

Thirty-Six Pages

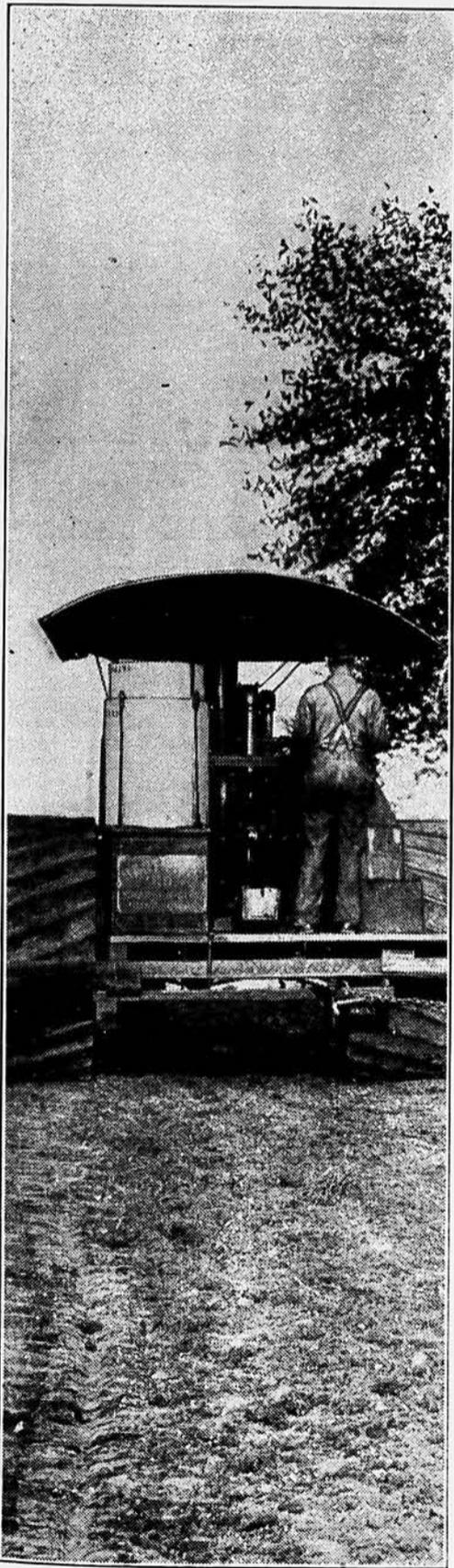
Price Five Cents

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45.

April 24, 1915

No. 17.



## A Tractor Show For Hutchinson, July 19-24

**T**HE Kansas Traction Plowing Exhibit is to be held at Hutchinson, Kan., July 19 to 24, inclusive. It will be an educational demonstration—NOT A CONTEST—conducted by the Kansas Farmer and the Farmers Mail and Breeze in co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural college and the Commercial club of Hutchinson.

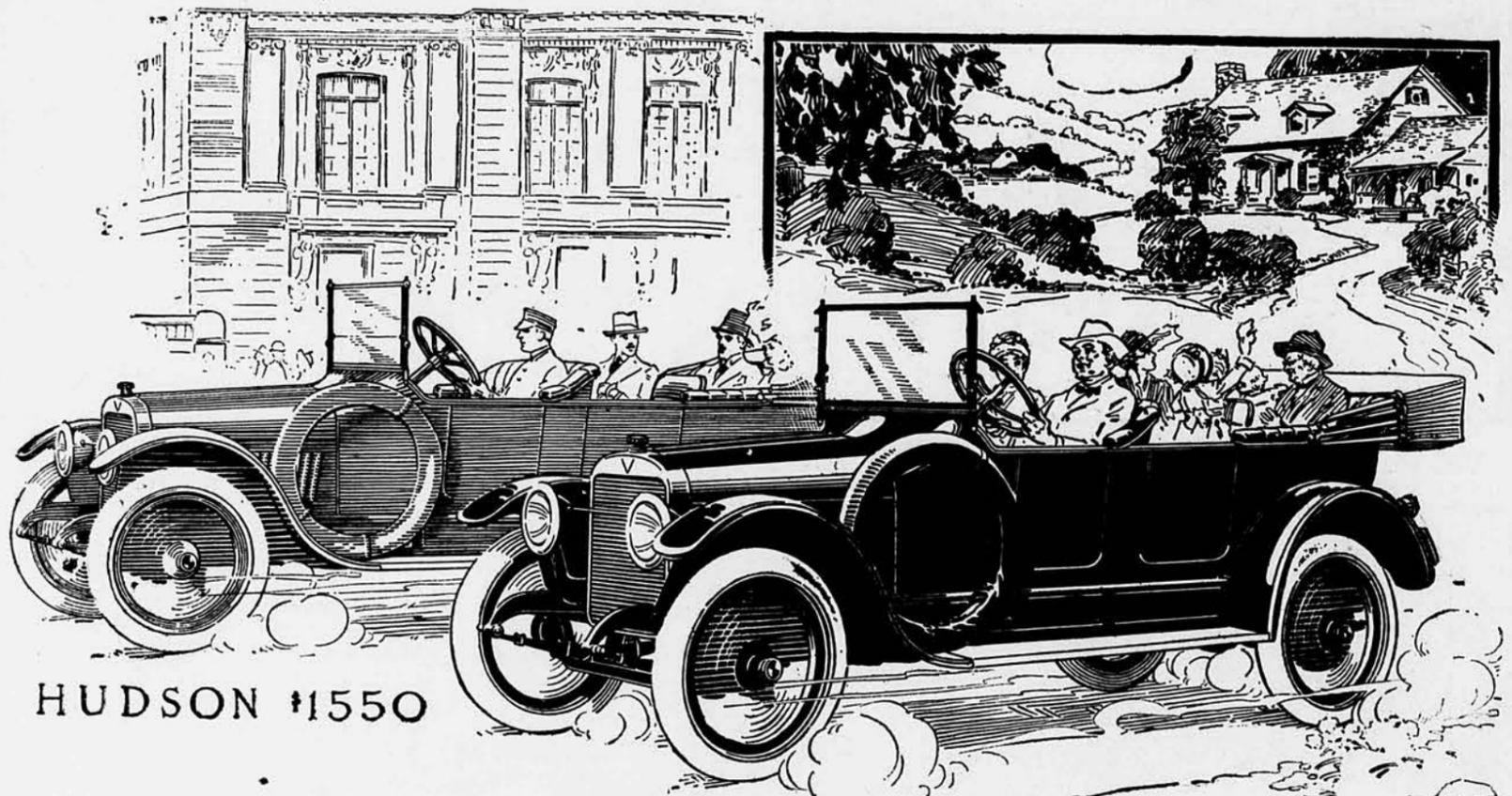
The rules and regulations adopted for the third annual tractor show at Fremont, Neb., will govern the Kansas Traction Plowing Exhibit. These rules represent considerable experience, and are believed to be thoroughly agreeable to everyone. They contain no technicalities.

Hutchinson was chosen as the best place for the demonstration from every viewpoint. It is the geographical center of the state; it is reached by three railroads: the Santa Fe, the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific, and it has hotel and club facilities sufficient to care for large crowds. It has 17,000 population. Its people are live, energetic, hospitable, and its Commercial club, which has made an appropriation for the Traction Plowing Exhibit, is known throughout the state as one of the best organizations of its kind. Hutchinson has two good daily papers, one of them owned by the lieutenant-governor of the state, W. Y. Morgan. Both are enthusiastically advertising the proposed traction exhibit and will continue to give it loyal support. Hutchinson, moreover, is in the center of the world's great wheat belt; farm tractors are popular in that section of the state, and a big attendance should, therefore, be assured.

There is more interest in tractors among the farmers of Kansas than ever, so it is believed that this demonstration will supply a definite need for more information concerning power farming. This interest has been generated because of the belief that the power costs on Kansas farms are too high. They must be reduced.

The prices for both horses and feed have been increasing for several years, until a distressfully large part of the gross income of the farm must go to pay the charges of the power department. Kansas has 150 million dollars' worth of horses and mules on the farms today, and it cost 40 million dollars last year to feed them. This is too much, and the expense can be reduced by the proper use of farm tractors. The best plan is to use engines for the hard work like plowing and the heavy hauling, which can be done cheaper with power. Mares should be used for the lighter work like cultivating.

All of these factors make the tractor demonstration at Hutchinson of special importance. It will be the greatest event of its kind ever held in this section. You will have an opportunity to see all of the leading makes of farm tractors working side by side, so you can study their relative efficiency. You are cordially invited to attend this exhibit, to learn of the possibilities of power farming.



HUDSON #1550

## Every HUDSON Owner Finds Himself In Splendid Company Today

If you went to New York you would see on Fifth Avenue hundreds of HUDSON cars. You would see in them women of fashion and men of wealth.

If you went to Washington you would see in HUDSONS men of national repute. Many senators own them, one cabinet member, and other well-known men.

So wherever you go. You will find HUDSONS owned by leaders. And nowhere will you find a finer car, a handsomer car, or a car that men more respect.

Do you know what that means—to feel that your car is the class car? To know that it proves you discriminating? And do you know that a man ashamed of his car loses half the enjoyment of motoring?

### It's More Than Pride

Distinguished men, of course, like to own distinguished cars. But it is more than pride that leads big men to buy HUDSONS.

These men of wealth and position are usually experienced motorists. They have driven cars for years—cars of various makes. They have learned in those years the need for quality cars. They know that it pays to buy them.

Note that under-grade cars are usually bought by new buyers. They are not bought by men who know. Men who have been through the mill insist on getting the best that can be built.

### Suppose You Save \$200

Suppose you could save as much as \$200 by getting a lower-grade Light Six. How long would it take you to lose that saving when parts began giv-

ing out? But the days you'd lose—days of pleasant driving—would mean more than the money.

An under-grade car may look well when you buy it. It may drive well for awhile. But the finish soon grows shabby. The skimping, weakness or mistakes are bound to show in time. The second season is a costly time with a poor car. Every old-time motorist knows this. That's why they buy quality cars.

A HUDSON, if you wear it out, will last years longer than a low-grade car. If you sell it later, it will bring a much higher price.

So you save nothing at all when you sacrifice quality. And you lose content, lose pride of ownership, lose half the fun of driving. Any man who has had experience will tell you not to do it.

### The Day of Light Sixes

The Light Six today is the standard, popular type. Few cars are sold above \$1100 which are not of this up-to-date class.

Every ambitious motorist has long wanted to own a Six. It means continuous power, flexibility, luxury of motion. But Sixes for years were high-priced and heavy. They were costly in tires and fuel. Only the few could own them.

The HUDSON wiped out those obstacles in creating this new-type Six. By better materials and better designing it saved more than 1000 pounds. It cut tire cost and fuel cost in two. And it brought down the price until this new HUDSON—the ideal Light Six—costs but \$1550.

### Why HUDSON is Best

Nearly all the better makers have now come to

Light Sixes. But the HUDSON still leads for these reasons:

HUDSON is the original. It created the Light Six type. Our whole engineering corps, headed by Howard E. Coffin, has devoted four years to perfecting it. So the HUDSON today shows all the final refinements. It shows the Light Six as it will be.

This is the only Light Six designed by Howard E. Coffin, who has led for years in motor car designing.

And there are 12,000 HUDSON Light Sixes in use. In the past two seasons these cars have been driven some 30 million miles. So this is the proved-out car of this type. It is utterly certain that this car will develop no weakness or shortcoming. In a new-type car, so much lighter than old types, this is a very important matter.

That's why we urge you to see this new HUDSON. It's a car you'll be proud of. It is a finished production, and you know it is right. It gives you a value which would be utterly impossible without our enormous production.

See it now. Last spring thousands of men waited weeks for this car. This spring we have trebled our output, but there are sure to be delays if you wait.

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

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

**HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

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

#### KANSAS DEALERS

Anthony—Gish Bros. & Co.  
Atchison—W. L. Bell.  
Belleville—Machamer & Ramsbottom,  
Belleville State Bank.  
Dighton—W. S. Freas.  
Dodge City—Santa Fe Trail Garage.  
Emporia—J. C. Burkett.  
Eureka—C. W. Hale Motor Co.  
Garden City—McCoy Motor Co.  
Great Bend—E. E. Cook.  
Greensburg—Brown & Tucker.

Hutchinson—Hutchinson Motor Car Co.  
Haven—Auto Repair & Supply Co.  
Iola—T. B. Shannon.  
Jamestown—C. H. Elniff.  
Kansas City—Northwestern Garage &  
Storage Co., 1809 N. Seventh St.  
Lawrence—C. W. Smith.  
Leavenworth—Auto Machine Works.  
Larned—C. O. Funk.  
Manhattan—A. F. Whitelock.  
Neodesha—Barton Blakeslee.  
Nortonville—Nortonville Motor Co.

Ottawa—John Nelson & Son.  
Pittsburg—C. G. Henderlider.  
Plains—S. D. Elliott.  
Pratt—Mills Bros.  
Protection—W. T. Brewer.  
St. John—Gray Hdwe. & Implement Co.  
Stafford—B. G. Ward & Co.  
Salina—Salina Automobile Co.  
Sedan—Wall Auto Co.  
Seneca—Buser Auto Co.  
Topeka—Kansas Motor Car Co., 524-  
26-28 Quincy St.



# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 45  
Number 17

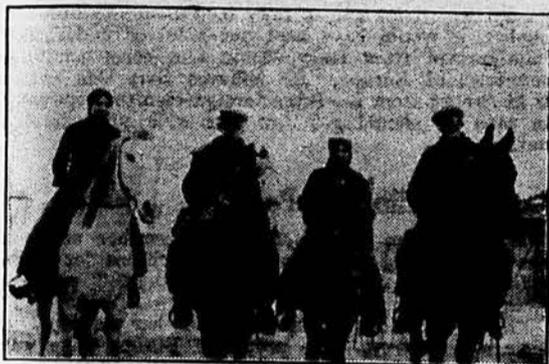
TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 24, 1915

Subscription  
\$1.00 a Year

## In the Western Third

### The Women's Editor Makes Some Pertinent Observations About Wallace County Farming

By Mabel Graves



**K**ANSAS boosters are fond of saying that if the western part of the state only had the water it would be the garden spot of the earth. That is the impression most visitors from "down east" receive, "down east" in this case referring to anywhere in the eastern part of the state. Western land by the tens of thousands of acres which now probably could not be sold at any price would, with a sufficient supply of water, yield as any other acres, or what is more to the point, produce grain and fruit to support a largely increased population in comfort. Just how to achieve this much-to-be-desired result has been the study of economists for a good many years. The board of irrigation commissioners with a large fund at its disposal, voted by the late legislature for purposes of experimentation, is the latest effort to make available the lands of the western third of the state for cultivation.

I spent several weeks last fall in Sharon Springs, the county seat of Wallace county. Sharon Springs is 12 miles from the Colorado line, and probably may be considered a typical dry-land town. Whether a man shall grow comfortably well-to-do in this part of the state or return to his wife's folks "down east" depends on how wisely he has chosen his land with reference to water. A considerable part of the land is watered by the underflow, which is there for those who will dig for it. But whether the farm has this water the owner never knows until he has tried to find it. On one farm near Sharon Springs, owned by a truck gardener, there are five wells in the deepest of which it is 17 feet to water and in the shallowest 8 feet. On the next homestead, in the same quarter section, the owner has dug all over his land and has not found water. I saw one farm on some parts of which the water comes to within a foot of the surface, and from it hundreds of tons of alfalfa are marketed yearly. On the next farm the owner has to haul water from his neighbors. From another valley farm 1,000 tons of bluestem hay was cut last year.

But these farms are the exception. Some crops of corn, cane, kafir and feterita are raised, but most of the land is used only for cattle. I was quite overcome with the statement of a ranch woman who said, "We have 13 sections in our pasture." But it sounded less impressive when she added, "That supports about 500 head of cattle."

The meaning of these big pastures was explained by another woman. "We have 30,000 or 40,000 acres in our pasture," she said, "but that doesn't mean we own it all. We own several sections along the creeks, but some of the remainder is government land that has just been enclosed in fence. If anyone wants to come in and take up a homestead in the center of our pasture he can do it; but it isn't likely that anyone will, because we have all the water."

In Wallace country there are 3,280 acres of government land, probably all of it untillable under present conditions.

The owner of the 13-section pasture I have just mentioned lives in a sod house. In my previous observation a sod house had been a sign of abject poverty, to be used only under the stress of necessity; but in Wallace county I learned that a sod house may mean comfort. It is cool in summer and warm in winter. This sod house has five rooms, smoothly plastered on the inside, with carpets on the floors and flowers behind the curtains in the

deep windows. The owner expects to buy a motor car this spring.

Another family I met, living in a sod house, consists of the man and wife and little daughter. Until two years ago the man had been a traveling salesman for an electrical company, and his wife had lived in hotels and spent her time with fancy work. But the lure of the land caught them, and they are out on the plains making a home for themselves. On this farm there are two wells, one 10 feet, and the other 12 feet to water, with a pump and sink in the kitchen. They have built a cement barn, and an adobe chicken house. The house has three rooms, for roosting, for scratching and for nesting, with an open front.

It is a question whether adobe construction, such as one sees in abundance in the southwestern part of the United States, would not be practicable in any dry country. The earth is cut up by the plow, water added and plenty of straw, and the mixture is put into large, brick-shaped molds to harden. After a few days the "bricks" are ready to put into the wall. Such a building is warm, and if plastered on the inside is vermin-proof.

Four or five years ago Sharon Springs was made a railroad division point of the Union Pacific. The story is told that, proceeding on the assumption that all railroad men were drinkers, a Colorado man, as soon as the division point was located, built a sod shanty just over the state line and stocked it up with a variety of wet goods. He seems to have overlooked the fact that railroads now-days are requiring their men to be temperate. But the expected trade did not come, and after six months he closed up and left. People in the western part of the state are jubilant over the fact that at the last election Colorado went "dry."

There is a diversity of opinion as to the value of the Russian thistle as feed. Cut in June, before the thistles begin to form, one man declared his cows kept up in milk and butterfat better on it than they did on corn fodder and cane; another farmer hazarded the opinion that Russian thistles were better than a snow bank. On one farm I counted 17 stacks of thistles.

Many irrigation schemes are being tried out by those farmers who have water. A small one, such as could be put into use by anyone, is found on the farm of H. E. Gilbert. He has two windmills. With one mill, two years ago, he watered 1½ acres of potatoes, running the water down between the rows. From this land he sold \$30 worth, had enough for the family for the winter and for seed the next spring. He put alfalfa in last spring with the wheat drill, but did not find it easy to irrigate.

The other well is close to the house, and during the summer the mill is kept running constantly. One pipe from this well leads to a tank in the kitchen where a faucet and sink help to make the housework easy. A pipe from this kitchen tank enters the ground beneath the house and from there proceeds underground to the stock yard, where it supplies the stock tank. All water to this tank must first go through the house so the house water always is fresh and cold.

The stock tank has heavy board covers, and during the winter the water is warmed with a tank heater. This Mr. Gilbert finds especially valuable as he is a dairyman. Ice water means less milk, and milk to him means money.

At the pump by the windmill is another tank of water, in which the cans of fresh milk are cooled. At the end of this tank two lengths of hose are attached which carry water to a small garden and to a velvety green lawn. In the garden are several varieties of roses, a row of 2-year-old cedars with tamarack to protect them until they have made some growth, a few fruit trees and a row of raspberries. Mrs. Gilbert has a bed of ever-bearing strawberries, and November 6 I picked and ate berries from this bed.

When Mr. Gilbert bought the place he expected to put in a gasoline pumping plant, but decided that for his purposes it would not pay.

Western Kansas has many needs. One of them is a change in the school law which would make it possible to teach agriculture in the schools.

High schools in the eastern part of the state receive state aid to the amount of \$500 a year for the teaching of agriculture. The legislature appropriated \$50,000 for 1914 and \$50,000 for 1915 for this purpose; but the provisions are such that practically no high school in the western part of the state can receive any part of this money.

To obtain state aid for the teaching of agriculture it is necessary that the school maintain a normal training course with not fewer than ten students in attendance. A school maintaining such a normal course may receive \$500 yearly, and for this purpose \$75,000 is appropriated for 1914 and \$75,000 for 1915. If such a school also maintains an agricultural course it may receive an additional \$500, taken from the \$50,000 yearly appropriated for this purpose; or \$1,000 in all. The provisions in regard to this are contained in Sections 499, 500, 503 and 504 of the school laws.

The only objection to this law lies in the fact that in the western schools it is neither possible nor practicable to maintain a normal training course of ten pupils. Wallace county is typical of all the western counties. In Wallace county there are 47 teaching positions, including those in the towns of Sharon Springs and Wallace. Should ten pupils, yearly, be found willing to take normal training, the county would not be able to offer them employment, and their valuable (and expensive) training would be useless, unless they left the county, in

(Continued on Page 31.)



The Wealth of the Western Country Is in Its Livestock. The Cattleman's Chief Concern Is About Water and Grass.

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

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

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

# The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

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

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.  
 50 cents an agate line. 110,000 circulation guaranteed.

**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
 Women's Pages.....Mabel Graves  
 Dairying.....A. G. Kittell  
 Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey  
 Mgr. Livestock Advertising.....Frank Howard

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

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

## Passing Comment — By T. A. McNeal

### The Liquor Liars 4 24 15

Writing from Great Falls, Mont., E. L. Crook sends me an advertisement that is being run by the Great Falls Liquor Dealers' association. There is a battle on in Montana with the prospect that the state will go dry in 1916. Mr. Crook formerly lived in Kansas and naturally does not like to see his old state slandered as it is in this liquor dealers' advertisement which contains some astounding and utterly ridiculous statements.

For example, here is one: "The same authority, United States statistics, shows that the per capita wealth for the whole country is \$71.51, while in Kansas it is only \$4.15."

I wonder where the fool who wrote that advertisement got his figures. As a matter of fact there is a good deal of rot talked and written about per capita wealth. A state might have a very large per capita wealth and yet a vast amount of poverty. A community might contain one millionaire and ninety-nine residents without property. The average per capita wealth of that community would be \$10,000 but that would be of no particular benefit to the ninety-nine. However the per capita wealth of Kansas is very much greater than the per capita of the United States, which is about \$1,200 while the per capita wealth of Kansas is nearly \$1,800.

It makes no difference how much liars may figure—and by juggling statistics the liar may seem to prove almost anything—the people of Kansas know and the liquor dealers know that the statement that prohibition in Kansas is a failure is a lie. The people of Kansas know and the liquor dealers know that if prohibition can be made as much of a success all over the United States as it is in Kansas the distillery and brewery business will be among the least profitable in the country. That is why they are putting up such a desperate fight against it.

Sometimes ardent advocates of prohibition claim too much for it. Some of them assert that there is not a joint left in the state. Unfortunately that is not true. There are not many joints left in Kansas but there are a few and if the fight on them were to let up for a month all over the state, there would be thousands, for joints breed and multiply like chinch bugs when given the opportunity.

I have heard advocates of prohibition assert that whisky is the cause of nearly all the crime and insanity and poverty in the world. That is not true either, although it is the cause of a great deal of crime and disease, including insanity, and poverty with its attendant misery, but there are other causes for crime, disease and poverty besides intoxicating liquor.

But here is the one hard fact that overthrows all the arguments of the liquor dealers' associations: Kansas has tried out prohibition for nearly thirty-five years. During that time in spite of discouragements, open violation of the law in certain localities, dereliction of officers and misrepresentations from outside sources, public sentiment in favor of the law has grown stronger and opposition to its enforcement has grown weaker.

It has been more than ten years—yes, more than twenty years, since a proposition to resubmit the prohibitory amendment was seriously considered and I think more than ten years since any member of the legislature even introduced such a resolution. It has been a dozen years since resubmission was given a place in any political platform and last year when a candidate undertook to make a campaign on that issue he was a poor fourth in the race at election, receiving only about one vote in twelve of the entire vote cast.

If prohibition increased crime, disease and poverty, the sentiment for it would not increase among the people of Kansas who are, to say the least, as intelligent and hard headed as the citizens of the average state in the Union.

### Wants a Better System

Some weeks ago I received among a large number of letters, one from a Mr. Black of Allen county. Mr. Black is eager for the establishment of a more equitable civilization; one that would give every person born into the world a fair show, an equitable deal; a civilization that would be free from injustice, wars, vast standing armies and battleships bristling with huge guns.

Of course every humanitarian must have the same longing. It is however, considerably easier to wish

for such a condition than to bring it about. It was never more evident that our civilization is defective and that our systems of government fall very far short of what they should be, but it must be admitted that it is a good deal easier to wish for an ideal civilization and an equitable government than it is to bring them about.

I confess that my optimism has waned considerably. I fondly believed that people were growing more humane all over the world but it seems to me that the barbarisms practiced in the present war equal in horror and lack of justification any ever practiced by the wildest and most ruthless savages.

When unarmed ships are sunk practically without warning; when unarmed and helpless passengers, some of them women, are left to drown with no attempt at rescue; when old men, women and even children are lined up and shot to death because it happened that a hostile shot was fired by some one in the house in which these old men, women and children happened to be—when these things are done under the orders of a nation which boasts of its civilization and Christianity, I must say that I am tremendously discouraged about the advance in civilization.

This is a time when one needs to take a grip on himself as it were to keep from sinking into the depths of a hopeless pessimism. In spite of national crimes and bloodshed; in spite of the injustices that are too apparent, I still believe in the indestructible and eternal character of justice and cherish a hope that while we cannot see it now, somehow or other even this cruel war with all its atrocities and bloodshed, with all the suffering it has caused among those who were in no way responsible for bringing it on, will be followed by an uplift and a civilization vastly superior and more just than any ever seen before.

If you asked me just how this is to be brought about I would be puzzled to give you a really good reason for the faith that is within me. It may be that my hope is born of the knowledge that such a result is possible and would be brought about if the leaders in all the great nations of the world would devote their talents earnestly and unselfishly to the accomplishment of the glorious end. They could bring about a condition where standing armies would be entirely useless and where navies would not be required at all. They could so organize the energies and wealth of the nations that poverty would be abolished and prosperity become universal. Will they? I fear not.

### Christianity the Solution

W. T. Trimble of Silver Lake writes me somewhat along the same line as Mr. Black. He believes that if everybody were converted to the Christian faith there would be no more wars and that general peace and justice would prevail.

And yet in this very war Christians are out gunning for each other with a fierceness that is almost unbelievable. Ministers of the gospel on both sides are delivering war sermons and stirring the members of their several flocks up to heights of patriotic passion by telling them that this is a holy war and that God is on the side of the army which the preacher happens to believe in.

It certainly cannot be said that all of these men and women who are calling on God to bless their army and destroy the enemies of the Fatherland are insincere. They have been converted as they most earnestly believe and yet they seem to be full as blood-thirsty as the unbelievers. It never has been any trouble to get the clergy and the church behind any war so far as I know. Slavery had the hearty support of the church.

The principles of Christianity as taught by the Nazarene are the principles of justice and peace, but the majority of the professed followers of Jesus of Nazareth stand by the powers that be and when the powers decide on war they generally can rely on the support of the clergy and also the deacons and laymen.

### Thinks the President Blundered

I. Dipher of Rossville writes about foreign immigration. He does not agree with President Wilson on this immigration business. It will be remembered that President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill as did President Taft before him, on account of the literacy test required in the bill.

It is the opinion of Mr. Dipher that we get too

many illiterate immigrants and he quotes the statistics to show that while in northern Europe there is very little illiteracy the percentage of illiteracy in southern Europe is large. If the bill had been permitted to become a law, in the opinion of Mr. Dipher, it would have kept out a lot of undesirable immigration from Italy, Spain and other southern countries of Europe. He believes that this nation is in danger from the large foreign element especially in case we should get into war with some foreign nation.

### Let Us Mobilize for Peace

Writing from Monroe, Ill., a subscriber suggests that the United States ought to mobilize for peace while Europe is wasting its wealth and precious lives in war.

"Europe," he says, "has mobilized her men to kill, burn and destroy. The people of Europe seem war mad: Why can't America mobilize her citizens with the object that we may live better, save more and get more out of life? We have the men, the money and the need of living better morally and physically. The warring nations are wasting millions of men, spending billions of dollars; wearing out hundreds of millions of dollars worth of machinery and horses in their efforts to kill each other. The savings of a century are being wasted in order that a few men may lord it over their fellow men."

"If the United States would spend a million dollars a day in building roads and making other improvements; if the government would lend to the common people as much money as Germany is spending for war material; if she would employ as able instructors to teach industrial occupations as the nations of Europe employ to teach the art of war, then might we have the respect of all nations and show them that we believed in the doctrine that the nation that lives by the sword shall perish by the sword."

"True, national greatness never can be reached until every man can sit under his own vine and fig tree. Our swords will not be beaten into plow shares nor our spears into pruning hooks so long as we continue to mobilize armies and build battleships."

### The Bank Row in Washington

There is trouble in Washington. The Riggs national bank, the largest and wealthiest bank, supposedly, in Washington, brings action against the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency, charging a conspiracy on the part of these high officials to ruin the bank. The bank officials assert that the government officials are actuated by a spirit of revenge, to satisfy a grudge of long standing.

I do not know whether there is any foundation to the charge or not. The question as to whether these high officials are guilty of oppression in office or not is a question to be tried out in the courts. I prefer to believe that they are not guilty until I am convinced by credible evidence that they are. However, this case furnishes to my mind fresh proof of the fault of our new banking and currency law.

It is certain, to my mind, that if the said high officials really do desire to put a bank out of business they can do so and if, on the other hand, they desire to shelter a bank for political reasons they can do so and yet keep within the letter of the law.

The vast power over the national banks of the country is lodged in the hands of seven men, every one of them a political appointee and as it happens every one of them at present a member of the same political party. But the power is more concentrated than that for it is reasonably certain that the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency will by reason of their official position, dominate the board. This means that two men have the power to control the banks and therefore the credit of the country.

I am not saying that this power will be abused, but I am saying that it is a most dangerous power to lodge in the hands of any two men. In a way it is a more far reaching power than even that of the president of the republic for he is liable at any time to be checked by Congress, a co-ordinate department of government.

Banks, which are operated for profit, are not going to show a vast amount of independence when that independence probably means the destruction of their business. The present banking and currency law

offers the opportunity for building up the most powerful money trust and also the most powerful political machine this country ever has known.

Will you tell me when a powerful trust has not been formed when the opportunity offered, or when a political machine has not been formed if the way was open to form it? Are we warranted in supposing that politicians of the present are more unselfish than politicians of the past?

I believe the banking and currency law is full of possibilities for evil, but at the same time it will avail nothing to repeal that law unless something better is offered in its place. To my mind the remedy lies in a system of government banks through which the people may utilize their own credit at cost.

**Who Is Responsible?**

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Who is responsible for the payment of these 1912 taxes? In 1913 I purchased an Oklahoma farm. The abstract belonging to this farm had been destroyed by fire and a new and supposedly complete abstract was prepared by a bonded abstract company and recites as follows: "There are no taxes due and unpaid upon the above described land, and no tax sale unredeemed except as shown herein." The tax certificate made the 18th day of August, 1913, certifies that the taxes for 1911 and 1912 are paid.

A few days ago I received notice from the county treasurer that the 1912 taxes amounting to \$50 with penalty to be added, were unpaid. These taxes were charged against the farm prior to my interest in said farm. My abstract prepared by a bonded abstract company certifies that the taxes are paid. The books of the county treasurer show that the taxes levied against said farm are unpaid.

Please advise me who is liable for these taxes. Blocker, Okla. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Of course the county looks first to you as owner of the land, but presuming that you have a warranty deed for the land you have recourse both on the seller of the land as warrantor and the bonded abstract company to recover the amount paid for delinquent taxes and penalty. You also should recover an attorney fee if you are compelled to employ an attorney, but that will depend on the Oklahoma law concerning abstractors with which I am not familiar.

**A Marvelous Place in Arkansas**

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Perhaps you remember an old one-armed veteran with whom you had an interview during the dedication of Memorial Hall. In that interview, if you remember, he vouched for the truthfulness of your Wichita county snake and blizzard story.

Well, I have just returned from rusticating during the winter in the Ozarks in Arkansas. While there I had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of your cousin, Thomas McNeal, who lives on a farm four miles from Bentonville, Ark. He owns a beautiful farm in the Sugar Creek valley between two majestic mountains. His house is located near a wonderful cave and spring of tremendous volume. He has installed an overshot wheel which is run by the water of the spring and which furnishes sufficient power to run a grist mill, a dynamo, a churn, a grindstone and other useful implements.

His cow pasture is on top of "Cave Mountain" so called on account of the wonderful cave at the base. After milking he elevates his cows to the pasture on an electric elevator operated by power furnished by the water wheel. When milking time comes again the cows are lowered into the valley by the same elevator. The cows have been trained to step into the elevator one at a time as their names are called.

There is also near the spring a subterranean passage which emits a cold blast of air equal in force to a Kansas winter zephyr. The temperature of this cold air blast may be realized when I say that he can place a pail of milk mixed with crushed strawberries where the cold air will strike it and in a short time is ready to serve strawberries and ice cream. With proper cold storage arrangements he can have fresh fruits the year round.

I must not overlook the cave. It has not yet been fully explored. I went in a few hundred yards and was surprised to see the collection of fossils. There was a fossilized snake trying to swallow a fossilized toad. Also a fossilized skunk eating a fossilized chicken. There was also a strong fossilized odor about the skunk. But what interested me most was a fossilized jay bird, sitting on a fossilized limb of a fossilized tree singing a fossilized song. I was anxious to bring home a fossilized song but my wife objected; said that she preferred a phonograph as she could stop that when she wished to.

I have brought home a beautiful stalactite with which to decorate my parlor; also a fossilized lizard which I use as a paper weight. You can see the impression of his toe nails on the first page of my letter. B. F. MORELAND. Haven, Kan.

**About Hedge Fences**

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Is there a Kansas law which provides for the trimming of line hedge fences? How long notice must be given? What recourse has a man if notice is not complied with? G. M. Y.

If you mean partition hedge fences, that is, fences between your land and that of your neighbor, I know of no law that compels either of you to keep your fences trimmed. There is a law that requires the trimming of hedges along the highway but this law is put into effect only when voted for by a majority vote at an election called for the purpose of determining whether such law shall be in force.

**Not Satisfied With the Election**

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—On March 25 at about 9 o'clock p. m. the mayor called up the city clerk; had him go to the picture show; got several men together; held a caucus. Result: "Citizens' ticket." Was it legal?

2. Seeing there was going to be but one ticket out, on March 25 I notified the people a caucus

would be held at 7:30 p. m. There was a general turn out; hence the "Independent ticket," which we failed to get filed on account of office being closed that day, but filed it next morning, the 27th. The city clerk refused to print it on the ballot because of time limit. Should the Independent ticket have been printed on the ballot?

3. We ordered 500 sample ballots printed and handed them out on election day. On election morning I asked the judges of election if I could place the Independent tickets in the booths. They gave me permission. Before I got them in the mayor forbade me to put them in. Does the mayor have jurisdiction over the election board?

4. The Independent ticket proved to be the choice of the majority but after writing in the names of the candidates on that ticket some failed to make the cross in the square after the name. These votes were declared invalid by the election board and we lost the election. We claimed they had no right to throw those votes out. Are we right?

5. The polls were not opened at 8 o'clock and were not opened until nearly 9 o'clock. There were men there who wanted to vote who had to go to the country to work. They did not get a chance to vote. They would have voted the Independent ticket. We called the attention of the county attorney to this before the election. Our experience with him in similar instances has been very unsatisfactory. MRS. H.

You fail to state whether your city is a city of the first, second or third class. If it is a city of the third class the same law does not apply that would apply if it is a city of the first or second class. There are some things in your letter that lead me to think you live in a city of the third class. For example, you speak of only one election board. If your town is a city of the third class then the general primary law does not apply to it.

In a city of the third class a ticket can be put out almost any old way. Without knowing the facts however, I cannot advise concerning the printing of the ballot or filing of the tickets.

If the polls were not opened as required by law at 8 o'clock it was the privilege of the bystanders to select a board and proceed with the election. If they failed to exercise their privilege I hardly see how they can complain now.

If the voters failed to mark the X after the name of the person voted for, the judges were right in refusing to count the vote.

The mayor did not have jurisdiction over the election board but as they did not refuse to comply with his request you cannot take advantage of his action in exceeding his authority.

**Objects to Attachment Proceedings**

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Could a man owe run an attachment on some of your property when you were not there; and besides I was not at home. Also I never said I would not pay the debt and the man never asked me for it. They sold the property before I knew anything about it. I had sold the buggy to my mother and they failed to notify her. L. D. C.

The fact that you were not present would not prevent the running of an attachment on your property—on the contrary, it is probable that your absence was set up as one of the grounds for the attachment. Neither would the fact that you had never refused to pay the debt prevent the running of the attachment. If you failed to pay the debt when due, that was equivalent to a refusal to pay it.

If you sold the buggy to your mother before the attachment was run and the sale was made in good faith it is her property and she has the right to replevin it.

**Regarding Homesteads**

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—What is the law in regard to homesteading where a man owns land already? How much land can he own before he is barred from taking a homestead? Can a person now homestead 320 acres in Kansas?

Would like to know where to write to find out if a man had already homesteaded in New Mexico. Can a person file before moving onto the land and hold it with such filing? F. F. L. Isabel, Kan.

The homestead law was changed by the last Congress but I am not in possession of the law as amended. Write the register of the United States land office, Topeka, Kan., for full information concerning the new law.

Your question concerning the man who homesteaded in New Mexico is so indefinite that I cannot give you an answer.

You can file on land before making actual settlement on it. Unless the rule has been changed by the new law referred to, you would have six months after filing in which to make settlement.

If you are qualified to homestead under the new law you may take 320 acres in western Kansas.

**Valid Marriage**

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A reader from Rolla, Kan., asked you the question whether he and his wife were legally married when the ceremony was performed by a Methodist preacher who was not regularly ordained. You answered yes. Where do you get your authority?

2. What right does any man have to issue a license who is not qualified? Does he have any?

3. Does any one have a right to do anything unless he is qualified for the work he is to perform? W. T. D. Hutchinson, Kan.

1. Marriage is a civil contract and might be valid even if no ceremony were performed by any of the various persons named as authorized to perform marriage ceremonies. In the case of the State vs. Walker, 36 Kansas, page 297, the Supreme court

held that "The mutual present assent to immediate marriage by persons capable of assuming that relation is sufficient to constitute marriage at common law; and such marriage will be sustained in this state where its validity is directly drawn in question."

The reader at Rolla, Kan., and his wife had, I assume, obtained their license to marry from the probate judge of the county in which the ceremony took place. They entered into the marriage relation in good faith and the mere fact that the preacher who performed the ceremony was not a regularly ordained minister would not invalidate the marriage.

2. Of course no one has a right to issue a marriage license except the officer qualified to do so. The preacher had nothing to do with issuing the license.

3. I know of nothing to prevent an individual from undertaking to do any one of a hundred things that he is not qualified to do. There are in this country several thousand preachers and lawyers and doctors and people in every other line who are trying to do what they never were and never will be qualified to do.

**More About a Co-operative Plan**

Some weeks ago there appeared a letter from W. F. Ramsay, of Beloit, explaining briefly the workings of their Farmers' Co-operative association which is, I believe, a part of the organization known as the "Farmers' Union." Writing further in regard to the matter Mr. Ramsay says:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—We organized on the county unit plan. A corporation is so big and efficient, that it must have room to exercise its powers; room to grow. A whole county is necessary for its natural development. The main element of the county unit plan is a board of nine directors, three from each commissioner district, one to go out each year. This makes the board a continuing body with the older members educating the newer members.

Farmers have always been rich in men of ability, of fine ideals, but unknown beyond their neighborhood. In order to get such men we hit upon the idea of a nominating committee, one from each commissioner district. It has worked well with us. We now pay our directors \$4.50 a day. They are required to meet quarterly and oftener if necessary.

We are now operating five elevators, two oil stations, three cream stations, three produce houses, five coal yards and three stores. To handle these we have developed a central bookkeeping force and a general manager. Each of our enterprisers report every night to headquarters. Each of our elevators receives orders every morning in regard to the price to pay for wheat, etc.

This is a wheat country. Our experience seems to prove that the policy of "the greatest good to the greatest number" is sound. In Kansas generally that means elevators; in Georgia, cotton gins; in Maine, potatoes; in Kentucky, tobacco, etc.

The grain buyers of Kansas have always bought on the very liberal margin of from 14 to 22 cents. Our Farmers' Union Co-operative association has bought, at a profit, on an 11 cent margin, below Kansas City prices, raising the price of wheat at least 4 cents a bushel.

Secretary Mohler's estimate of our crop was 2,700,000 bushels; this at 4 cents figures out \$108,000. This amount was wrested out of the clutches of the middlemen and went directly into the pockets of the farmers, increasing the general prosperity just that much. This was paid to the farmers generally, members and non-members alike. This was surely a modern application of the Golden Rule. There has been an enormous graft in the weighing of grain. This would amount at 1 cent a bushel in this county of Mitchell, to \$27,000 on the one item of wheat, in this one year.

We buy and sell at wholesale, in carload lots, and buy and sell to ourselves at retail. Our men have no motive to beat us on weights. We are beaten on grades, but the local grain dealers are not entirely to blame. The terminal elevators at Missouri River points do not receive a bushel of No. 1 wheat, but they sell millions of bushels of No. 1 wheat.

The Rights of Man? The most fundamental of all rights, the rights of the wheat raiser; of the cotton grower; the coal miner, to a fair price and a full weight is yet to be attained. The political and religious victories have been won. The struggle for economic equality is now on.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Farmers' Union Co-operative association is held on the first Monday in February. The following items were taken from the secretary's report:

Number of stockholders	1,025
Total profits	\$29,751.11
Disposed of as follows:	
Depreciation on plant	\$ 2,000.00
Reserve fund	868.00
Unpaid dividends from last year	235.00
Dividends on stock @ 8 per cent.	3,000.00
Pro rated to stockholders	23,648.00
Moved and carried, without a dissenting vote, that we increase our capital to \$100,000.	

A little group of green farmers, not one of whom had ever owned a share of stock in corporation before has seen their co-operative corporation grow from \$5,000 to \$100,000 in less than four years.

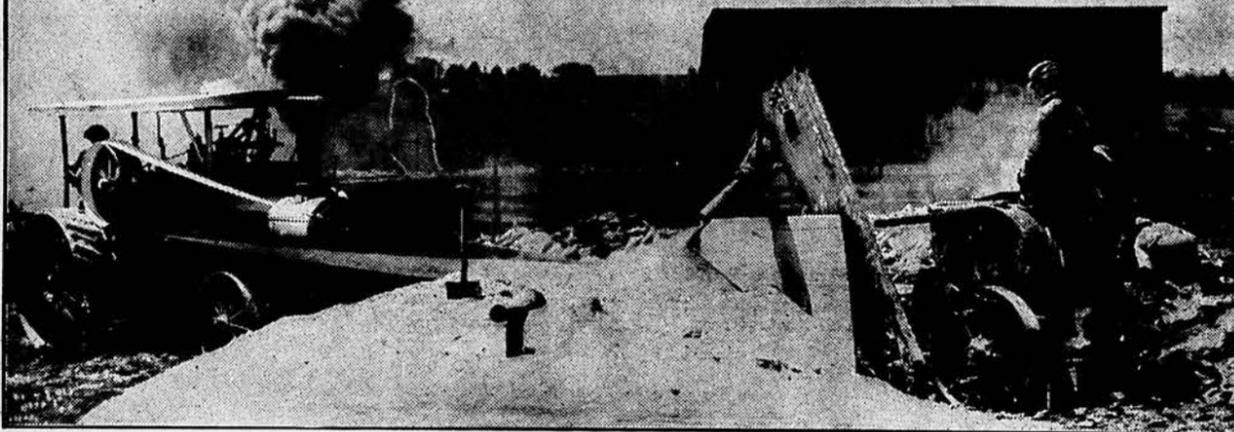
The \$108,000 rise in the price of wheat added to the direct profits of the corporation amount to an increase of \$137,000 in the income of Mitchell county farmers. If figured in the old way it would be a 300 per cent gain on the capital (\$45,000) invested. It reads like a fairy tale but every dollar can be verified. Osborne county shows even better results. Norton, Jewell, Clay, Ellis, Lincoln and Republican counties are organizing to follow our lead and the movement has just begun.

It surely does prove what brains, capital and labor can do when wisely organized and ably and honestly managed.

When the working men of this country are fully educated up to a full understanding of the possibilities of that combination, they will write a new "Aladdin's Lamp" story and that time is surely coming.

The Rochdale system affords a practical plan for uniting the efforts of the grange and the Farmers' Union. An organization that can hold Republican and Democrat, Catholic and Protestant, Jew, Greek and Gentile and induce them all to spend money and work together for the common good is about the biggest thing on earth. It means a real brotherhood. W. F. RAMSAY. Beloit, Kan.

# PUT LIMESTONE on ACID SOILS



An increasing tendency toward soil acidity is the greatest limitation of crop yields on many fields in southeastern Kansas. Much of the land in that section formed from the decay of shale and sandstone is deficient in lime, and the supply of this essential will have to be increased before crop yields can be materially raised. Applications of lime will pay on a very large area in the shale-formed soil section.

The main thing that has held down the increase in the use of lime in soil improvement in Kansas has been the difficulty with which the supply can be obtained. It is true that some companies, like the Superior Marble works of Carthage, Mo., have been selling ground limestone in carload lots at fair prices, but after the freight and the hauling cost from the station to the farm is added to the \$1 or more a ton charged at the plant the actual farm cost often is very high. All this is in the face of the fact, too, that usually there is a ledge of limestone on the farm that merely needs to be crushed to become available at a much lower cost.

### A Good Machine.

For some strange reason, manufacturing firms have not developed this field as it should have been developed in the past, but at last a machine has been built that is well adapted to the needs of the farmers of Kansas. This is the Jeffrey Lime-Pulver, manufactured by the Jeffrey Manufacturing company of Columbus, Ohio. The cash price of this machine is \$712.50 free on board cars at Columbus, Ohio. It is portable, and it may readily be moved from place to place; the weight is but 4,800 pounds. An engine of from 12 to 15-horsepower is required to operate it.

The machine is driven with a single pulley on the swing hammer drive shaft. The pulley that comes with the machine is 8 inches in diameter, with a 10-inch face, and it should be speeded at from 1,000 to 1,600 r. p. m., depending somewhat on the character of the material and the fineness to which it is to be reduced. The machine will take rocks up to 4 inches thick and 12 inches wide. The capacity is guaranteed to be at least two tons an hour, and under favorable conditions it will be more than this.

A feature of this machine is its durable construction; it should last well. With ordinary usage about all that can readily wear out is the manganese steel hammers, which must be replaced after about 1,500 tons have been pulverized. An extra set is furnished with the machine and other sets may be bought for \$7.50 apiece.

### Use On the Thresher.

One important place for the use of this machine is in connection with a threshing outfit; the engine may be used to pull this outfit in the winter. Many threshermen in Kansas have saw mills and similar power machinery to give employment to the engine in the winter, to make the power pay a profit then instead of adding up charges in the line of depreciation and interest. Just as soon as there is a little more appreciation of the value of limestone

in soil improvement on the lime-deficient soils of this state, it will be possible for the owners of engines to employ them profitably in the winter in connection with a lime crusher. On some of the larger farms it will be possible to buy an outfit of this kind for home use.

There is an elevator on the machine, so the pulverized rock may be elevated into a wagon, to be hauled away, or if it is desired to store it the lime may be sacked. The contention of the company is that the grinding cost need not exceed 50 cents a ton, after the limestone is available; the quarrying cost will vary with the farm of course. Three men are required with the outfit; one to feed the machine, one to carry rock and the engineer.

Just the price the owner of a portable outfit of this kind could get for grinding limestone under Kansas conditions is somewhat hard to forecast; but probably he could charge as high as \$1.50 a ton. Even \$1 a ton should give him a good profit. An outfit of this kind has been installed recently near Sedalia, Mo., largely because of the influence of Sam Jordan, the noted farm agent for Pettis county, and the owners are charging \$1.50 a ton. There is a great interest in alfalfa in that section, and therefore there is a considerable use of lime.

### Crushed Rock For Soil.

The demonstration put on by the Jeffrey people with this machine was perhaps the most interesting thing in the machinery section of the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, in September. Especially were the farmers from the shale formed soil interested, for all through the southeastern section of Kansas there are limestone ledges that outcrop in this shale country—right out over the acid soil in many cases. The only thing needed to markedly increase the crop yields on these lands is to crush the rock, and spread it over the soil. This spreading may be done with a lime spreader or with an ordinary grain drill. Or the work may be done by hand; there are no ill effects that come from the spreading of ground limestone, as there is with caustic lime.

Many farmers in southeastern Kansas have used limestone with good profits, and one of the leaders in this work is O. A. Rhoads of Columbus. By the use of two tons of ground limestone to the acre in connection with tile drainage, he has been able to grow alfalfa successfully on his type of shale formed "buck" hardpan—and he is the only man in the United States who is doing it. The profitable results on his land with lime point the way for increasing the returns on much of the sand and shale soil of the southeastern section of the state.

### Where To Use It.

"There can profitably be a great extension in the use of ground limestone on the shale and sandstone formed soil of Kansas, where the conditions are like those in Cherokee county," said L. E. Call, professor of soils and crops in the Kansas Agricultural college. "Much of the land there is acid, and large crops can never be expected until this acidity

is corrected. A man is just throwing his money away in trying to grow alfalfa on most of the land around Columbus unless lime is added. Legumes and acid do not get along well together—and the acidity always wins."

Ground limestone is the best form in which to add lime, for most purposes. It is not so readily available as some of the other forms it is true, but it is much cheaper, especially if the ledges on the home farm are crushed, and it does not have a destructive effect on the humus in the land. The calcium will become available in a season or so, and it will take care of the acid. The first application should be from two to three tons—in cases of an extremely acid soil—a slightly heavier addition might pay—and it may be necessary to repeat this every four or five years.

Lime has an especially beneficial effect with the growth of the legumes, for it makes the soil conditions much more favorable for the bacteria that grow on the roots. An increase in the number of lime pulverizers in Kansas will tend to increase the acreage of alfalfa and Red clover. This is one of the extremely desirable things in the development of the state's agriculture.

### For More Soil Fertility

There is a great interest in wheat in Kansas just now. This has come about because of the big crop of last year, the high prices at which most of the crop was sold and the good condition of the present crop. It seems to be quite probable that the acreage of wheat will be large next fall.

Kansas is a great wheat state and it always will be, and it is quite proper that the crop should have an important place. However, this place is not to the exclusion of other leading crops that deserve attention. It will be best if the acreage of wheat is held down some next fall, to give a place for a much larger acreage of alfalfa. This legume deserves much more attention in Kansas even if this is the leading alfalfa state. The soils of Kansas are being exhausted much more rapidly than is generally appreciated, and it is necessary that this movement should be reduced by an increase in the acreage of legumes.

### Can You Beat It?

"Here's a Swiss named Egg who lives in New York petitioning to have his name changed."

"Sort of an egg shake, eh? What's the trouble?"

"He and his wife have four children and his family is constantly referred to as 'the half dozen Eggs.' He claims his yolk is too heavy to be borne."

"Why doesn't he lay for his tormentors?"

"It appears that he did once and got beaten, whipped to a froth. Poor Egg could barely scramble home."—The Gleaner.

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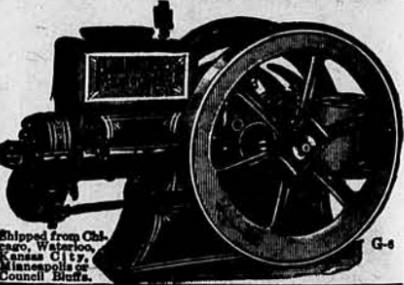
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# LIME

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# BIRDS PROTECT THE FRUIT



**A**N INCREASING appreciation of the importance of birds to Kansas agriculture has come in the last few years, with the increase in insect damage. It is essential that the birds that are of actual help to Kansas farms should be protected, for it will pay well from a financial viewpoint. Birds are much more desirable than crop destroying insects.

The tax which has been levied by insects is greater than most people think;



Blue Jay.

made up in another. For instance, fruits of all kinds are especially liable to injury from insects, and the damage to them is much above the average.

The causes that have led to this great tax on farm products are still in operation, and, unless checked, will in time lead to much heavier demands. It is estimated by some authorities that 75 per cent of our bird life has been destroyed. This is at best a guess, but every observer knows that song birds are becoming less numerous every year and that destructive insects are becoming more numerous.

Most insects are injurious in the larval stage. Cutworms, which are very injurious as caterpillars, are harmless as moths. There are exceptions to this rule, of course. Mosquitoes are troublesome only as adults. Few insects are injurious in more than one stage. A very few are beneficial in one stage and injurious in another. As an example of this class may be mentioned the blister beetles. In the larval stage they are beneficial by destroying eggs of other insects, such as grasshoppers. In the adult stage they sometimes become so abundant as to be injurious to crops, notably potatoes and alfalfa.

Birds play an important part in destroying many harmful insects, especially in the larval stage, although they also take many of the adults.

The boy who has to pull weeds from the garden when he would like to go fishing should be the last to persecute the sober colored little field sparrows which live almost wholly on weed seeds. These should not be confused with the English sparrow. The English sparrow was introduced from Europe, and has since spread nearly all over the country. This bird has some redeeming qualities, for it destroys a few grasshoppers and eats



Night Hawk.

some weed seed. On the whole, however, it is a serious pest and it should be destroyed. Its food for the most part consists of grain. The most serious charge against it is the fact that it unmercifully persecutes our native birds, especially wrens and bluebirds. It will repeatedly destroy their eggs or young and drive them from their nests, unless they be protected. The English sparrow also frequently destroys the eggs and young of robins and other birds nesting about the yard or orchard, and it has been an important factor in reducing the number of native birds to the present low mark.

The English sparrow should be driven from the premises and the native birds encouraged. Bluebirds had been entirely driven from our neighborhood for several years, when we began to put up tomato cans especially for them to nest in. The sparrows we destroyed and the bluebirds shortly returned to their old haunts. Two families were reared in one of these cans the same year.

Having spent weeks of time shadowing families of hawks, I feel very sure of my ground in discussing them. The Cooper hawk feeds almost entirely on poultry and birds, according to my observation. It is very shy and difficult to kill. During the weeks of my observation, the only small animals known to be eaten were a few prairie squirrels about the time the grain and meadows were cut, when they became an especially easy prey. A pair of these birds are a serious menace to the poultry of any neighborhood.



Screech Owl.

The sharp-shinned hawk is very much like the Cooper hawk in appearance, but of much smaller size. Its habits are very similar, birds and young poultry composing the greater part of its food.

The sparrow hawk is the smallest of our birds of prey. It is of a trusting nature and easily approached. As a result it very frequently falls before the hunter's gun. A pair of them reared their family in our front yard, where we had an especially good opportunity to observe them. The hens with small chickens moved about freely, but the hawks caught their prey from the neighboring fields. Grasshoppers and crickets composed a large part of their food. A considerable number of mice and an occasional striped ground squirrel was also taken. A few small birds were caught during the summer, but most of

them were English sparrows. On the whole, this is a very valuable little bird and it should be protected.

The song birds, with few exceptions, are loved and protected by fruit growers. I have a wide acquaintance among fruit growers of several states, and I do not recall a wide-awake, well-informed individual among them who is not a friend of the birds. The man is short-sighted, indeed, who will permit the destruction of such birds as robins, catbirds, and thrushes, because they take a few cherries or berries.

Such a man must forget that he has to pay the hired man besides boarding him. There is no longer any question but that all three of these birds are of far more value than injury, and every possible means should be used to encourage them to nest about the orchard. I have seen catbirds carrying away berries from my garden, and by watching them soon observed that they were also taking cabbage worms to feed the young in the nest near by. Since the Russian mulberries, planted for their benefit, came into bearing, they have taken but few berries.

There are two species of cuckoos common about our orchards, the yellow-billed and black-billed kinds. They are commonly called rainerows and are rather shy in their habits. While I have found it possible to cultivate intimate friendship with many birds, never, so far, have I been able to gain the confidence of a yellow-billed cuckoo. These birds are fond of hairy caterpillars and assist the bluejay in ridding the orchard of such pests. One specimen is reported from Washington as having eaten 217 fall web worms at one meal. Another had eaten 250 tent caterpillars. It is a well-known fact that these birds live very largely on caterpillars, such as canker worms and others injurious in the orchard. The two species of cuckoos are very similar in appearance.

There are four common species of woodpeckers. Others are occasionally seen, but aside from the four none are numerous enough to be of much economic importance. The downy woodpecker and the hairy woodpecker are small and black and white in color. They are sometimes confused with the sapsucker. The sapsucker, however, can be identified by his yellow belly, which the others lack. The hairy and downy woodpeckers are both beneficial species, destroying large numbers of plant lice, ants and borers. The woodpecker's bill is well adapted to digging out the borers and the barbed tongue

(Continued on Page 25.)



Black Crow.



Bluebird.

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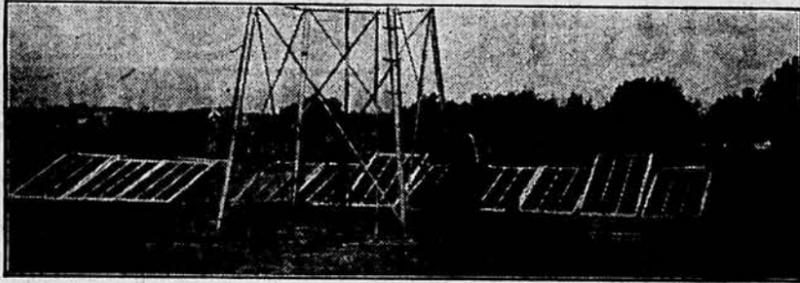
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# From an Irrigated Garden

## One Acre Produced \$568 Worth of Vegetables in 1914

BY E. B. MATTHEW  
Fort Hays Normal School



This Greenhouse is Made of 24 Double Glass Sashes 3 Feet Wide and 6 Feet Long, Placed in an A Position.

I CAME to Hays, Kan., from a section of the country where farm vegetables in season are considered a necessary part of a well regulated diet. It seemed strange to me that it should be necessary to ship many thousands of dollars worth of vegetables into this city every year, from Kansas City, 289 miles to the east, or Denver, 300 miles to the west. I decided to experiment, and at least try to grow a few of the common vegetables for my own use.

The first thing I did was to analyze the soil. I found it to be that sandy-clay mixture so prized by the truck gardeners farther east. I also found that the subsoil was well drained, so failure in raising truck could not be attributed to some fault in the land. It seemed that the whole trouble was lack of moisture, and excessive heat in July and August. The first of these difficulties could be overcome by irrigation, if a sufficient water supply was available. I had a test well made, and measured the underflow. I found it to be ample for my purposes.

Weather records in Hays showed that killing frosts might be expected as late in the spring as May 15, and blighting hot winds were not unusual before the last of July. The range of time between these two dates might be used for operations in the field.

These 70 days between frost and hot winds allowed sufficient time for the early growing plants such as radishes, peas, turnips, lettuce and early potatoes, to mature; but how to get by the hot spell with tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, cantaloupes and plants of like nature, was a problem. Finally I decided on a system of culture that, though not new in any one of its phases, was new to this locality in its combination of methods, and so far as I know has not been used in its entirety elsewhere.

I selected an acre of ground that I thought would best meet my needs. I made a well, put up a windmill and built a concrete reservoir that holds 500 barrels. This reservoir was made from specifications for a metal lath silo 16 feet in diameter. Six coats of cement plaster were placed on the metal lath. It was then reinforced with number 9 wire, and two more coats were applied. An application of alum and lye made the tank waterproof.

A large reservoir is necessary in order to temper the water before applying it to the crops. If I had used cold water fresh from the well, my crops would have been made several days later. Another means used in getting ahead of the season was a fireless greenhouse.

This was constructed of double glass sashes, 3 by 6 feet, placed in an A position. There was a trench 3 feet deep down the center of this house. The house was made of 24 sashes, and is 12 by 36 feet. I started my tomatoes and eggplants in this house, February 15. They were planted in flats set across the trench in the rear of the greenhouse.

Bottom heat was secured by placing a large Rochester lamp beneath the flats in the trench, and an oil stove farther off to supplement the heat of the sun on cold days. The plants in these flats were crowding and were ready for transplanting by March 15. I decided to transfer the plants to individual pots or boxes, and for these I secured a heavy grade of building paper. The boxes were fashioned on a timber 4 by 4 inches and 4 feet long. The boxes when finished were 4-inch cubes. One roll of building paper will make 800 boxes, and one man can make 200 in an hour.

At the time of transplanting my tomato plants, I planted cucumber, cantaloupe, and squash in individual boxes and placed them alongside the tomatoes and peppers. By the time danger of frost was over the tomatoes were blooming and the cucumbers, cantaloupe and squash were beginning to vine. The bottom of the paper boxes had so disintegrated by this time that it was not necessary to remove anything in transplanting to the field. By careful handling, the plants suffered no set back in this transfer, then by the application of tempered water at the proper time the crop easily was kept a month ahead of the season and when the hot winds came, they found the fruit already set and the plants of such a heavy and vigorous growth that little injury was done. In fact the tomato plants shaded each other so thoroughly that the tomatoes set even during the hottest period. My records show ripe tomatoes July 2 and other vegetables started in the green house correspondingly early.

My experiment was tried not for financial gain, but to secure fresh vegetables for the home table. There also was the element of contest involved that created a vital interest. It was an answer to a challenge from nature establishing the limits of activity in this locality. There have been many acre experiments in trucking that can show far greater returns than mine, but considering that the trucking industry was at the zero point in this section I feel pleased with the result. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures

for the experimental acre. The fractional acre plots will total more than an acre, but this is explained by doubling the crop on certain parts:

Expenditures.	
6 loads manure.....	7.50
Plowing and leveling.....	4.00
Seeds.....	2.60
Fuel oil.....	3.00
Oil for windmill.....	.50
Paper for boxes.....	4.00
Repairs on windmill.....	5.65
Stakes for tomatoes.....	4.00
Market baskets.....	4.50
Hand labor.....	120.00
	\$155.75

Receipts.	
Tomatoes, 1/2 acre.....	\$339.24
Lettuce (from green house).....	52.35
Peas, 1-10 acre.....	21.90
Cucumbers, 1-16 acre.....	13.92
Beans, 1-32 acre.....	5.13
Squash, 1-32 acre.....	6.03
Radishes (small patch).....	2.85
Turnips, (small patch).....	2.12
Beets, 1-16 acre.....	14.49
Peppers, 1-32 acre.....	11.68
Corn, 1-10 acre.....	18.25
Cantaloupe, 1-10 acre.....	17.70
Vegetables for family of four.....	62.25
Total receipts.....	\$567.92
Expenditures.....	155.75
Net profit.....	\$412.17

The permanent improvements were well and windmill \$155; greenhouse \$102; concrete reservoir \$117.50; garden tools \$15. Total \$389.50. This deducted from the balance of \$412.17, leaves a net balance of \$22.67.

### Mare Has Bad Teeth

I have a 4-year-old mare that has a knot on each side of her nose. Her teeth seem to be growing up instead of down. I do not know how many teeth are abnormal. She breathes hard all the time but especially when she runs or trots. How can I cure her or can she be cured?  
C. M.  
Comanche County, Kansas.

Swellings on the side of a horse's face are usually due to an inflammation at the root of the molars or grinding teeth. Many times such swellings cause no inconvenience and it is then advisable to leave them alone. When, however, they cause difficult mastication or breathing the only line of treatment is to have the offending teeth extracted. This will not remove the swelling immediately but in a young horse, in the course of time, the most of the swelling will disappear and it has the immediate affect of stopping the swelling from increasing in size.  
Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

When the world gets down to the basis of paying cash for everything we will wear no more about the high cost of living.

### A FOOD DRINK Which Brings Daily Enjoyment.

A lady doctor writes:

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I began to use Postum 6 years ago; not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day.

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look, 'like a new saddle.'

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years.

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

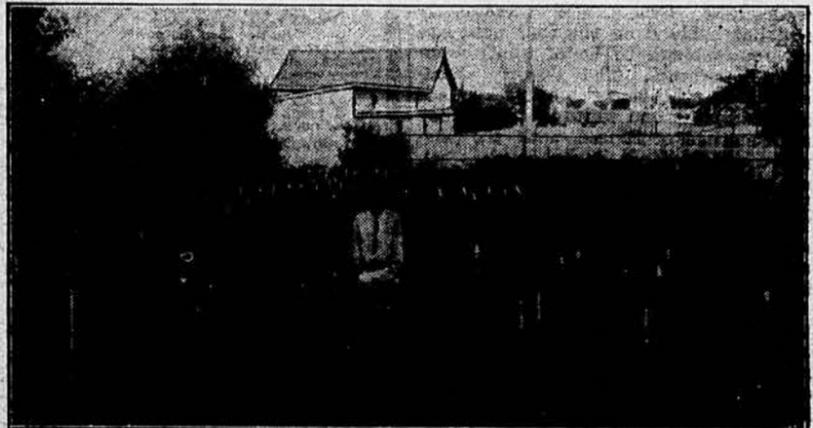
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

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Here is Professor Matthew in His Tomato Patch. These Tomato Plants Were in Bloom When He Transplanted Them to the Garden.



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### Shinn Gets There First

# Well, the Spuds Are Planted

But It May Be a Long, Long Way To Oats Harvest

BY HARLEY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm

FARM work started in earnest here April 5 and we got in just three days when the rain descended again. This morning fully an inch fell which puts a stop to field work for three or four days. Some oats have been sown; we helped a brother get his oats in because his ground was drier than that on this farm, and we had the disking well started at home but now it is difficult to tell when we can finish.

But if we have not sown our oats we have planted our potatoes. We finished this April 6 in land which was plowed deeply last fall. We worked the soil up well with a disk and then furrowed out with a lister and dropped the potatoes, cut two eyes to a piece, 16 inches apart. For summer and fall use we planted Early Ohio but for a later crop we planted Eureka. We do not try to raise any more of this crop than we can use; last year we didn't even do that but last year was a poorer potato year here than 1913 which we had thought the limit for poor results.

In days when prairie hay was cheap and plentiful and when it was nearly all stacked there was plenty of spoiled hay for mulching. When we could mulch we could raise as fine potatoes as one could wish. When we mulched we did not plant so early but usually had them in the ground by May 1. Without mulching good late potatoes cannot be raised here. They must be planted early and as they ripen early they have lost their best quality by digging time. The hay that it would

We hope that these Delicious apple trees will be a success here for they are of all apples the best we have tasted for a long time. This apple seems to have everything, color, size, flavor and aroma. A single Delicious apple will scent a whole room. In addition they are said to be hardy through all the Central West. This variety already is growing successfully near here and has begun to bear at an early age. Grimes Golden and Jonathan need no introduction to Kansans, and Stayman Winesap we think superior to the old Winesap. Altogether we think we have made a good selection of varieties for planting.

When we came to Kansas almost 20 years ago, nearly every farm in this locality had its bearing apple orchard. The trees looked healthy then and bore well almost every year. Since then most of these trees have died. They were, for the most part, planted by the men who opened the land and broke the prairie. That being the case, one might expect most of the upland apple orchards to be dead, for the apple is not a tree of long life on our uplands. We can expect the trees which begin to bear early and which bear heavily to die within 25 to 35 years from the time of planting. In the East apple trees do not come into bearing at so early an age as they do on our prairies but they often live to be 100 years old and at that age are thrifty and bearing heavily. The orchards that have died are not being replaced because the apple is not a success commercially here.



Potato Planting Was Finished April 6 in Ground Plowed Deeply Last Fall—Early Ohios for First Yield.

now take to mulch an acre of potatoes would cost as much as the potatoes would be worth.

Our fruit planting this year consists of 26 apple trees and a strawberry bed. Usually there are plenty of wild strawberries on this farm but they are small and it takes a long time to pick any amount. Many say they prefer the flavor of the wild berries to those of the cultivated sorts but we do not. We have had a chance to compare both kinds for a good many years and have yet to find the wild ones superior in flavor. Our main planting this year was Senator Dunlap. Brandywine is also a fine berry. Not so many years ago the main strawberry sorts were Captain Jack, Sharpless, Charles Downing and Crescent. They are all gone except the Crescents; a few of these are still to be found. They are a sure bearer and of fine quality but so soft they will not bear shipping.

The 26 apple trees planted consisted of late fall and winter varieties. There were 10 Delicious, 7 Stayman Winesap, 3 Jonathan, 3 Grimes Golden and 3 King David. The trees were 1 year old and were the best we have ever planted, the roots being whole. We did not see a root that had been cut in the lot. In addition, the nursery company had sent them early which is something nursery companies seldom do. A tree planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground has two chances of living where a late planted tree has one. Peach trees have been delivered to us so late in the spring that they were in bloom when unwrapped. They should have been set before a leaf had started.

But each farm should grow enough for home use; it has been done in the past and can be done again; but there is this difference: in former years we did not have to spray; now we must spray if we wish to raise fruit worth eating.

Tomorrow is to be school meeting day. Which calls to mind the fact that the late legislature was unusual in one respect; it did not change the annual school meeting date. Of late years that date has been so switched about from June to July and then to April that one could scarcely keep track of the right time. The rain today will no doubt insure a full attendance. Had it not rained it is probable that the school board would have comprised a majority of those present. We cannot help thinking how the people of this locality are attached to their homes. At our meeting one year ago there was a full attendance and of them all there was not a voter present who had not lived in the township longer than we, and we have lived here almost 20 years. The situation will be the same tomorrow for the year has brought no change. There is but one tenant in the school district. In contrast to this there is not one person now living in our old Nebraska township who was living there when we left 20 years ago.

From Wakeeney, Kan., comes an inquiry for speltz seed. That is a crop which has been discarded in this county. Ten years ago it was raised to quite an extent here. It yielded well for us and was a sure crop so long as the chinch bugs stayed away. The fault we had to find with it was that stock did not eat it well. Our horses had to be driven by hunger to eat it and the

hogs ate it only as a last resort. The cows ate it the best of any of the stock but even they wanted it ground and mixed with corn meal. It is better than no grain but has no place in any country where oats can be grown. Barley is superior to it as a grain feed and barley is no more subject to the ravages of chinch bugs than speltz. Both of these grains are the greatest chinch bug harbor that can be found. We do not know of a single bushel of speltz for sale in this county but it can still be found at the seed houses. We suppose that the correct name of this grain is emmer but in this state it goes by the name of speltz and reams of paper and gallons of ink could be used with no effect in establishing the right name. But it might as well be called speltz as anything, though if we were given the naming of it after a three year experience in growing it, it would be called "heraus mit ihm."

## Protection Against Borers

BY GEORGE A. DEAN.

By far too many of us seem to think that after fruit trees or shade trees are once set out they need neither care nor cultivation. The truth is that these trees must be watched and cared for, fed and protected, and relieved from the attacks of their insect enemies. The amount of attention trees require varies with the situation and the environment. It is admitted that borers prefer the weaker trees to the stronger ones, and when we consider how much more easily a healthy, vigorous tree withstands insect attack, it is self-evident that, if for no other reason than for the future control of borers, we should give a tree the proper care to keep it healthy and vigorous. It also should be remembered that a single badly infested tree may be a menace to all other trees in the neighborhood, however intelligently they may be cared for.

When it is necessary to prune trees the branches should be cut or sawed off smoothly and a thick coat of paint applied to the cut surfaces with a second coat after the first is dry. To cut or hack them off irregularly, leaving projecting stubs to dry up and decay, is simply to invite the attacks of borers by offering them favorable places to deposit their eggs. All dead, dying, and badly injured branches should be promptly cut out and burned, and not allowed to remain to breed borers.

As a general preventive of borer infestation the trunk and large lower branches should be painted with a mixture intended to prevent the female borer from laying her eggs on the tree. One of the best mixtures for this purpose is prepared and applied as follows: To a saturated solution of washing soda add enough soap to make a thick paint and stir in a pint of crude carbolic acid and 1/2 pound of Paris green to each 10 gallons of the wash. Apply the wash to the trunk and lower branches with a whitewash brush, a broom, or a large paint brush. This repellent should be kept on the tree from the last of April to the end of July. After a hard, washing rain fresh material should be applied. Inasmuch as transplanted trees may be checked in their growth for a short time and thus rendered susceptible to the attack of borers, the trunk should be kept painted with the repellent wash during the spring and summer.

## The Movement of Apples

The Office of Markets and Rural Organization, United States Department of Agriculture, has been making monthly inquiries from the various cold storage plants of the country as to their holdings of apples. From the returns received, information is issued not later than the tenth of each month, from December 1 to May 1. This year a comparison has been made with the amount held in storage two years ago on account of similarity in conditions. It is intended to make this a permanent service, and it is possible that there are certain periods when a statement will be made semi-monthly instead of monthly during the most important part of the season. This information is being made public through the press of the country, and will be supplied to anyone on request.

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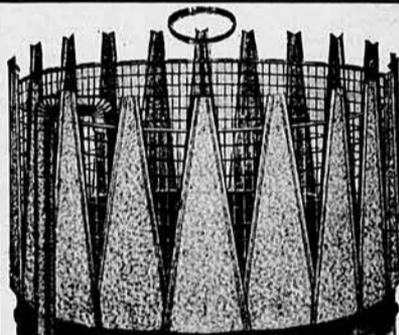
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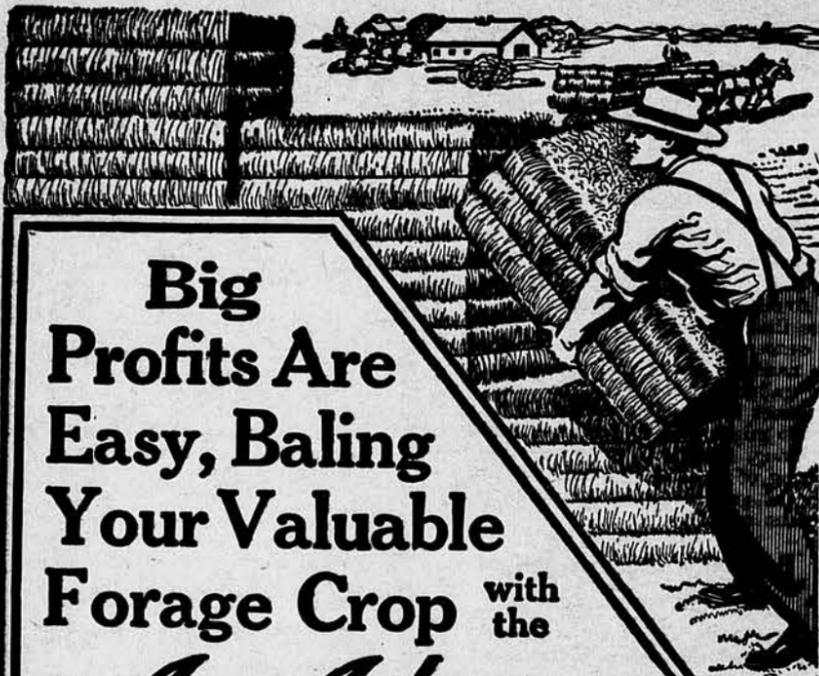
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best money-making service. You could ask for no better proof of what you can expect in low upkeep cost, speed and durability, freedom from breakages, economy of power, and top-notch quality work.

## Power and Horse Presses for Any Need

This year we offer a complete line of Ann Arbor presses. The Remarkable Ann Arbor "20" Power Press; the Business-like Ann Arbor "Standard" Horse Presses, both two-horse and one-horse; the Low Cost Ann Arbor "Best Ever."

Every one an *Ann Arbor*. The "Best Ever" is cheap in price only. Light draft—simple construction—strong—durable. It is equipped, as are all of our power and other horse presses, with the patented and now famous "roller folder," which created the slogan "There is no Tail to an Ann Arbor Bale." All-steel construction. Equipment includes four follow boards, a lifting jack and feed table.

In any Ann Arbor press, you get the same high efficiency that has given supremacy to the Ann Arbor name. Our power presses can be had in separate or

combination outfits—use any engine. They have their own flywheel, thus keeping uniform pull on the engine and doing away with chain drive or direct gear. The Ann Arbor requires a single belt only. Why not conserve your income baling hay with an Ann Arbor this year? No skilled labor required. Use any help, ignorant or otherwise. Write for our booklet, "Making Money from Hay," and our catalog, and learn more about the money-making advantages for you in this world-famous construction.

**Ann Arbor Machine Co.**  
45 Broadway  
Ann Arbor, Michigan  
Parlin & Orendorff Plow Co.,  
Distributors for Southwest  
Best of Service Always



## WAITING FOR YOU

**160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE**

Yes, waiting for every farmer or farmer's son—any industrious American who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is higher but her farm land just as cheap and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

**160 Acre Homesteads are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land at From \$15 to \$20 per Acre**

The people of European countries as well as the American continent must be fed—thus an even greater demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Any farmer who can buy land at \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre—get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

**GEO. A. COOK,**  
125 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.  
Canadian Government Agent.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### Credit For Home Work

BY JOHN C. WERNER, K. S. A. C.

Teachers and school officials are confronted today with the work of introducing the subject of agriculture into the schools. Most of these teachers and officials are agreed that, in order to meet the real needs of the times and of the pupils of the elementary and secondary schools, the subject must be introduced in its applied form rather than as an additional technical science. In other words, agriculture is a laboratory subject, and this laboratory work must be of a real work nature and under real work conditions. It is exceedingly important that the industry and business side of agriculture be developed along with the book work and more scientific knowledge of the subject in the schools.

Owing to requests from teachers over the state, and to the feeling that such work should be offered, the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college is preparing a series of home projects in definite and suggestive form for teachers. Where the project is carried out and proper records of the work are kept and reported to the teacher, school credit may be allowed for the work, the amount of which is to be determined by the teacher as a part of the organization of the school. This home project work should be carried on by the pupils throughout the summer vacation. This gives the work the feature of a real and profitable industry.

The records to be kept by the pupil in connection with the project are most valuable in developing by actual prac-

### Concerning the Beet Harvest

The sugar-beet farmer who is delayed in getting his crop marketed may keep his beets from evaporating to a great extent by leaving them in relatively large piles and covering the piles with beet tops. A new bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture (No. 199) entitled "Loss in Tonnage of Sugar Beets by Drying," outlines this practice in harvesting sugar beets. The suggestions in the new bulletin will be of interest to many sugar beet growers in Kansas.

### "Rot," Says He

I notice in the April 10 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a letter from a subscriber who says he wishes to build county roads at an expense of \$10,500 a mile, and yet he lives on a rented farm. There are three of us who are neighbors on adjoining farms here in Cowley county. We all came from Lincoln county, Oklahoma, four years ago. We traded our farms there for farms here. This county has been settled nearly 50 years and the roads had never been graded when we came here. We neighbors went to work that summer and graded 3 miles of road. We offered to give work on culverts free if the county would supply cement and sand. The county gave enough to build a part of a culvert, and we covered it with three flat rocks that lacked 3 feet of covering the walls. Last year the road boss finished covering that culvert with some old planks from another neighborhood. Our taxes run from

## Here's Another: The Boy Farmer

You'll like this one. It isn't so long as "Lorimer" and there isn't so much love in it—except a boy's love for things worth while. Like "Lorimer," though, it is a story of hard work and success. "The Boy Farmer," by Asa Patrick will begin in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, May 1. See that your boys read it. Read it yourself; it will do you good. It will warm your heart and make you realize how marvelously everything in farming has changed since you were a boy.

"The Boy Farmer" is the story of a plucky, wide awake, hustling American boy who took a wornout and abandoned farm and went to work, energetically, with his head and his hands to renew the fertility of the soil, make a scientific and common-sense farmer of himself, and capture prizes as a member of the Boys' Corn club. What he did and how he did it form the plot of an up-to-the-times story of real life. It holds the interest from first to last. Of course this young man had "farm sense." He wasn't reared in a city apartment house. He knew a few things about the soil before he began his work. You'll like it. The boys will like it. Moreover it contains precisely the things they ought to know.

There is no longer any doubt of the popularity of serial or continued stories—at least in our minds. The family likes them.

tice the business side of agriculture. This value alone should commend the plan to teachers, parents, and school officials. If a number of pupils in the same community undertake projects, a community or school exhibit may be held where results can be compared after real results have been obtained.

The first of the series of projects to be published is one on poultry. This is now in press and will soon be ready for distribution. This circular should be in the hands of every boy and girl in the state who is interested in raising poultry. If the school is not conducting summer work, any pupil may take up the project by himself and will find the suggestions in the circular to be helpful and suggestive of a businesslike way of carrying on his work. There are boys and girls in every school district in Kansas who should be doing some work on their own initiative this summer. The outline of the poultry project includes the following subjects: Suitable buildings; feeding the fowls; kind of fowls; raising chicks; care of eggs; and keeping record of work. The circular will be sent free, upon request, as soon as it comes from the press.

The second project will be on the subject of corn and sorghums. It is a complete outline for this work, and will be ready for distribution a little later. While these projects are intended primarily for boys and girls now attending high school or grammar school, they may be used by any one. The project starts the work and continues it throughout the season by definite studies and exercises. The poultry project may be had on application to the extension division of the agricultural college.

\$35 to \$50 a quarter section, personal tax included, and yet when we ask for a culvert the county commissioners tell us the county hasn't any money. I should like to know what becomes of the money.

The county has spent thousands of dollars on a motor road between Cambridge and Burden, 10 miles south of us, and on the west side of the county. We live 8 miles from Atlanta and can't even get a tin can for a culvert. Is there no remedy for this? The roads have been almost impassable all winter. We live on a rural route and have telephones and a good neighborhood, but there is something wrong somewhere.

Speaking of paying \$10,500 a mile for roads: We farmers think we could have good roads if we could get as much as \$500 to spend on the 8 miles of road, and we own the land. That renter has made more money the last two years than we land owners have or he would have other ideas in his head. We did not raise anything in 1913 except roughness and paid 75 to 80 cents for grain to feed our stock, and lost money on every hog we fed. We also lost on our cattle. This is a cattle country but there are no cattle in the country this winter. We raised a big forage crop this last year and could not sell a dollar's worth of it. There will be thousands of acres of it burned and hauled out in the ditches. Then some men talk about building brick roads! Rot!

John J. Barnhill.

Cowley County.

When mating up your breeding pens, remember that the male is half of the pen.

# Can You Grow Prize Corn?

### There Is a Chance to Make a Wonderful Record This Year in Our Club, For Soil Conditions Are Very Favorable

**B**OYS, if you want a bumper corn crop this season don't wait for it, go out and get it. And of course the only way to get it is to do the right thing at the right time and keep right at it. That means using your head as well as your muscles, says G. B. Mortimer of the University of Wisconsin. It is well to remember that almost anyone can make good growing corn under ideal conditions, but it takes a real corn grower to grow a good crop under conditions as we generally find them. It isn't the fence that separates your corn field from your neighbor's that makes your corn so much better than his; it's because you put in more time planning and working for a big crop.

It's time now to begin thinking about getting that field into the very best condition for planting. If last fall you carefully plowed the ground for this year's corn crop, you took the first step in preparing a good seedbed. Or, if you are to plow the land this spring you will do the same thing.

Compared with the other steps in growing corn, the plowing may seem to be a small matter; but right here boys, is a chance to increase your crop a few bushels an acre. Good plowmen turn every furrow carefully so as to cover all stubble, manure and rubbish, keep the furrows of the right width, and do not let the plow run too deep nor too shallow.

With fall plowed land this is our program. As soon as the land is dry enough to work give the field a thorough harrowing or disking, perhaps both. This is the second step in preparing the seedbed and as will be seen later the first in cultivating the crop. You will find that it will save time and improve your chances for a crop if the land is disking and harrowed about once every eight or 10 days until corn planting time. You will be well paid for all the time you spend this month in preparing the corn ground. A day spent at this

time may be worth 10 days to the crop after it is up.

Early harrowing, and disking open up the soil and makes it warm up earlier in the season, and as you know corn likes a nice warm bed. Then, too, the use of the disk and harrow forms a mulch of loose soil which keeps in the moisture and allows more of the spring rains to soak in. We should not forget that we are raising a rapidly growing crop which requires much water for the dry times of July and August. We must barrel up as much of this soil moisture as possible, and this early cultivation is one way of doing it. Lastly, and perhaps most important, early harrowing and disking destroy countless numbers of weeds. The first harrowing starts them to sprouting and the later work destroys them. It is much easier to destroy sprouting weeds in this way than to try to kill full grown weeds in June and July with a cultivator.

By this time the seedbed is mellow and warm and perhaps nothing more than a double harrowing will be necessary to put it in first class condition to receive the seed. No soil is fit to be planted that is rough and cloddy. The ideal seedbed should be compact so as to bring together the loose surface soil and subsoil. The soil should be fine, moist, and mellow to a depth of 2 or 3 inches.

Here are the Capper boys' and girls' contests for 1915:

- BEST ACRE YIELD OF CORN.**  
 1. Silver trophy cup.  
 2. Bronze medal.  
 3. Bronze medal.  
 Honor diplomas for the next 10.
- BEST ACRE YIELD OF KAFIR.**  
 1. Silver trophy cup.  
 2. Bronze medal.  
 3. Bronze medal.  
 Honor diplomas for the next 10.
- BEST EXHIBIT OF 10 EARS OF CORN.**  
 1. Cash prize \$25.  
 2. Bronze medal.  
 3. Bronze medal.  
 Honor diplomas for the next 10.
- CAPPER GIRLS' TOMATO CONTEST.**  
 1. Cash prize \$25.  
 2. Bronze medal.  
 3. Bronze medal.  
 Honor diplomas for the next 10.

## The Way to Enter the Contests

ARTHUR CAPPER, 300 JACKSON STREET, TOPEKA, KAN.

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

My name is.....

P. O. or R. F. D.....

My age is.....

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

## Aid For Farm Agents

BY E. C. JOHNSON.

The last legislature enacted a farm bureau and agricultural agent law, which is to go into effect July 1, 1915. This provides that when a farm bureau, consisting of not less than 250 farmers, has been organized in any county in the state, it will receive not less than \$800 nor more than \$1,000 a year through the Kansas State Agricultural college from federal and state funds granted to it for demonstration purposes, as far as such funds are available. It also will receive not less than \$800 nor more than \$1,000 from county funds, providing certain requirements are met. These requirements are:

1. That a farm bureau, consisting of not less than 250 farmers, shall be organized in the county.
2. That this bureau adopt a constitution and bylaws approved by the Kansas State Agricultural college.
3. That \$800 be raised by popular subscription or otherwise among farmers and townspeople of the county and deposited in a local bank, to be used subject to the order of the county farm bureau for providing the necessary equipment.
4. That a copy of the constitution and bylaws, together with a list of

names of the members of the farm bureau and the certificate of deposit of \$800 in a local bank, be presented to the county commissioners of the county.

The constitution should provide for the collection of an annual membership fee of not less than \$1 a year, (preferably \$2) from each member of the bureau for a period of not less than three years, this being in addition to the \$800 fund.

On the fulfillment of these conditions, the county commissioners are required by law to appropriate from the county funds not less than \$800 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 per annum, to assist in paying the salary of the county agricultural agent and the expenses of the county farm bureau. The Kansas State Agricultural college also is required to contribute from federal and state funds granted for demonstrations in agriculture and home economics, so far as such funds are available, not less than \$800 a year, nor more than \$1,000 a year, toward the salary of the county agent. It will be the policy of the college for the present, to duplicate, dollar for dollar, up to \$1,200 per annum, the amount granted by the county commissioners from county funds. The county commissioners, however, may appropriate as much as \$1,600 if necessary.

# Studebaker

WAGONS BUGGIES HARNESS



THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

In the fall of 1878 we needed a wagon to haul our wheat. Mr. Smith arose early one morning, and riding one horse, led the other to Eugene, ten miles away, and bought a Studebaker wagon from A. V. Peters, the Studebaker agent there.

I well remember his getting home at midnight, for I sat up and kept his supper warm for him.

My eldest child, born in June, was three months old.

The old Studebaker is still our favorite wagon. It is in good condition.

Mrs. W. T. Smith, Natron, Oregon

Her "Baby" is now 35 years old—born year Studebaker was bought

MRS. SMITH of Natron, Oregon, well remembers the day her husband drove home the Studebaker, for her little one was three months old.

And during all the years he was passing through babyhood, boyhood and on to full-grown man's estate, that faithful wagon was at work making money for the family and cutting down the cost of the investment.

### Built with a reputation for durability

Such durability would not seem surprising to you if you knew the methods, the material and the men on which the reputation of Studebaker wagons is based.

Studebaker wagons owe their long life to the manner in which they are built, and the materials built into them. Air dried, selected lumber alone is used. Steel and iron are tested for ability to stand strain and stress. Even the paint and varnish used on a Studebaker wagon undergoes a chemical analysis.

And there is a great deal more in manufacturing wagons than the mere fact of

putting wheels, gear and body together. A wagon must hang right and ride right. It must be built to stand rough work, to carry all sorts of loads and to travel over all kinds of roads.

Studebaker has been building farm wagons for sixty-three years, and they know how. Skilled workmen, a model plant that covers over 100 acres, and extraordinary purchasing facilities all help to make the Studebaker Wagon the best.

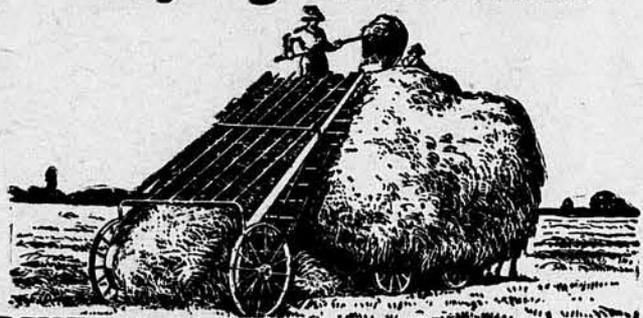
Studebaker also manufactures Buggies and Harness of the same high standard of excellence.

STUDEBAKER, South Bend, Ind.

NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER  
 MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.  
 Adv. 3037

Studebakers last a lifetime

# International Harvester Haying Machines



**W**HEN the time comes to turn your attention and your energies to the hay harvest for this year you will have to take the weather and the hay crop as you find them—but on you and your methods and machines will depend the amount and quality of the hay you get into barn and stack.

As to hay machines, many years of trying out in many fields have proved that you cannot do better than make your choice from the International Harvester lines.

International Harvester haying tools are carried in stock or sold by local dealers who can take care of you quickly in case of accident. It is their business to see that you are satisfied with the International Harvester haying machines and tools you buy from them. You cannot go wrong if you buy only haying tools with the IHC trademark.

Write us, and we will give you the name of the nearest dealer handling International Harvester haying tools, and we will send you catalogues on the machines in which you may be interested.



International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

CHICAGO

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

USA

## William Faversham

Famous Actor, says

"A pipe of Tuxedo keeps me feeling physically fit and in good spirits, and, because it is mild and doesn't bite, it is pleasant to the throat and keeps my voice in good tone."

*William Faversham*



## Tuxedo Keeps You Physically Fit

Every playgoer has remarked the virility and clean-cut vigor of William Faversham, both as an actor and as a man. No matter what part he is playing, he always presents a figure of alert strength and keen wits. His voice is especially engaging, clear, carrying and sonorous.

For Tuxedo tobacco to gain a testimonial from such a man, stating that it helps to keep him "physically fit and in good spirits" and keeps his voice "in good tone" goes far toward convincing you of Tuxedo's wholesome, all-round value to you.

# Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo will put snap and vim into your daily work. It's an inspiring tobacco that will keep you fit as a fiddle, full of zest, hearty and happy and hale. You can smoke it all day long, and each succeeding pipeful will glow with greater cheer.

The original, exclusive "Tuxedo Process" has many imitators—but no equal.

Try Tuxedo for a week, and you'll like it forever.

### YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine-wrapped, moisture-proof pouch . . . 5c Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c  
In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

**REDSEALITE**, complete with lamp and battery \$1.00 at your dealer's or sold direct

## Dry Cells On The Farm

For Gas Engine and Automobile Ignition—Also for Phones, Bells, Hand Lanterns—Use

### Red Seal Dry Batteries

They Spark Strongest—Last Longest

Your dealer will gladly supply your wants and advise you of the superior qualities of Red Seals. Accept no other. The Guarantee Protects You. Ask Your Dealer.

50c Book—"How to Run the Gas Engine—Simplified"—FREE. Also catalog which contains pictures and descriptions of everything electrical for home or the farm. When writing mention dealer's name.

**MANHATTAN ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO., 124 S. Fifth Ave., Chicago**  
New York, St. Louis, San Francisco—Factories: Jersey City, Cincinnati, Havana, St. Paul

## Don't Ruin A Good Horse To Save A Few Cents

Look at the sore on that horse's shoulder! How can you expect him to do a full day's work? A few cents will cure him or prevent these sores.

TAPATCO Pads will

**Keep Your Horse at Highest Working Power**

Made from start to finish right in our own immense factory. Filled with our own Special Composite Stuffing. Light, soft, springy and very absorbent. No dirt; no trash; no short, cheap, limy hair with hide attached to attract rats and mice.

Put TAPATCO Pads on your horses when you take them out in spring and you'll have no trouble from galled shoulders or neck.

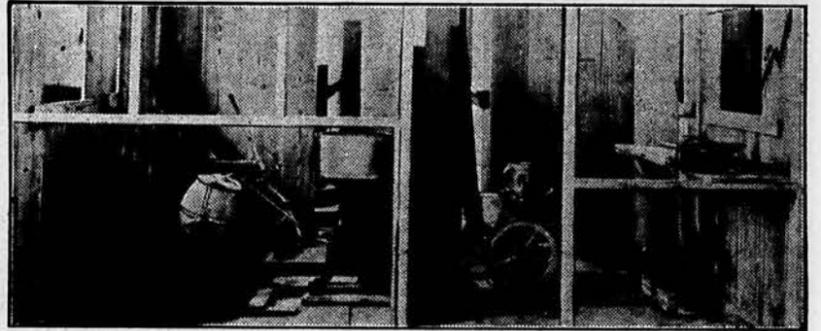
Ask Your Dealer **PADS FOR HORSES** Ask Your Dealer

The American Pad & Textile Co., Greenfield, O.

## Why Not Have a Power House?

Let An Engine Do the Chores and Farm Work

BY H. L. THOMSON



Here is a Good Farm Power House That Can Be Built for \$238. It Includes a Good Churn, Separator, Feed Grinder, and Other Useful Machinery.

CHORES are truly the "last straw that breaks the camel's back" for the farmer who does a full day's work in the field and then has to do almost another half day's work about the house and barn. But hard as this condition is for the farmer, it is harder for his wife and helper, who often puts in longer hours of back-breaking work and has no prospect for the future but the continual repetition of the same work over and over again.

"Let an engine do it" is a good motto but many farmers do not realize this fact. They do not see that even a small engine will be a great help to them and a greater help to their wives. The power of an engine costs so little as compared to power provided by a hired man. A 20-horsepower portable engine or a 12-drawbar horsepower tractor will have a daily fuel cost at full load amounting to just about the same as a man's wages.

### Build an Engine Room.

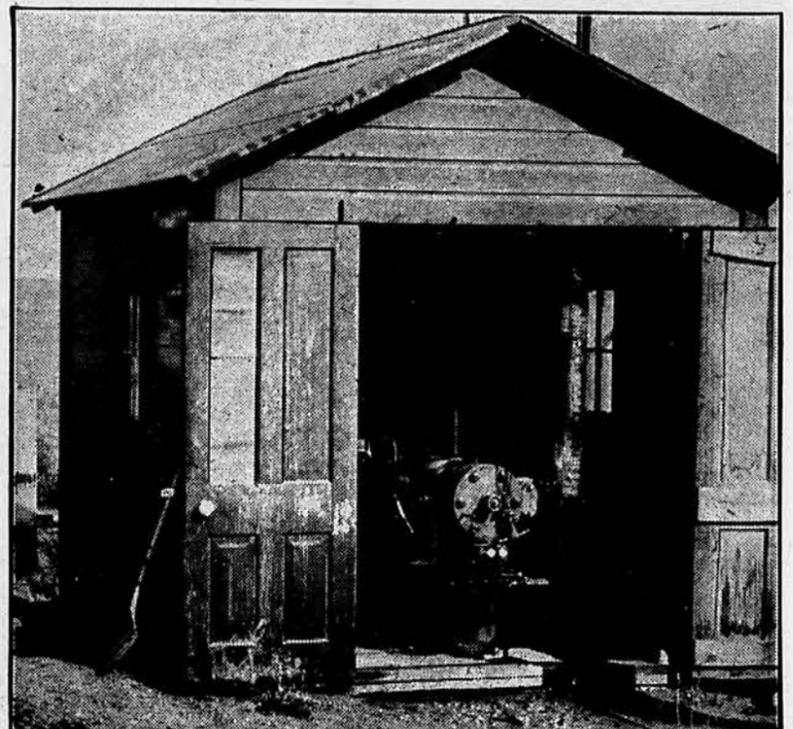
The engine room shown in the illustration is 5 feet 9 inches by 6 feet, and has a work bench and window. One of the features of the power house, made possible by the construction of the engine, is the absence of line shafts, extra belts, pulleys and bearings. The engine has two pulleys, one in the engine shaft 4 1/2 inches in diameter running at 500 R. P. M. for the high speed machine, the grinder; and the pulley on the back gear shaft 4 inches in diameter running at 125 R. P. M., suited to slow speed machines, the churn, cream separator, and washing machine. An emery wheel is a very desirable tool that can be placed on the work bench and belted direct from the fly wheel of the engine. There are but three belts for the six machines. The back gearing is quite substantial and is a part of the base of the engine. If it is desired to use the windmill, by pulling a pin the pump jack can be quickly disconnected. The engine has many desirable features; a cast iron gasoline tank, no gasoline pump to cause trouble, ground exhaust valve cage making exhaust valve easy to remove and clean, no troublesome gasket of any

kind on engine, frost proof water jacket, hopper cooled, and water-proof galvanized battery case. A very valuable feature is the method of lubrication. Just above the battery box on the left side of engine, is a removable hand hole cover, which has a small cup on the inside. Whenever the gasoline tank is filled, this little cup is also filled with oil, and the cover closed. This gives enough oil to run until the gasoline is all used, so that the engine can be left with no fear of its going dry or injuring itself. This system of splash lubrication not only oils the piston and crank pin and shaft bearing, but also the back gear shaft which passes through the crank case, so that every vital part receives oil as long as there is gasoline in the tank. The value of this feature cannot be overestimated, especially when the machine is to be handled by a woman, who will often forget to give proper attention to the sight feed oiler.

The pump jack has a variable stroke adjustment for deep or shallow wells, about 2,500 gallons can be pumped from a 40-foot well in an hour. This is 1,500 gallons for 1 cent fuel cost. Few men would care to do pumping at these wages. The engine can be run at its full power, 1 1/4 H. P. for a 10-hour day on 9 pints of gasoline, about 15 cents fuel cost. The feed grinding room is 4 feet 2 inches by 6 feet. The small grinder will grind about 7 bushels an hour of fine grain or crack 10 to 12 bushels of grain sufficiently small for feeding to cattle or hogs. This is ample for the medium sized farm. The shaft of the grinder projects through the wall and the pulley is in the engine room. This grinder should run 400 to 500 R. P. M. and is a well made machine at a reasonable cost. The partition between the engine room, grinding room and washing machine room should be of shiplap, and made dust-tight and extending up snugly to the corrugated iron roof. This room has one window and one door.

The wash room is 4 feet and 2 inches by 8 feet and contains the power washer

(Continued on Page 25.)



# Be Your Own Engine Expert

Tractors Are Easy to Operate, But They Need Care

BY LEE HARDY  
Ensign, Kan.

It is best for a farmer to learn to operate his tractor. He should know enough about it so he can be his own expert. I believe the horse will gradually retire from the field as he has from the road, and if such is the case a little preparation in advance will help. You are your own best engineer if you will only give the tractor a little undivided attention and study it as you must study the disposition of the horse, together with a study of the instruction you get with it from the manufacturer. If you get into the harness when you first get your tractor and learn everything possible about it while you have free expert service from the selling agent, you will get the needed information. On the other hand suppose you hire a trained operator at a big price to work the first season, during which you expect to learn of him how to operate and maintain it. To protect his job he may keep you from learning. He may keep you in ignorance about the most important features. Under those circumstances you acquire a timidity which might be a great hindrance to you in ever getting full confidence in your ability to operate it.

### Care Is Needed.

This trained man knows how to run the engine and will take it through apparently in fine shape, but owing to the extra effort required for thorough and timely lubrication and adjustment for wear, will he always expend that effort as you would? Has he as much money in it as you? Will he have to operate and contend with this tractor next year or thereafter? The answer to all these questions is no. Next year this trained man will be on another new tractor for someone else. You will have your

engine in the shape he left it with less ability and confidence with which to manage it than if you had run it the first year.

Learn from the start all about your tractor; learn the names of all the parts, and their functions. Learn all the sounds and what causes them, and learn the lubrication and learn it most thoroughly. Learn to make all adjustments and keep the various working parts in harmony with each other, and having learned these things do not delay their execution when needed.

### Train an Expert.

If you know your tractor most thoroughly, you are qualified, if need be, to take an inexperienced but industrious young man and make an operator out of him in a very few days; he will take your advice because he knows that you know the tractor. He will like to learn about it himself, and he will take an interest in it by virtue of the special trust you are putting in him; you will feel better as your own expert, and he will appreciate learning how to run the tractor.

As the season draws to a close it is advisable to get out your note book and record any little things your tractor may need before it goes into the next season's work, and send for the parts at once. As soon as you have the time, go over it carefully, clean it up, put on the parts needed, and leave it all in perfect shape, ready for work on a moment's notice. It is poor policy to put off this cleaning up of the tractor until you need it again, as it is with any other piece of farm machinery.

No one should know more about a machine than the owner. Let us learn to be our own expert.



Modern Tractors Are Efficient; the Heavy Farm Work Can Be Done Rapidly and At a Much Lower Cost Than When Horses Are Used.

## Bluegrass for Kansas Pastures

How can I get a good stand of Kentucky bluegrass?  
LEWIS C. ROHLFING,  
Lawrence, Kan.

It is impracticable to seed a pure stand of Kentucky bluegrass for pasture purposes. From 2 to 4 years generally is required for Kentucky bluegrass to make a good sod, and it is necessary to seed it in a mixture with some other grass plants which make their maximum growth the first and second years. This will supply pasture or hay from the land in the meantime. I would suggest a mixture of English bluegrass, 10 pounds; Kentucky bluegrass, 10 pounds; Orchard grass, 5 pounds; and either 6 pounds of red clover or 4 pounds of Alsike clover. It is best in the spring seeding of grasses to get the seed planted as early as possible in the spring. At the present date all such seed should have been sown.

There is no tame grass which can be pastured during the first season of its growth without doing considerable injury to the young plants. Where spring seeding is followed it will be necessary to mow the field probably two or three times during the summer in order to keep the weeds in check. The sickle bar should be set to run 3 or 4 inches above the surface, to clip off no more of the grass leaves than is absolutely necessary. If the grass has passed through the summer in good condition, it may be pastured lightly in the fall. As a general rule, better success can be obtained from fall seeding than

from the spring seeding, because bluegrass sprouts and grows better under cool conditions. It is well to have the temperatures drop fairly low every night. If you seed the pasture as has been suggested, you should be able to get a paying crop during the second season, and the bluegrass will thicken up and take possession of the field in three or four years, as the other plants die.

R. Kenney.

Kansas Experiment Station.

## Probably Has Spoiled Udder

I have a cow which will be fresh in about 30 days. The left side of her udder is very hard and seems to be caked. The other side is in good condition. I do not know how long the cow has been in this condition. Is there a remedy for this or do you think it is permanent?  
C. W. T.  
Rogers County, Oklahoma.

I do not believe the diseased quarter of your cow's udder ever will become functionally active. The chances are that the animal has, at some time, been affected with garget which has completely changed the glandular character of the udder into hard, functionless, connective tissue. It is possible that you may stimulate this quarter to renewed activity by massaging it briskly for 15 or 20-minute periods two or three times a day. Such massaging consists in rubbing the udder, after first lubricating it with vaseline or unsalted lard. Be careful to massage upwards, or in the general direction of the circulation.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

The idle boy is often father to the tramp.

# Cushman Light Weight Engine Saves a Team on the Binder



Fits Any Binder

This is the one successful binder engine. Thousands are in use every harvest. Engine drives sickle and all machinery. Since horses have only to pull machine, two horses will easily handle 8-ft. binder in heavy grain. In a wet harvest Cushman Engine saves the crop, as it keeps sickle going when bull wheel slips—it never clogs.

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Throttle Governed — Sizes 4 to 20 H. P.

Cushman Engines are very light weight and easy to move around from job to job, yet are even more steady-running, quiet and dependable than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor, perfect balance and almost no friction nor vibration. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.—167 lbs. when stripped for binder; 8 H. P. weighs only 320 lbs., and 20 H. P. only 1200 lbs. The simple Throttle Governor releases just enough fuel to take care of the load at any moment, thus avoiding the fast and slow speeds at which most engines run.

While Cushman Engines are only about one-fourth the weight, per horsepower, of other engines, they will deliver as much or more steady, reliable power, per rated horsepower, than any other farm engine. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Equipped with Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley. May be run at any speed. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil.

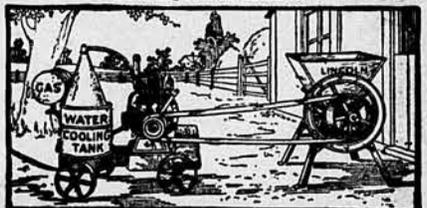
E. W. Gasser, Sidney, Ill., says: "With a Cushman I cut 10 acres more a day with less horses. A binder will last 3 or 4 years longer with this engine."

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embody more labor-saving and money-making features than any others made. There is no clogging or wasting with the Freeman positive, steel, enclosed carriers (Patented). We have made this machinery for 47 years and we have improved it every year. Simplicity and strength personified, 100% efficiency.

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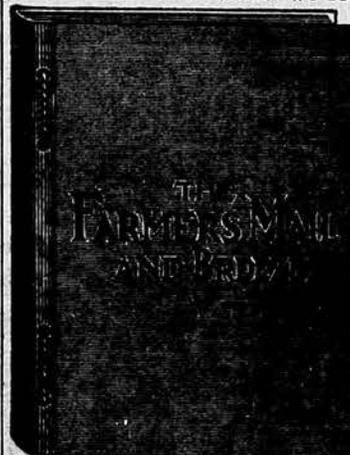
Reid's Yellow Dent, Shelled and Graded	\$2.00 bu.
in the Ear	2.50 "
Boone County White, Shelled and Graded	2.00 "
in the Ear	2.50 "
Shelled and Graded Seed, Either Variety, in 5 bu. lots or more	1.75 "
Choice Red Clover, Guaranteed	8.50 "
Choice German Millet, Guaranteed	1.50 "
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The illustration herewith will give you a pretty fair idea of this new Binder. It carries the name of the paper printed in large letters on the outside front cover. It has a stout cloth back and heavy tag board sides. It will hold 26 issues of the Mail and Breeze. The papers can be put into the binder from week to week as they are received, and thus kept clean and in perfect condition. By using this binder your papers will never be mislaid and you can always find any issue the moment it is wanted. When the 26 issues have been placed in one of these binders you will have a neat and substantially bound book which we believe you will consider worth a great many dollars.

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We purchased a large quantity of these binders in order to get the cost down to where we could afford to give these binders as free gifts to our subscribers. We will send one Mail and Breeze Binder, with full instructions for binding the papers, free and postpaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a new, renewal or extension subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze—or three binders for a three-year subscription at \$3.00. Use the coupon below or copy the order on letter paper if you do not want to cut out the coupon. Address

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THE farmers, on whom so much of America's success depends, are almost without exception, tobacco chewers. And more farmers use STAR tobacco than any other brand.

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What the Bowman Act Says

The Second Article About Rural Building and Loan Credits

BY T. B. BROWN Secretary Building and Loan League

THE Kansas Building and Loan law says that shareholders in a Kansas building and loan association have the privilege of withdrawing at any time, upon giving 30 days' notice, all the dues paid in, less any fines or fees that may be charged against them, but in no case shall the fines or fees exceed the dividends credited to the share or shares. The shareholder has the right to demand and should receive back any time at least all the money he has paid in.

Regular installment shares have a book value and a withdrawal value. The difference between the two values is "profits on withdrawals" and goes for expense of operation. The withdrawal value of a rural credit share is the amount paid in plus full dividends to at least the last dividend period. Shares withdrawn before the first dividend period of course do not get any dividends.

Nearly all associations have discarded fines and fees; they cause more trouble than they are worth.

The rate of dividend to be credited to or paid on shares, and the difference between book and withdrawal values, is determined by the board of directors, and must be written into the by-laws. They then become a part of the contract between the shareholder and the association. The 30 days' notice for withdrawals is a safeguard against a panic. In normal times no association exacts such notice.

Both installment shares and full-paid shares may be sold and transferred, or they may be assigned as security for a loan. The association usually will lend at least 90 per cent of the withdrawal value on a note attached to the certificate.

How Loans Are Made.

As stated in Section 1 of the Building and Loan act the money accumulated by the sale of shares is to be lent to members who wish to borrow, buy, build or improve property, or to pay off encumbrances. That is done by amortized loans. An amortized loan is one that is extinguished by or through a sinking fund. The theory of a loan made by a building and loan association is that it is an advancement of the par value of one or more shares, and that in time the maturity of the shares will extinguish the loan. But as the maturity of a share depends on the earning power of the association the date of maturity cannot be stated definitely in advance. In modern practice the "definite contract loan" is substituted for the amortized loan. That is to say, building-and-loan town loans are now usually made on contracts wherein the borrower agrees to make a definite number of payments, each payment to be a definite sum monthly or weekly, and the association agrees that when the required number of payments have been made the debt shall be extinguished. Each payment is part interest and part principal. The borrower has the privilege of making additional, or extra payments any month, and also has the privilege of paying off the whole of his debt any time he has the money. The value of his shares is a credit at time of settlement. Ten years, or 120 months, is the popular term for maturity of shares and for the payment of loans, but many associations extend the time to 12 years, or 144 months.

The Association Plan.

Chapter 78 of the Laws of 1899, the same being article 13 of chapter 28, General Statutes of 1909, provides for the organization and operation of building and loan associations in Kansas. This statute and some others passed since 1899 are known as the Kansas Building and Loan Association Laws. As soon as possible after the adjournment of each legislature the bank commissioner publishes these laws and amendments thereto in pamphlet form for distribution among building and loan association men and others who inquire for them.

Section 1 of the law says that any number of persons, not fewer than 25, who are residents of Kansas, may organize themselves by an agreement in writing with the intention to constitute

a corporation to assist one another and all who may afterward become associated with them, in acquiring real estate, making improvements thereon, and removing encumbrances therefrom, by advancing to members of the association, out of a loan fund accumulated by the payment of periodical installments or otherwise; and also to accumulate the savings of its members, to be returned to those who do not obtain advances (or loans) when the savings and the profits arising therefrom shall amount to a certain amount by the share, to be specified in the articles of agreement.

These "articles of agreement" are really the articles of incorporation; the charter.

Section 2 of the law recites seven specific articles that must be in the agreement: The name of the association, of which the words "building and loan association" must be a part; name of town where located; maximum capital, number of shares into which the capital is divided, the par value of a share, the number of shares subscribed for by the incorporators (which shall not in the aggregate be fewer than 30 shares), and that the first month's installment payment has been paid thereon; the names and residence of the incorporators and the number of shares subscribed for by each; the number of directors and the names of those agreed upon for the first year; the number of years the association is to exist; the purposes for which the association is formed (indicated in section 1).

Section 3 requires that a set of by-laws shall be written and submitted to the bank commissioner for approval before beginning business.

Section 4 relates to the election and qualification of directors and officers.

Section 6 defines the objects and powers of a building and loan association, fixes the maximum capital, and names the several kinds or classes of shares that may be issued.

The remainder of the law deals principally with details of operation. There are 47 sections. I advise persons interested in the organizing of an association to write the bank commissioner at Topeka for a copy of the 1915 edition of the building and loan association law. The 1915 pamphlet referred to gives the law as it has been amended up to date.

A separate act relating to the assessment and taxation of associations in Kansas was passed in 1909, and the late legislature passed the act relating to "Rural Credit" building and loan association shares and loans, which is the text that suggested the writing of this article.

Here is a short synopsis of the contents of a set of bylaws for an association, for the benefit of those who may wish to consider organizing.

Members; ownership of shares; every share one vote; annual meetings; when and how convened; quorum; business that may be transacted.

Directors; how many and how chosen; qualifications and duties; meetings.

Officers; how chosen and when; qualification and duties; compensation.

Shares; par value; different classes that may be issued; define each class; payments; amount; time calculated to maturity; withdrawal and withdrawal values; delinquents.

Loans; real estate; how made; rate and payments; share loans; delinquents. Investment of surplus money. (See B. & L. laws.)

Distribution of the net profits. All bylaws are subject to the approval of the bank commissioner before beginning business.

A Smaller Supply of Apples

According to a statement just issued by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, United States Department of Agriculture, it would appear that the cold storage holdings of apples in the United States on April 1 were 15.6 per cent less than two years ago, although the supply in 1912-13 was less than this year. The estimate is based upon the reports of 195 firms.

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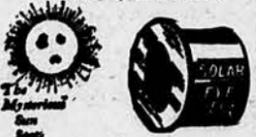
This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 12 inches long and has a circumference of 5 1/2 inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3 1/2 feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

Powerful Lenses 5 to 10 Mile Range

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

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

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Sweeping The Field

FRIENDS, here is the New Gal-Cream Separator! Its clean skimming, its perfect mechanical design, its smooth oval, sanitary surfaces and years of built-in satisfactory service are winning us customers by the thousands. It is made so good in our factory. It is that I will send it anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day test against any make or kind that sells for even twice as much. And let you be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator on the market today and I have seen them all. Get my new 1916 price-reducing, sliding-scale proposition before you buy a cream separator of any make or kind at any price. Just drop me a postal today. Address WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY Box 43, Waterloo, Ia. Shipped from Chicago, Wash. D. C., Kansas City, Council Bluffs or Minneapolis.

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# A Cow That Leads the World

The Record For Butterfat Is Held by Holingen Fayne

BY TURNER WRIGHT

THE world's record for the production of butterfat made by the Guernsey cow, Murne Cowan, in February has been broken by the Holstein heifer, FINDERNE HOLINGEN FAYNE. Murne Cowan produced 1,098.18 pounds of butterfat from 24,008 pounds of milk in 365 consecutive days while FINDERNE HOLINGEN FAYNE produced 1,116.05 pounds of butterfat from 24,612.8 pounds of milk in the same time.

The new champion was bred by Bernhard Meyer, FINDERNE, N. J., and is owned by the Somerset Holstein Breeders' Company, Somerville, N. J. Her sire is King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne 56635, and her dam is Mutual Holingen Fayne 111804. She freshened, according to information furnished by Jacob Todd, Jr., secretary of the company, when she was 3 years, 4 months, and 14 days old. She made a record of a little more than 18 pounds of butter in seven days, the year before she was put on her 365 days' test. She ran with other cows in the pasture the balance of that year. She was given some grain during the summer and she was stabled during the winter.

FINDERNE HOLINGEN FAYNE was in good flesh when her second calf was born in March, 1914. She made the world's seven day record for a junior 3-year-old at that time. She was fed about 17 pounds of grain a day the first seven or eight

new record is 22.5 pounds of fat from 484.3 pounds of milk in seven consecutive days. She freshened at the age of 5 years, 4 months and 4 days, and began the test 288 days from freshening. Her previous record, begun 42 days from freshening is 29.5 pounds of fat from 692.5 pounds of milk. Her sire is Johanna Rue 3d's Lad 26939, and her dam is Jondine Pride 60247. She was bred by Bernhard Meyer, FINDERNE, N. J., and is owned by the Somerset Holstein Breeders' company, Somerville, N. J. She displaces Banostine Belle De Kol, with a record of 21.2 pounds of fat from 492.1 pounds of milk in seven consecutive days beginning 245 days after freshening.

## An Egg Is Good for the Calf

The contents of one egg and a teaspoon of salt beaten together is an excellent remedy to give a calf that has diarrhea. Give this mixture at feeding time, by pouring it down the calf's throat. Give an egg without the salt at the second meal. Cut down on the calf's feed as soon as you notice that it is scouring.

I believe in giving a calf about 3 quarts of whole milk a feed for the first week. I add a quart of skim milk to the 3 quarts of whole milk for the second week. I begin cutting down on the whole milk



FINDERNE HOLINGEN FAYNE, the Holstein Heifer That Has Made a New World's Record for Milk and Butterfat Production.

months, and 12 to 13 pounds a day at the close of her year's work. The grain consisted of hominy, bran, gluten, distillers grains, oil meal, Schumake stock feed, Schumake's blue ribbon feed, and other mill feeds. Schumake stock feed and Schumake's blue ribbon feed were fed at the rate of about 40 pounds for every 100 pounds of grain. She also was fed some beet pulp during the winter and spring months, mangel beets, about 20 pounds of corn silage a day, and all the meadow hay, grown on the lowlands of the Rariton River, she would eat.

She was milked four times every day during the entire year. There was nothing unusual connected with making this wonderful record except that the cow was given the best of care by a competent care taker. Nothing was done haphazard. She was fed and milked on time. In fact everything moved with clocklike precision. She was kept in a box stall most of the time and was given the run of a small grass paddock with a few other cows a part of the day during the summer while she was on test. The test was conducted under the supervision of the New Jersey Agricultural college and no less than eight supervisors were employed during the year. One supervisor, in addition to these, came unexpectedly from the Cornell university.

## Makes New Seven Day Record

Malcomb H. Gardner, superintendent of advanced registry for the Holstein Friesian association has announced that the Holstein Friesian cow, FINDERNE PRIDE JOHANNA RUE 121083, has broken the record for fat production in the full aged class of the eight months division. This division covers tests begun not less than 240 days after freshening. The

at that time, and when it is 4 weeks old it is getting only skim milk.

Put a little ground corn and wheat bran in the calf's bucket after it has had its milk. It soon will learn to eat grain. Gradually increase the grain ration until weaning time. It should be ready to wean by the time it is 5 months old. Calves will learn to eat alfalfa hay or silage when they are only a few weeks old, if you take a little trouble to teach them. S. M. O.

Mitchell County, Kan.

## Six Cows Insure a Living

There is nothing better to tide a person over years when the crops fail, or expenses are unusually heavy, than a few high grade milk cows. The man who is on a grain or grazing farm will have an uncertain and sometimes scant income, in the first years while he is getting established. A small herd of cows insures an income that will buy plenty of food for the family.

Only a comparatively few persons care to go into the business of dairying on a large scale. The pay checks that come to the farmer who markets a can of cream a week are mighty acceptable, though.

It is much more work to sell the product as butter, but in some places there is such an excellent market for it that a person who knows how to make an unusually good article finds it worth while to do so. M. L. Miller.

You need not be afraid the hens will eat too much crushed oyster shell; let them have all they wish.

Throw the grain in 6 or 8 inches of litter so the hens will get plenty of exercise.



## Which will you buy a "cream thief" or a "savings bank" Cream Separator

WITH A GREAT MANY machines or implements used on the farm it doesn't make much difference which of several makes you buy.

ONE MAY GIVE YOU A little better or longer service than another, but it's mostly a matter of individual preference and often it makes little difference which one you choose.

NOT SO WITH BUYING A cream separator, however.

THE MOST WASTEFUL MACHINE on the farm is a cheap, inferior or half worn-out cream separator.

THE MOST PROFITABLE machine on the farm is a De Laval Cream Separator.

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

BUT IF IT SKIMS CLEAN TO the one or two hundredths of one per cent, as thousands and thousands of tests with a Babcock Tester show the De Laval does, then it's a cream saver, and the most profitable machine or implement on the farm—a real "savings bank" for its fortunate owner.

AS TO HOW MUCH CLEANER the De Laval skims than any other separator, the best evidence of this is the well-known fact that all other makes were discarded by the creamerymen years ago, and that to-day 98% of the cream separators used in creameries the world over are exclusively De Laval's.

THEN THE DE LAVAL IS SO much better designed and so much more substantially built and runs at so much lower speed than other separators that its average life is from 15 to 20 years, as compared with an average life of from 2 to 5 years for other machines.

THERE ARE OTHER ADVANTAGES as well, such as easier turning, easier washing, less cost for repairs, and the better quality of De Laval cream, which, when considered in connection with its cleaner skimming and greater durability, make the De Laval the best as well as the most economical cream separator.

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

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

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago

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Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.



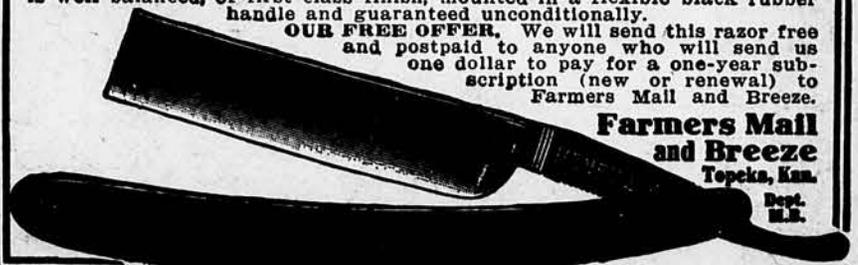
Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You Our wonderfully low prices and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, or if you have an old separator of any make you wish to exchange, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world. Western orders filled from Western points. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address, AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1092, Bainbridge, N.Y.

## Razor FREE! Guaranteed Genuine Hollow Ground

The blank from which the Henry's X Razor is ground is forged from high grade special alloy steel, manufactured for this particular razor. The blank is ground on a 2-inch wheel with bevel reinforced and shaped to stand more than average amount of abuse. The idea being to give the user a razor which will give excellent service on either light or heavy beard, and one that can be kept in perfect condition with minimum honing and stropping. The razor is well balanced, of first class finish, mounted in a flexible black rubber handle and guaranteed unconditionally.

OUR FREE OFFER. We will send this razor free and postpaid to anyone who will send us one dollar to pay for a one-year subscription (new or renewal) to Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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# Who's Making May Baskets?

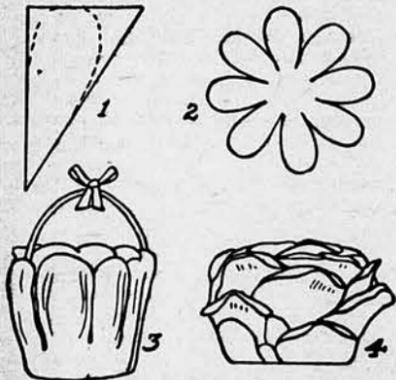
Here Are Some Patterns That Are Pretty and New

BY JENNIE E. STEWART

IT IS May basket time again, boys and girls. Aren't you glad? Don't you remember last year what fun it was to make the pretty little paper baskets and hang them on other folks' doorknobs the first evening in May? You spent most of May Day hunting violets down along the creek to put in the baskets, and if you were hanging one you wanted to be extra nice, you put some pieces of home-made candy in it too. Then you had to slip up to the houses ever so softly for fear old Shep would see you and bark, and you hid in the bushes as quickly as you could after the basket was hung, and you'd knocked on the door, for of course the best fun in May basket hanging is getting away without being caught.

### Make the Baskets.

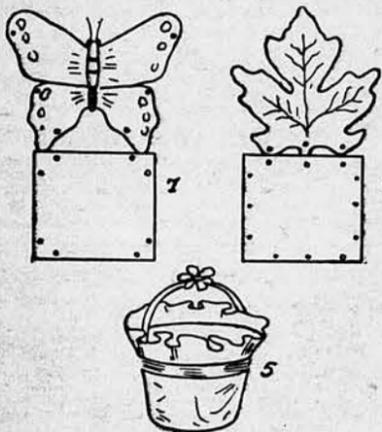
Maybe you never have hung any May baskets. It's not too late to begin now.



Roses and Tulips Make Pretty Baskets.

You have a whole week to get the baskets ready, and the designs shown here are very pretty and easy to make. They will not cost very much either. One bolt of crepe paper will make more baskets than any one boy or girl will care to use. If several girls make baskets together and each brings a bolt of her favorite color they can have a variety of baskets at little cost.

For the flower baskets any round paper box will do for a foundation, or you can make the box by cutting a round bottom and sewing a long piece around it. If your round box is 3 inches across and 2 1/2 inches high—a very good size—you will cut a piece of crepe paper at least 10 inches square. Fold it into four smaller squares and fold these thicknesses diagonally (Fig. 1). Dot as shown, and cut on the dotted line. Open up, and you have eight petals (Fig. 2). Pull out the edges of each petal to make



A Butterfly Basket Is New.

it cup, and turn back gracefully. Put paste on the bottom of the paper box and set it right in the center of the flower, bending the petals up about the sides. Stick them in position with paste.

Fig. 3 represents a tulip. Baby-ribbon handles were used on this one, but you may sew on strips of pasteboard and wrap with strips of the crepe paper. Tulips may be red, pink, yellow or white and the petals should be cut very narrow, much narrower than the dotted line in Fig. 1 shows. Fig. 1 is about right for a rose.

To make a rose cut about four of the sets of petals. Cut the sections apart in all but one, and paste one row of petals around near the top of the paper cup. Then paste another row so the petals will come over the gaps in the

first row. The third row should come only a little above the bottom edge. The whole piece is pasted on next. Pull the edges to make them curve nicely.

Fig. 5 is simply a round piece of crepe paper 10 inches across tied around a paper cup with a twist of paper, and the edges pulled out to flute it prettily.

For Fig. 6, draw a leaf outline for a pattern, then cut four of these leaves from pasteboard for each basket. Also cut four leaves from crepe paper, each a trifle larger than the pasteboard foundations. Pull the edges to make them crinkle just a little, and paste one neatly to each pasteboard. The four leaves make the sides of the basket. Green or orange or yellow makes the best leaves, and if the veining can be put in with water colors they are still prettier. Cut a square of pasteboard for the basket bottom, and tie the bottom to the sides with green cord, raffia, or baby ribbon, through the holes in sides made for this purpose. Use the same for handles.

### A Butterfly Pattern.

Fig. 7 shows a butterfly basket made the same way. Cut the butterfly first from pasteboard, then from yellow or orange crepe paper. Make the dots with gold ink, water colors, or plain black ink. Tie with raffia or cord. The little antennae may be represented by two slender cords, each 7 or 8 inches long, the four pairs of antennae tied together in a knot to form the handle of the basket. A square of pasteboard forms the bottom.

In any of these baskets where the paper cups are used no lining is necessary. If you have to use ordinary pasteboard and make your own round boxes with sewed-in bottoms they may need lining with plain white or crepe paper before they are covered with the flower petals.

### A Book Boys Will Like

If you are a boy scout, or if you would like to be a boy scout then here is just the book you'll like to read. It's called Biff McCarty, The Eagle Scout. Doesn't that sound interesting? It is interesting, too; just as interesting as it sounds. Biff was leader of the toughest alley gang in town before the Scout Master found him and asked him to join the Eagle Patrol. You can't begin to guess the things he did after that. The scouts helped fight a fire, and they went camping and explored a cave, and had so many adventures you'll hate to put down the book when bedtime comes. You can get Biff McCarty, The Boy Scout, from The Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York. The price is \$1.00.

### Cancel the Unkind Words

Some of the older boys and girls have doubtless studied cancellation in school. But there is another kind of cancellation that can be used by boys and girls of all ages. For example, two boys were speaking of another boy:

"He is so slow in games," said one.  
 "Yes," replied the other, "but he always plays fair."  
 "He is so stupid in school," said the first boy.  
 "But he always studied hard," answered the second.

Thus, you see every unkind word spoken by the first boy was cancelled by a kind word from the second. Suppose that the next time we hear an unkind word we try to cancel it by putting a kind one in its place.—Apples of Gold.

### Harold Had a Pet Wolf

We got my pet wolf when he was about 5 weeks old. He grew very tame and we called him Toby. Toby knew us from anyone else. When strangers came he would not come out of his box. We had him tied to a tree one day and Colly, our dog, was lying near. I pulled little branches off the tree and Toby would take them in his mouth and run to Colly and put leaves on him till he nearly covered the dog. Toby used to lie down and pretend he was asleep, but

if a chicken came within reach of him he would be after it in a flash. He would catch chickens any time he got a chance. My brother and I put a piece of meat under an old straw hat. Toby would come up and sniff all over it, then he would pick the hat up with his mouth and get the meat. After he had done that several times he grew tired of it and picked up the hat and threw it as far as he could by turning his head very quickly. He acted as if he would like to tear it up. He got away one evening and howled nearly all night, but we found him again and we were glad of it.  
 Loring, Kan. Harold Wilson.

### An Answer For Paul Gille

Last summer I had four white rats for pets and I know they can see because they used to get out of their cage and when I tried to get them back they would see me coming and run away from me. I have heard that if one keeps white rats about the place all the other rats will leave. White rats certainly are pretty pets. I used to keep a saucer of water in the cage and they would bathe and keep themselves as clean and white as snow. Mine were always getting out of the cage. At first they would come back, but after a while they went away and I never saw them again.  
 Okemah, Okla. Clara Guthrie.

### This Road Needs Macadam

Much has been written and said about good roads in Kansas. I should like to see macadam put on the road from Topeka to Bonner Springs, the road which connects at Bonner Springs with the rock road to Kansas City. I am quite sure nearly everyone who has occasion to travel on it feels the same way. Sometimes we have a wet spell this far out, in Cloud and Mitchell counties, and all the dirt roads are bad, but generally the Golden Belt, Red Line, and White Way are good as far as Topeka and occasionally on to Kansas City, but too often they are muddy from Topeka to Bonner. We have a good long stretch of gravel road west of Topeka and as the rainfall is less farther this way the need of a rock road is less urgent. Perhaps some day we can have a cross-state highway macadamized or graveled. If the property owners along the proposed highway who would be benefited would do their share, I think the remainder would not make a very heavy tax to be voted by the counties through which the road would run. If Shawnee, Jefferson, and Leavenworth counties think it would be too heavy a tax perhaps the state could be induced to help.  
 Good Roads.

### Clean Up—Paint Up

How many of the thousands of tourists who will see this part of the country from car windows or automobiles this spring and summer will pass by your farm, do you suppose? The western travel this year offers the best possible chance to show your farm to persons from all over the United States. It would be a pretty comfortable feeling to know that all the tourists who pass will find your farm with house, barn, sheds and fences freshly painted, grass trimmed, and everything about the place in good repair, wouldn't it? It is a mighty good advertisement for a community if the farms in it appear well kept and prosperous, and you have the chance this year for advertising that will spread from Cape Cod Bay to the Golden Gate.

This advertising will not cost much, either. All it takes is a few dollars spent for paint; and a few hours spent in painting, and in cleaning up. You will receive double value for your money, too, for good mixed paint will last for several years and protect your property all the while it beautifies it. Get busy now; why don't you? Clean up and paint up. It is well worth while.

### Distances Between Trees

The proper distances each way between the different orchard trees, according to the Agricultural Experiment station, is as follows: Cherries and peaches, 20 feet; pears, 20 to 25 feet; and apples, 30 to 40 feet except Whitney crab, Duchess, and other upright growing varieties, which may be planted but 25 feet apart.



PARIS GARTERS wear longer, feel more comfortable and hold socks neater and tidier. That is why most men wear these popular garters. You will look better and feel more comfortable if you wear PARIS GARTERS.

Ask for them distinctly by name, then look on the inside of the shield where the name is stamped, so as to be sure you are getting the genuine.

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 Make This beautiful New Spring Style Bouhair Cap is made of fine quality soft mesh in a new 5-part design in 10 colors. Made full hand size with wide turn back, trimmed with scalloped edge heavily embroidered. Adjustable elastic band in the back.  
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 Write me to-day for details about the easy contracts we offer, by which you get possession of 160 acres for \$10 to \$15 per acre, one-eighth down. Remainder in easy installments for 3 years. Address  
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# Farm Marketing of Produce

## Emporia Association Sells Fresh Eggs to City Consumers Without Help of Commission Men

THE Quality Egg and Poultry association of Lyon county, Kansas, is an organization of farm women who plan to give the consumers a high-class fresh article of food, and at the same time get a better profit for themselves. This association is composed of various neighborhood organizations known as egg circles. Section 2 of the constitution of the association says:

The purpose of this association shall be the promotion of the poultry industry of Lyon county, marketing of poultry products more profitably, improving the quality of stock, and buying of poultry supplies for its members at wholesale.

Every member in this organization agrees to supply the association with all eggs that she has for sale. She also agrees to gather the eggs twice daily in very hot or cold weather, and at other seasons of the year once a day. Every member has a stamp with her number on it, with which all eggs are marked when they are gathered. No member shall place the stamp of the association on an egg unless it is gathered the day it is laid, and is kept in a cool, dry place. Eggs are to be marketed twice a week, and oftener if the management sees fit.

This association guarantees the delivery of eggs not more than 5 days old when they reach the consumer. Grade A, Number 1 eggs are not more than 5 days old, are of uniform color, clean, packed in neat crates or cartons and weigh not less than 24 ounces to the dozen. Grade Number 1 eggs are the same, with the exception that they shall not be less than 21 ounces to the dozen.

One ruling is that all members must pen up or dispose of all male birds, not later than June 1. Any member who violates any of the rules of the organization may be required to forfeit her stamp and her membership in the association.

"Our first object was to establish a good reputation," said Mrs. R. S. Spiker, a director in the association. "We wanted to protect the public as well as ourselves. There is a big demand for

strictly fresh eggs and organization insures only strictly fresh eggs being marketed. In organizing we have an absolute check on every member of the association. Should a bad egg be found in those we ship the number is traced back to the person who sold it through the association. Two offenses of that kind forfeits membership.

"We did not organize because we had a grievance, but to eliminate waste and to obtain better prices. We concluded it should pay the consumer and the farmer. The extra care is worth something. The people have to be educated up to this and we wanted to take better care of their eggs and thereby find a better market. Even if no better prices were obtained, the elimination of waste is a big thing.

"We had an uphill pull at first. Instead of joining in to help us, many of the farm women said they would wait and see how we came out. They saw we were getting better prices right from the start, so every neighborhood is forming egg circles. We all co-operate through the county association."

Anton Ptacek, manager of the Lyon County Farmers' Produce association, is also manager of the egg and poultry association. He is finding a market direct to the consumers in Kansas City, Denver and Chicago for Lyon county eggs. Often there is 10 or 15 cents difference between the prices paid at county stores, and those paid by consumers in the cities.

"We want that profit and we must have it," Mrs. Spiker said. "We can safely sell direct to the consumers without extra handling because we know our product is of excellent quality. We not only save the consumer money, but we make a greater profit, too. Where large quantities are handled it is small cost to the association to find a consumers' market. Consumers pay a premium and are glad to do it for eggs they know are not more than 5 days old. In the hot months the eggs are marketed every day."

### Market the Eggs Quickly

All great campaigns to benefit humanity have some negative results because some persons take advantage of the situation for selfish motives. Both producers and dealers think because an egg is infertile that it will keep indefinitely under all conditions, and therefore treat it that way. The infertile eggs should be handled as carefully and marketed as often as the fertile eggs. Then the consumer gets better eggs.

Infertile eggs from incubators should never be placed on the market but should be boiled and fed to the chicks. It's the cheapest and best feed you can give them for the first week.

Valuable males which have proved themselves to be good breeders should be placed in a pen with eight or 10 females and kept for next year's breeding. Flocks of hens without males lay more and better eggs, are quieter and easier to handle, and eat less feed. Therefore, kill, sell, or pen all male birds May 15.

C. T. Patterson.  
Mountain Grove, Mo.

### A White Diarrhea Remedy.

Sirs: I have always lost a great many chicks with white diarrhea, but this year I sent to the Wight Co., B-11, Lamoni, Iowa, for a sample of Chictone. The result has been wonderful for out of 43 chicks hatched 3 weeks ago I have 42 strong healthy little fellows. Chictone is sold in 50c boxes and is guaranteed to save 90 per cent of every hatch.—Mrs. Tom Tristler, Grandview, Ind.—Advertisement.

### It's Meat and Drink to Him

I assure you that I desire to continue my subscription to your journal forever. Mr. McNeal's department is well worth ten times the subscription.

Caesar F. Simmons.  
Boley, Okla.

Kansas raised twice as much wheat as any other state, and 13 per cent more wheat than any state ever raised, in 1914.

### Here Is a Challenge for You

I took one of our Black Langshan hens to the local market last week and sold her to Purkapile & Son of Fall River. She weighed 11 pounds, and brought 11 cents a pound. This made a total of \$1.21 for one hen. I should like to hear from someone who has sold a hen for more money on the local market.

Ethel Marcy.  
Fall River, Kan.

### The White Diarrhea Germ

White Diarrhea is caused by a germ, transmitted through the yolk, which multiplies rapidly after chick is hatched. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks, and before you learn which ones are affected, they have infected the whole brood. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives and they should be given as soon as chicks are out of the shell. The only practical, common sense method is prevention.

### How to Prevent White Diarrhea.

Dear Sir: I have raised poultry for years and have lost my share of little chicks from White Diarrhea. Last year I learned of Walker's Walko Remedy for this disease, so sent for two 50c packages to the Walker Remedy Co., L6, Lamoni, Iowa. I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Indiana.

### Don't Wait.

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L6, Lamoni, Ia.—Advertisement.

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WARNING—Always look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

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# Old Furniture Made New

Common Tools and Elbow Grease Will Work Wonders

BY R. S. WHEELER

HOW often a good piece of furniture becomes too shabby to use while it is still too good to throw away! This is especially true with upholstered pieces. Perhaps the springs break loose, making great humps and hollows; or the bottom gives way, letting the whole seat fall. Anyone who is handy with tools and possessed of a moderate amount of patience can make such a piece as good as new.



especially on table tops. Where the fibers of the wood have simply been crushed down, not gouged out or broken off, the wood may be raised so when it is finished the place will not show. Scrape all the old varnish out of the dent, then keep the bare wood damp with hot water. If the scar is very deep pick all over the bottom of the hole with a

needle or with the point of a very sharp, thin-bladed pen knife, about 1/4 inch deep, keeping the blade parallel with the grain of the wood. The object of this is to let the water into the wood so the lower grain will swell up into place again.

Wet the place well, then lay two or three thicknesses of wet blotting paper over it; put dry paper around, and occasionally set a hot flatiron over the spot. If the dent is very deep it may take two or three days, but if the wood is all there it usually will swell back into place. Let it dry thoroughly and sandpaper it smooth. It will then be ready to finish.

Three or four coats of shellac usually will be needed to finish a piece that has been scraped. The shellac will dry hard in less than half an hour, so the piece can be used if necessary; but each coat should be allowed to set three or four days before rubbing down with No. 00 sandpaper that has been used a little. Smooth it off lightly with the sandpaper and apply another coat. The last coat should be thinner and should be allowed to stand longer. After a thorough drying it should be rubbed with fine powdered pumice stone. The last finish is put on with rotten stone. If a very high polish is desired use linseed oil with the pumice and rotten stone. If a dull or egg-shell finish is wanted use water in place of the oil when polishing down the last time.

The orange shellac can usually be bought at any paint store or drug store cut and ready to use. If it is too thick thin it out with alcohol.

When scraping off the old varnish or raising a dent some of the filler may be removed, making the wood lighter at that spot. If so, refill the wood. All the oaks must be filled. Regular fillers come for the different finishes, such as golden oak, and others.

On some very light woods it is desirable to use white shellac. Be sure to get the shellac already cut. It dries a little slower than the orange, but the piece can be used in an hour or so, and it makes a very nice finish.

## Between Hay and Grass

BY MRS. W. DEAN MCINTYRE

To tide over the season "between hay and grass" my family greatly enjoys a spread called egg butter, made as follows: Six eggs well beaten, 1 cup molasses or corn sirup, 1/2 cup sugar. Flavor with nutmeg or allspice. Cook until thick, stirring constantly.

For a relish I sometimes take 1 or 2 good sized white onions and slice very thin, then 2 or 3 sweet cucumber pickles are diced up among them. This makes a dish that looks appetizing, and one that is relished with meats and warmed-up potatoes.

For baked eggs prepare a pan or skillet as for frying eggs, then put them in a hot oven to bake. The flavor is different from that of eggs prepared any other way.

Here is a meat dish called "Hungarian Golash," which is quite inexpensive but makes a lot of something we term "awful good": One pound chopped steak, 4 or 5 small onions, 3 medium sized potatoes diced, 1/2 cup cream. Slice onions in skillet with butter, and brown. Add steak, sear, and season. Add potatoes and 1/2 cup hot water. Let simmer till done, and add 1/2 cup cream before serving.

We usually become tired of the ordinary ways we have cooked potatoes all winter and steamed potatoes are

good for a change. Peel as for boiling, put them in a steamer over boiling water and steam 20 to 40 minutes according to size. Lift with a spoon or ladle, not with a fork, and serve hot.

When potatoes are scarce and eggs a good price I take what few mashed or boiled potatoes are left from dinner and brown them in butter—meat fryings will do—and add bread crumbs soaked in milk. I season with salt and pepper, and stir in lightly 2 or 3 well beaten eggs, cooking only until the eggs are well heated through.

At this time of year deviled eggs are much appreciated. They are a little more trouble to prepare than plain hardboiled eggs, but are enough better to pay for the extra work. Place fresh eggs in boiling water and boil hard for 15 minutes, then drop into cold water. The cold water causes the shells to come off more easily. Cut in two, remove yolks, and add salt, pepper, mustard, and butter to suit taste. Mix all to a smooth paste, put back in the egg whites, and place on a shallow dish. Garnish if possible with tender lettuce, celery, or parsley leaves.

For an extra dessert at any time of year, and especially in spring and summer, nothing receives more appreciation than a dish of good ice cream. Here is a recipe which is delicious, less expensive than many other recipes, and one that freezes quickly: Buy junket tablets at the drug store; one box containing 10 tablets will cost 10 cents. Take 1 junket tablet to each quart of milk, or 2 1/2 tablets to 3 quarts of milk is just as good or even better. Powder the tablets and dissolve thoroughly in 1 tablespoon cold water. Put 3 quarts milk in the freezer can and set in a pail of hot water until milk is a little warmer than new milk. While warming stir in 1 1/4 cups sugar, and flavoring to taste. When warm enough stir in the junket and set at one side, where the can will not be shaken. When its contents look like clabber it is ready to freeze. For chocolate cream add melted chocolate.

R. 1, Conway Springs, Kan.

## Best Time For Flowers Is Now

"This world is a pretty good sort of a world, taking it altogether"; but there must be exceptions to prove the rule. Most of us are too economical with our kind words and helpful acts. If report says that a neighbor is sick unto death many will go to the sorrowing home and give their assistance, and after the Great Mystery has taken place there will be no lack of helping hands. This is as it should be. We should be sorry indeed if people forgot to be kind at this time. But why wait for the heart-breaks? How often we could make little visits, send loving messages or speak words of cheer to the partial invalid, the weary home-bound one who is hungering for these evidences of friendship! It may be just what he needs to give him a new and stronger grip on life. Friendship tonic will do wonders towards making life worth living. Don't save your flowers for the casket.

Closed eyes cannot see the white roses, Closed hands cannot hold them, you know. During life is the time we can help them, So give the flowers now.

Don't wait for a Titanic disaster or the destruction of Belgium to arouse your sympathies. Seek out the individual, and be glad to help even one.

Mary Storey Whitsitt.

R. 2, Madison, Kan.

## Food and Apron Sales

Food and apron sales were held every two weeks on Saturday afternoon. Different ones of the society contributed home baking at regular intervals, such as doughnuts, cakes, pies, cottage cheese, rolls, homemade candy, or things from the farm such as apples, pears or vegetables. These were put in the show window of one of the members in town, and one other member usually assisted with the sales. The aprons of various kinds were made and contributed by the members. In this way enough money was raised to build and furnish church parlors and kitchen, without its being felt as much of a drain on the pocket-book of anyone. We also collected a carload of old paper. It was graded according to quality and shipped to the paper mill. The society received nearly \$100 for it.

Mrs. Josephine H. Olson. Tecumseh, Kan.

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NCC190M—One of the season's most remarkable money-saving offers. A real bargain in a stylish automobile or driving outfit. Becomingly modelled and splendidly made of good quality Tan LINENE. Correct 52-inch coat, fashioned with comfortable, required fullness and smartly trimmed with pretty cadet blue banding on collar and cuffs; large combination buttons provide an appropriate finish and are also used in closing. Pretty, matched "Billie Burke" hood, a great favorite where comfort and becomingness are desired. (Sizes 32 to 44 Bust.)

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**HOME DRESSMAKING**

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

Dressing sack 7188 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.  
The two-piece skirt 7144 is in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.  
Girls' dress 7151 is made with either the empire or the regulation waist line,



and with long or short sleeves. Five sizes, 6 to 14 years.  
Boys' suit 7140 has open-knee trousers and a jacket that slips on over the head. Sizes, 2, 4, 6 years.  
Apron 7153 is cut in sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure.

**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.**

**God Save the Boy!**

I wish the postal laws and the statutes of Kansas, and a natural liking for my job, didn't prevent my saying exactly what I think, in replying to the mother who asked three weeks ago through the Farmers Mail and Breeze whether she should allow her boy to have wild animals when his heart craved them. I know the mother. I know her boy. I know her husband and his people. If I could meet the husband in a dark alley some quiet night I believe I might change some of his ideas.

I suppose that in a big world like this we must expect to meet some queer men and women. I've seen some that had the effrontery to discourage the reading of fairy tales for children. Another didn't believe it wise to let children know this or that or the other thing, preferring to let their knowledge seep in through channels that didn't start from home and father and mother. I have no patience, not a particle, with such tomfoolery. Not let a boy have any pigeons or rabbits or minks or guinea pigs! What can the man be thinking about? "He never will amount to anything if you

let him do this or that." Did you ever read a book or see a play in which you could scarcely resist the impulse to give the ivory-headed father or villain a good swift slap? That's the way I feel about this father and his "people." The man must have a bad liver.

Not give the boy any wild things! You might as well deprive him of a dog. Has this alleged father the nerve to tell me that a boy can be reared—mind, I say reared properly—without a good dog in the family? It can't be done. O, certainly you may bring him up and he may escape the legislature or some other unhappiness, but he will never be entirely normal. I think the father who acts as this one is acting has a mighty big load to look forward to when he comes to his accounting, after a while. One good thing about the old fashioned religion which some of us used to know, a long while ago—it provided a place for fathers like this one.

Goodness gracious and land sakes, man, let the boy have any live animal on which he fastens his heaven-born fancy. If he can tame a skunk he might have some good effect on you in 10 or 20 years. I wish I could help this mother. I wish I could make her backbone so stiff and her heart so brave that she would tell the whole caboodle of husband's folks to jump in the Kaw while she reared that little boy, while she gave him every pet, tame or wild, on which he cast his longing eyes. I am not talking on theory, Mrs. Motherheart, I have boys and a girl. I rescued my boys long ago from over-watchfulness that made their lives a burden. Today they can play ball and climb trees and fish and swim and have guinea pigs and pigeons. And another thing: My boys will never be fooled and shocked by any strange information imparted to them at school by some lecherous, foul-minded older boy. They are my partners, both of them. I defy anyone to get them away from me. They're mine. Make your boy yours. Stick to him. If your husband and his people interfere tell them this is your boy. You gave him to the world. Keep him. Stick up for your motherhood rights. Keep your boy, even if you lose the whole outfit.

Topeka, Kan. C. D.

**Quilting on Sewing Machine**

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of April 9 a reader asked for a quilting machine to attach onto a sewing machine. I have a Singer sewing machine with a quilting attachment. It is simply a guide that fastens onto the needle shaft, and extends from the presser foot the distance the quilting rows are to be apart. This distance may be any width desired. The first row is marked through the center of the quilt, after that the end of the quilting guide follows the last row of quilting. The quilting is done out from the center in each direction. It is likely that each make of sewing machine has a quilting attachment that may be secured by writing to the manufacturers, or to the agent who sold the machine.

Mrs. J. W. Pugh.  
Brownell, Kan.

**Questions for You to Answer**

I would be glad if the editor or the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze would tell me where I can place some needlework—crochet, different kinds of fancy work, or plain sewing—for sale.  
Haswell, Colo. R. M. S.

Can you tell me how to re-silver a mirror? A few drops of turpentine were dropped on my mirror, and it has taken all the silvering off.  
Mrs. J. J.  
Pawnee Station, Kan.

Will some of the Mail and Breeze readers tell me the easiest way to clean a celled house that has been painted? I can manage the walls, but the ceilings are 9 feet high, and I don't know how I am going to do them without leaving them streaked. There are four rooms to clean. Is it best to use lye in the water, or soap?  
L.  
R. 9, Guthrie, Okla.

**Sunshine**

When you are feeling grouchy  
Let the sunshine in;  
When your face gets feelin' hard  
Crack it with a grin.  
Don't be afraid of wrinkles,  
Tear loose with your mirth;  
An old face, laughter-wrinkled,  
Is the sweetest thing on earth.

**An Opportunity**

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

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

Agency Division

**Farmers Mail and Breeze**  
800 Jackson Street Topeka, Kansas

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### Give the Mare Good Care

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL, E. S. A. C.

One of the most important factors in profitable horse production is the quality of the brood mare. Usually too much has been expected of the sire. Success in this business demands good brood mares as well as good stallions. Good brood mares are scarce and in great demand. Those who are fortunate enough to own them realize that these mares represent no small amount of invested capital. Such owners demand that every mare be a regular breeder.

The question as to the age at which fillies should be bred often arises. If they are big, strong and vigorous they may be bred late in the season in which they are 2 years old, but if they are not particularly large and well developed for their ages it is best to wait until they are older. This latter suggestion would apply more particularly to medium weight draft fillies. The sooner they are bred the more regular breeders they usually become, but they must not be bred too young, because of the danger of checking growth and development.

The mare that has foaled and cleaned properly should be bred on the ninth day, as experience has shown that the chance of "settling" at this time is greater than at any other time. She should be returned and tried in from 18 to 21 days, and again at the end of another like period.

One always should strive to keep the brood mare in the best possible health; she should be well fed, protected from storms, kept free from disease, and handled carefully and gently at all times. Treating the brood mare harshly, causing her to become excited, often interferes with conception and may cause abortion. Kindness and gentleness cost very little, yet no other factors have a stronger influence for profit in horse production.

The young pregnant mare should be fed a ration containing a comparatively high per cent of bone-forming and muscle-forming feeds, for there is a demand from two sources for these kinds of feeds. These are her own immature body and the developing foetus. If the pregnant mare is suckling a foal, she must be fed not only to maintain her own body and develop a foetus, but also to produce a plentiful supply of milk for the suckling foal. This means that she must be fed very liberally and that her feed must contain a rather high per cent of protein. The following grain combination has proved very satisfactory:

Corn, 6 parts; bran, 3 parts; linseed meal, 1 part. Prairie hay, timothy hay, or cane hay usually are fed. Some alfalfa should be added. The amount to be fed depends upon the size of the mare and the severity of the work done. If it is not necessary to work the brood mare, the best place for her is in a good pasture. If the pasture is poor she ought to be fed some grain.

The brood mare may be worked regularly, but, of course, must not be expected to do as much work as a gelding or a mule. Be careful to avoid making pregnant mares pull too hard and they must not be asked to back heavy loads. Severe strain must be avoided, as it might cause abortion. As foaling time approaches the work should be lightened, so that toward the latter part of the period of pregnancy she will be getting only enough work to keep her in good physical condition. It is a good plan to quit working the brood mare a week before foaling, but after laying her off do not allow her to stand in the stall without exercise. If a pasture or a paddock is available, she should be turned into this, care being taken not to expose her to stormy weather.

The best place for a mare to foal is in a pasture, if the weather will permit; otherwise, a roomy box stall that is kept clean should be provided; thoroughly disinfected; and liberally bedded with bright, clean straw. As the time approaches for the mare to foal, she should be watched carefully but not bothered. One should be on hand to render assistance if such assistance becomes necessary. Give the mare one-half bucket of water after foaling and the same amount again in a few hours.

Do not hasten to give her a heavy feed of grain. A light feed of bran will do for the first feed after foaling; this to be followed by oats, if available. If oats are not available, corn and bran, in equal parts by bulk, may be substituted.

A great many foals die of navel infection, or joint disease, as it is called. This disease is caused by germs which are found in dirty or insanitary quarters. If the mare foals in a pasture or in a box stall that has been kept scrupulously clean and thoroughly disinfected, very little trouble is likely to result from navel infection, or joint disease. Prevention is the best and surest treatment. It is well in any case to wash the cord, as soon after the foaling as possible, with a solution of one part of creolin, or some other coal-tar disinfectant, to 100 parts of water; or 5 parts of carbolic acid to 100 parts of water. Then squeeze out, wash again, and tie off the navel cord 2 inches from the body with a string that has been soaked in iodine; paint the cord with tincture of iodine. It would be a good plan to apply tincture of iodine every few hours during the first day. Some-

It cost New York state, in campaign expenditures alone, more than 4 million dollars to elect a governor and state officers, a senator and a few representatives last fall. One candidate for governor spent more than \$8,000. Another nearly \$15,000. The total amount of electioneering expense for the election of a United States senator was \$31,404.15. Add to this the expense of conducting the election, and the aggregate reaches enormous figures. First and last the people pay the bill. They deserve to pay it, and more, too, as long as they submit to political campaigns that virtually amount to buying the offices. Kansas' new election law, limiting candidates to an expense not exceeding one-tenth of the salary of the office and prohibiting the hiring of carriages and motor cars to haul reluctant or indifferent voters to the polls, should be enacted in every state.

times an astringent powder is applied every few hours after tying off, until the cord becomes dried up.

Scours sometimes cause a considerable trouble. This usually is due to faulty milk. Find and correct the cause if possible and give 2 ounces of castor oil to which 5 drops of oil of peppermint has been added. Dovers powder in 10-grain dose also is recommended. Do not delay in treating a colt for scours. Begin treatment as soon as first symptoms appear.

If the mare is worked, the colt should be left in a cool, dark stall during the day. For the first few weeks the mare should be brought to the barn and the colt allowed to suckle in the middle of the forenoon and the middle of the afternoon, as well as at morning, noon and evening. The colt should be left with the mare at night. Encourage the colt to eat as soon as possible. Crushed corn, 6 parts; bran, 3 parts; linseed meal, 1 part—these proportions being by weight—make an excellent grain ration. Let the colt have alfalfa or clover hay as soon as he will eat it. See that he has access to clean, pure water at all times, if possible.

If the mare and the foal are running in the pasture, a "creep" should be made where the colt can have access to grain. To raise high-class horses one must feed them liberally and keep them growing and developing from the very first. It is poor economy to skimp on the colt's feed. The stunted colt never fully recovers. The feed and the care a colt gets during the first year and a half of its life determine largely what that colt will be at maturity.

### Mechanics For Farmer's Use

Books that tell of farm engineering problems are one of the most helpful sort for farm folks to read, if they are understandable. The principal trouble is that engineering writers seem to be unable to think in terms of anything but

X and the cube root of P. In his new book, "Practical Talks on Farm Engineering," R. P. Clarkson treats his subject in such a simple and direct manner that he proves an engineer can be almost human if he tries.

For instance isn't it worth while to know that many foreign governments use barbed wire instead of lightning rods to protect valuable buildings from lightning? Mr. Clarkson tells just how the wiring is done too. Probably you already know how to work with cement, but do you know how to make and apply a waterproofing coat? That is one of the things explained in the chapter on concrete.

Traction engines, systems of running water for farm homes, small electric lighting plants, drainage systems and irrigation management, Clarkson tells about all of them in a simple readable manner. This book is published by the Doubleday Page & Company, New York, and it sells for \$1.

### Miracle Wheat

It has come to the attention of the Kansas Board of Agriculture that W. A. Jarrett of Columbus, Kan., in exploiting a so-called "Miracle Wheat," is using the name of the board and its secretary in a way that has led not a few to believe that this board was recommending the wheat. The board most emphatically disclaims any responsibility in that connection. It has not recommended anyone's "Miracle Wheat" to anybody. The person using the name of this board and its secretary in exploiting this wheat has no authority whatever for that action. The board knows nothing about this wheat that would elicit a recommendation. Some of the literature concerning "Miracle Wheat" that has come to this office contains such bombastic statements, it might be well to refer to the report of Prof. L. A. Fitz of the Kansas State Agricultural college, in regard to milling and baking test made with a sample of the wheat sent him. Prof. Fitz says, in part: "The sample in question showed fair qualities for soft winter wheat. It milled very soft. . . . We could find no reason for recommending it over and above the average commercial lots of wheat purchased in your section (south-eastern Kansas)."

J. C. Mohler, Secretary,  
Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

### Treatment For Azoturia

Will you kindly give me a cure for the horse disease called "azoturia"?  
Morris County, Kansas. J. S.

Azoturia of horses is due to the fact that horses which are accustomed to regular labor are laid off for a day or two during which time they are kept on full feed. Many such animals, when returned to work soon manifest the symptoms of this disease.

Prevention consists in exercising the animals thoroughly during short periods of rest or in cutting the grain ration in half, or eliminating it entirely during rest periods. As soon as the first symptoms of the disease are noticed the animal should be stopped and recovery will then take place without any additional treatment. If the animal is not stopped the condition becomes aggravated and the horse soon goes down. This is a very grave condition. There is no specific treatment but the animal should be given a laxative and some quieting drug, such as fluid extract of Indian hemp or other agent. The main thing is to keep the animal quiet as all muscular exertion or exercise increases the severity of the symptoms.

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

### The White Clematis Again

I would like to tell the many people wanting White Clematis that it grows readily from seed. The seed can be obtained from almost any flower seed company and will cost about 10 cents a package. I have none for sale and am so very busy I have no time to answer the inquiries by mail. Will those that have written please take this as a personal answer to their inquiry?  
Elk City, Kan. Mary McCaul.

March is a hard month on chicks that are not kept in dry, comfortable quarters.

The seed potatoes should not be allowed to sprout.

## BUY OR HIRE A Red River Special THIS YEAR

Note the difference to both thresherman and farmer.

It is a money maker for both of them.

It saves the Farmer's Grain because it *Beats it Out*.

It saves time for both Farmer and Thresherman because it will thresh when others cannot run at all, and thresh faster all the time.

Hans J. Thomsen and eleven other farmers of Avoca, Ia., say: "It surely pays the farmers to insist upon having their threshing done with the Red River Special, for it saves their grain."

The thresherman should equip himself with what the farmer wants. He should equip himself with the RED RIVER SPECIAL.

### IT SAVES

## THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL

The reason is that it uses the only correct principle in taking the grain out of the straw. It *beats it out* just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork. It is the only thresher which does **BEAT OUT THE GRAIN**.

All others depend upon the grain dropping out. The RED RIVER SPECIAL is the only thresher with the Man Behind the Gun which takes out over ninety per cent of the grain right at the cylinder.

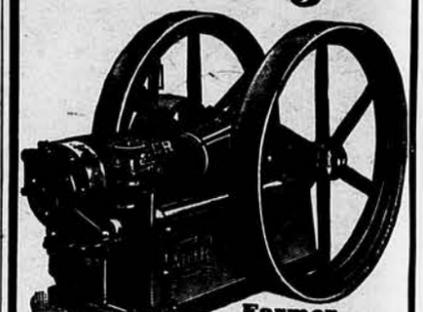
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## You Can Get This Weber Engine



**Farmer Agents Wanted**  
If you want this famous Weber Engine (2, 3, 5, 7 horsepower) write today for our special offer to one farmer in each locality. You need an engine now, so learn how easy to get this Weber for recommending it to your neighbors.  
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**STACKER AND HAY TOOLS**  
Save time, men and money. Lightest in weight - easiest to operate - delivers hay anywhere - no ropes or pulleys - cannot tip - fully guaranteed - wood or galvanized steel. Sold direct at manufacturer's prices.  
Write today for free catalog and Big Jayhawk Bargain Book of Farm Implements sold direct at money saving prices.  
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## A Great Big Bargain



For quick orders I will sell One-Row Genuine Flying Swede cultivators as long as they last for \$15. Council Bluffs freight.  
**Don't Wait Send Now!**  
Write for catalogue "F" of full line.  
Marvin C. Van Derveer  
Council Bluffs, Iowa

Why Use Lightning Rods?

Considerable damage is done to Kansas farm homes every year that could readily be prevented if they were protected with lightning rods.

Do lightning rods really protect buildings? Yes; but the rods must be of proper character, properly installed, and properly grounded in relatively moist earth.

Should lightning rods be put up with or without insulators? Without. Buildings with metal roofs or wherein any metal construction employed is properly connected to earth, are already partly provided with lightning protection.

Are gilded or otherwise expensive points of platinum or special metal or of fanciful construction necessary? No; not in the least. Sharp needlelike points are effective in dissipating small sustained electrical charges, but such electrical manifestations are perfectly harmless.

What material is best for conductors or rods? Because of its availability and cheapness, as well as its electrical properties, iron is one of the best materials for rods.

Aluminum is a competitor for iron and copper for lightning rods. Its durability under exposure to weather is in its favor, but its fusibility makes it inferior to iron for points.

Any form may properly be used but solid round wires 1/4 to 1/2 inch in diameter are best for this purpose. Long continuous lengths, ample cross section combined with flexibility and the ease of its installation over crooked courses render stranded cables, in general, better than any other form of conductor available.

Substantial iron points in combination with copper cables from 5-18 inch in diameter, for small farm buildings, to 1/2 inch in diameter for large important structures form one of the best possible systems of conductors for lightning-rod construction.

Must lightning rods be connected to the earth? Yes; most certainly, and most effectively. Connections with water pipes or other metal work itself connected to earth constitute good grounds.

What is the best arrangement of rods on a building? A building completely screened and surrounded by and inclosed beneath a cage or network of substantial metallic conductors, all properly interconnected and joined to the earth, would be most effectively protected from lightning discharges.

erably, at each of the four corners. Points should rise above any prominent features of the building, such as chimneys or, in the absence of these features, from the ridge of the roof at intervals of 25 feet.

Gasoline Taint in Butter

One of the dairyman's best helpers is his gasoline engine, but unless properly installed and operated it will cause a reduction in his butter or cream check.

Buyers on some of the markets of the Middle West report that the amount of butter, cut because of gasoline taint, is steadily increasing. They blame producers and factory operators about equally for the presence of this elusive and decidedly undesirable flavor.

They have found that some of the buttermakers have their engines in the same room with the cream vats and churn. Where this is the case it is difficult to keep the odors of gasoline from entering the churn and cream ripeners and thus tainting the butter.

To aid in remedying these conditions and to increase the price received for butter and cream the dairy department of the University of Wisconsin makes these recommendations:

That whenever possible the engine be kept in separate room;

That all grease and oils be stored away from the separator and creamery apparatus;

That every reasonable precaution be taken to prevent draughts of air from blowing into the creamery from the engine room;

The exhaust of the engine should discharge outdoors and sufficiently high to prevent any odors from returning into the separator room.

To Prevent "Bloody Milk"

I have a cow which gives bloody milk. I cannot detect the blood until the milk is run through the separator. The blood remains in the bowl. The amount of blood varies at different times. Please explain the cause and give me a remedy.

Bloody milk of cattle may be due to a small ruptured blood vessel in the udder or to a small wart located at some place in the udder. We know of no very successful treatment for this condition, though it has been stated that if the udder is inflated with air the same as in the milk fever treatment, it will stop it.

The condition known as bloody milk must be distinguished carefully from another condition in which the milk is of the usual color when it is drawn, but owing to infection through contaminated milking utensils with a germ which is of a red color the milk becomes red or bloody appearing shortly after it is drawn.

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

Soy Bean Flour a Success

Experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture with soy bean flour indicate that it may be used in much the same way as cornmeal. Although the soy bean has been grown for more than 25 years in this country, it has been used almost exclusively as a forage crop.

Soy bean meal or flour has been marketed to some extent in the United States for use in invalid dietetics in cases where it is desirable to limit or lower the amount of starch used. It has not, however, as yet been on sale in quantities or at prices which would lead the housekeeper to use it as a substitute for wheat flour, though there is every reason to believe that it can become a common market commodity for such uses, if there is a demand for it.

When did the well or the cistern get its last cleaning?

Advertisement for The Anderson Manure Loader. Features a large illustration of the loader and a portrait of Fred E. Anderson. Text includes 'Saves Tons of Lifting', 'Saves days of time and saves dollars', and contact information for Anderson Mfg. Co. in Osgo City, Kan.

Advertisement for Pfeiffer & Co. Birthdays Rings. Text: 'Get A Birthday Ring', 'These beautiful Pfeiffer \$3 Birthdays Rings are solid gold Tiffany mountings, set with your choice of birthstones. No present is more acceptable than a birthday ring.'

Advertisement for Fish Bite. Text: 'Fish Bite like hungry wolves any season, if you bait with Magio-Fish-Lure. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. E. Gregory, Dept. 97 St. Louis, Mo.'

Advertisement for Embroidery Set FREE. Text: 'This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen 1/2 yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c. for trial 3-months sub. to our big fancy work and family magazine. Address Household E. S. Co., Dept. 29, Topeka, Kan.'

WANTED IDEAS. Text: 'Write for List of Inventions Wanted by manufacturers and prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 828-F Washington, D. C.'

Large advertisement for Webster's 825-Page Dictionary. Text: 'This Big Leather-Bound Webster's 825-Page Dictionary Sent Prepaid to Mail and Breeze Readers FREE. Unequaled Bargain Offer. Cut Out and Mail This Coupon Today! Arthur C. Capper, Publisher, Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.'

Credit For Breeders

BY M. L. McCLURE, Federal Reserve Bank Board.

A way ought to be provided whereby cattle raisers can borrow money for three to five years on breeding herds. It is impossible to finance breeding operations with the usual short time loans which can be procured at banks. The farmer has his money invested mostly in land and needs the assistance of the banker to finance his stock deals.

The prosperity of the banker depends upon the prosperity of the farmers of the state. The best investment the banker has is his cattle loans. The banker who lends money to the crop farmer every year expecting to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the crops is being repaid out of the vital producing substance of the land. This must be returned to the soil in some way or it will be made poorer.

The banker generally is devoted to his business interests and the welfare of the community in which he lives. The full duties of American citizenship fall on the banker more than on any other class of business men. They must be leaders. They are interested directly, very often, in farming and livestock raising as well as in being bankers. The up to date banker will lend his money to farmers to build silos and to buy stock to feed. He will encourage efforts to fertilize the soil and bring it up to the highest standard of production. He will encourage sending young men and women to agricultural colleges where they may be taught the latest and best methods of farming and stock raising.

There never has been sufficient money to handle the livestock business as it should be handled. Livestock loans are the best loans that can be made, yet the average rate of interest paid by the farmer is higher than for any other class of business. This indicates there is not sufficient money in the immediate community to handle the livestock business.

The country banker is expected to assist good farmers not only in lending them his money but also by obtaining money for them from the larger institutions in the cities. The country bankers are limited in the amount of money they can lend consequently they cannot be blamed for being careful and conservative. Most of the money they lend is money they have received on deposit. It is a sacred trust fund which must be returned to the depositor when he needs it.

The relations of the banker and livestock farmer are such that neither could do without the other. The livestock farmer is a depositor in the bank at certain seasons and the best and most profitable borrower the banker has at others. His banker by lending money to buy and feed cattle is building up his own community and his own business.

We have a wonderful community of interests in this country. Our banking system is such that the people of every community are the owners of most of the home banks. The banks are managed by directors who live in the community, thus the interests of the bank and the community are the same. This is a much better system than that used in some foreign countries. The banks in these countries are owned in the large cities. Branches, managed by men who are appointed from the city, are located in the country districts. The profits are sent to the cities instead of being kept at home.

The large banks in the cities of this country have shown a liking for cattle paper and have millions of dollars invested in it. More than 60 million dollars is lent in Kansas City alone every year to the livestock interests. I find as director that a large per cent of the paper offered to the Kansas City federal reserve bank is cattle paper.

The Story of the Census

The Bureau of the Census has just issued an interesting little pamphlet, The Story of the Census, in which is given a brief historical sketch of the inception and growth of the Federal census from its beginning in 1790 down to the present time, together with a description of the organization of the Bureau and the scope of its work. A few statistics relating to the various lines of inquiry conducted by the Bureau are

included, as well as a considerable number of illustrations, principally in the form of diagrams presenting graphically certain of the most significant census results. Anyone desiring a copy of this 36-page publication can obtain it by addressing the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

To Eradicate Hog Cholera

A million dollars a year is well worth saving even in so wealthy a state as Kansas. Several million dollars, however, could be saved if hog cholera were eradicated. Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, professor of veterinary medicine in the Kansas State Agricultural college, says the losses from disease can be reduced greatly and the number of hogs kept in the state almost doubled by proper immunization. Many farmers keep few or no hogs at present because of the danger of loss from cholera.

What may be done in the prevention of the disease is indicated by the experience in the Silver Lake district, eight miles from Topeka, where in a region five miles wide and nine miles long every owner of hogs had them vaccinated. There has been but one outbreak of cholera in this section. This was found in hogs that had been shipped in and were not treated soon enough. The outbreak was stopped promptly.

Similar work is being planned in Linn county in a region near Wakarusa and Carbondale. In the plan adopted in

Ten years ago, in all the land, it would not have been possible to find a school girl with paint on her face. That we see them now is not so much a reflection on empty-headed innocence as it is a proof there are many fool mothers and many fool fathers. Every overly self-conscious school girl simpering in a dress no school girl should wear, is the sign of a home where the simple, wholesome life of American tradition has been supplanted by the popular craze for display and frippery. We are all more or less the victims of a wave of bad taste, a lowering of standards of conduct, a universal rag-time of the tiddle-de-winks of life.

these places, all the farmers agree to have their hogs immunized leaving the method to the college. They agree to report all trouble with the animals, and promise to notify the college of all increase in their herds. The college sends a specialist to vaccinate the animals, paying his salary and railroad fare. The farmers pay for the serum at the rate of 1 1/2 cents a cubic centimeter and also pay the man's expenses while he is on the ground.

Hogs may be immunized, however, by any farmer who wishes, and in order to increase the use of serum and thus stamp out the disease, the college has reduced the price to 1 1/4 cents a cubic centimeter, except where it must be administered by the college authorities. This is a reduction of approximately 17 per cent.

The quality of the serum produced by the college is indicated by a statement from L. R. Himmelberger, professor in the Michigan Agricultural college. Prof. Himmelberger is making bacteriological counts of large numbers of samples of serum from different places. He says that one sample which he has examined contained more than 1 million bacteria to the cubic centimeter, while the sample received from the Kansas State Agricultural college contained no bacteria whatever.

More Peaches for Kansas

Lists of the varieties of peaches that have been successful in the different sections of the country together with their approximate ripening periods can now be obtained by peach growers from the United States Department of Agriculture. In order to collect this information the department invited a large number of growers in many representative districts to advise it as to the varieties which had proved most successful with them, and also to give as nearly as possible the average date when the ripening season for each variety began. A large number of responses were received, and specialists believe that the information thus collected will be of value not only

to commercial growers but to those who wish peaches for their own use. These lists show that in Kansas the following varieties have been grown successfully:

Table listing peach varieties and ripening dates for BARBER COUNTY-SOUTH CENTRAL, DOUGLAS COUNTY-EAST CENTRAL, and ATCHISON COUNTY-NORTHEAST.

Grafting the Walnut

Though the practice of budding and grafting the walnut is quite new to American horticulture, some of the common methods used in the propagation of deciduous fruit trees, slightly modified, are giving fair to good results with this tree. In some instances as high as 90 per cent of the buds set have been reported as successful, while several individuals have reported from 60 to 75 per cent of grafts as succeeding. However, the beginner may feel gratified the first season with from 5 to 20 per cent of successful unions. With due care in selecting scions and stocks, time of operating, and strict attention to the details of the work there is reason to believe that a good workman after a little practice should make a considerable percentage of buds or scions unite successfully.

Grafting may be employed in nursery propagation or in the reforming by the "top grafting" of undesirable heads of established trees. The most desirable size wood for grafting stock is from 1 to 3 inches in diameter; a mean of 2 inches is about ideal. Wood for scions should be as near 3/8 of an inch in diameter as it is possible to get it, though material somewhat smaller or larger may be used in the case of smaller or larger stock wood, or according to the methods used. If it is necessary to use branches up to or above 3 inches in diameter, scion wood 1/2-inch in diameter may be used successfully, while for slip bark, split bark, or side grafting scion wood 1/4-inch in diameter is serviceable providing it is not too soft.

Most Women Have Tried It

I was never more embarrassed than a few days after I became a matron. My husband and I were in a strange hotel, and I was waiting in the parlor while he washed for dinner. An employe of the hotel came to the parlor door, asked me if I wanted dinner, and said that it was served.

I replied that I wanted dinner but I was waiting for—could I use that strange term, "my husband?" Although I honored him above all men and was proud of his name, it was too new and strange for me to speak of him in that manner. So I said, "I am waiting for the gentleman I came with."

Just at that moment he came through the portieres and with an inscrutable expression upon his face calmly said, "The gentleman you came with is ready for dinner."

It flashed over me in a minute that I had acted as if I were ashamed to acknowledge my husband. Although nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since then we never have referred to it, nor have I tried to explain to him how I felt.

A stitch in the underwear may save a stitch in the side.

TREES DIRECT To Planter At Wholesale Prices. Large Assortment of Fruit and Shrubs. No Agents Commission. Fruit Book tells how you can get better trees and save 40 cents on every dollar. Fruit Book Free. WELINGTON NURSERIES Box 35, Wellington, Kan.

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

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

Tomato Plants Field Grown. June Pink, Early Acme and Matchless now ready, 25c, 100c, \$2, 1000c; f. o. b. Guaranteed to arrive in good order by express. Crop is short, order early. U. A. Bowman, Sinton, Texas

Free Trip to State Fair. If you are a Kansan thirteen and not over twenty years of age and would like to know how you can get a free trip to the State Fair, Hutchinson, ask your county superintendent of Public Instruction, within the next two weeks, or A. L. SPONSELER, Secretary.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press. Saves 20% Baling Cost. MEANS ONE MAN LESS. Both belt and power presses. Send for Catalog. Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1614 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE This Famous Sewing Awl

Image of a sewing awl with text: You can sew old or new harness, saddles, canvas, tents, rugs, carpets, quilts, shoes, grain bags and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. The cut does not show full size. With needle the awl is 6 1/2 in. long. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only Sewing Awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle, so as not to cut the thread when sewing, and has what is known as a diamond point. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top. Anyone who will send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year's subscription to our big farm paper can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Use Coupon below.

MAIL AND BREEZE

is the biggest and best farm journal in the West with over 100,000 readers. Established in 1873. Price, 1 yr., \$1.00. The best edited farm journal in America. Pub. Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find \$1.25. Send me your paper regularly for 1 year, and one of the famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awls free and prepaid. Name P. O. County State R.R.No.

**Caring for Livestock**

The domestic animals of today, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, certainly have many advantages not enjoyed by their forbears. While the ultimate end of all such may be the same now as yesterday, the four-footed folk of the farm now might be said to be living in luxurious comfort as they journey through life, when compared with the rough and rugged existence of livestock of earlier generations.

Farm animals are well cared for these days. It is only in comparatively recent years that the dairyman, the feeder, and the breeder have learned that care for the comfort, contentment, and general health of their animals is as surely productive of profits as is generous feeding. The result is that better shelter and improved sanitary conditions have materially aided selecting and breeding in developing and increasing the efficiency of special purpose animals. The time has passed when farm stock, however bountifully fed, is expected to produce satisfactory profits if exposed to inclement weather, or housed in dark, drafty, uncomfortable, and unsanitary quarters. Light, air, warmth and clean beds are regarded as just as essential as abundant feed and quality in individual animals.

Such care and attention is nowhere more productive of good results than in the quarters provided for dairy stock and brood sows. Both the quality and quantity of milk given by a cow improves with every reasonable addition to her comfort, and the expense of providing warm, clean farrowing houses for hogs is quickly repaid in more and better pigs and in the improved condition of the breeding stock. One modern measure that promises to find general adoption among progressive farmers is a sanitary, comfortable floor in dairy barns and hog houses, thus relieving the animals from the necessity of standing and lying in wet, cold, unhealthy quarters.

For this improvement nothing has been found to excel, in effectiveness, creosoted yellow pine blocks. These blocks make a smooth, warm, sanitary, moisture-proof floor that lasts practically forever. The wood blocks not only make an ideal floor for horse stalls and dairy barns, but they are particularly desirable in farrowing houses for hogs. The block floor not only is warmer than earth or concrete, but creosote, the preservative used in the wood, is a powerful disinfectant and insecticide which absolutely eradicates vermin. Laying a creosoted yellow pine block floor is a comparatively simple process, easily accomplished by the farmer without the aid of skilled labor.

The important points in making a first class job are care and thoroughness. If the barn, stable or farrowing house has a stiff clay base, no other foundation, except a sand cushion is needed for the blocks, provided the clay is smooth and tamped evenly with a slight slope for drainage. If the floor base is soft, there should be a foundation for 3 inches of concrete. This concrete is composed of 1 part Portland cement, 3 parts clean sand and 6 parts gravel or broken rock sized 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches. The sand and cement should be thoroughly blended dry, then sufficient water added to make a thin mortar after which the broken stone is turned in and well mixed. This should be spread evenly over the earth base, well tamped and smoothed over the surface.

When the concrete is well hardened—it should be let stand four to eight days—there is placed on it 1/2 inch of well screened sand and cement, 3 parts of the former to 1 of the latter. Immediately before the blocks are laid sprinkle the sand and cement with a hand sprinkler and set the blocks on it so their surface shall be smooth and the joints close. Level the surface if necessary by light tamping, and brush sand over the floor that minute spaces between the blocks may be filled.

When an entire floor is to be paved with the yellow pine blocks, an expansion joint from 1/2 to 1 inch should be provided for around the four walls by placing a strip of plank against the wall before the blocks are laid. When the blocks are set firmly and brought to an even bearing, remove the strip and fill the spaces with asphalt cement or paving pitch filler, heated until it runs like water.

It is only recently that it has been

possible to obtain creosoted yellow pine blocks and lumber from retail dealers generally, so the farmer has been one of the last to profit by the most effective wood preserving treatments. Creosoting posts and other timbers has been practiced to some extent by farmers by simply dipping the wood, but that method is not nearly so effective as the factory treatment in which the yellow pine is incased in an air-tight receptacle, the air exhausted, and the creosote forced into the wood under heavy pressure. The creosoting greatly prolongs the life of the yellow pine which in its natural state is one of the most durable of woods.

**Deep Wells Are Needed**

Better systems of supplying water are much needed on Kansas farms. It is much easier to get a good supply of water now than in the past. In the early times the conveniences for digging wells consisted principally of a spade, a tub and a windlass. A well that went more than 30 feet into the ground was considered a wonder. When you realize the work and effort necessary to dig a hole 30 feet deep and wall it up with stones you will not be surprised at the way in which people looked upon this feat.

Water is just as important in the economy of the farm today as it was in those earlier years. It is much easier to get an unending supply of the very best quality, for with modern drilling machinery a well 200 or 300 feet deep can be dug with as much ease and speed as one 30 feet deep could have been dug in the earlier days. Further than this, the modern conveniences for pumping water make it easier to get a supply from these deep wells than it used to be when pumped by hand from a shallow well.

The necessity of deep wells upon Kansas farms is being more appreciated. Everybody recognizes the necessity of guarding very carefully the health of the human being, and both the boards of health and the various commissions are doing everything they can to establish a supply of absolutely pure water in the cities. Ought not the people upon the farms to guard their health as carefully as those in the city? Besides this, the farms of today are being equipped with valuable stock, and it is a shame to jeopardize the health of these animals by giving them water contaminated with disease germs.

The fallacy of the shallow well has often been shown by graphic drawings and diagrams. Drainage from the barnyard, the stables and the various out-buildings of the farm finds its way into these shallow wells, contaminating the entire water supply and oftentimes dealing out disease and death to the family. With the deep well, where the source of supply is far beneath the surface, often through two or more strata of rock, there is no danger of anything of this kind, for there is always a tight casing of metal that is impervious to moisture, keeping out the drainage that would naturally sink into the well from near the surface.

It is no longer considered advisable or good policy to undertake to pump water by hand. Every farm needs a windmill or a gasoline engine to do the pumping.

The deep well is an imperative necessity upon the farm. Too little value is placed on the danger of surface water to the human family and to the domestic animals. Real safety in the drinking water requires that it be filtered thoroughly for use, which means a great deal of extra attention and care. This may be obviated by going to the source of pure water in the earth below the solid rock. In the end this is true economy.

The securing of a deep well is only a trifling increase of the permanent value of real estate. Pure water is of priceless worth to the family that has its advantages. When a property is offered for sale, the deep well enhances the value much more than its cost, for the buyer is assured that he has never failing, pure water.

A spring stallion show was held in Des Moines recently, the first of the kind in this country.

One great curse of the age is man's suspicion of man. Confidence in human-ity seems to be way below par.



**The Kemper Disc Furrow Opener**  
AND  
**The Overland Packer & Mulcher**

Are two grain raisers in any man's field. They produce crops on dry ground where other methods fail. Ask your dealer, or write us for circulars.

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Strength Convenience Durability

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The gates that are Galvot Galvanized. Will never rust and never need paint. Galvanized by a process that absolutely prevents peeling, chipping or cracking. A permanent finish, good for the lifetime of the gate.

Trojan Gates have high carbon, steel tubing frames with tough, strain-resisting malleable couplings. Galvanized mesh, No. 9, full gauge wire. Individual line wire tightens and prevents sag. Automatic patented latch positively insures gate locking whenever closed. Stock cannot open it.

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We have a handsome leather key purse for you, a present worth while. We'll send this key purse to you free of charge if you'll write us at once and tell us your dealer's name, how much land you own, how many gates you need and when you want them. If you'll give us this information, all of it, we'll send you the key purse by return mail. Write today.

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**FARM FENCE**

11 CENTS A ROD for a 28-inch high fence; 17 1/2 cts. a rod for 7-in. stock fence; 28 cts. a rod for 50-in. heavy poultry fence. All Open Hearth Galvanized wire. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Barbed Wire, 80 rod spool, \$1.48. Catalog free.

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**Gate On 30 Days' Trial**

I prove the value of my "CANT SAG" gates before you pay. I want you to see for yourself that they can't sag, and that you can't buy or make a better gate no matter what material you use. My gates are **Guaranteed For 3 Years** cost less—less; three times as long as iron, gas pipe or wire. Any size you want, sent complete, ready to hang, or you can buy just the gate hardware, hinges, bolts, etc. and make your own gates and save money. Write now for true Catalog and prices.

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Over 150 styles for every purpose—hogs, sheep, poultry, rabbits, horses, cattle. Also lawn fence and gates. **13 CENTS PER ROD UP. ALL DOUBLE GALVANIZED**

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**The NEW DROUTH-RESISTING, STOCK-FEEDING CROP**

**"FETERITA"**

**50 to 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!**

The newest discovery in the way of a feeding crop is "Feterita" which last year—its first real test year—produced an average yield of 24 1/2 bushels per acre. It is claimed to be the one most successful drouth-resisting crop ever discovered, and properly planted and with very little rain, should yield from 50 to 80 bushels per acre—some yields last year were said to reach 100 bushels with only two rains.

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

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

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

**One Pound FREE!** The supply of this seed is limited, but we secured a sufficient quantity to enable us to offer **one pound free** to every one who sends \$1.00 to pay for a new, renewal, or extension subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. One pound should plant about half an acre and raise a crop of seed for a second planting. Send us your subscription at once and get one pound free and postpaid before the offer is withdrawn.

**Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dpt. FS-10, Topeka, Ks.**

**Use This Coupon or Letter Paper**

**FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. FS-10, Topeka, Kan.**

I enclose \$1.00 to pay for a new, renewal, or extension subscription for one year to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. You are to send me free and postpaid one pound of "Feterita" seed as per your advertised offer.

My Name .....

Address .....

**What the Agents Did**

BY E. C. JOHNSON.

From January 1 to May 1, 1914, nine agricultural agents were employed in Kansas, while from June 15 to December 31, 13 men were at work. Four of these were district agents working in an average of seven counties each, while the others were county agents backed by a farm bureau of 100 or more members. During 1914 these agents visited 2,755 farmers on their farms, had 2,224 personal calls at their offices and approximately 6,000 telephone calls. They addressed 820 meetings with an attendance of 48,414 persons. Aided by their bureaus, they organized 25 boys' and girls' clubs having a membership of 1,917.

They published 406 articles in local county papers and farm journals, and issued 160 circular letters or bulletins with a total distribution of 35,000. Experiment station bulletins and publications of the United States Department of Agriculture to the number of 13,430 were distributed. The agents wrote 7,288 personal letters of information during the year. They helped in developing agricultural instruction in 213 schools, reaching 4,882 pupils. Five hundred and eighty-one bureau members and other farmers co-operated actively with them in conducting demonstrations on their farms. Sixty-five field meetings were held to inspect demonstrations, with an attendance of 7,662.

Farm buildings were planned by the agents in co-operation with the farm owners on 63 farms, and the sanitary conditions were improved on 48 places. One hundred and nineteen silos were erected on their suggestions, and farm plans, either partial or complete, were drawn for 144 farms. Drainage systems were planned on 49 farms, irrigation systems on five, contour systems on seven, and the seasonal distribution of labor was improved on 16 places.

In the work with crops, 430 farmers selected seed of corn and sorghums according to the farm bureau suggestions, and 10,000 acres was planted with seed selected in the field. More than 32,000 acres of corn was planted with tested seed and 16,000 acres was grown according to recommendations. About 67,000 acres of wheat was grown according to the agents' suggestions and 10,000 acres of wheat was sown with seed treated for smut. Alfalfa was planted according to the suggestions of the agents on 542 farms.

Improvements in methods of using manure were obtained on 751 farms. On 89 farms lime was used for the first time, while 400 acres of clover, 677 acres of cowpeas, and 2,970 acres of Sweet clover were grown according to the suggestions of the agents.

The work done in relation to livestock is far reaching in its probable results. With the help of the agents and farm bureaus 57 registered bulls, nine registered rams, and 34 registered boars were purchased, while 20 registered sires of high quality were transferred from one community to another. Two hundred dairy cows and 187 beef cows were purchased according to their suggestions, and 367 cows were tested for milk production through associations or otherwise. Farmers on 161 farms were induced to feed more livestock, and 807 rations were planned and adopted.

**The Cost of a Roof—Again**

Taking up the costs of a roof in an order similar to Mr. Sevey's in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, April 10, we find that his square (100 square feet) of roofing costs only \$2.25. He has used the wholesale price of \$1.95 a roll which is not fair because nearly everyone buys at retail, and in Manhattan the present retail price of 3-ply roofing (and a cheaper grade than this cannot be compared with good 5-2 cedar shingles) is \$2.50 a roll of 108 sq. ft. Mr. Sevey would work for you at 20 cents an hour but he would hire a city carpenter at 45 cents an hour to put on shingles for you. I think 40 cents is an average wage for such work over this part of the country it being higher in some and lower in other localities. The point is that the same skill of labor should be used on either of the two kinds of roofs. Taking his rate of laying one roll an hour (and I doubt whether most carpenters can do any better than that) we would have the

labor cost as 40 cents or the total cost by the square would be \$2.90 instead of \$2.25.

As to the shingles. In Manhattan, a few days ago, the price of Star A Star 5-2 cedar shingles was \$3.50 a thousand. Mr. Sevey would have you pay \$4.65 for these and he is still more unfair when he has you buy 1,000 shingles for a square. The fact is that only 720 shingles laid 5 inches to the weather are necessary for a square, or allowing 750 for good measure he has you buy a third more than necessary. The cost of shingles, then, is \$2.62 and not \$4.65. I know from experience that a 40-cent carpenter will lay 1,500 shingles in an 8-hour day, or this is two squares a day, making the labor cost \$1.60 a square.

I always buy the heavy galvanized nails and use 5 pounds to 1,000 shingles, but I don't buy them by the dime's worth and consequently do not pay 5 cents a pound for them. At 3 1/2 cents in keg lots this makes the nails cost 13 cents a square instead of 25 cents. My total cost for shingle roof then, is \$4.35 a square and not \$6.90 as Mr. Sevey has it.

Mr. Sevey has overlooked the item of sheathing underneath the roofing. The common practice is to lay shingles upon

**Big Business is complaining of governmental control. But it has only itself to thank for this extension of national power. In its selfish greed Big Business held the people up for all the traffic would bear. It exploited them, it plundered them, it buncoed them without fear or mercy. It defied or evaded the law at pleasure. It steadily reached out for political control and obtained it. It was 3-cylindered, highly-organized commercial efficiency gone wrong; dominated by an overmastering greed and an insatiable appetite for profits. Instead of being a blessing and a benefit to humanity, it was becoming a tyrant and a curse. The people had to take live-and-let-live measures. They are alive to the potential benefits of Big Business. They don't wish to injure it. They won't if they know it. But Big Business must be fair.**

I by 6-inch boards spaced 2 1/2 inches apart, or there is a total of 70 feet of sheathing to the square, while the prepared roofing must be laid on a solid sheathing, and to keep the wind from blowing it off before the 15 years of its life is up the sheathing must be matched and the knot holes covered. No. 2 Yellow Pine shiplap is the cheapest lumber that ought to be used under prepared roofing. This will require 111 feet of lumber to the square, which, at 2 1/4 cents a foot will cost \$2.50 as compared with \$1.58 when shingles are used. In addition it will take two hours (80 cents) of labor to put on the shiplap where it takes one hour (40 cents) for the shingle sheathing, bringing the costs up to \$3.30 and \$1.98 for the sheathing alone.

The final costs will be \$6.33 a square for the shingles and \$6.20 a square for the prepared roofing as compared to \$6.90 and \$2.25, respectively, as Mr. Sevey had it. I have considered that 3-ply roofing costing \$2.50 to \$3.00 a roll and properly laid over a solid sheathing as described will last about the same length of time as good 5-2 cedar shingles properly nailed with galvanized nails to good sound sheathing. This time will be 15 or 20 years. Further I do not consider that one roof can be built with less skilled labor than the other.

P. B. Potter,  
In Charge of Construction Work,  
Agronomy Dept., Kansas State Agricultural College,  
Manhattan, Kan.

**A Larger Cowpea Acreage**

There is a very general appreciation over the state that a larger acreage of the legumes is necessary. This is doing a great deal to increase the acreage of cowpeas, along with the increasing realization of the high feeding value of this crop. There are few legumes, too, that

have a more important place in soil improvement.

The acreage of cowpeas in Kansas ought to be many times larger than it is, and it would be much greater if it were not for the abnormally high price of the seed. There really is little reason for the limited production of cowpea seed, for this is a crop that usually seeds abundantly. The trouble has come from the fact that there is not any general use of harvesting machinery for this crop, unfortunately. There is machinery made for the harvesting of cowpea seed, however, that is cheap and efficient. There ought to be a cowpea harvester available in every Kansas community where the crop can be grown successfully.

A great use can be made of cowpeas as a catch crop after spring grain crops, for if the cowpea seed is sown promptly the plants will have ample time to mature before the frost as a rule. A very general use is made of the crop in some sections for green manure in this way, and it is a valuable use, too. However, on the livestock farms of this state—and every farm should be a livestock farm to some extent—it usually is more profitable to feed the cowpeas to animals and return the manure to the soil. If the manure is saved carefully there usually is but little loss of fertility.

**More Facts About Sugar**

According to the Department of Commerce approximately 120 million dollars of American money was expended last year for foreign grown sugar imported into the United States. Most of this went to Cuba, the total imports from other countries being valued at less than 4 million dollars. Sugar also figured among the exports of the United States during 1914 to the extent of 14,334 long tons valued at \$772,198. Deducting these exports from the imports leaves 2,247,434 long tons valued at the ports of entry at \$118,444,855 as the net imports for the year.

Exports of wheat from the United States in 1914 amounted to 173,861,944 bushels, with a total valuation of \$187,184,100, an average price of \$1.07 a bushel. This was the highest price at which the export wheat crop had been sold for 10 years. Even with this unusually high price of wheat, however, more than 63 per cent of the whole amount exported, or 110,696,126 bushels, was required to pay for the imported sugar bought from foreign growers and dealers. To grow the wheat that went to settle this sugar bill it was necessary to till 7,806,500 acres at the average yield of the past 10 years. This is nearly one-eighth of the normal wheat acreage of the country and represents an area almost equal to the combined total of the improved land in the three large western states of Montana, Wyoming and Utah. Practically all the wheat grown in the four great agricultural states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa was required to foot the nation's bill for imported, foreign-grown sugar.

If it were a matter of necessity to import sugar there might be some excuse for sending abroad wheat to pay for it. As the statistics, published by the United States Department of Agriculture show, however, there are no less than 278 million acres in the country adapted to sugar growing, and all the sugar imported into the United States last year could have been grown on approximately 1,800,000 acres of our own land. Bulletin 260 of the Department of Agriculture gives a list of nineteen states adapted to sugar beet growing and adds:

"If one farmer in four in these states were to plant a 3-acre patch and give it the care that could readily be bestowed upon so small a plot it would be unnecessary for us to buy foreign sugar. Two-thirds of 1 per cent of the improved land in this area is all that would be required to accomplish this result. More than that acreage lies idle, absolutely unused, every year.

**Tells why chicks die**

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of 725 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease overnight and actually raises 25 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

**DISINFECT NOW**



Kill Cholera, Hoof and Mouth and other disease germs before hot weather. **STANDARD LIQUID DIP AND DISINFECTANT**

Is six times as effective as carbolic acid and absolutely safe to use. Non-poisonous, easy to apply. One gallon of liquid makes 100 gallons of disinfecting or dipping fluid. Sold by leading dealers, or **ONE GALLON PREPAID FOR \$1.25** Write TODAY for FREE catalogue of Famous Standard Line. They help you to raise better stock. **WRITE NOW.** **STANDARD CHEMICAL MFG. CO., Dept. F., Omaha, Neb.**

**Hogs Do Better**  
They thrive, fatten and ward off disease with a fresh, clean water supply in place of the dirty open trough. **THE DAISY HOG WATERER**  
It's scientific, fool-proof, everlasting; simplest and easiest to attach. The cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Ask dealer or send for circular—\$1.50. **Cuba Wire & Iron Works, A. S., Des Moines, Ia.**

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If you will sign your name and address on the space provided below, and send this coupon to us at once with 25 cents (silver or stamps) to pay for a one-year new, renewal or extension subscription to The Missouri Valley Farmer we will send you as a free prize, postage prepaid, a copy of the popular new book, "The Panama Canal as Seen by a Kansan," written by Arthur Capper, publisher of the Valley Farmer.

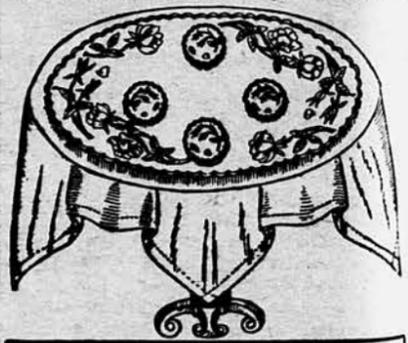
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This dainty table set was designed especially for our use. The set consists of one large cloth 40 by 40 inches, with a beautiful design stamped on it, all ready to be embroidered.



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

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

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

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**Why Not Have a Power House?**

(Continued from Page 13.)

and wringer. The photo shows an adapted hand washer. The washer shaft projects through into the dairy, and the pulley is just behind the churn pulley. The dairy room and wash room are separated by tight shiplap partitions. The wash room has one window and one door. With a good power washer and wringer, all moving and dangerous parts enclosed, the heavy washing is no longer a hot, steaming, back-breaking task to be dreaded, but rather one needing little labor and a moderate amount of attention.

**The Dairy Room.**

The dairy room is 5 feet and 9 inches by 8 feet, and has two windows and a door opening into the engine room. The dairy room contains the power churn of 8 gallons' capacity and the cream separator with power attachment. The churn is of glazed ware, and is reinforced inside. The top is of glass so that the churning can be observed. This churn is much superior to the old wood barrel churn and can be kept clean and sanitary very easily. Its speed should be 35 to 40 R. P. M.

The cream separator has a power attachment, a spring idler, near the base of the separator and a hand controlled clutch at the power wheel, so that the separator can be started easily. It should run at about 60 R. P. M. The engine will run it much more regularly than it can be done by hand, and get better results. The belt can be easily slipped from the separator, to the churn or to the washing machine pulley, that is just back and below the churn pulley. These machines cannot be all run at once as they could from a line shaft, but this is scarcely necessary.

The machinery necessary in the equipment of this power house will be a Monitor engine with pump jack of one and one-fourth horsepower and a speed of 125 to 500 R. P. M. costing about \$52; and a pump capable of 40 to 50 strokes a minute costing \$6. These are to be placed in the engine room. To this might be added an emery wheel of one-fourth horsepower at a cost of \$9.

For the dairy room provide a cream separator with power attachment of one-sixth horsepower and a speed of 60 R. P. M. at a cost of \$75; and a Superior churn of 8 gallons capacity, one-tenth horsepower and a speed of 35 to 40 R. P. M. This will cost about \$12.50.

For the wash room there will be needed a hand washer suited to power of one-sixth horsepower at a cost of \$10; and also a Meadows power washer and wringer of one-fifth horsepower costing about \$32.

For the feed room provide a small feed grinder having a capacity of 7 to 9 bushels an hour and having one and one-fourth horsepower and a speed of 500 R. P. M. at a cost of \$14.50.

**Birds Protect the Fruit**

(Continued from Page 7.)

enables them to pull them from the holes, once they are exposed. These little woodpeckers also eat a large number of caterpillars as well as insect eggs in winter.

The orioles, with bright colors and high hanging nests, are very attractive birds about a homestead. They destroy large numbers of injurious caterpillars and other insects.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that the bobwhite, or quail, should ever have been considered a game bird. It is of a confiding nature, and where not persecuted, will soon come about the barn lot and feed with the poultry. A short time since a flock of these birds frequented our garden and lawn. The call of "bobwhite" would greet us at the break of day, and the birds would whistle from the garden fence or the top of the hen coop at all hours of the day. We came to feel a great affection for the busy little fellows, so that it was a great personal loss when they fell before some hunter's gun or met some other untimely end and returned no more. These semi-domesticated quail have little chance to escape from the gunner, as they have learned to trust mankind and have lost the sense of fear.

A quail will eat from 500 to 1,000 weed seed in the course of a few hours. It is difficult to estimate what a service a flock of the useful little friends will perform during a summer on the ordin-

ary farm. Beside weed seeds, they are known to eat Colorado potato beetles, striped squash beetles, boll weevils, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, cutworms and many other injurious insects. A pair of quail are worth at least \$5 to a farmer as destroyers of insects and weed seeds. The dead bodies are worth perhaps 50 or 75 cents for food. Personally, I would as soon have a gunner shoot my poultry as to shoot quail on my premises.

The number of these birds has been decreasing very rapidly, especially within the past two years. Unless landowners take the matter in hand and prohibit shooting on their premises, we can look for no other end than the ultimate extermination of the bobwhite, which is one of the finest birds still fairly plentiful in most sections of the Middle West.

H. W. Henshaw, the chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, in speaking of the protection of birds, recently said:

"A knowledge of his bird friends and enemies is important to the farmer and orchardist in order that he may protect the kinds that earn protection by their

services, and may drive away or destroy the others. At the present time, many kinds of useful birds need direct intervention in their behalf as never before. The number of insect pests, on the other hand, is all the time increasing through importations from abroad and by migration from adjoining territories. Every effort, therefore, should be made to augment the number of our useful birds by protecting them from their enemies, by providing nesting facilities and by furnishing them food in times of stress, especially in winter.

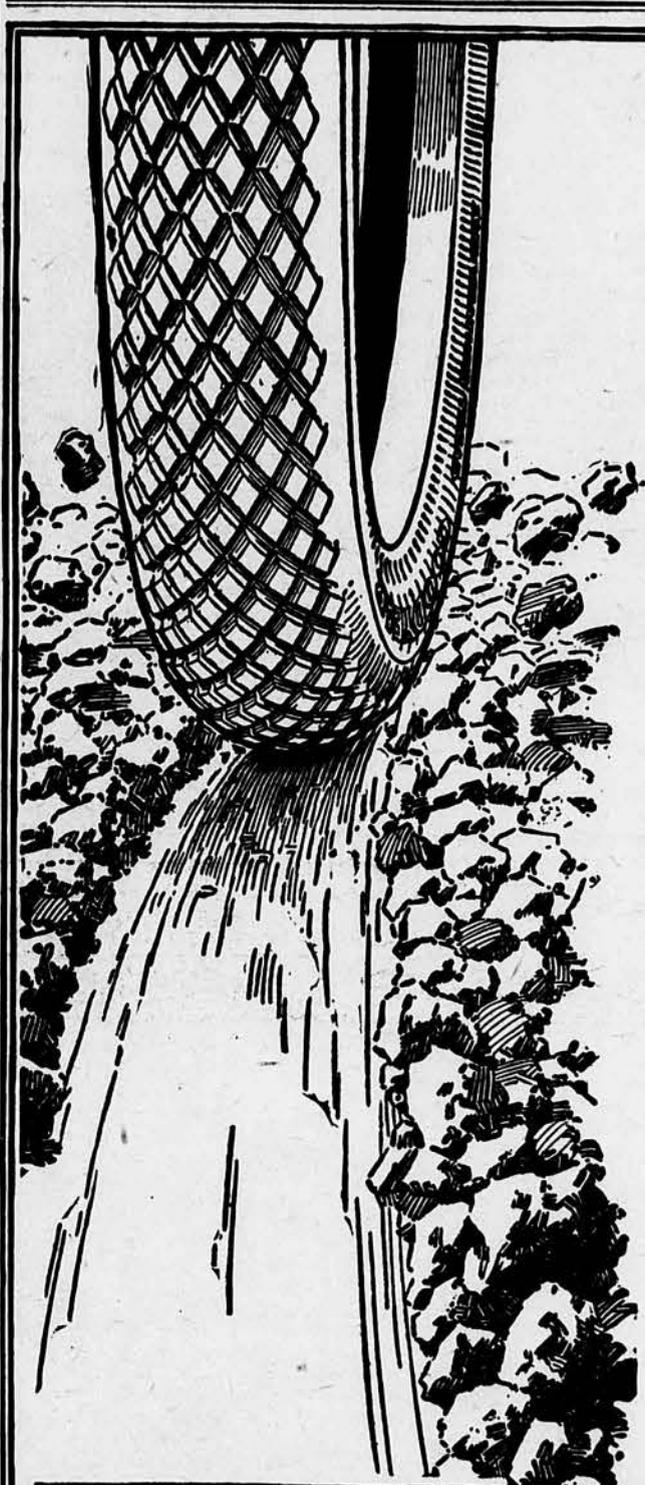
**Providing Free Nests.**

"Considerable success has been met with in Germany and elsewhere in Europe by supplying artificial nest boxes for birds, and the same method of increasing the number of birds and attracting them to farms and orchards, where their services are most needed, should be extensively employed in this country. The experiment can be the more easily tried since several firms in the United States are now prepared to make and deliver boxes specially designed for martins, swallows, bluebirds, wrens, woodpeckers, and other species. The average farmer's boy, however, if provided with a few tools, is quite equal to the task

of making acceptable boxes for the commoner species, which are far from fastidious as to the appearance of the box intended for their occupancy.

"One of the worst foes of our native birds is the house cat, and probably none of our native wild animals destroy as many birds on the farm, particularly fledgelings, as cats. The household cat is by no means blameless in this respect, for the bird-hunting instinct is strong even in the best fed tabby; but much of the loss of our feathered life is attributed to the half-starved stray, which in summer is as much at home in the groves and fields as the birds themselves. Forced to forage for their own livelihood, these animals, which are almost as wild as their ancestral wildcat, inflict an appalling loss on our feathered allies and even on the smaller game birds like the woodcock and bobwhite. If cats are to find a place in the farmer's household, every effort should be made by carefully watching and feeding them to insure the safety of the birds. The cat without a home should be mercifully put out of the way."

Laying stock does better in dry cold houses than in warm damp houses.



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**The Tire Road**

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**Loose tread** risk is reduced 60 per cent by our patent method. The 126 braided piano wires in each tire base have made the tires secure.

**Our All-Weather** tread combats punctures, skidding and wear. It is tough and double-thick. It has a sharp, resistless grip.

**Lower Prices—Better Tires**

Our last big price reduction came February 1st. It was the third in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Yet not an item has been skimped. On the contrary, we spend \$100,000 yearly on experts to find ways to build tires better.

You are wronging yourself when you don't use Goodyear tires. You lose all these extra protections. You are missing all that won this tire the ruling place in Tiredom. Any dealer will supply you.

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# Spring Comes With a Rush

## Excellent Growing Weather Makes Everything Develop Wonderfully

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

**T**HERE are only a few places where the fruit is reported to be injured. There is time yet for injurious freezes, but most persons are not expecting anything of the sort. Spring has started in such a businesslike way that one feels confident that winter has been thoroughly conquered. Cattle are pasturing on wheat, but as the grass in the pastures is starting nicely they will be taken from the wheat soon. Alfalfa is making a rapid growth. Not much spring wheat has been sown. Probably it is just as well that there is not a large acreage of this crop.

### KANSAS.

**Lane County**—Grass is getting green fast. Farmers sowing oats and barley. Wheat looking fine. Eggs 15c; cream 25c.—F. W. Ferrigo, April 11.

**Sedgewick County**—Wheat growing fast and in fine condition. Oats coming up well. Corn planting is in progress. Plenty of moisture. Alfalfa making a rapid growth.—J. R. Kelso, April 16.

**Wilson County**—For weeks the ground has been thoroughly soaked. Tame grass and wheat look well. Everyone is busy preparing for crops. All the stock except hogs wintered well.—S. Canty, April 16.

**Pottawatomie County**—Wheat doing fine where it was put in early last fall. No fly yet. Oats about half sown. Potatoes being planted. Fine weather for growing and pastures are fine.—S. L. Knapp, April 16.

**Coffey County**—Two weeks of warm sunshine has started everything to growing. Gardens doing well. All kinds of fruit trees in bloom. Fields are too wet to farm yet. Lots of eggs being marketed at 15c.—Mrs. A. H. Stewart, April 19.

**Phillips County**—Farmers busy preparing for corn. Not much oats planted as the season opened too late. Stock doing well on the wheat. Some alfalfa being sown. Alfalfa 49; corn 70c; wheat \$1.40; hogs \$6.40; eggs 15c.—Roy Stanley, April 17.

**Washington County**—Not much farming done last week on account of rain. Every one is busy this week with gradens, potatoes and oats. Wheat looks fine. Peaches will soon be in bloom. Eggs 15c and 16c; cream 25c.—Mrs. Birdsley, April 16.

**Barton County**—Weather favorable to growing crops. Wheat looking fine in most places. Corn planting has begun and the ground is in fine condition. Roads in good condition and much wheat is being hauled to market. Wheat \$1.43; corn 82c.—J. A. Johnson, April 17.

**Rooks County**—Plowing and seeding oats is in progress. Wheat is growing very unevenly, the late freezing having weakened the plants. The damage is estimated at 10 per cent. Corn planting will begin soon. Gardens are started. Plenty of moisture.—C. O. Thomas, April 15.

**Douglas County**—Corn planting is in progress. Potatoes are all planted and there is a big acreage. Oats coming up well but are a little later than usual. Wheat looks very good. No disease among stock. Hay scarce and high. Alfalfa \$16; corn 72c; wheat \$1.40.—O. L. Cox, April 17.

**Jewell County**—Fine spring weather. Farmers disking their ground. Most of the potatoes are planted. Wheat is looking fine. Alfalfa is coming on fast. Grass starting slowly. Corn planting will begin next week. Oats about all sown and the acreage is not very large. Eggs 15c; butterfat 19c to 22c.—L. S. Behymer, April 17.

**Morton County**—Cloudy and threatening rain today. Grass is beginning to green up. Barley is all up. Farmers beginning to prepare their ground for the crops. Maize is lower in price than it was. Cattle are in fine flesh. A great many horses are being bought up here. Maize 90c; wheat \$1.28.—E. E. Newlin, April 15.

**Dickinson County**—Spring is here at last, and the fruit trees are full of blossoms. Alfalfa and wheat are growing rapidly. Wheat has improved 50 per cent in the last three weeks. Farmers have put in the whole week in the fields. Most of the oats have been sown this week. A good shower would help some.—F. M. Lorson, April 17.

**Osage County**—Cattle and hogs have come through the winter in good condition. Some rough feed left to burn. Wheat and alfalfa look good. Weather warm and dry. Farmers are threshing kafir. Apple and pear trees will bloom well and peaches will make about half a crop. Kafir 56c; corn 69c; eggs 15c.—H. L. Ferris, April 17.

**Nemaha County**—Good weather for growing crops. All kinds of vegetation making good growth. Oat seeding finished. Early potatoes and gardens planted. Peach buds are nearly all killed. Apples promise a good crop. The pig crop will be light in this county. Corn planting will begin about April 20.—C. W. Ridgway, April 16.

**Russell County**—Fine weather. Wheat is growing fast and the fields are nearly all covered with a mat of green. Everyone busy with spring work. Most of the stock are doing well and they will be put on pasture in a few days. A few public sales held and everything sells well. Wheat \$1.43; eggs 15c.—Mrs. Fred Claussen, April 17.

**Shawnee County**—Fine weather. Wheat is growing nicely and the stand is 100 per cent. Alfalfa has made a large growth the last 10 days and it looks good. Corn planting will begin next week. A few chinch bugs in the air the last two days. All the stock looking well. Some of the stock on pasture. Eggs 17c.—J. P. Ross, April 17.

**Thomas County**—Ground in good condition. Wheat prospects better than was hoped for. Grass is starting slowly. Spring seeding about half done. Not much spring wheat sown. Most of the farmers are sowing barley. Cattle are running on the wheat. Horses higher. Butterfat 26c; eggs 15c; corn 65c; wheat \$1.40.—C. C. Cole, April 18.

**Marshall County**—Farmers are working hard to get their oats in. Many of the farmers are not plowing for oats but are double disking and drilling the oats with a

disk drill. Winter wheat is growing nicely. Ground is in good condition to work. Tame grass has started fine. A good many horse buyers driving around. Potatoes 80c; seed potatoes \$1.20.—F. G. Stettinisch, April 16.

**Marion County**—Weather has been very nice and warm for a week. Oats coming up nicely. Pastures greening up. Some feed is being marketed for \$1.40. Some wheat is already sown. Apricot trees are in bloom and other trees will soon be out. It looks as if we will have a good fruit crop if the frost doesn't take it. Many farmers will plant corn next week.—Jac. H. Dyck, April 17.

**Atchison County**—Nice weather has prevailed the last two weeks. Oats nearly all planted, with a smaller acreage than usual. The ground is just dry enough to till. Hogs are being put on the market as fast as possible on account of the high-priced feed. Few horses for sale. Cattle not selling as well as at the beginning of the winter. Farmers are planning to plant their corn early.—C. H. Feerer, April 18.

**Lyon County**—Beautiful spring weather. Wheat and alfalfa look good and are growing fast. Several oat fields out and green. Corn planting has begun and the ground is in good condition. Plenty of tame grass pastures for stock. Stock look fairly well. Not many large fat hogs in the county. Most of the roads are dragged and in fair condition. Plenty of feed in the country. Hay \$8 to \$10 ton; corn 70c; potatoes 35c to \$1.10.—E. R. Griffith, April 17.

**Sherman County**—A gentle rain last week kept the drills idle all week. Wheat and barley seeding was begun by many farmers a week ago. The disk had to precede the drill as the ground was green with thistle weeds. It will be a fight for supremacy between the early and late grain crops and the thistle weeds which may result in only a third or a half crop of the grain crops. Chickens 10c; butterfat 26c; eggs 16c; fat hogs \$6.25.—J. B. Moore, April 17.

**Gray County**—Farm work has been delayed considerably by the cool showery weather. The weather is now favorable for work and the farmers are all busy. The moisture from a fine rain we had early in the month was good for the wheat which is looking very well. Oats and barley are later and may not do so well as the wheat. Much sod will be broken this season for wheat. Grass is starting nicely and stock will soon be all taken off the wheat pasture.—A. E. Alexander, April 17.

### OKLAHOMA.

**Canadian County**—Ground is blowing some. Corn nearly all planted. Wheat and alfalfa look fine. Wheat \$1.35; corn 80c; oats 45c; hogs \$7.25.—H. J. Barb, April 17.

**Cotton County**—Corn is nearly all up to a stand. Wheat and oats looking good. Some kafir has been planted. Cotton acreage will be greatly decreased. Alfalfa is nearly ready to cut. Corn 85c; oats 60c; cream 25c; eggs 12 1/2c; hens 10 1/2c.—Lake Rainbow, April 16.

**Washington County**—Wheat coming on in good shape. Oats stand poor on account of the cold wet weather. Stock nearly all on pasture. Fruit seems to have come through the winter safely. Alfalfa nearly knee-high. Corn planting is late. Gardens looking very good.—J. M. Erubaker, April 17.

**Fayne County**—Fine growing weather and oats are all up and looking very good. Wheat in fine condition but the bugs are numerous. A large acreage of corn planted and some of it is coming up. Some kafir planted. We will soon have good pasture. Most of stock in good condition.—F. F. Leith, April 17.

**Beaver County**—The recent rains have put the soil in fine condition for spring crops and have improved the prospects for winter wheat. Stock in good condition and bringing good prices at sales. Apricots in full bloom and peaches almost all out. Wheat \$1.30; eggs 12c; kafir 50c.—E. J. Walters, April 14.

**Caddo County**—Fine spring weather. Corn planting is almost completed. Wheat in good condition. Oats later than usual. Fruit of all kinds is safe yet and promises to be a bumper crop, especially peaches. Grass is beginning to make good pasture. Stock plentiful and in good condition.—S. A. Gilmore, April 17.

**Lincoln County**—Fine weather. Wheat, oats, and alfalfa are looking fine. Corn all planted. Some cotton planted and if the good weather continues most of it will be planted by May 1. Prospects are good for all kinds of fruit. Pasture is starting. All kinds of stock in good condition.—J. P. Fomeroy, April 17.

**Ellis County**—Fine weather but it seems a little cool and backward for this time of year. Plenty of rain and the wheat is looking good. A great many sales and stock is selling well. Several farms have changed hands at from \$25 to \$41.50 an

acre. Wheat \$1.40; eggs 14c; potatoes \$1.—W. E. Sells, April 18.

**Garfield County**—Fine spring weather the last two weeks with occasional rains. Wheat and oats doing fairly well. Very little corn being planted. Pastures have been nearly ruined during the last few dry years. Horses and cattle in good condition. Alfalfa is 6 inches high. Fruit prospects good. Wheat \$1.40.—Jacob A. Voth, April 17.

**Tulsa County**—Wheat and oats doing fine and there is a large acreage of both. Oats late. Fruit in good condition. Farmers late plowing for corn and cotton. Hogs about all sold. Farmers will not keep so many hogs now because the price of feed is too high. Not much pasture yet. About the usual number of young colts. Corn 75c; oats 55c; chickens 10c; eggs 15c; hay \$8; hogs 6c.—D. W. Trees, April 16.

### A New Dog Law

A novel dog law was passed at the recent session of the Virginia legislature. This act, it is believed, will enable farmers to raise sheep on a large amount of waste land that heretofore has been idle. This law makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine up to \$50 for the owner to allow his dogs to run at large in the country.

This waste land while entirely suitable for sheep raising is not well adapted to cattle raising because winter feed in those districts is too high for the wintering of beef cattle to be profitable. All that stood in the way of a profitable sheep industry has been dogs, which are kept in large numbers in the shanty settlements. These dogs, which seldom are fed at home, live on young game during the spring and summer and prey on sheep when they have a chance especially in winter.

The old dog license law merely meant that a dog was commonly \$2 a year hungrier for sheep. The general law permitted a sheep owner whose flock had been ravaged to sue the owner of the dog, but commonly the owner owned nothing but dogs and the sheep farmer could not recover. Moreover, if the sheep owner shot a stray dog on his premises, the owner of the dog could sue the farmer for damages. The farmers of Virginia grew tired of having their waste land idle and finally induced the legislature to pass the new dog law. This law, when adopted by a county, makes it a misdemeanor for the owner of a dog to allow that dog off his own property unless he is with the dog. In the case of incorporated villages and towns the law permits the licensing of dogs, but makes it a misdemeanor for them to be alone outside of the incorporated limits.

The indirect effect of this law is to allow any farmer to shoot a lone dog on his property. The owner of the dog, before he can bring suit for damages for the killing of the dog, necessarily must establish proof that the dog was at large and thus subject himself to a fine up to \$50.

Although the law was passed very recently, a number of counties have signified their intention of making it a county rule, and in these counties owners of waste land are already making preparation to establish flocks of sheep.

### For Better Scale Control

Detailed instructions for the use of various sprays in controlling the San Jose scale are given in a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 650, "The San Jose Scale and Its Control." It will be sent free on application to the department at Washington.

Large sums have been spent within the last year to make St. Paul's Cathedral, London, fire proof.

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This is an Inexpensive Way of Keeping Wheat When the Market Refuses to Go Up and Stay Up Properly.

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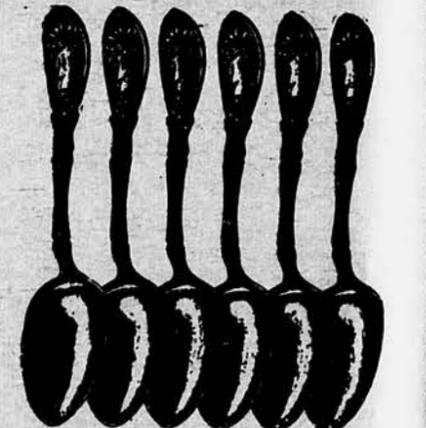
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standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

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**PARTRIDGE ROCK HENS \$1.00. 15 EGGS \$2.00; 50 \$5.00. Stella Weigle, Winfield, Kan.**

**BUFF ROCKS. PURE BRED. EGGS \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. A. F. Sleginger, Peabody, Kan.**

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

**WHITE ROCKS. FARM RANGE. 15 EGGS 75 cents. 100 \$4.00. Pell Teed, Weskan, Kan.**

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SALE. 75c 15. \$4.00 100. J. F. Padgett, Bucklin, Kan.**

**PURE BRED BUFF ROCKS. EGGS \$1 PER sitting; \$2.50. Gust Freeburg, McPherson, Kan.**

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

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

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

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

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. 15 FOR \$1.00. \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. Geo. F. Garr, Grenola, Kan.**

**WHITE ROCK EGGS. SETTING 75C. 100 \$4.00. 200 \$7.00. Sarah L. Wauker, Rt. 4, Hill City, Kan.**

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS OF PREMIUM STOCK. Eggs for sale, \$5 100, \$1 15. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.**

**BARRED ROCK WINNERS. COCKERELS. Eggs. Circular. Mrs. P. A. Pettie, Wathena, Kan.**

**100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$3.50. 50 \$2.00. Also baby chicks. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.**

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

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

**BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS. \$2.00 15 prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.**

**WHITE ROCK EGGS 75C PER 15. 100 \$4.00. Fishel strain. Wm. Ziegelsch, Junction City, Kan.**

**FREE. PHOTO OF OUR WHITE ROCKS. Eggs \$5.00 100 prepaid. Mrs. John Ramsey, Fort Scott, Kan.**

**BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS. EGGS, 15 75c. HUNDRED \$4.00 prepaid. J. M. Jarvis, Newton, Kan., R. 2.**

**WHITE ROCK EGGS. FISHEL STRAIN. 15 \$1.00. 50 \$2.75. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.**

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

**BARRED ROCKS. NO. 1. STOCK. 100 eggs \$4.00. Pen eggs \$1.00 15. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.**

**CHOICE FARM RANGE BARRED ROCKS. Eggs \$3.50 100, \$2.50 50. Mrs. S. Van Scoyve, Oak Hill, Kan.**

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

**WHITE ROCKS—PURE WHITE. BABY chicks 25c piece. Eggs \$1.25 for 15, \$3.00 for 50, \$5.00 for 100. Good laying strain. Prize winners. Big boned. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.**

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**PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, from exhibition stock, fertility guaranteed. Roy Sutton, Minneapolis, Kan.**

**EGGS FROM MY LARGE WHITE P. Rocks. \$3.00 per 100 after May 1st. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, Windom, Kan.**

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**WHITE ROCKS FROM PRIZE WINNERS and laying strains. Eggs 15 75c; 100 \$3.50. G. Schmidt, Newton, Kan., R. 2.**

**WHITE ROCKS. PURE BRED. FARM range. Eggs 15 75 cents; 100 \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan., R. 3.**

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**BARRED ROCK EGGS. VIGOROUS stock. Farm range. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.**

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**UTILITY BUFF ROCKS. THE WINTER layers. Eggs, 100 \$4.00. 50 \$2.25. 15 \$1.25. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.**

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

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**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS \$3.00 PER 100. 15 50c. Ethel Marcy, Fall River, Kan.**

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS \$1.00 PER SETTING. Mrs. Horace Etherton, Troy, Kan.**

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**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. MRS. HOWARD Erhart, Independence, Kan.**

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 setting. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.**

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**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 100. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kan.**

**PURE SILVER WYANDOTTES. 100 EGGS \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kansas.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$3.00 HUNDRED. Hens \$1.00. Alice Barnes, Atlanta, Kan.**

**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. PURE BRED. 3 1/2 each. George Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.**

**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM HIGH scoring stock. Mrs. A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.**

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**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. MATED for eggs and beauty. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.**

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PURE BUFF LEGHORNS. EGGS 16 \$1.00, 108 \$4.50. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.
BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 FIFTEEN. \$5 100. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS from the best. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. EGGS 30 \$1.50, 100 \$3.00. A. L. Gerardy, Green, Kan.
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INGLE'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS WON first pen, first hen, at Iowa State Fair. At Des Moines show, second pen, second pullet, third hen. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4.00. Otis Ingle, Bondurant, Iowa.

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SEVENTH YEAR OF PURE SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Range. Eggs 100 \$3.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.
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PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, \$4.00 per hundred; 75c per setting. H. B. Miller, Sycamore, Kan.
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CHICKS. FRANTZ-BRADSHAW SINGLE Comb White Leghorns \$1.10; Reds \$.12 1/2. Satisfaction always. C. S. Rees, Emporia, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Frantz strain. Winter layers. Hundred fertile eggs three fifty. H. C. Harper, Mayetta, Kan.
EGGS. S. C. BROWN LEGHORN. WON first on cockerel, pullet and pen. \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.
HIGH SCORING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Choice cockerels yet. Finest eggs. Hatching well. Mrs. Abert Ray, Delavan, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. 15 \$1.25, 100 \$5.00 Delivery guaranteed. Chicks, 100 \$12.00. A. B. Haus, Centralia, Kan.
SPONG'S SIZE AND QUALITY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Hen mating, 100 \$5.00. Pullet mating, 100 \$3.50. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS fifteen one dollar; one hundred four dollars; fertility guarantee. Cora Hildebrand, LeRoy, Kansas.
ROSE COMB BROWN. EGGS 15 FOR \$1.00, \$2.50 for 50, \$4.00 for 100. Baby chicks 10c each. Hens \$9.00 per doz. Mrs. T. E. Topham, Red Cloud, Neb.
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WHITE RUNNER DRAKES, EXTRA FINE, \$1.50 and \$2.00. White Runner eggs from ducks which lay every day, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per doz. S. C. Red eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Baby chick, extra good laying stock, \$15.00 per hundred. Bertha Hiestand, Yates Center, Kan.

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ONE CHOICE PEN ONLY. EGGS \$2.00 for 15. E. E. Brett, Burlington, Kan.

PURE BUTTERCUPS. SPLENDID LAYERS. 16 eggs \$1.50. Etta Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS EXCLUSIVELY, ONE EXTRA fine pen only. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. Jon. R. Blair, Russell, Kan.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS, BRED FOR size and layers. Best known layers, absolutely non-setters. 15 eggs from Pen A \$3, B \$2.25, C \$1.50. Geo. F. Wass, Grundy Center, Iowa.

MY TRUE SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. BEST money can buy. Heavy layers and beautiful. Prosperity and happiness with this breed. Write for circular and prices. W. C. West, 321 Park Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

HOUDANS.

HOUDAN EGGS. MRS. AUG. SMITH, Cleburne, Kan.

HOUDANS COCKERELS AND EGGS. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

BANTAMS.

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS. BLUE ribbon winners. 16 eggs \$1.00. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kansas.

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18 PAIRS BEAUTIFUL WHITE FANTAIL pigeons \$1.50 per pair. F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan.

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PURE LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FOR SALE. Carrie A. Beckwith, Wamego, Kansas

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE ROCKS, BUFF DUCKS, BOURBON Red turkeys. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE, R. C. RHODE ISLAND eggs, 75c for 15. Mrs. Anna Crabtree, Elk City, Kansas.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE MINORCAS, Rose Comb Reds. Fifteen eggs one dollar. Con Linwall, Lindsborg, Kan.

ANCONA AND BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Radium Poultry Yards, Radium, Kan.

KANSAS POULTRY FARMS, EMPORIA, Kan. Any variety. Heavy laying thoroughbreds. Eggs \$3.75 100 to introduce.

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SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTEEN \$1.00; \$5.00 hundred. Eleven White Runner duck eggs \$1.00. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN AND ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for setting. \$1.50 for 15. Marilla Officer, Hillsdale, Kansas.

BANTAMS, WHITE COCHINS, LEGHORNS. White Rose Comb, good strains. Eggs 17 delivered \$1.25. Mrs. Albert Peffley, El Dorado, Kan.

EGGS, S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BLUE Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns. Egg bred; prize winners. "Mating list." John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, BLACK Langshan, White and Barred Rocks. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$3.50 100. Pleasant View Poultry Ranch, Peabody, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. UNDER 50, 8 cts each; over, 7. Baby chicks 15 cts. Bourbon Red turkey eggs 25 cts. each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, S. L. WYANDOTTES, Rose Comb White Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburg, White Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kansas.

A BARGAIN—EXTRA GOOD PURE STOCK. 16 Single Comb Buff Orpingtons \$14, 25 R. C. Rhode Island Reds \$25, 18 Barred Rocks \$28. These cost me from \$2 to \$3 each but am closing them out. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

FERTILE EGGS FOR HATCHING. BLACK Langshan \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. White Runner ducks \$1.50 per 13. English Penciled Runner ducks \$1.00 per 13. Bourbon Red turkeys 25 cts each, \$2.50 per 11. Mrs. Chris Knigge, Forest Home Farm, Alexandria, Neb.

FOR SALE—EGGS. ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, Light Brahmans, White and Black Langshans, White and Partridge Cochins, Toulouse, White Embden and White Chinese eggs, Indian Runner and Rouen ducks. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Write Chiles Poultry Yards, Chiles, Kansas.

EGGS FROM OUR FAMOUS, HIGH SCORING, egg-producing, prize winning flocks. All popular breeds chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Farm ranged; at farmer's prices; prepaid to any address in the U. S. by insured parcel post. Save money. Write for prices. Trap nest for 75c. Norfolk Breeders' Co-operative Assn., Norfolk, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—AND BREEDING stock. All varieties Plymouth Rocks—Wyandottes—Rhode Island Reds—Orpingtons—Leghorns—Brahmas—Langshans—Hamburgs—Minorcas—Houdans—Campines—Games—also Ducks—Geese—Turkeys—and Bantams. Write for catalog number 14. Logan Valley Poultry Farm, Drawer 7, Wayne, Neb.

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BABY CHIX, REDS AND OTHERS, 10C. Alta Murphy, Luray, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FROM WHITE ORPINGTONS that are worth the price. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

"RINGLET" CHICKS FROM BARRED-TOSKIN ROCKS. None better. 15c. Mrs. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHBRED baby chicks for the least money. Guaranteed. At Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, SEVERAL BREEDS, 10C and up. Hatched from pure bred and healthy birds. Mrs. T. E. Topham, Red Cloud, Neb.

BABY CHICKS, ROSE AND SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds 12 1/2 cents. May delivery 11 cents. Express paid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR POULTRY, 3 Old Trusty incubators. C. E. Cronhardt, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

HOUSE AND BARN BILLS COMPLETE shipped direct to farmers from our big Texas mill. We manufacture good long leaf yellow pine lumber, the best lumber for all building purposes on the market. Our prices save you about one-third, terms allow inspection, and we guarantee grades. Write for delivered prices and catalog. Davern Brown Lumber Company, Houston, Texas. Shippers of best long leaf yellow pine.

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SEED CORN. W. R. HILDRETH, OSWEGO, Kan.

SEED CORN. J. MCCRAY, MANHATTAN, Kan.

NEW ERA COW PEAS, PURE, \$2.50. Harry Parks, Tyro, Kan.

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FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA GOLDEN broomcorn seed, \$2.50 bu. Joe Swanson, Elmore, Kan.

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AM MAKING A PRICE OF 20 CTS. PER lb. to the retail trade on pure Sudan grass seed. W. J. Duncan, Lubbock, Texas.

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BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR, ALSO nice clean feterita seed, sacked F. O. B. Speed \$1.00 per bushel. R. E. Weeks, Speed, Kan.

FANCY SWEET CLOVER SEED—PURE white, hulled, recleaned; fourteen dollars per bushel F. O. B. J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kan.

WATSON WATERMELON SEEDS FROM choice selected melons, 35c per lb. post paid. Not paid 25c. Rudolph Herold, Mic-cosukee, Fla.

McGEE TOMATO—1,200 BUSHELS PER acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Tex.

FOR SALE—MILLET SEED, FANCY GER-man per 100 lbs. \$2.50. Siberian, \$2.00. Samples on application. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. From six to eight dollars and fifty cents per bu. Send for samples. Assaria Hdw. Co., Assaria, Kan.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS \$2.40. Choice cane seed 70c bu. All cleaned, tested, sacks free, f. o. b. Ft. Scott. Brooks Wholesale Co.

SELECTED HILDRETH YELLOW DENT seed corn, shelled and graded, at \$1.50 per bush. on board cars. Josiah Wood, Humboldt, Kansas.

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NORTHERN SUDAN GRASS SEED, FREE from Johnson grass, 35c lb.; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$12.50; all prepaid. M. T. Brown & Son, Gridley, Kan.

10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees for 95c postpaid. Fruit Book with wholesale prices free. Wellington Nurseries, Box B, Wellington, Kansas.

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

ALFALFA SEED—GOOD HOME GROWN, non-irrigated alfalfa seed for sale as fol-lows: \$9.00, \$8.00, \$6.00 bu. All Winona. Sacks 25c ex. All orders filled promptly. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

FETERITA SEED FOR SALE. \$1.25 PER bu., for fine quality seed. Also fine qual-ity of alfalfa and white Sweet clover seed. Mrs. Lora Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan., R. 2.

FETERITA SEED FOR SALE. WE RAISED fifty bushels on 1 1/4 acres. I planted the first of May. Drouth resisting. \$2.00 per bushel. S. E. Misener, Osage, Okla., Box 80.

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

PURE PRIZE WINNING FETERITA SEED, recleaned high germinating power. Grown under experiment station supervision. Price \$1.50 per bu., sacked. F. O. B. Garden City, Kan. W. H. Wheeler.

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

PLANTS—ALL VARIETIES EARLY CAB-bage and tomato, 25c per 100, \$2.25 per 1000. Not prepaid. Sweet potato plants ready May 1st. F. P. Rude & Son, No. Topeka, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. I HAVE about 100 bushels of 1914 crop alfalfa seed, recleaned and fine. Price \$8.00 per bushel. Ask for samples. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—PLANTS OF ALL KINDS. Sweet potatoes, Yellow Jersey per 1000, \$1.25. Odd varieties \$1.50. Tomato, cab-bage, pepper and egg plant lowest prices. Write us. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

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

TOMATO PLANTS, FIELD GROWN, JUNE Pink, Early Acme and Matchless, 25c 100. \$1.75 1,000 f. o. b.; guaranteed to arrive in good order by express. Plants are fine; just right. U. A. Bowman, Sinton, Texas.

SUDAN PRICES REDUCED. TO CLOSE out the remainder of our Sudan grass seed quickly, the price has been greatly re-duced. It's pure northern grown seed, free from Johnson grass. Address Fred Leidigh, Box 26, Hutchinson, Kan.

LARGE FROST PROOF CABBAGE plants which will head 6 weeks earlier than seed planted; all standard varieties; price by mail 100, 40c. By express 500 \$1; 1000, \$1.50; 5,000, for \$6.25. Marshall Plant Dealers, Marshall, Texas.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS 25c hundred. \$2.00 per thousand. Sweet potato plants—Southern Queen and Bermuda, \$1.25 thousand. Yellow Jersey and other varieties, \$1.00 thousand. Plants ready after April 20. D. Chiles, Oakland, Kan.

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

COWPEAS, LARGE BLACKEYED, EARLY, heavy seed producers 5 cts. pound, \$2.75 bu. Medium Blackeyed 4 cts. pound, \$2.25 bu. Both can be used as table peas. Agent for cowpea thresher that handles vines per-fectly; also two row bean and pea harvester. George Wheeler, Tyro, Kan.

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

SWEET CLOVER SEED, PURE WHITE blossom variety. I am having this seed hulled with clover huller. Price \$21 per 100 pounds, or 22 cents per pound for less. This hulling is done to scratch or break hard oily deposit on seed, and readily admit mat-ure for germination. Willis J. Conable, Axtell, Kan.

PURE SUDAN GRASS. 25c A LB. PRE-paid to your station. Advantages of our seed: 1. Kansas grown. 2. No Johnson grass or other pests. 3. Inspected and approved by the Kansas Experiment station. 4. Not grown near other sorghums. 5. Good ger-mination test guaranteed. W. H. Gould & Sons, Dodge City, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—157 ACRES NEAR CLINTON, Oklahoma, all fenced woven wire, near church and school. 100 acres cultivated, never failing springs, small house, stable, etc. Price \$3,700. Can give good terms if desired. Address owner, Howard Harris, Thane, Alaska.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—MILLION acres now open to homestead entry in 25 states. Official 112 page book describes every acre in every county. How secured free. New laws, lists, etc. Price 25c post-paid. Also maps, soil guides, complete in-formation. Webb Pub. Co., (Dept. 92), St. Paul, Minn.

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

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FOR SALE

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HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

BALED ALFALFA, PRAIRIE AND BOT-tom hay, kafir corn and feterita. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kan.

LONG GREEN LEAF TOBACCO, TO CHEW or smoke. 25 pounds \$5.00. 50 pounds \$8.00. 100 pounds \$15.00. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

GREY HOUNDS—COYOTE TRAINED. All ages. One-third fancier's price, shipped on trial. Walter Horton, Sylvia, Kan.

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FOR SALE—320 ACRES SMOOTH, UNIM-proved, prairie land, nine miles Lubbock, three miles shipping point. \$15 per acre. 1/4 cash, balance one to five years' time. W. J. Duncan, owner, Lubbock, Texas.

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

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61 1/2 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates of oak brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, pool-try houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

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AGENTS

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

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-157 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

SILO AGENTS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

HOME CANNERS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

"CLUB GIRLS PRIDE" GREATEST CANNER ever offered. Get our club price. Tharp Hardware & Manufacturing Co., Monroe, N. C.

HOME CANNERS—ALL SIZES. USED BY U. S. government schools, girls' clubs, collaborators and farmers everywhere. For catalog and special offer, write Royal Home Canner Co., Dept. V, Albion, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED—LARGE POWER CANE MILL. Arnold, Mapleton, Kan.

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

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

MECHANICAL MILKER. IMPROVED OVER others. Write for catalog or come and see it operated. J. O. Slater, 806 S. Water, Wichita, Kan.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

SEND \$1. REGISTERED. FOR HANDSOME white natural ostrich feather. Price list furnished. Producers Feather Co., 323 Higgins Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

FARMER BOYS' PAPER. 4 MONTHS' trial 10c. Boys' letters, poultry, corn growing notes. Clean, instructive. Practical Farmer Boy, Montpelier, Indiana.

PROTECT YOUR LIFE AND PROPERTY from lightning with Kinzie's copper cable lightning conductors. Any number of feet you may desire. Harvey Kinzie, Hlawatha, Kan.

FARMERS, BUSINESS, AND POSITION seekers, save money and make money. Get this valuable information about California before you go, for 25c. B. Merrihew, 619 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.

\$50.00 PAID FOR DOLLAR 1873 S. MINT; \$2.00 for 1904 Proof Dollars; \$7.00 for 1853 Quarters no arrows, etc. Watch your change. Many valuable coins circulating. Get posted. It may mean large profits to you. Send only 4c for Large Illus. Coin Circular. You have nothing to lose. Send to Numismatic Bank, Dept. 35, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

Mortality Statistics for 1913

The Bureau of the Census recently has issued its fourteenth annual report on mortality in the United States, relating to the calendar year 1913, in which are given detailed statistics as to deaths occurring in the "registration area," where the population in that year was about two-thirds of the total for the country. The numbers of deaths from all causes and from each individual cause and class of causes are shown, classified with respect to sex, color, and age of decedent, month of occurrence, and whether occurring in urban or in rural districts. A brief text discussion and analysis of the statistics is given, and summary and rate tables for 1912 and 1913 are included in the report.

Those interested in this publication, which is a quarto volume of 631 pages, can obtain copies by addressing the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

Hog Prices Have Gone Higher

The Movement of Stock Cattle to the Pastures Continues

BY TURNER WRIGHT Livestock Editor

FIRMNESS and a general strengthening of prices was the feature of the livestock trade last week. The total receipts at seven western markets show an increase of 17,500 cattle over the receipts at the same markets last week and a decrease of 3,000 when compared with the receipts a year ago. Hog receipts for the week at the same markets fell off 34,000 when compared with the receipts for the week preceding but increased 9,500 when compared with the number received in the corresponding week in 1914. There were 19,600 more sheep than were marketed the week previous but 60,500 less when compared with the same week a year ago. Improved conditions in the quarantine situation are being reflected in the market. Removal of quarantine restrictions and the establishment of free shipping areas at the Chicago yards have given a broader outlet for stock.

Good Hogs in Demand.

It seems that the long expected increase in hog prices is about to be realized. Stronger prices prevailed all through the week except on Wednesday when there was a slight weakening in the market but the loss on that day was regained and the market closed at the end of the week fully 35 cents higher for the best grades of all classes. Dressed beef quotations are being marked up and pork products are showing an advance of almost \$1 a hundred pounds in the meantime. Packers evidently want to begin the process of realizing increased prices on the stocks stored during the season of heavy runs and low prices, now that receipts are beginning to show a marked decrease. Approximately 9 million hogs have been received at the 11 leading western markets since January 1. This is an increase of 1 1/2 millions over the total number received at the same markets during the corresponding period last year. A large part of this increase, no doubt, is due to the curtailment of breeding herds on account of the low prices which have prevailed for several months.

Order buyers were in evidence at the Kansas City market. They took most of the hogs suitable for shipping at \$7.35 to \$7.50. The packers took what was left at slightly lower prices. The opening of the eastern outlet has restored competition especially at Chicago and advances there have been reflected in other markets. The top, at Kansas City, \$7.60 is the highest for several months. The bulk of sales ranged from \$7 to \$7.50.

Big Trade in Stock Cattle.

The receipts of cattle at Kansas City during the week were about 3,000 less than the week before. Prices in general ruled steady and there was a slight advance in the best beef grades and in yearlings and light weight stock. The best heavy cattle in reality are not selling in proportion to the lighter weights as they dress better. The buyers, however, state that the demand calls for light cuts and that heavy cuts are hard to sell. Heavy native steers sold for \$3.25 and a mixed load of yearling steers and heifers brought \$3.35. The bulk of beef steers sold for \$7.25 to \$8. The receipts in the quarantine division were light and confined mostly to cattle from northern Texas. An advance of 10 cents to 15 cents was noted in this division. The demand for stockers and feeders was stronger than at any time during the year. The removal of the Kansas embargo on cattle from western Iowa helped to restore confidence. Shipments back to the country amounted to 3,000 more than last week and 4,000 more than the same week a year ago. A decided preference was shown for thin stock. Prices on the best grades were about steady but the poorer grades were cheaper and in less demand.

Sheep Market Steady.

The sheep market was firm and practically unchanged. An advance of 10 cents or \$9.10 a hundred was received for some choice feeder lambs. Higher prices are predicted for next week. Very little clipped stock has been received but it will sell at a good margin under unshorned stock on account of the high price of wool.

The following table shows the prices obtained for the best offerings of livestock in Kansas City and Chicago for this date and a year ago:

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and rows for Chicago and Kan. City prices for 1915 and 1914.

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

Table with columns for HOGS, FAT STEERS, WESTERN STEERS, FAT, COWS AND HEIFERS and rows for various grades and prices.

Table listing prices for various livestock categories: Cutter cows, Canners, Prime heifers, Fair to choice, Common to fair, QUARANTINE CATTLE, FEEDERS AND STOCKERS, SHEEP.

In the Grain Market.

Grain of all kinds was in good demand and prices ruled steady to higher. The receipts during the week were 253 cars of wheat, 247 cars of corn, 79 cars of oats, 78 cars of kafir, and a few cars of barley and rye. Wheat advanced 2 to 5 cents, corn 1 to 2 cents, and kafir 1 to 2 cents while oats remained steady. Bran and shorts were quoted 5 cents higher.

The following comparison shows prices on the best grades of wheat, corn, and oats at Chicago and Kansas City for this date and a year ago:

Table comparing prices for Wheat, Corn, and Oats in Chicago and Kansas City for 1915 and 1914.

The following table shows the range of prices for cash grain on the Kansas City market:

Table listing prices for various grain types: Wheat-Hard, Soft, Corn-White, Yellow, Mixed, Oats-White, Red, Barley, Seed-Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy, Millet, German, Cane.

The Hog Market.

Hog receipts totaled 1,074 cars which is 36 cars more than the week preceding. Prairie and alfalfa made up the bulk of the receipts. The demand was good for the best grades but weak for the poorer ones. Quotations giving the range of prices follow:

Table listing prices for various hog types: May-Prairie, Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa, Choice, Standard, Packing hay, Straw.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

There was little change in the butter, egg, and poultry market. The demand was good and prices were steady. Practically the only change was a 1 cent advance in creamery butter and a 1 cent advance in the price of hens.

Butter-Creamery, extra, 29c; firsts, 27c; Seconds, 25c; prints 1 cent higher; packing stock 18c. Eggs-Extra, new white wood cases included, 19 1/2c a dozen; firsts, 18c@18 1/2c; seconds, 16 1/2c. Live poultry-Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 20c a pound; broilers 25c; hens, No. 1, 13c@14 1/2c; roosters 10c; turkey hens and young toms, 15c; old toms, 14c; ducks 13c@15c; geese, 6c.

Feed More Cottonseed Meal

Not more than one-fifth of the farmers who can feed cottonseed meal profitably are doing so. This information is supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. The value of cottonseed meal as a feed has been appreciated more in Europe than in this country notwithstanding the extra cost of shipping it abroad. It is estimated that more than 400,000 tons of meal was shipped to Europe in 1913. Much of what was left in this country was used as fertilizer. Probably not more than one-half the total amount produced was fed to stock. Farmers Bulletin 655 entitled "Cottonseed Meal for Feeding Beef Cattle" has been prepared to en-

courage a more extensive use of cottonseed products in the rations fed farm stock. This bulletin can be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For Government Packing

I notice you encourage farmers to raise more livestock. Now I should like to ask where the profit is when one has to raise \$6.25 hogs on 75 cent corn. I have talked to about a dozen farmers and every one stated he did not make a dollar on hogs last year. I presume the conditions are the same all over the country. Doesn't it occur to you that someone other than the farmer is making the profit? I am getting tired of producing hogs for the packers and letting them get the profits while I get the work and experience. It seems to me that if the government would establish a few packing houses the consumers would get cheaper pork and the producers would get more money for their hogs. I should like some one to tell me why we should raise hogs under present conditions. Zelma, Okla. J. L. Vance.

In the Western Third

(Continued from Page 3.)

which case the county would be the loser. If the western part of the state is ever to be developed agriculturally it must be by men who have been trained in principles of farming that can be applied practically to western conditions. But property valuation is low, and most districts are taxed to the limit to maintain their schools at their present standard of excellence. It is impossible in most schools to put in anything worth while in agricultural training because there is not the money. Money is in the state treasury; but under the present law, the schools of the west, because they do not find it feasible to maintain a normal training course are unable to receive state aid in the teaching of agriculture.

Hog Book Free

The Standard Poland China Record association has issued a 32 page pamphlet giving the early history of Poland China hogs. This pamphlet also contains instructions for writing pedigrees. It can be obtained free by writing to Ray Davis, secretary of the association, Maryville, Mo.

Oklahoma now has 52 county agents. Indiana, through the activity of Purdue university, has 27 and three more authorized.

The less tail a horse has the more oats it takes to keep him in good condition during fly time.

Bargains in Real Estate

MINNESOTA

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS near Twin City markets. No drouth. Ask for descriptions. \$25 to \$75 per acre. Carter Land Co., Near Union Depot, St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA

FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN, MONTANA. Wonderful grain and stock country, rainfall unfalling, mild winters, delightful summers, healthful climate, crop failures unknown, extra fine stock ranches, natural alfalfa and timothy land, greatest non-irrigated grain growing section in United States, holds on winter wheat and barley. Write for literature. J. W. Studebaker, State Agent, McPherson, Kansas.

COLORADO

WANTED: Live agents to sell good farm lands where crop failures are unknown. Good commission to HUSTLERS. Write at once for particulars. 522 State Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

CALIFORNIA

IN SACRAMENTO valley. 40 a. \$4500. Soil, water, location, everything right. Address Box 6, Pleasant Grove, Sutler Co., Calif.

NEW YORK

OUR FARMERS ALMANAC with new list of New York improved farms sent free upon request. Address McBurney & Co., 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y., or 705 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

## Special Notice

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

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

**80 A. IMP.** 60 cult. Balance blue grass. A. J. Smith, Lancaster, Kansas.

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

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

**FINE** imp. farms \$35 up. Catholics write. New church. John Collopy, Turon, Kan.

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

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

**LAND** in Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie Cos. \$30 and up. T. E. Rooney, Seneca, Kan.

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

**FARMS** and ranches, northeast Kansas, \$35 to \$125 acre. Geo. Loch, Marysville, Kan.

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

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

**A BARGAIN.** 430 a. close in; good land, imp. Terms. J. F. Voraan, Belpre, Kan.

**80 ACRE** improved alfalfa farm, \$60 per acre. J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.

**FOR SALE.** Land in Seward, Stevens, Grant and Haskell counties. Cash or easy payments. C. W. Blumesser, Liberal, Kan.

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

**IT'S \$6400.** Impr. 160 a. bottom, 5 1/2 mi. Mound Valley. Some alfalfa, 120 cult. Terms. J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

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

**WHEAT, OATS, CORN, ALFALFA** lands. Famous Sumner County, Kansas. 1/2 wheat with farms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

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

**RANCH 6400 A.** well imp.; plenty water. 400 alfalfa land; 1/2 mi. station. \$7.50 a. John E. Sullivan, Effingham, Kansas.

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

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

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

**160 A. IMP.**, 2 mi. from \$30,000 Catholic church. Wheat made 42 bu. per acre 1914. Bargain. Act quick. \$8500.00. terms to suit. Fouquet Inv. Co., Andale, Kan.

**6 BOYS:** want more land. Own 140 a. will trade for W. Kansas or E. Colorado. Have good imp. 30 a. alfalfa; \$40 an a. Bne. \$1000. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

**NESS CO.** 320 a., 7 mi. McCracken, 160 a. smooth land, all good grass, no imp. Well across the line. A snap. Price \$7.50 per acre. Write for list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kansas.

**\$8000 BUYS** 160 acres near Emporia; 50 acres in alfalfa; well improved. Good water. Write for farm list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

**RENO CO.** 640 a. wheat farm. Dark sandy soil, running water, in wheat. 1/2 with farm. Mile town. 2 sets imp. \$44,500. \$6000 new stock hardware, good town, 300 population. Turon Real Estate Co., Turon, Kan.

**HONEST** bargains in Pratt Co. lands. 320 a. imp. stock farm, running water. 36 a. alfalfa, \$17,000. 150 a. 1st class imp. farm, \$10,000. 480 a. imp. on river, market close. Have good bargains in western lands. Clark & Keller, Pratt, Kan.

**220 ACRES.** 180 acres second bottom in cultivation, 35 acres alfalfa, balance pasture, \$6000 of improvements. \$45 per acre. This is a bargain. List your property for sale or trade with us. Baier & Webster, Junction City, Kansas.

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

**68 A. SMOOTH LAND,** well located, close to town, first class improvements, 200 a. in wheat, 160 a. blue grass pasture, all fenced and cross fenced. Fine proposition. 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. town, good improvements, 35 a. in wheat, 20 a. blue grass, remainder for spring crop. Owners will give possession if sold in next 30 days. Write for full description. What have you to exchange? No matter what or where located, write us about it. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

**MORTON COUNTY, KAN., LANDS.** 330 acres, level, black loam soil, shallow to water. Price \$1400 cash. Investigate. Cecil B. Loag, Richfield, Morton Co., Kan.

**WE OWN 13,000 ACRES** IN FERTILE Pawnee valley, smooth as a floor; best alfalfa and wheat land on earth; five sets of improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. Fritzell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.

**3120 A. IDEAL RANCH**—Adjacent to Ness Co., Kan.—in compact body; 90% tillable; 1,000 a. bottom alfalfa land, rich soil; 600 a. in cultivation. Two sets imp. Can lease 3,000 a. joining. Abundance water. Price \$30,000, terms. For particulars address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

**CHASE COUNTY FARM.** 160 acres, 6 miles from railroad, 125 acres first bottom, balance grazing and timber. 35 acres alfalfa, first class improvements, daily mail, telephone, school, a dandy in every way. Price \$17,000.00, ten years' time at 6 per cent on \$13,000.00. No trade. J. E. Hecock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

## 80 ACRES ONLY \$850

Only 4 mi. Wichita; good smooth black loam soil; plenty bldgs.; August possession; only \$6,000; \$350 cash, time on bal. N. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**Kingman Co.,** Send for our list of Bargains. Worth your time. J. F. Schump, Cunningham, Kansas.

## KIOWA COUNTY

Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

## Fine Combination Farm Bargain

1600 acres, one mile to station, good improvements, nearly all level; a bargain at \$35 per acre; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser at 6%. For any size farm or ranch write, telling what you want to. J. A. Denlow, Mound, Kansas.

## DONIPHAN COUNTY

One of the best well improved 160 acre farms in the county, 3 1/2 miles from Troy, the County Seat. Price \$30,000.00. Terms one-half cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. No trade. For further particulars write The First National Bank, Troy, Kansas.

## Near Tyrone, Okla.

### Eight Quarters in a Body

Eleven miles northwest of Tyrone, Okla. All smooth land, suitable for wheat or cattle. A bargain for some one; will stand inspection. Price \$15 per acre. Will take part in trade. Write for full description. E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kan.

## GARDEN CITY ALFALFA LANDS

I own and offer for sale 760 a. shallow water lands, 1 to 3 miles east Garden City, Kan. Most all in alfalfa now. Prices \$50 to \$150 per acre, any size tracts. 1/2 cash, bal. in 10 annual payments.

**B. L. HART, Owner,** Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**1160 ACRE RANCH,** 165 bottom, will trade. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

**LAND,** sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. Falls, 31 1/2 N. Main, Hutchinson, Ks.

**160 A.** 1 mile. Cash bargains. Trade list. Southeast Land Ex., R.B. Adams, Thayer, Ks.

**CHOICE** Nemaha Co. land. Catholic settlement. Sale or ex. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.

**FOR EXCHANGE:** Six well improved alfalfa and grain farms. Elk River Valley, Kan. Tate, Howard, Kansas.

**BIGHAM & OCHILTREE** sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 5th, St. Joseph, Mo.

**HEADQUARTERS** for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.

**FARM** and grazing lands, Custer, Blaine, Thomas and Hooker Cos., for sale and trade. E. C. Empfield, Broken Bow, Neb.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Arkansas farm lands, close to railroad, \$19 to \$25 per acre. Shaeffer Land Company, 641 Reserve Bank Bldg., E. C. Mo.

**FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.** A good residence in Enid, Okla. Would take in auto. W. W. Webb, Fargo, Okla.

**GREENWOOD CO. 320 A. FARM.** 5 mi. Eureka; 100 a. cult.; 220 a. grass; mostly meadow; fair imp. Good water. Price \$40 per a. Want smaller farm, hdws., city prop. or W. Kans. land. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

## OKLAHOMA

**FOR LISTS** and prices N. E. Okla. farms, write Elliott & Mabrey, Fairland, Okla.

**F. M. TAYLOR & CO.,** will mail you list of farms in northeast Oklahoma. Write them. Vinita, Oklahoma.

**SOUTHEASTERN OKLA.** Farming, pasture, oil lands and leases, \$3 to \$15 per acre, cash. J. E. Cavanaugh, McAlester, Okla.

**EASTERN OKLAHOMA** lands are now selling fast. If you are interested in this productive country and want to know more about it write The Craig-Mayer Realty Company, Big Cabin, Oklahoma.

**100 A.** 4 mi. city this county, 2000. 100 a. splendid dry, black bottom land. 50 a. cultivation. Good fence. \$10.00 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

**WHY STAY IN DEBT** AND PAY INTEREST ON HIGH PRICED LANDS or remain only a renter when equally good land is yet to be had at \$10, \$20 and \$30 per acre in Oklahoma? Write or come and see me. Frank Meadows, Hebart, Okla.

**140 ACRES FOR \$2,000.** 140 acres one mile from town, 40 acres in cultivation, all can be cultivated except 10 acres; 50 acres creek bottom, 2 room house and barn, good well, on public road. Price \$2,000, \$500 down and the bal. five or six years at 6%. Write or call at once. Baker Land Co., Poteau, LeFlore Co., Oklahoma.

**Oklahoma Land For Sale** Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

## ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE CASH

balance 39 years at 5% interest, buys equity in good Oklahoma grass or farm land. Price \$20 to \$10.00 per acre. Any amount up to 20 sections. Forced to sell. For particulars write owner. M. V. Van Meter, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

## ARKANSAS

**\$275 BUYS** 160 acre relinquishment. Close in. Leslie Land Co., Leale, Ark.

**ARKANSAS** farms, all sizes. Healthy. Prices right. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

**WRITE** Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

**LITTLE RIVER** valley lands rich and cheap. On railroad. Bobt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

**WRITE YOUR WANTS** for Arkansas lands. W. B. Lane, Hope, Ark.

**WRITE US** for description of 1560 acre tract or smaller farms. Tell us what you have to trade and give price. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

**FOR SALE—120 ACRE STOCK FARM.** 5 miles out, good grass. \$15 per acre. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Ark.

**IF INTERESTED** in N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. F. M. Mosser, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

**STOP PAYING RENT!** Own your own home. Cheaper than renting. Our new plan tells you how. Rich, sure crop land, no rocks or swamps. Free Map. Tom Blodgett Land Company, Desk 3, Little Rock, Ark.

## For Sale and Exchange

Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

## JUST A BARGAIN

160 acres Greenwood County, Kansas, well divided, fair improvements, light encumbrance, will trade for general merchandise stock and pay a nice cash difference. Hunter Brothers, Independence, Kansas.

## IMPROVED TEXAS CITRUS FRUIT FARM

Over 3,000 bearing citrus trees, 7 1/2 years old; also large vineyards; also 20,000 young nursery stock; property in highest state of cultivation, located on railroad and one mile from county seat; implements, live stock, etc., go with place; three houses and other buildings; 140 acres; price \$70,000; clear of incumbrances; will exchange for income property. THEODORE C. FELTZER INVESTMENT CO., 534 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE

A well located farm or small ranch about fifty miles from Wichita, lays nice and is good soil. This stock is wanted to run as a permanent business and not as a trading proposition, must be good. The land I am offering is good and will stand inspection. L. H. WHITEMAN 413 Blitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

## TEXAS

**POULTRY,** strawberry and vegetable farms, South Texas, \$1.00 per a. cash, balance monthly, buys a nice farm. Agents wanted. L. Bryan & Co., Houston, Texas.

**YOU CAN OWN A FARM** With the rent you pay. Best land in famous corn and hog belt of Texas. Sold on rental terms. Crops the year round. T. Kingston, Harlingen, Texas.

## NEBRASKA

**IRRIGATED** lands \$40 per a. and up. Grazing lands \$5 and up. Write for information. J. F. Calhoun, North Platte, Neb.

**CHEYENNE CO.** wheat averages \$5 bu. Corn \$5. A few snags at \$15 to \$20. Easy terms. Osborn & Kratz, Bonded Abstractors, Sidney, Neb.

**COMB.** stock, grain and dairy farms, 50% cheaper than same quality land farther east. Howard & Richardson, Ravenna, Neb.

**A. NO. 1 BARGAINS** in farms and ranches. Prices from \$5 per acre up. Write for list. J. D. Harding, North Platte, Neb.

## MISSOURI

**WRITE** Hedell & Co., Springfield, Mo., for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

**STOP! LISTEN** 20 acre farm \$850. Terms. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

**83 A.** close town; spring, house, barn; 20 a. cult. \$650. Other bargains. McQuary, Bellman, Mo.

**700 A.** well impr., 640 high state cult., \$30.00. Write for description. Ozark Realty Co., 424 College St., Springfield, Mo.

**POOR MAN'S CHANCE.** \$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres good land and timber; near town. Healthy location; Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Box 26, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

**600 ACRES** good farm and grass land on main line of Rock Island. Switch on place. All fenced. \$11 per acre; best buy in state. O. P. Keech, Scarritt Building Kansas City, Missouri.

**BIG LAND SALE.** 40 acre farms \$480 each. Good land; well settled; close to R. R.; half price. Greatest South Missouri bargain. Facts free. A. Merriam, Ellis, Benton, Kansas City, Kan.

**ATTENTION, FARMERS.** If you want a home in a mild, healthy climate with pure water and productive soil and where land can be bought at a reasonable price write Frank M. Hammeel, Marshfield, Mo.

## FOR SALE

One of the best 80 acre farms in Lawrence Co., Mo.; only 2 miles from Pierce City, 2500 population. Good schools, and churches. All smooth level land. No rock; best of soil. Good roads. All in cultivation. 8 acre orchard. Fine shade and nice lawn. On main road; rural route and telephone line. Fair house, big barn. Price for quick sale \$5000. loan of \$2000. 6% five years. No trade. Above price is \$30 to \$35 per acre cheaper than adjoining farms are held. One-third of crop goes with place. Can give immediate possession of premises. Address W. A. Kieffer, 310 S. Campbell St., Springfield, Mo.

## WISCONSIN

**30,000 ACRES** cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhineland, Wis.

**WE WANT** more settlers to locate on the rich, mellow clay loam farm land in Rusk Co. Write for free map and folder. Faust Land Co., Box 101, Conrath, Wis.

**Upper Wisconsin** Best dairy and general crop state in the Union; settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms; ask for booklet on Wisconsin Central land grant; state acres wanted. If interested in fruit lands, ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address, Land Department, Soo Line Railway, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

## WYOMING

### Improved Farms For Sale

We own and will sell at bargain prices, possession this spring, if wanted, terms 10 annual payments, on both principal and interest on crop-payment plan. 160 acre level improved farm 6 miles R. R. town; also 320 acres improved adjoining R. R. town. Good schools, fertile soil, pure water, no hot winds, no irrigation. Banner winter wheat section of the West. Write at once for detailed particulars and descriptive literature. FEDERAL LAND CO. (Owners), Dept. 1, Cheyenne, Wyo.

## FARM LOANS

**FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES** a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

**FARM LOANS,** Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow. The Deming Investment Co., Owego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.



PUT THE DOLLAR SIGN ON YOUR HOGS

AFTER you have used good serum and the proper method of vaccination in immunizing your hogs—then you have assurance that you will have hogs to market.

Immunized Hogs Have the Dollar Brand

and you will be able to get real money for them.

We are vitally interested in this because we must have hogs to keep our packing plants running.

That is the reason we are co-operating with farmers and hog raisers to prevent cholera—in fact we propose to continue this co-operation till cholera is completely eradicated.

Aside from our ability to furnish pure, potent serum to protect your hogs and our hog profits—we have taken up the many other important details such as sanitation in the hog yard, proper feeding, worms, etc.

Fowler Serum is manufactured and sold under U. S. Government License. Write for free booklet—"Cholera Serum as a Preventive." Address

Serum Dept. FOWLER PACKING CO. Kansas City, Kansas Immune Hogs For Sale

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm 75 registered, big boned, black jacks and jennets. Very best breeding from colts to 16 hands. Prizes winners, hard headers and great mule jacks. Prices right as they must go now. J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

Three Kentucky Mammoth Jacks Also registered Percheron Stallion. All in service at our barns the last two seasons. Must be sold before you buy. PRICE BROS., SALINA, KANSAS

HOME OF THE GIANTS 100 HEAD JACKS and JENNETS Herd headers and mule Jacks. The big, black, big boned kind. Everything guaranteed as represented. BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO. 65 miles east of K. C. on Mo. P. Stock in town. Come and see them.

JACKS AND PERCHERONS 40 big black Mammoth Jacks, 15 to over 16 hands standard. Some extra good Percheron stallions, two, three and four years old, weight 1900 to 2300 pounds. This is all high class stock. Attractive prices for thirty days. A. I. E. Smith, Lawrence, Ks.

20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high and up to 1200 pounds in weight. We won both championships on both jacks and jennets, Kansas State Fair, both 1912 and 1914. If you are disappointed we will pay your expenses. Written guarantee with every jack sold. Reference: Any bank in Dighton. H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kansas.

Jacks and Jennets A good lot of Jacks from which to select, 2 to 6 yrs. old; well broke and quick servers. PHIL WALKER, Moline, Kan.

Adair County Jack Farm Big Jacks, all ages. Starlight, Jumbo and Taxpayer breeding. Each sale is accompanied with a liberal guarantee. Get our prices. Jacks, prices and business is our motto. OTTO BROTHERS, R. R. Box 68, GREEN TOP, MO.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Be an Auctioneer Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks' term opens Aug. 2, 1915. Are you coming? Missouri Auction School Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 815 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department. FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla., 614 S. War St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo. Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb. C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla., 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Hereford Cattle.

Apr. 27—H. D. Plummer, Wellington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 19—H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Apr. 27—H. D. Plummer, Wellington, Kan.

May 5—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

May 4—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

May 5—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

May 15—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., is making attractive prices on choice Duroc fall boars. He has a bunch of royally bred herd sows, the dams of these young boars. They are sired by such sires as Country Gentleman and Golden Model 4th. Country Gentleman's sire was a second prize hog at Sioux City Interstate fair and his dam was grand champion at the same show. Golden Model 4th is by Golden Model 3d, about the best boar ever sired by old Golden Model. Any one buying one of these pigs will get his full money's worth. Write for full particulars, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. C. Swiercinsky of Belleville, Kan., is offering some heavy boned, big type Poland China fall boars; also a good 3-year-old Shorthorn herd bull. Note his advertisement in this issue and write him for prices and particulars.

Will Graner, Lancaster, Kan., breeds Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. He is a good farmer and stockman and at present is anxious to get in touch with one or two men who want work on a farm by the year. He will pay good wages and can use either a married man or one that is single. Mr. Graner still has a number of good bulls of serviceable ages for sale and will be glad to tell you about them. If you are looking for a Percheron stallion write him by all means. If you know of a farm hand that wants steady work at good wages write Mr. Graner at once.

Dowell & Son, Hiawatha, Kan., have decided to disperse their well known herd of Shorthorn cattle. The sale will be held the last of October or the first of November, the date to be selected in a short time. The herd numbers about 40 head. Everything with the exception of a few choice cows and their herd bull was bred by this firm and represents leading Shorthorn families. All of this spring's calves are sired by the present herd bull, Prince Imperial, a pure Scotch bull, and a grandson of Snowflake. The others are by Royal Baron with a few by Baron Snowflake, a son of Snowflake and out of a famous show cow. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion at Hiawatha and will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Two Holstein Bulls.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., is a well known breeder of registered Holsteins and is well and favorably known to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is starting his advertisement again in this issue and it will be found in the dairy section. He is offering two young bulls, one yearling and one 5 months old. Both are by Shadybrook Gerbon Sir Korndyke and the yearling is out of a 2-year-old dam with a record of 14 pounds of butter in seven days. The 5-months-old bull is out of A. R. O. cow with a record of 18 pounds of butter in seven days. Mr. Schneider is one of the substantial breeders of Holstein cattle in Jefferson county and an interesting man to talk with. He will be glad to tell you about these young bulls and would be more than pleased to have you pay him a visit and look his herd over. Write him at once if you want to buy a bull and let him give you descriptions and prices.

Bulls at Honest Prices.

K. G. Gilstad, Lancaster, Kan., offers 10 Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls, in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, 11 to 12 months old, that are just sure to suit you if you are looking for real herd header material. It is seldom that you find 10 calves in one lot that are as good as these young bulls. They are in elegant breeding condition and are bred in the purple. Mr. Gilstad has been in the business eight years and in 1913 exhibited at the American Royal, winning everything that it was possible to win in the classes he showed in. Most of these bulls are by Goods, by Good Choice, by Choice Goods and out of dams that are great individuals and out of the best of breeding. Mr. Gilstad is very anxious that you should come and see his bulls if you are in the market for a good one. They are being priced very reasonably, considering the quality. Most of them are red, but a few are roans. The writer looked at them last week and is sure that anyone wanting

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder AUCTIONEER, successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

FLOYD CONDRAY, Stockdale, Kansas Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo. Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer BELOIT, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY and sketching: all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill.

RUGGELS & SON SALINA, KAN. BEVERLY, KAN. Livestock, Real Estate. Address either place.

JESSE HOWELL, HERKIMER, KAN. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

PUREBRED HORSES.

Percheron Stallion SAMMASETTE 44601, black, 9 years old, a sure breeder, sound, priced to sell. T. M. WILSON, LEBANON, KANSAS.

North & Robinson Co., Grand Island, Neb. have a lot of good registered stallions and mares for sale at attractive prices. Write for more information.

A Percheron Farm Where Pride is Taken in good horses. One of the few really large farm herds of registered Percherons in the world. I have 4 and 5-year-old stallions actually weighing 2900 and 2800 lbs., 3-year-olds, two and yearlings growing right up there too, a farm covered with them. A nice place to do business is right where the genuine good ones grow. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

FOR SALE at Normal, Ill. Forty Head of Percheron Stallions From yearlings to six year olds, at a very low price. Some are the best of tried sires; all blacks and grays of the big ton kind. Write your wants and come and see us. A. J. DODSON, W. H. WELCH, Normal, Illinois

DAIRY CATTLE.

For Sale Seven choice Jersey cows, fresh or springing. Six 2 and 3 yr. old Jersey heifers, fresh. Five 2 and 3 yr. old springers. Two yearling Jersey bulls. All of above are fawn colors. R. F. Hodgins, Topeka or Silver Lake, Kan.

HOLSTEINS —CHOICE BULL CALVES H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE All females and serviceable bulls sold. Have nothing to offer now but bull calves from a few weeks to four months old. The calves are from good producing dams, some giving as much as 70 pounds T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins 15 head of high grade heifers and young cows; two registered bulls two years old; registered bull calves from a few weeks old to six months of age. One extra fine bull 7 months of age, full blood but cannot be registered. IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

PUREBRED HORSES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, an extra fine 3 year old registered Saddle stallion, right every way. Selling on account of my official duties not permitting me to look after him. For particulars address GEO. BAKER, Co. Treasurer, Oklahoma City, Okla.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED STALLIONS

FOR SALE. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference: Any bank in Creston, Iowa. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

10 Registered PERCHERON Stallions anging in ages from two years to six. Blacks and greys. Strong in Brilliant breeding. Write for prices and descriptions. WILL GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

German Coach 70—Horses—70 The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call. J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.



REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 17 yearling and one five months old bull, by Shadybrook Gerbon Sir Korndyke. Write for further information. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS Herd headed by Sir Julianna Grace DeKol. Dam, semi-official record one year, milk 22,087 pounds, butter 924 pounds. Sire's dam, semi-official record, one year as three year old, butter 1,026 pounds; three years consecutive 3,000 pounds. Bull calves for sale. SHULTHIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence, Kan.

GUERNSEYS I have one very choice Guernsey bull of serviceable age, out of imported sire and dam; also one six-months' old bull—very choice. OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS

HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS. The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today. Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm



175 Head of Shorthorns consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest. 50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Odele and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot. Yours for business, M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

DAILY CATTLE.

Tredico Holsteins

A fine bunch of bull calves that will be ready for light service next November to March. One that is ready for service now. Some that are top notchers for grade herds. GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS

Higginbotham's Holsteins

A few choice registered young bulls for sale at prices that are right. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Young service bulls and bull calves from A. R. O. dams at prices never before offered. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Linscott JERSEYS

Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1875. Bulls of Reg. of Merit, Imported, Prize Winning stock. Most fashionable breeding, best individuality. Also cows and heifers. Prices moderate. R. J. LINSCHOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

GALLOWAYS.

Registered Galloways

250 in herd. 40 bulls from 5 to 18 months, sired by the 2200 lb. Carnot. Imp. breeding. W. W. DUNHAM, Doniphan, (Hall County), Nebraska.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type. G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

BEST of BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices. I. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KAN.

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORNS

Serviceable bulls, bull calves, and a few females. Prices reasonable. KELLEY BROS., GARDNER, KANS.

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

Two Shorthorn bulls, 11 months old, one white and one roan, sired by Golden Crutchank, pure Scotch. From the same family as Lavender Lord, by Avondale. C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KAN.

17 SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

8 yearlings past and 8 yearlings. Big, strong, rugged bulls, mostly by Victor Archer. Reds and roans. Write today for descriptions and prices WILL GEANER, Lancaster, Kan.

Pure Bred Dairy Double Marys (Flatrock strain) and Rose of Sharon families.

Two young bulls of serviceable age for Shorthorns sale. Registered Poland Chinas. Big type. R. M. ANDERSON, BELLOTT, KANSAS

10 Scotch Topped Bulls

11 and 12 months old. Reds and roans. Strong and rugged and in the best of breeding form. Extra quality and bred right. Great values at the prices they are offered at. For further information address K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan. (Atchison County)

SHORTHORNS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 Months Old Sired by ROSEWOOD DALE

by Avondale. This is a strong, husky bunch of bulls ready for immediate service and priced to sell. Levi Eckhardt, 1203 E. 10th St., Winfield, Kan.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPPED HEIFERS

Five yearling heifers, 3 pure Scotch and 2 Scotch topped. Extra quality. Also one bull nine months old. Write for prices and descriptions. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Vallant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Vallant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Correspondence and inspection invited. C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kansas

ADVERTISEMENTS.

a strictly good bull at a fair price will be very much pleased if he will make a trip to Lancaster and look at these bulls. His neighbor breeder, Will Granger, has a lot of choice bulls and Mr. Gigstad will be pleased to show you them as well as his own. Write today for descriptions and prices. Go to Atchison and you will find it convenient to get to Lancaster from there or from Hiawatha. It is a great chance to buy an outstanding bull at an honest price.

Hartman Will Sell Polands.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of J. J. Hartman's public sale of 40 Poland China boars and gilts of last October farrow. Everything is immune and guaranteed by Mr. Hartman to be such. There is real herd header material in this sale and the breeding is strictly big type, the foundation coming largely from the Thos. P. Walker and the E. Enos herds. He will sell in this sale Hartman's Hadley, by Knox All Hadley. He is 5 years old and a splendid breeder as will be proved sale day. If you want a few gilts or a boar that will develop into something good send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. It won't take a big price to land something good and the express will be light. Remember that everything is immune. Write for the catalog today. Remember it is Tuesday, May 4, at the Hartman farm and you can go to either Elmo on the Missouri Pacific or Abilene on the Union Pacific and free rigs will meet you.

Coleman's Poland Chinas.

John Coleman, Denison, Kan., has 75 big type Poland China pigs of the farrow, sired by Hadley C. O. K. Lad and Expansive Again, out of a grand lot of herd sows that have been bought and reserved for this herd. John Coleman has been in the big type Poland China business for eight years and has built from the inside. That is he has built up a fine trade with his farmer friends first and is gradually pushing out for trade. Last season he sold all of his boars at good prices and was compelled to turn down orders before the season was over. He does not hold public sales but expects to sell all of his breeding stock that is good enough for that purpose at private sale. He bought three good sows last winter, one from Herman Groninger & Sons, of Bendona, Kan., one from J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., and one from his neighbor breeder W. W. Dokes. His crop of spring pigs is very satisfactory. His advertisement will start again in the Farmers Mail and Breeze soon and it will be a good place to hook your order for a boar and you should do so early. Their price will be right and you can get a splendid pig from Mr. Coleman.

O. I. C. Boars and Gilts.

Chas. N. Snider, Effingham, Kan., breeds O. I. C. hogs and has 79 spring pigs besides some extra choice last September boars and gilts. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering extra choice last fall boars at from \$15 to \$25. The spring pigs are offered at weaning time at \$15 each for one or more. They will be shipped in strong light crates and every effort will be made to get them to their new homes in good condition. The fall gilts will be held and bred to your order to one or the other of the herd boars. The spring pigs are of March and April farrow with a few dandies of February farrow. M. Snider is a good substantial farmer and breeder. His offering is sired by two boars, Triumph 2d and King. King will be remembered as a first prize boar as a pig at Topeka and Hutchinson. If you want to increase your herd now is the time. You can get the best of breeding and pigs that are healthy and thrifty and at prices that are very low. The express will be much lighter and you can get them home and take care of them to suit yourself. Give Mr. Snider an order for a pair of bred gilts. Write him today for further information.

Walter's Big Type Polands.

H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan., is one of the best known breeders of big type Poland Chinas in the West. For several years his public sales have been among the best made anywhere and during that time he has demonstrated his faith in the business by buying from the best herds in the country such animals as he thought would strengthen his already strong herd. One of the greatest of these buys was the purchase of Big Bob Wonder, by Big Bob, by Chief Prince 2d. His dam was Miss Orphan Wonder, by Orphan Wonder. He was bred by Fred Sievers of Audubon, Iowa, and it took a good deal of money to land him. The writer helped to weigh him last Wednesday and he tipped the scales at exactly 475 and he is in very ordinary flesh. He was 1 year old the 10th of last month. He is very smooth and while he is just a pig now he gives every indication of developing into a wonderful individual. At the present time he is one of the great yearling boars of the breed. Competent judges who know and are familiar with what a yearling should be agree to this as soon as they see him. As a breeder he has already proved himself a sire of big even litters that attract attention immediately. Not only have his litters proved more than satisfactory in Mr. Walter's herd but in the hands of others they are already receiving much favorable comment. Mr. Walter has 100 spring pigs and most of them are by this great boar. He also has litters by Halford's 1100-pound boar, Long Jumbo, J. L. Griffith's Long Jumbo Jr., a litter by W. E. Willey's undefeated junior champion, Superba, and Thos. Walker's Blue Valley. The date of Mr. Walter's boar and gilt sale is October 21.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

James L. Alvey, of Billings, Mo., starts a card in this issue advertising Berkshire and O. I. C. pigs. He is making very attractive prices on pigs from 2 to 3 months old. The price is plainly stated in his ad. We hope you will look this up and get in touch with Mr. Alvey.

Duroc-Jersey Herd Boars.

No doubt many of our readers will be interested in knowing that R. C. Watson, the big Duroc-Jersey breeder of Altoona, Kan., is offering special prices on Duroc-Jersey herd boar material. This offering includes

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS

Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ka.

HEREFORDS.

Recorded Hereford Bulls for Sale J. E. Diffebaugh, Talmage, Kansas.

Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls for Sale

Also a few horned heifers. JOHN H. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.

Bulls and Mules

For sale: 200 well selected two, three and four-year-old mules by pair or car load lots. Also 150 yearling and two-year-old registered Hereford males, the best blood obtainable. Correspondence solicited. J. C. HOPPER, Ness City, Kan.

50 Hereford Bulls

Yearlings and 2 two-year-olds, strong and rugged. 20 yearling heifers, a number of them with calves, others bred. SAM DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KANSAS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

DUROC HOGS Johnson Workmen, Russell, Kan.

SUTTON'S ABERDEEN ANGUS

75 BILLS AND BEYERS of the most approved families, having individual merit and bred by reliable herd bulls; bred in the West, many of them on our ranch in the shortgrass country. These cattle make good wherever they go. See our herd of sows and male cattle at Lawrence or write us. "Male" orders a specialty.

SUTTON & PORTEOUS

Route 6, Lawrence, Ka. Bell Phone 2454

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 100 gilts and boars, all pure. Chastity guaranteed. C. E. LOWEY, Oskaloosa, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE

Best of blood lines, well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

Far Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belled Cattle, Arab Stallion

COLLIE DOGS AND GEESE FEATHERS. WRITE C. W. WEISBERG, ALTON, KANSAS.

Prairie Slope Hampshire Farm

Pure bred, well-bred sows and gilts for sale; will farrow in April and May. Also herd boar and several spring boars, all well marked and good blood. Write for information; satisfaction guaranteed. E. G. BURT, Eucha, Kansas.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Choice O. I. C. BRED GILTS and TRED BOWS. HENRY KANTING, ELWOOD, KANS.

40 O. I. C. Pigs, BIG TYPE. Harry

HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

Berkshire and O. I. C. Pigs, two to

old, \$10 each. Also other stock. JAMES L. ALVEY, Billings, Mo.

One Good Herd Boar

August and September pigs. Booking orders for March and April pigs at bargain prices, if taken at weaning time. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS.

O. I. C. BRED SOWS and GILTS

A few tried sows and gilts bred for spring farrow; boars ready for service, pairs and trios not related. Best I ever offered. Very reasonable prices. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

O. I. C. Private Sale!

79 March and April pigs at \$15 each. Choice Sept. boars \$15 to \$25 each. Sept. gilts bred to your order. Write for further information. CHAS. N. SNIDER, Effingham, Kan. (Atchison County)

MAPLE GROVE O. I. C'S.

Over 100 head of pigs from two to three months old at the following prices: choice of litter \$13.00; litter average \$10.00 each, all under average sold as feeders; September, October and November gilts \$15 each; bred gilts \$20 to \$25 each; bred sows \$30 to \$35 each. My herd carries prize winning blood and represents the most popular strains in the country. Each individual guaranteed to give satisfaction. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

DUROCS '10

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds over shown in the state. 50 incubators and 7 colony brooder stores. Also 1000 lbs. of feed. Shipping Points Conway, Mo. Phoenix and Medora R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

Mule Foot Hogs

Mule foot boars; bred gilts, bred sows and weanlings. Dr. E. S. L. HANSEN, Baldwin, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROCS tried sows, gilts bred or open and fall pigs. Everything priced RIGHT. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEY BRED GILTS

Bred for March and April farrow to Van's Crimson Wonder and Dora's Climax. Also a few September male pigs. Prices reasonable. GARRETT BROS., Steele City, Neb.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Bred gilts sold. Choice fall boars and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.

Walnut Grove Durocs

Bred gilts, boars, one herd boar; also booking orders for February and March pigs at weaning time at \$10 a piece or trio not related for \$25.00. R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANS.

4 Duroc-Jersey Spring Boars Left

They are good and ought to go to head good herds. Price \$25 to \$35. 15 spring gilts left. May and June farrow. Also some fall boars at \$18. J. R. JACKSON, Kanopolis, Ka.

BARGAIN PRICES TO CLOSE OUT

20 choice fall and spring gilts bred for April and May farrow. Worth \$35 to \$50. Will take \$25 around. Four good spring boars \$18 to \$23; good fall boars \$5 to \$15. \$22.50 to \$16.00. TYSON BROS., McALLISTER, KANSAS

Howe's Durocs

Sows and gilts strong in the best blood of the breed and bred to my good herd boars. I am now ready to book orders for early spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. Priced where you will buy and be pleased. J. U. HOWE, Route 2, Wichita, Kansas.

WOODBELL'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Rex E. Nuff by Good E Nuff Again King and brother to Okey's Dream. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. B. WOODBELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Gilts all sold. Spring pigs for sale, sired by Ted-A-Walla, Kanis's Model Strength and A. O. C. Gilts; also 1 yearling and one 4 months old Duroc boar. SEALE & OOTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Huston's Durocs

Special prices on 15 nice fall boars, the tops of our fall litters, sired by Country Gentleman 4889d and Golden Maple 4th, \$20.00. All immune. W. E. HUSTON, Americus, Ka. Write today.

Hirschler's Durocs

Herd headed by Graduate King, by Graduate Col. Gilts by Tatarax Chief and E. L.'s Col. bred to him; also a fine lot of spring boars, priced for quick sale. Write today. E. L. WISCHLER, HALSTAD, KAN.

Hillcrest Farm Durocs

20 October boars and gilts for sale. Also spring pigs, both sexes at weaning time. Popular breeding and popular prices. Give me a trial order. DE. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN. (Dickinson Co.)

Ash Grove DUROCS

Choice gilts bred for April and May litters. Also some fancy September boars. Paul Swaney, Becklin, Kan. Priced reasonably.

12 Duroc Boars, \$25 Each

5 tried sows bred, \$60 to \$75. 20 summer bred gilts, \$38. All immune. Fercheron Stallions All Ages. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Rice County Herd Durocs

U Need a Boar—Better Buy Him Now. Four fine July boars, 30 fine fall boars and gilts, sired by Good E Nuff's Chief Col., Okey's Dream and from sows of equal quality and best of breeding. Prices right. Herd immune. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Bancroft's DUROCS

Immune We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice fall boars. Spring pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios not related. Customers in 18 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Maplewood Farm Durocs

We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address, MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

A few choice fall and spring gilts bred to our herd boars for sale. Also a few choice May boars. Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

Baby-boars \$10 of February and March farrow, sired by "Bell the Boy," the undefeated first prize winner at Kansas State, Tennessee State and Interstate fairs in 1914. This is the biggest boned boar we have ever used and he has certainly sired us a bunch of pigs this spring. A few gilts with pigs for \$60. Pick of 80 fall gilts at \$20 each or will keep and breed at \$25. Also a few fall boars left, which we will sell cheap. All stock immune. Call and see our boar and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight with two big farrowing boxes, modern equipment and up to date water-curing system. Best pen headed by "Royal," the first prize sowmaker at the Hutchinson State fair in 1910, in what was said to be the best collection of hog sows in the state. Shipping Points Conway, Mo. Phoenix and Medora R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

one of Mr. Watson's regular herd boars and three extra good young boars by Oreo's Dream. This is prize winning blood with individuality up to the breeding. Mr. Watson reports the sale of six head to Oklahoma last week. If interested in high class Duroc-Jersey herd boars, write Mr. Watson and mention this paper.

**Laptad's Hog Sale.**

Fred G. Laptad, owner and manager of the Laptad Stock Farm, is one breeder in the state of Kansas who is successfully handling two herds of registered hogs; Poland China and Duroc-Jersey. Mr. Laptad has been in the purebred business for the last 10 years and has been very successful. The hogs on this farm are the popular strains of large, prolific Polands and Durocs. He is a good feeder, has abundance of alfalfa pasture and always gets a good growth on the young stock. The offering May 5 will consist of 50 head, one-half each breed. This sale should appeal very strongly to anyone in need of a good young boar. Draft horses and Jersey cattle are also bred with the same success at Laptad's. He also gives special attention to the growing of fine seed corn, having won 22 premiums in 1914. Mr. Laptad has been making two sales each year. His next sale will be held Wednesday, May 5. All hogs on this farm have been treated with serum and virus. See his ad in this paper and when writing him don't forget to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you can't attend send bids to C. H. Hay, care of Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

**Publisher's News Notes**

**Stannard's Processed Crude Oil.**

One of the best testimonials C. A. Stannard has received regarding his Stock dip came from Mr. Jerome Smith, a former customer of Mr. Stannard's. Mr. Stannard referred a prospective customer to Mr. Smith and the prospective customer wrote Mr. Stannard as follows: "After receiving your letter, saying that Jerome Smith had used this oil, I called him up by phone and he told me that it was the best of anything he knew of and that was the judgment of all. The reason he had used none lately was because it worked so well there was no further use for any kind." This Processed Crude oil is unexcelled. You need it to clean up your stock before turning to pasture. We believe it is to your interest to hunt up Mr. Stannard's advertisement in this paper and order a barrel of the oil. Mention this publication when writing to Mr. Stannard.

**Foreign Orders no Attraction.**

The F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. of Milwaukee, has, within the last few months, refused consideration of orders from several European nations aggregating more than 6 million pairs of shoes. This immense volume of foreign business was turned down by the Mayer company because the unwillingness to accept the great amount of leather represented in such a quantity of shoes go out of the country at the expense of the American consumer. To fill an order of this magnitude would require the hides of 500,000 cattle for the uppers alone and 250,000 more hides would be needed to supply the sole leather, making a total of 750,000 full grown cattle to fill the bill. Withdrawal from the domestic market of great quantities of leather which would, under normal conditions, be consumed in this country naturally decreases the availability of supply and, of course, increases the cost of shoes to the American buyer. This protective action on the part of this big Milwaukee manufacturer is a very practical application of the "America first" idea.

**Let's Clean Up.**

The advent of spring brings thoughts of flower beds, lawns, ornamental shrubbery and vine-clad porches, to the average home owner. The disappearance of the snow reveals mud holes that need filling, and accumulations of rubbish along the fence that need to be removed if the premises are to be attractive and sanitary. If you happen to have a wooden fence around your place you'll also find a partially decayed fence line, some loose or missing pickets or boards, and a fence post or two rotted out. Much of this clean-up and repair work every spring can be avoided, the general appearance of the premises improved, and better health conditions preserved, by doing away with the wooden fence and erecting in its stead a neat, substantial wire fence. Such, for instance, as is manufactured by the Republic Fence & Gate Co., of North Chicago, Ill. Such a fence can be put up at less cost than a wooden fence and it would last many years, as it is built of heavily galvanized wire. Republic ornamental fences are being very gradually adopted in communities where the authorities and civic improvement societies have undertaken general clean-up movements. Write for handsome illustrated catalog and prices to the Republic Fence and Gate Co., North Chicago, Ill.

Mix all cream to be churned in one quart or can, at least 18 hours before churning.

**Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.**

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Find enclosed check as per your statement. The little ad is bringing the inquiries.  
Yours very truly,  
McKEE LUMBER CO.  
Shawnee, Okla., Jan. 2, 1915.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I am sold out on stud colts so wish to have my ad stopped in Farmers Mail and Breeze as I will not need its valuable assistance any more at present. I have been selling the stud colts very fast and could have sold more of that kind. Yours very truly,  
P. G. HEIDBRECHT,  
Breeder of Percheron Horses.  
Inman, Kan., April 10, 1915.

Every week for years the Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

**BERKSHIRES.**

**Hazlewood's Berkshires**  
Spring boars, bred gilts—immune: priced to sell.  
W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.

**Big Type Unpampered BERKSHIRES**

Cholera Immune. 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 every week from March 1 to Dec. 1. 80 bred sows and gilts to farrow soon. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.

**POLAND CHINAS.**

**ENOS BIG TYPE POLANDS.**  
Extra good young boars ready for service. by Orphan Chief and Giant Jumbo; 5 herd headers in the lot. Also a few choice gilts for first of May farrow. Prices right. Quality high. Must sell soon.  
A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

**POLAND CHINAS**  
Pigs—big type—pedigreed. Pairs and trios. Shipped on approval.  
Davis Bros., Box 12, Lincoln, Nebr.

**Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts.**  
Some choice tried sows, spring gilts and all bred for spring farrow to extra big type boars. Also boars of Sept. 1915 farrow. I want to reduce my herd some. Write for prices.  
Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kansas.

**HEDGE WOOD STOCK FARM**  
Leading Big Type Polands  
For the next 60 days we will make special prices on weanling pigs. R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MO.

**Fairview Poland Chinas**  
For Sale: One large, heavy-boned, yearling herd boar. Also choice fall boars. Priced to sell and descriptions guaranteed.  
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

**Becker's POLAND CHINAS**  
Spring gilts, Hadley, Expansion, Mastodon, and other leading strains and safe in pig to Orphan Boy, by Orphan Chief. Fall pigs, pairs and trios, by Orphan Boy and Hadley's Wonder, a grandson of A Wonder.  
J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS

**FOR SALE**

10 heavy boned Poland China fall boars, July and August farrow, sired by Bob Orange and Sleek Longfellow, (both the 1000 pound kind). Some fine herd headers among them at a low price. Also one three yr. old Shorthorn herd bull; a good one, cannot use him in herd any longer. Write for prices.  
F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

**Erhart's Big Type Polands**

A few choice late fall males sired by Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Also a few late October pigs by the great 1200 pound Robidoux. Am now booking orders for spring pigs by these boars to be shipped in June. Send your order early. Address  
A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

**POLAND CHINAS.**

**KING OF KANSAS BOARS.**  
One last July boar and 15 September boars. All by King of Kansas and out of big mature sows. Write for descriptions and prices.  
J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS.

**SHEEHY'S BIG IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS.**  
Fine big gilts bred to farrow early; some fine big stretchy fall boars and gilts, extra good and priced to sell.  
ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

**Strauss' Big Poland Chinas**  
Six last fall boars and 18 spring boars by Model Wonder (900 pounds) and Blue Valley Chief by Blue Valley. Write me your wants.  
O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

**POLAND CHINAS.**

**Immune Poland Bred Sows**  
25 good ones. Special prices for 30 days. Few boars. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, (Norton Co.), Kansas

**I HAVE SOME FALL PIGS** for sale at a bargain. Sired by my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

**Poland China Boars** If you want a young boar now ready for service, a big boned, handsome headed boar with good back, hams, loin and feet, and good enough to make you proud to own him. I will sell you just such a boar and at one-half the price usually asked and when he arrives at your town he is guaranteed to please you or just ship him back at our expense and your check will be returned.  
A. H. JOHNSON, NEWTON, KANSAS

**DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS**

Etterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. I am selling spring pigs, either sex, sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from.  
EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI

**Poland China Sale**  
Elmo, Kansas  
**Tuesday, May 4, 1915**  
**Immune October Boars and Gilts**  
20 boars and 20 gilts. All selected especially for this sale. Sired by Orange Valley, by Blue Valley Orange, with the exception of three, of September farrow, sired by Hartman's Hadley. Out of great producing sows such as Blue Valley Giantess, by Blue Valley; Elmo Giantess, by Blue Valley Jr., J. J.'s Valley, by Blue Valley Jr.; Big Wonder, by A Wonder's Equal; Hartman's Enos, by Knox All Hadley, and others. These 40 boars and gilts are as good as you will see anywhere and breeders are invited to come to this sale.  
Hartman's Hadley in this sale. This great sire is five years old and sold for no fault. He is guaranteed in every way to the purchaser. You will be shown evidence of his value sale day. He was sired by Knox All Hadley, by Big Hadley. He is immune.  
Come to Elmo on the Mo. Pacific and Abilene on the Union Pacific. Free rigs and hotels at both places. For a catalog address,  
**J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KANSAS**  
Auctioneers: W. C. Curphey, J. N. Burton.  
Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

**Laptad Stock Farm**  
**Semi-Annual Hog Sale** **Everything Immune**  
**Lawrence, Kan., May 5, 1915**




LAPTAD STOCK FARM      LARGE AND PROLIFIC

**40-HEAD-40** 20 Poland China and 20 Duroc-Jersey  
20 Boars and 20 Sows

Send For Illustrated Catalogue. **May 5, 1915**  
Come to the Sale, Rain or Shine.

Address **FRED G. LAPTAD, Box 10, Lawrence, Kan.**  
Auctioneers, Rule Bros., Ottawa, Kan. Clerk, Merchants Nat. Bank. Fieldman, C. H. Hay.

# "The Most Comfortable Work Garment in the World" For Men and Boys



Back view with skirt up showing suspender ends which are attached to the back of the garment and the case with which the seat may be dropped.

Back view with skirt down showing jacket effect.

### Easy On and Easy Off

Made all in one piece, the "SENSIBLE" is easier and quicker to get into and out of than overalls and jacket. The Drop Seat which enables the wearer to button or unbutton the seat with as much ease and convenience as a pair of pants, the (patent applied for) coat skirt, and the fly-front from neck to waist, make the "SENSIBLE" the most convenient and most easily handled of all work garments to put on or off. So don't confuse this great garment with the cumbersome, inconvenient, full-back suit which has none of these advantages.

Here is the garment that does away with all of the binding, scratching and chafing discomforts of the old-style jacket or "jumper" and overall. For farmers, machinists, builders, engine men, laborers, automobilists, or any men who do manual labor, there is positively no better work garment than the



PATENT APPLIED FOR UNION MADE

The most important improvement in work clothes in 50 years. Nothing else like it or as good on the market anywhere today. Remember that! Don't think of buying any more work-clothes of any kind until you have investigated the "SENSIBLE." There is no comparison between it and any other work garment made. It is the unquestioned best.

### All the Room You Want

You will feel perfect comfort working in a "SENSIBLE" because it is "plenty big for you." Feels easy, roomy, full size. In fact, it is made that way on purpose. No skimping anywhere. Plenty of room in it for a man to get around without its binding. Plenty of cloth in the thigh and seat to insure the utmost ease in sitting, stooping, or turning to any position your work requires.

### No Straps to Bind You

The wide elastic suspender at the back of the "SENSIBLE" is fastened to a supporting strap just below the shoulder blades in the middle of the back where they can't slip off your shoulders and bind or chafe you in any way.

### Made for the Man Who Wears It

Every "SENSIBLE" is made to fit the man who wears it. Your "SENSIBLE" will fit you when you put it on. The minute you get into it, you will experience that comfortable feeling of the "fit that fits," feels right, sets right, and IS right—just for you. This is true because we have been experimenting with hundreds of men, fitting all sizes, shapes and builds. Once you have worn a "SENSIBLE" comfortable work suit you will probably never wear overalls and jackets again.

### No Double Thickness Around the Waist

There is no chance of anything like an uncomfortable double thickness around the waist of the "SENSIBLE" work suit—no chance for the bunglesome coat tails of a jacket or jumper to bunch up, get in your way, or get caught in the tools or machinery you are working with. NO BELT TO BIND.

This is the suit that prevents all your work garment troubles. The pinching crotch, the bunched waist and seat, the binding shoulder straps, and instead of these ache causing worries, your "Sensible" Work Suit brings you real, honest bodily comfort and at the same time reduces your work clothes expense to the very minimum.

## Go to the "Sensible" Dealer in Your Town

A dealer in most Kansas towns sells the "Sensible" one-piece combination work suit. Find the "Sensible" merchant in your town or just fill out the measurement blank below. Clip it out of this ad and hand it to your dealer. He can get your suit for you in a few days.



### Looks Better, Works Better, Made Better

The materials used for making the "SENSIBLE" work suit are the best obtainable—closely woven—the strong quality of Duck, Denim, Tuck, Pin Stripe and Khaki. Every "SENSIBLE" Work Suit is made stout and serviceable, will stand the hardest sort of work—on the farm, in the shop, around the engine, on the road or anywhere. All the seams in the "SENSIBLE" are double stitched—guaranteed not to rip. Every garment has a neat, snug-fitting military collar, dust-proof cuffs, safety watch-pocket, and plenty of other pockets. It is made in a good clean, well lighted, airy, sanitary factory by experts who know what they are doing and like to do it. Union made. You will find your "SENSIBLE" not only lighter in weight than overalls and jacket, but stronger, more durable, and ready to give you longer and more satisfactory service. It is a neat-fitting, good-looking, widely built garment, compact from top to bottom. The wind, dust and dirt can't get into it. Don't forget the name. Be sure that the label illustrated above is attached to the suit you buy. Just say "SENSIBLE" and your dealer will give you the best work suit on earth.



### Instructions For Self Measurement

- A to B around Chest.....In.
- C to D around Waist.....In.
- G to I Inseam.....In.
- G to H Crotch Seam to top of shoulder.....In.

JOHNSTON & LARIMER MFG. COMPANY, Dept. C, Wichita, Kan.

Gentlemen: Without obligation on my part, please send me FREE further information regarding your "SENSIBLE" Combination Work Suit and the five FREE Swatches of the materials used in its manufacture.

Name.....

Town.....

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

The general merchant with whom I usually trade is

.....

Town..... State.....

JOHNSTON & LARIMER MFG. CO. Dept. C, Wichita, Kan.