be housed together, for during cold nights they crowd each other, pile up and get overheated and when they come out for feed are liable to take cold.

I like to keep the young sows and gilts in separate pens from the older ones as they require more and a little stronger feed than the old sows for the reason that they are growing and need the extra feed to put on this growth.

It has been my experience that most farmers when they buy brood sows prefer young ones or gilts rather than tried mature sows, and several have told me that they require less feed. This is a mistake. A mature sow has made her growth and if in good condition can be kept so with less feed during the winter, and will raise a larger litter of larger and stronger pigs than a gilt. Brood sows should be fed as near a balanced ration as possible, a variety of feeds should be given them as they like a change. A good ration can be made up of good shorts and corn meal, half and half, with 10 pounds of old process oil meal to the hundred pounds and made into a thick slop. Feed this ration twice a day and corn at least once a day, preferably in the evening. Ear corn is the best.

If possible the sows should be fed some distance from their houses, the farther the better, so they will get exercise going to and from their feeds. They need this exercise badly during the winter. Another good way to make them take exercise is to scatter oats thinly on the ground when the weather permits and they will work picking these up and the oats are good for them. This winter when the weather was cold and stormy I sometimes gave my sows a couple of sheaves of oats in the hog house. They worked over these, picked out the oats, and seemed to enjoy it. I also gave them some clover and alfalfa hay

every few days. There is nothing better for a brood sow in winter, when they cannot get green feed, than good bright alfalfa hay. It is surprising how much alfalfa a hog will eat and it will keep them in good condition. Alfalfa hay can be fed conveniently in narrow racks with tight bottoms to prevent wasting the leaves, which are easily and cheaply made.

Don't throw some corn and water to your brood sows once or twice a day, call that proper care, and expect them to do well and bring you good litters in the spring. I don't believe, however, that there will be much danger of overfeeding with corn here in Kansas this year, and this reminds me of a little story I heard the other day.

A farmer had in some 60 acres of corn last year and one day he thought he would like to have some roasting-ears for Sunday dinner. So he went out and searched all over his 60 acres and finally got a fair sized mess of "nubbins." Well, for dinner, his daughter's best young man was at hand and when the corn was passed he dipped in and got one of the largest ears. The farmer asked him if he didn't think that he was going after this corn pretty heavy. "Oh," he says, "I don't know." "Well," says the farmer, "you have 15 acres on your plate already."

The "corn alone" diet causes sows to become too fat and sluggish and they will not take the much needed exercise. Wheat alone is just as bad. It has been proved that cows fed on wheat products alone are thin and weak and they will bring forth young that are weak at birth. The same is true of the brood sow and here is proof that a balanced ration, and a variety of feeds should be fed.

Do not forget to give the brood sows salt. It is well to keep a mixture of salt, ashes, copperas, and charcoal always before them.

At least ten days before the sows are due to farrow they should be placed in separate farrowing pens, so that they may become accustomed to their quarters and then they will not fret, try to break out, or injure themselves at farrowing time. The farrowing pens should be roomy and very little bedding used at

farrowing time and for a few days after. It is well to have a railing about eight inches from the floor all around the pen; the young pigs soon learn to get under this and the sow will not overlay them.

Sows should not be fed for 12 hours after farrowing but should have fresh, clean water with the chill taken off in cold weather. For the first meal I give a small amount of a thin slop made of bran, a very little shorts and water. After that a little corn is fed with the slop and the amount is increased a little every day. They will have to be fed very carefully and no sudden changes made in feed. Sour feed of any kind should never be given for it will cause trouble. I had fine success last fall in feeding my brood sows after farrowing. They were fed bran and shorts about half and half, with ear corn and some alfalfa hay. I increased the amount of shorts and corn as the pigs got older and also added a little tankage. My young pigs never did better.

As soon as the pigs are old enough the sows should be turned out to pasture if possible. The proper care of the brood sows requires watchfulness and much work; but it pays.

Clover Seed Is Imported

During the last four months 101 lots of red clover seed, aggregating over 3 1/2 million pounds, have been imported into the United States. Germination tests of this seed made by the seed laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture show an average of 97 per cent of live seed, the poorest lot containing 89 per cent. This is in marked contrast to the condition which existed in 1906. One million pounds of the red clover seed imported that year germinated less than 59 per cent.

O. I. C.'S.

O. I. C. PIGS \$25 a pair; young herd (4) \$45. Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

Tried Sows and bred gilts, also registered boar. Henry Kamping, Elmore, Kansas.

O. I. C.'s Bred sows and gilts, fall and spring pigs in pairs and trios no kin. SEED CORN: Reid's Dent and Cartner varieties, \$2.50 per bu. shelled. Also eggs for setting S. O. R. I. Reds \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. JOHN H. NEEF, Boonville, Missouri

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above.

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Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for date.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
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Livestock Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for dates.

JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

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Elk City, Kan. Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Will Myers Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

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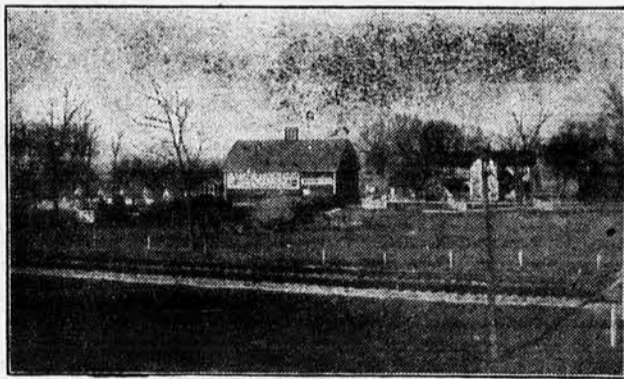
Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for short crop, one-half price on Home Study Course.

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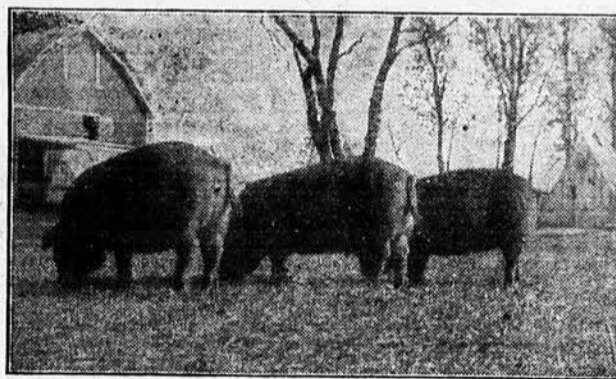
LAPTAD STOCK FARM

Semi-Annual Poland China and Duroc-Jersey Hog Sale

LAWRENCE, KAN., APRIL 29, 1914



LAPTAD STOCK FARM



GILTS IN THE SALE

50—HEAD—50

20 Boars and 30 Bred Sows and Open Gilts

Send for Illustrated Catalogue—Come to the Sale.

Aucts.—F. J. Zaun, J. H. Maulding, H. T. Rule. Fieldman—Ed. R. Dorsey

40 mi. W. of Kansas City on the U. P.

FRED G. LAPTAD, Lawrence, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. Fall Boars and Gilts A nice bunch to select from. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes, F. O. Gookin, Russell, Kan.

Grandview Stock Farm Herd headed by O. K. Wonder. Choice O. I. C. May boars. January and May gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS.

Edgewood O. I. C's. Booking orders for spring pigs by Progressor 2865, Tonganoxie Chief 3107, Burr Oak Model 3290, Bell Metal 3400, Herd Improver 3543, Orange Blossom 3636. Pairs and trios no kin. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kans.

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S URIE BOY by Don Magna, out of a litter of 24, heads the herd. The most unique hog plant in the country. Size, prolificness, quality and cleanliness. Sows of best breeding. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time. W. T. URIE, BOX 93, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.

POLAND CHINAS.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September, 1913, farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.

BIG-TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS Bred to The Giant 68631 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinquoque, (Norton Co.) Kansas.

Wear booking orders for pigs by the Grand Champion, King Hadley, that won sweepstakes prizes in 1913 than any other Big Type Poland China hog. W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

Lockridge's Mammoth Polands Booking orders now for pigs to be shipped at weaning time, sired by A Wonder, Hercules, Pawnee Price and Long King's Model. Also a few older boars and gilts. WILL G. LOCKRIDGE, FAYETTE, MO.

ONE THOUSAND BIG TYPE POLANDS 10 daughters of A Wonder, bred; 100 yearling sows, bred; 50 fall yearlings, bred; 50 pigs both sex, 1913 farrow. 500 spring pigs after June 1st. Everything guaranteed and for sale. HOWARD ZAHN, 126 PINE ST., JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

25 BOARS and GILTS Of August and September farrow. Sired by Bell Metal Again and Chief Price. Out of my big, mature sows. Prices right to move them quick. L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

Big Orange Again & Gritter's Surprise boars of September farrow, for sale. They are out of my largest and best sows—and are immuned from cholera. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

ENOS BIG POLANDS Boars and gilts of August, 1913, farrow sired by the noted Orphan Chief and out of A Wonder's Equal and Knox-All-Hadley dams. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

LARGE WITH PLENTY of QUALITY Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

NATIONAL BIG TYPE POLANDS. A Wonder, Jr., Dan Hadley, Orphan Chief and Blaine's Wonder strains. A few good fall pigs of either sex and two summer males. Ten gilts, bred; all for sale. JOHN H. COLAW, Buffalo, Kansas.

FANCY LARGE TYPE POLANDS Herd boars U Wonder by A Wonder and Orange Lad, by Big Orange. Fancy fall boars and a few good sows and gilts by U Wonder and bred to Orange Lad. Priced for quick sale. THURSTON & WOOD, Elm Dale, Kansas.

Mt. Tabor Herd Polands 30 tried sows to farrow in March and April, 30 yearling gilts to farrow in May and June. Also open sows and gilts bred to order. Four great boars in my herd. Prices right. Immune. Address. J. D. WILLFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW HERD of POLAND CHINAS We have a fine lot of bred sows of the same breeding that we sell breeders for herd hogs. First class breeding and a pedigree goes with every sale. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

A Few Gilts Bred for June Farrow Also a lot of open fall gilts and a nice lot of fall and winter boars. Buy them now; grow them yourself for next fall service. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kan.

Joe Baier's Polands No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions. J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.

CHOICE FALL BOARS A few of August farrow sired by Wonder Ex out of Big Hadley bred sows. Big, heavy boned, stretchy fellows with an outcome. As I only have a few will price them at bargains. Write for prices and particulars. WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KAN.

BLACK MAMMOTH POLANDS The kind that weigh and win. The best of Big Type breeding. Satisfied customers in seventeen states. Write for catalogue. It tells all. Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kansas

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska. C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 1326 East 37th St., Kansas City, Mo. Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.

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.

Poland China Hogs.

April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo. Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. Oct. 28—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan. Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. May 7—W. S. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla. Oct. 21—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo. Combination Livestock Sales.

June 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Nov. 2 to 7—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Mar 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., is offering some choice young Hereford bulls, from 6 to 14 months old, for sale at very attractive prices. Mr. Cottrell is one of the pioneer Hereford breeders in the West and has bred them in Marshall county for over 20 years. He has a big ranch near Irving which he looks after himself and his Herefords are of the best of breeding and good individually. He prices them very reasonably and you should let him give you descriptions and prices before you buy. He also has some choice registered Poland China boars and gilts of last fall farrow for sale; also Barred Rock eggs, 100 for \$3.50. They are farm raised and of the best strains. Look up his advertisement and write him at once.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan., is offering 20 September gilts that are as good as the writer ever saw. They were picked from 80 head that were farrowed last September and will be bred to order and sold singly, or any way to suit. They are big, stretchy gilts that will develop into big, useful sows. They will be bred to either of the different herd boars to suit the purchaser. Mr. Bancroft does the largest mail order business of any breeder that we know of in central Kansas and has a pleased lot of customers of which he is deservedly very proud. The writer visited Mr. Bancroft and his up-to-date herd last week and enjoyed a good visit and a fine dinner. He renewed his advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze and Oklahoma Farmer. This makes eight years that Mr. Bancroft has carried his advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze without missing an issue. It goes without saying that it has made him money or he would not have continued it that long. Last year was his first in Oklahoma Farmer and it proved very satisfactory and he renewed for another year. Mr. Bancroft believes Oklahoma will be one of the greatest states in the Union for good stock of all kinds in a few years if it keeps up its present very favorable record. He also has a nice lot of September boars for sale that will be ready for service soon. They are well grown and extra choice. He has nearly 100 spring pigs and a few more sows to farrow soon. One of the great brood sows on this farm is Nellie Climax by old 2nd Climax and out of Nellie Wonder and bred by McFarland Brothers, Sedalia, Mo. Both of these hogs were famous show animals in their time. Nellie Climax will farrow her 15th litter soon; she is now 9 years old and moves around like a gilt. Look up Mr. Bancroft's advertisement in this issue and write him for prices and descriptions.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Herman Groninger & Sons of Bendena, Kan., are among the most successful Poland China breeders of the Central West. They have 150 March pigs and Mr. Groninger writes, "They surely are dandy pigs. The finest lot of pigs we ever had for this time of the year." It is probably not necessary to say to the readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze that these pigs are bred in the most popular strains of big type Poland China blood. Mr. Groninger is one of the oldest breeders of Poland Chinas in the Central West and the success he is having with his spring crop of pigs is the result of his "35 years of knowing how" in the Poland China business.

Riverside Farms' Products.

Nearly a decade of successful breeding of purebred livestock and purebred seeds has enabled John H. Neef, proprietor of the Riverside Farms at Boonville, Mo., to furnish the breeders and farmers of the corn belt correct specimens of O. I. C. hogs, S. C. R. I. Red chickens and a large variety of seed corn, seed wheat, oats, rye, soy beans and clover. At the present time Mr. Neef is offering a choice lot of O. I. C. hogs including a few very choice bred sows and gilts, fall boars and gilts and spring pigs of both sexes. The fall pigs and those of spring farrow can be furnished in pairs or trios not related. The Riverside Farms O. I. C.'s rank with the best. Mr. Neef makes it a point to send out only the kind that will make good and has built up a reputation



F. W. Beverington, Pres.

Jewell County Breeders' Association

Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.



I. W. Kyle, Secy.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS for sale also White Holland Turkey toms. DE. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland China Bred Gilts 15 bred for April farrow, sired by Jumbo and bred to Kansas Big Bone. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kansas

50 BIG BOARS Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Best of breeding. JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

Three June Boars sired by Jumbo have ever raised. For sale right. JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Ks.

Ira C. Kyle & Son's Large type Polands. Giant Chief Price \$2103, by Long King; Bell's A Wonder 61891, by A Wonder. Henry's Expansion 173683, by Dorr's Expansion. MANKATO, KAN.

Fall Boars. Also booking orders for Spring pigs (both sexes) at weaning time. White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

BRED GILTS A few very choice well grown spring gilts bred for early spring farrow. Priced right. Write for prices. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Ks.

Marsh Creek Herd Duroc-Jerseys Nothing for sale at present. Something good a little later. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Sunflower Herd Duroc-Jerseys 1913 boars shipped on approval. W. E. MONASMITH, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Fall Boars and Gilts Sired by Model Chief and Crimson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Everything priced to sell. DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.

50 Duroc Bred Sows Five spring boars for immediate sale. Good. Write for prices and particulars. E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick. JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

Spring Crop of Pigs Doing Nicely; am ready to book orders for fall or summer delivery, at reasonable prices. C. C. Thomas, Webber, Kans.

SHORTHORNS.

Oscar Green's Shorthorns Popular breeding. Stock for sale. A good herd bull proposition. OSCAR GREEN, MANKATO, KANSAS

POULTRY.

EGGS FROM WHITE POULTRY Pekin and Runner ducks, Rocks, Holland turkeys and Cochon bantams. Also Spitz dogs and Fan-tail pigeons. A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KS.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kansas Breeder of registered Guernsey cattle. Glenwood's Combination of Linwood 24368 at head of herd

JERSEY CATTLE.

Jersey Heifers that will freshen in Jan., Feb., March and April. Four fall yearlings bred, six heifer calves 10 months old. Write for prices. J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan.

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS.

Bull Calves, year old in April and May. Dark red in color. Priced reasonable. We want a herd bull. Can't we trade? R. T. Vandevanter & Son, Mankato, Kan.

PERCHERONS.

PERCHERON Stock for sale. Always good horses in service. Breeding Farm H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

AUCTIONEERS.

John Bregmen & Son ESBON, KANSAS Livestock Auctioneers WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

M. S. HOYT, MANKATO, KAN. Write or phone Livestock Auctioneer for dates.

Frank Regan Livestock Auctioneer ESBON, KAN. WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES.

Ole Hanson, Livestock Auctioneer Mankato, Kan. Write or phone for dates.

DAN GALLAGHER, Jewell City, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER Write or phone for dates.

DUROCS \$8

Weanling Boars \$8.00. Weanling Sows \$15.00. Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new herd boar imported last spring from Ohio. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight, with modern equipment. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Incubators. Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla. State Fairs. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.



Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. 10 extra choice fall boars, three out of Heiress Royal and by Graduate Col. G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.



BIG TYPE UNPAMPED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetype, King's Truetype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas Serviceable boars and bred sows sows 65 inches long, bone 8 1/2 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

A. J. Erhart & Sons Have Them For Sale

We have twenty big, roomy, mellow, bred gilts by Major B. Hadley and Giant Wonder in pig to Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Price \$35 each, no more, no less for one or a dozen. 20 as good fall males as we ever owned or saw by Major B. Hadley, at \$25 each. A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS.

Robinson & Co.'s Mammoth Polands

We offer for sale some extra good September and October farrowed pigs, both sexes; two boars farrowed May 20 last, that are herd headers, and are booking orders for this spring's pigs of February and March farrow, to be shipped at weaning time. We ship on approval and if you are not satisfied you return the hog and are not out a cent. F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MISSOURI.

JOE HEMMY'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS

For sale: My herd boar, Hemmy's Hadley. He is three years old and weighs 600 lbs. Also some choice bred gilts. Also booking orders for spring pigs sired by Good Quality and A Wonder Major, a son of old A Wonder. JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS.

Big Type Poland Boar Bargains

We are offering the tops of 60 fall boars and gilts, ALL VACCINATED AND IMMUNE, sired by Moore's Halvor and Sampson Ex, out of best big type sows. \$25 each; boar and gilt, \$55. These are good and guaranteed as represented. These are bargains. HENRY GRANER & SON, Lancaster, Kan.

80 Big Type Poland China Pigs

Weanling boars 8 to 10 weeks old \$8 to \$10. Gilts same age \$12.50—two for \$24 or 3 for \$35. These pigs are sired by Bogardus Ex., and out of 600 to 700 pound sows, by Big Defender, and Colossus. 10 sows, this spring, farrowed 92 pigs. Descriptions guaranteed or money refunded. Can ship via Union Pacific or Rock Island. HOWARD R. AMES, R. R. 2, MAPLE HILL, KANSAS.



DUSOC-JERSEYS.

TWO HERD BOARS Fall pigs...

McCARTHY'S DUROCS

Handsome fall pigs, either sex...

COLONEL WONDER

The Mo. champion heads herd...

Smith's Durocs

Fashionably bred boars...

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS

Boars all sold. 40 open and bred gilts...

Otey's Grand Durocs

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

RED, WHITE AND BLUE HERD

We are offering the Grand Champion Duroc boar...

QUIVERA HERD DUROCS

Am now receiving orders for spring pigs...

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows

Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale...

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Choice September and October boars...

25 DUROC JERSEY SOWS AND GILTS

Bred for April and May farrow...

Pure Bred Durocs

Am offering the best lot of fall boars...

DUROC BOARS

Hillside Farm offers a dozen growling fall boars...

Bonnie View Durocs

Some choice fall pigs for sale...

Stith's DUROCS

Sows and gilts bred to and young boars...

BANCROFT'S PEDIGREED DUROCS

We hold no public sales, nothing but the best...

HILLCREST FARM DUROCS

70 October and November boars...

HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshires Spring boars...

Pure Bred Hampshires

Some extra choice, immuned, fall pigs...

SPECIAL PRICES

On Pedigreed young Hampshire boars...

SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRE

HOGS WITH QUALITY. This spring's crop...

for good stock and square dealing second to none...

Lockridge's Mammoth Polands.

For something like eight years Will G. Lockridge...

Taylor, Champion Durocs.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The proof of a boar's worth...

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

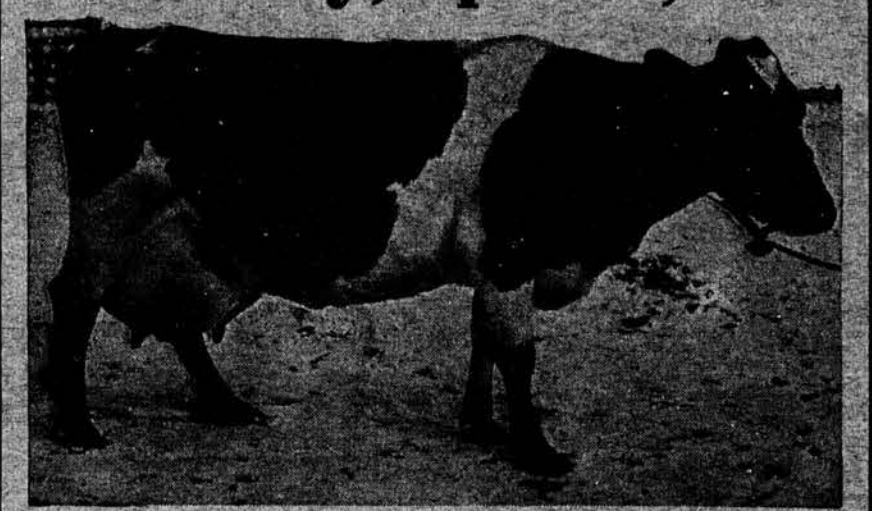
The herd of Shorthorn cattle on Oxford Farm in 18 1/2 months...

Lapid's Hog Sale.

A good many wonder how it is that Fred G. Lapid of Lawrence, Kan., who breeds both big boned Poland China and Duroc-Jersey hogs...

Sunflower Dispersal and Combination Sale

Oskaloosa, Kansas Thursday, April 30, 1914



50 Registered Holsteins

Consisting of my entire herd of High-producing, choice individually, A. R. O. and Semi-official cows and heifers...

F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

10 head high grade heifers due to calve this spring...

DAIRY CATTLE. BONNIE MAE HOLSTEINS. High grade heifers and cows...

HOLSTEIN BULLS Registered, ready for service...

HOLSTEINS - CHOICE BULL CALVES H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS Registered bull calves for sale...

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS 60 head of cows and heifers...

LINSCOTT JERSEYS Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas...

Oak Hill Holsteins Bulls ready for spring service...

Registered Holsteins Will sell out my last and best purebred Holsteins...

Fancy Grade Holstein Cows 2 to 8 years old, all tested and guaranteed sound...

SOMMER--BLADS GUERNSEYS! TUBERCULIN TESTED.

Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Free, son of Imp. Raymond of the Free...

BERKSHIRES. BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS...

Hazlewood's Berkshires! A few good bred sows and gilts...

Walnut Breeding Farm BERKSHIRE boars and gilts...

MULE FOOT HOGS. "Mule Footed Hogs" The coming hogs of America...

ANGUS CATTLE A select lot of fine bulls for sale...

ANGUS BULLS and HEIFERS SUTTON FARM Have 30 splendid heifers...

ANGUS CATTLE A select lot of fine bulls for sale...

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ANGUS BULLS and HEIFERS SUTTON FARM Have 30 splendid heifers...

ANGUS CATTLE A select lot of fine bulls for sale...

SHORTHORNS.

SCOTCHSHORTHORNCATTLE

Special prices on herd bull, cows and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. I am overstocked and must reduce my herd. Everything first class and guaranteed. RAYMOND JAMESON, Ottawa, Ill.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Roan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

A fine lot of Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls ranging in ages from 8 to 15 months. Priced low considering quality and breeding.

Also my two-year-old, Big Orange, herd boar at a bargain. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls

Two 18 months old and eight yearlings. Reds and roans. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot of young bulls. Prices reasonable.

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

A few good cows for sale, safe in calf to herd bull Baron Cumberland. Four nice young bulls, one red, two roans, one white. The white one, a real herd bull. Ask for his breeding. We made 1,000 pounds of butter from herd in 1913. DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

About 20 choice young bulls, spring calves. Either Scotch or Scotch Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via Rock Island, Santa Fe or Union Pacific. Write for prices and descriptions. Address

C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE : : KANSAS

HEREFORDS.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS For Sale

Two year old double standard polled bull; eighteen head horned cows; polled and horned yearling bulls. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULLS From Star Breeding Farm

65 yearlings, two's and three year olds, of the best of breeding. They are excellent animals for the range or to head good herds; the same class with which I have been furnishing the government. SAUL DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring.

F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Leavenworth County Jack Farm

25 jacks and jennets for sale; good individuals and bred right. Farm located between Atchison and Leavenworth on Santa Fe. CORSON BROTHERS, POTTER, KANSAS.

Jacks and Jennets

25 head of Black Jacks from 14 1/2 to 16 hands coming 3 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good jennets.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk County, Kansas.

JACKS

The kind all are looking for. Large boned black mammoth Tenn. and Ky. Jacks, 2 to 6 years old, guaranteed and priced to sell. All broken and prompt servers. Reference, banks of Lawrence, 40 miles west of Kansas City on U. P. and Santa Fe. AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets

20 of our best big jacks left. Will close them out at a great reduction. Have them good enough for any purpose. Come to Rea, Mo. on Great Western, 23 miles north of St. Joe.

M. Scott, Rea, Mo.

of hogs at the same time, under the same roof, with Col. Zaun to sell both breeds. By getting to the farm a couple of hours before the sale opens one may see the fine seed corn and the herd of Jersey cattle. The sale will be held on the farm just north of Lawrence. If you have not received your catalog just write a postal for one. It will give the breeding and a description of each animal; also Mr. Laptad's method of producing his prize seed corn. When writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Well Belted Hampshire Pigs.

The Hampshire hog is easily distinguished by the white belt circling its body. This, however, is not the only thing possessed by the Hampshire hog that recommends it to practical farmers and stock raisers. Hampshire sows are very prolific and good, kind mothers. This breed develops into marketable hogs at an early age. T. W. Lavelock of Princeton, Kan., owns one of the oldest and largest herds of Hampshire hogs in the state. Under date of April 6 Mr. Lavelock writes, "My sows are farrowing some fine litters of well marked pigs. I had two sows to farrow 22 nice, well belted pigs today. I have had only one or two to farrow under 10. The litters have run from 10 to 16 pigs." This shows the prolificness of this breed. If interested in Hampshire hogs write Mr. Lavelock for further information concerning his herd.

The Best of Polands.

P. L. Ware & Son, breeders of high class Poland Chinas of the fancy finished big type, are offering a number of excellent fall pigs of both sexes sired by Miami Chief. I consider the two best fall yearling boars I saw last fall were sired by Miami Chief and one of them will be a state fair winner this fall. Miami Chief was sired by Wide-Awake, he by Blue Valley Exception. They have other pigs by Orange Wonder 67495, by Ott's Big Orange, by Big Orange. The pigs are out of sows by Big Hadley, Young Hadley, Wedd's Expansion and Miami Chief. Since Messrs. Ware are the best of caretakers no one need hesitate to order fall pigs of them. They now have about 75 spring pigs that will do to sell or ship in May and they are booking orders for them now. This firm has bred Poland Chinas for a great many years and no one ever visited their herd but they came away feeling a deeper interest in the breed and respecting the firm for their being able to breed so good a herd.

Publisher's News Notes

A Book on Baby Chicks.

F. A. Whartenby of Oklahoma City, Okla., is the author of an interesting and highly practical book about baby chicks. It tells how to care for the little feathered youngsters, the proper feeds to give and the best treatments for the common baby chick diseases. The book is sent free to those ordering a 50-cent package of Whartenby's Wonder Baby Chick Saver or is sent free to anyone sending Mr. Whartenby the names of five friends who raise poultry. The offer in detail is explained in Mr. Whartenby's advertisement in this issue of this paper on page —. Hunt it up now and read it.

Big Shoe Company's Search.

The F. Mayer Boot & Shoe company of Milwaukee, manufacturers of the famous Martha Washington "comfort shoes," recently conceived the idea of sending a souvenir to all of the descendants of Martha Washington as a fitting token of esteem to the "mother of our country," after whom their comfort shoe is named. Then something interesting happened. Thousands upon thousands of people claimed kinship to the illustrious Martha and the project was given up. This famous lady was blessed with two children, a daughter and a son, by a former marriage, John Park Custis. The latter married early in life and had several children, among them Nellie, who was married to George Washington's nephew, Lawrence Lewis. Now Lewis is something of a common name and the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe company decided to start by investigating the Lewis's. They never got further. Every Lewis approached claimed direct or collateral descent from the good Martha. So the plan was abandoned. The F. Mayer Boot & Shoe company has one of the largest shoe manufacturing establishments in the West. It makes a complete line of shoes for men, women and children, including the well known "Honorbilt" shoes and the specially constructed wet weather shoe sold under the name "Drysox."

Which Are You?

There are two kinds of people on earth today, just two kinds of people, no more, I say.

Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood. The good are half bad and the bad are half good.

Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth. You must first know the state of his conscience and health.

Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span. Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.

Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years. Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.

No; the two kinds of people on earth that I mean. Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go you will find the world's masses. Are always divided in just these two classes.

And oddly enough, you'll find too, I ween. There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you lifting the load. Of overtaxed lifters who toll down the road? Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear Your portion of worry and labor and care? —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A Pennsylvania gun company is using the waste pieces of black and Circassian waln. left after veneer cutting, for gun stocks.

PUREBRED HORSES.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

One high class, gaited saddle, coming three-year-old, with size, style and speed. Saddle and harness broke. Also two black Percherons, 4 and 5 years old. All registered and sound. E. E. CARVER & SON, GUILFORD, MISSOURI.

Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm

Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.



Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand. H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

JET BLACKS AND RICH DARK GREYS

Big for their age, one weighs 2110 lbs., one 2160 lbs., and a yearling 1740 lbs. 9 coming three-year-old studs, 11 coming two-year-old studs, and 6 coming four-year-old studs. Registered Percherons and straight sound. You cannot get better money-makers. Foaled and grown on the farm and offered at farmer's prices. Trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa



Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas



Bergner & Sons' German Coach Horses

German Coach Stallions at prices you will be able to pay for at one season's stand. Also mares and fillies; all good bone with plenty size, style and action and the best general purpose horse that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Milon 3159 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Mephistoles 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon. J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Alcock Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

125 Stallions and Mares

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and SHIRES

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment. More actual ton stallions at my Emporia Sale Barns than any other in the West. Do you need a Stallion? I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on a horse. Am making special prices to make room for another consignment. Look at all the horses you can before coming and then you will know you are getting more for your money than any other offer—more bone, size and quality, for the money. I do an exclusive horse business and to stay in business must satisfy my customers. Therefore a gilt-edge guarantee goes with every horse. Come and stay with us a day or two and compare my horses and prices with those you have seen. Drop a line and tell me when to meet you. Barn close to Santa Fe depot.

L. R. WILEY, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.

Lee Bros. Percherons

Any intending buyer who wants a first class stallion or mare at living prices and backed by a guarantee as good as gold should come and see our stock.

Stuff is priced to sell. We have any age or weight stallions or mares you want.

Come and See Us Before You Buy

LEE BROS., Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Blue Valley Breeding Farm

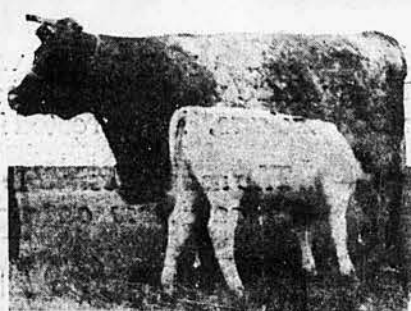
For sale—One extra good Columbus bred, Herd bull and 10 head of good young bulls 6 to 12 months. B. P. Rock eggs \$3.50 per 100 delivered. Also a few Poland China gilts and fall boars, for sale.

Fred R. Cottrell, Marshall County, Irving, Kansas

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Bulls, close to Imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred.

This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.



I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.

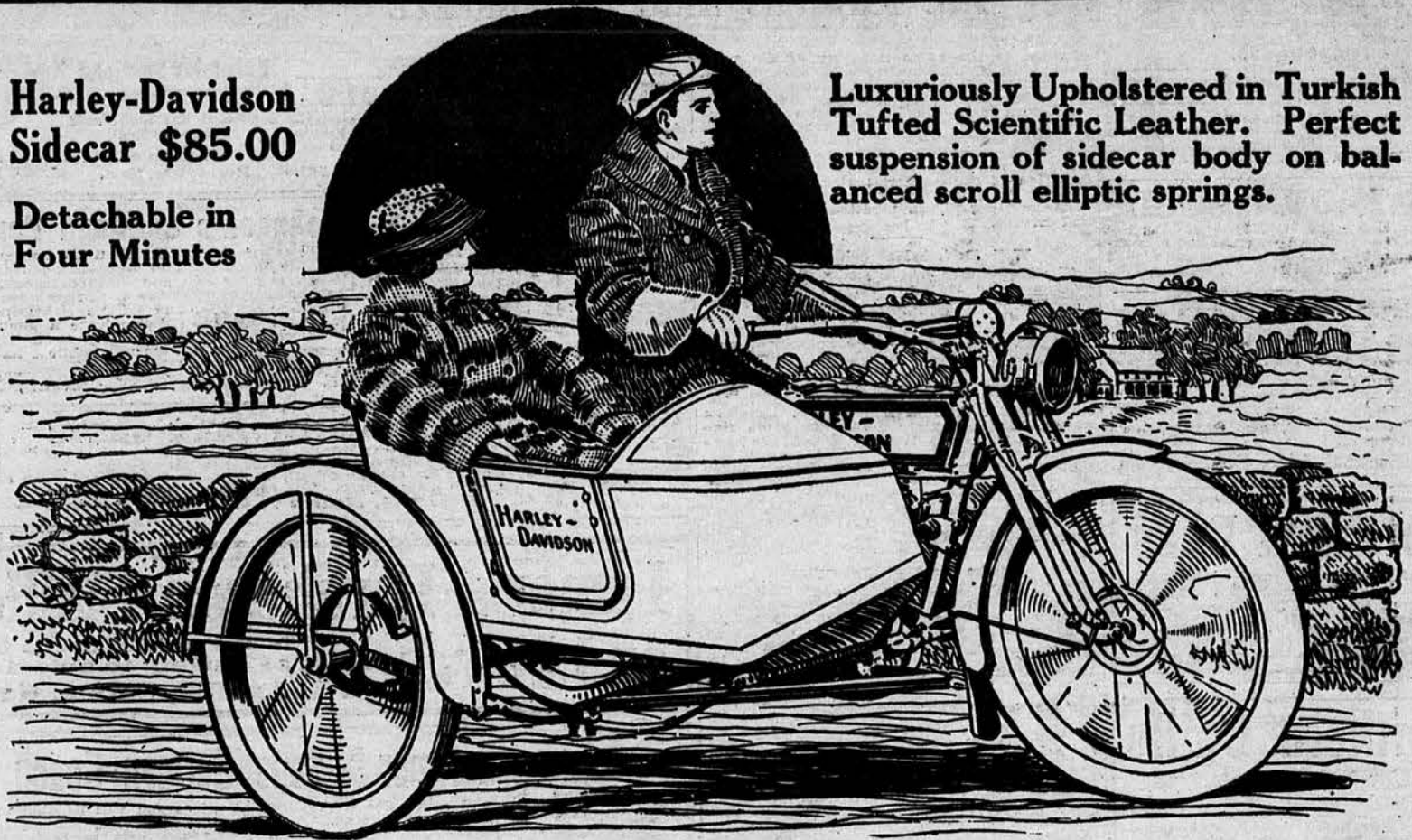
THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns.

CALL ON OR WRITE

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

**Harley-Davidson
Sidecar \$85.00**

**Detachable in
Four Minutes**



**Luxuriously Upholstered in Turkish
Tufted Scientific Leather. Perfect
suspension of sidecar body on bal-
anced scroll elliptic springs.**

Why the Two-Speed Harley-Davidson is the Ideal Machine for Sidecar Use

The two-speed Harley-Davidson is not simply adapted for sidecar use—it is built for it. Five features are extremely desirable on a motorcycle to render efficient service when used in connection with a sidecar—a satisfactory starter, a sturdy two-speed gear, double brake control, double clutch control, and a Ful-Floteing seat. The Harley-Davidson is the only motorcycle offering the advantages of these features.

Step-Starter

With a sidecar it is decidedly awkward and almost impossible to lift the machine on to the stand for starting. With the Harley-Davidson Step-Starter this is unnecessary. A simple downward push on either pedal starts the motor.

Two-Speed

The Harley-Davidson two-speed is the simplest, lightest and the most powerful two-speed on the market. Either speed can be engaged by the shifting of a convenient lever, whether the machine is standing still or in motion.

Double Brake Control

With the sidecar the brake must necessarily be extra large in order to handle the double load. The Harley-Davidson auto type band brake may be operated by either foot or, in fact, by both feet if desired. The large Harley-Davidson brake carries a safety factor of more than 200% and is built large enough to stop an automobile.

Perfect control of any vehicle is essential to the safety of its occupants. We believe that the Harley-Davidson has the largest and most powerful brake of any self-propelled vehicle on the road.

Double Clutch Control

The clutch on the Harley-Davidson is operated by hand lever or foot pedal at the option of the rider. It is not necessary to remove either hand from the handlebars in order to engage or release the clutch. This is a decided advantage in heavy sand or mud.

Ful-Floteing Seat

For the third successive year, every Harley-Davidson incorporates the Ful-Floteing Seat. This patented device absorbs all jolts, jars and vibrations due to rough roads.

More Harley-Davidson Dealers For 1914

Our main and south plants are working night and day. This double shift will enable us to add more dealers where we are not already represented. We have no openings, however, for 'rider agents' or 'curb-stone' brokers. If interested in dealer proposition write for booklet, 'Dealers Who Have Made Good'.

*The many desirable features of the 1914 Harley-Davidson are described
in our new catalog, a copy of which will be mailed on request*

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY

Producers of High Grade Motorcycles For More Than Twelve Years

965 A Street

Milwaukee, Wis.