

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Comp



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Let's Have More Corn

Careful Cultivation is Needed on Kansas Fields

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

CORN YIELDS can be increased quite materially in Kansas this year if more attention is given to the cultivation. If this care is used it will be possible to raise our average yield from 18.5 bushels an acre, the record for the five years ended with 1913. The average corn yield in Kansas ought to be twice as high as this.

We have too many and too complex systems of corn cultivation in this state. Almost every man considers himself a past master in the art of corn cultivation, too, no matter what his system may be. A great many farmers make corn cultivation much harder than is needed, for they forget the few simple principles that govern it.

There really are only three main objects in the cultivation of corn, and they should be kept in mind no matter what system is used. These purposes are to kill weeds, to aerate the soil and to reduce the evaporation. If one keeps the weeds under control in the fields of this state there usually is no need to worry about the other two factors.

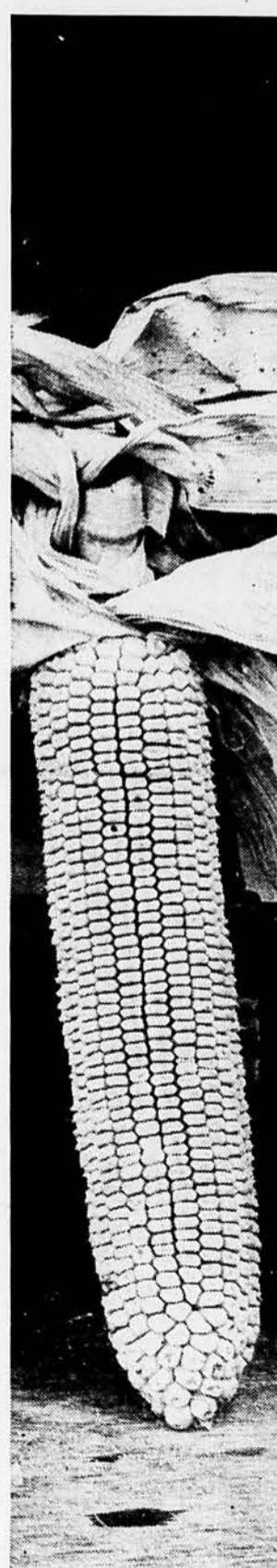
The growth of the corn roots is a vital point that must be considered. Much damage is done to these roots in the fields of Kansas every year, and it is done at a time, too, when the plants need the moisture supply which is reduced by this root pruning. Corn usually needs all the water in Kansas that it can get.

When the corn is small there is little development of the roots, and one can use big shovels when plowing the surface-planted corn and get very close to it. Cultivate deeply on this first cultivation, and kill all the weeds possible. It is the most important attention that the corn will ever get.

A very considerable use of the drag harrow has been made on the listed corn in Kansas in the last few years. The use of this implement on both the listed and surface-planted fields is increasing, and quite properly so. It is efficient for breaking the surface, both before and after the corn comes up. Frequently it will pay to go over the land two or three times with the drag harrow.

After one gives the first deep stirring up with the cultivator he should get farther away each time, until the last work should be done very shallow and far from the plants. Notice the depth of the shovels on this last cultivation, and discover whether you are cutting many corn roots. Many farmers do a lot of damage to their corn fields when they think that the shovels are above the roots. Good corn growers are careful in this respect.

Perhaps the greatest mistake made in cultivating corn in Kansas is the effort to make speed on the first cultivation. This is wrong for it prevents one from doing a good job on this most important working. Take plenty of time on this first cultivation, so you can get up close to the plants, and get out all of the weeds. If you wish to break a few speed records in the corn fields wait until June to do it. Let's have more and better corn in Kansas.



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JUST ABOUT FARMING

A REMARKABLE interest has been developed in farm tractors in Kansas. The sales of engines will be far larger this year than they have ever been. This interest is increasing because of the growing appreciation of the efficiency of tractors in reducing the high cost of farming.

The most obvious thing in the power farming situation in Kansas is that the cost of power production with horses is too high. It must be lowered if farming is to return the profit in the future that it ought to return. The solution of the power problems in Kansas farming is to do most of the hard work like plowing with engines, and employ mares for the lighter work which a tractor cannot do. These mares should be bred to the best draft stallions available.

Dry Rot

Dry rot is causing a great deal of damage to potato growers. If the stem end of a diseased potato is shaved off brown threadlike strands may be seen extending into the potato. This disease which causes rot grows while the potatoes are in storage. When this diseased seed is planted, the new potatoes in the field become diseased. Much of this may be prevented by cutting off the stem end of the potato, care being taken to remove all the discolored part. Then dip the seed in a solution of formalin, 1 pint to 30 gallons of water, or corrosive sublimate, 1 part to 1,000 parts of water. Place the potatoes in a gunny sack and submerge them for 2 hours. When removed from the solution, spread the potatoes on a platform to dry. Then cut and plant them. After being treated potatoes should not be placed in anything which has contained untreated seed.

Colts

Horse owners cannot afford to give their colts indifferent care this spring.

There is every indication that good work horses and mules will bring remunerative prices for several years. The demand for army horses is taking a large number of light weight animals out of the country. Most of these will be replaced ultimately by heavier horses better suited for heavy farm work.

The size and value of the mature animal depends to a large extent on the feed and care it gets during colthood. It pays to give the colt a chance to make the most of its inherited possibility of development for an extra 200 or 300 pounds make a striking difference in the selling price of a work horse or mule. The maximum development is possible only when the colts are handled carefully and fed well during the first two or three years of their lives.

Turkeys

There is a general increase in interest in turkey raising on the farms. No doubt about it. If you need proof take the classified advertising page of any farm paper of the Mid-West. People are wanting turkeys; purebred, well-bred, breeding stock of all varieties. The great increase in the price of market turkeys in the last few years has opened fine opportunities for money making. Then, too, unlike other farm livestock, the cost of turkey production has not increased materially. The food consumed by a flock of turkeys from hatching time to near the Thanksgiving market is very largely grass, insects, and scattered grain on stubble and field that would otherwise go to waste.

Contentment

There is a growing belief all over the country that farm life can be made much more satisfactory. There is an increasing appreciation, too, of the fact that the drift of the country boys to the city can be stopped if the brightness and joy of country life are featured. For it is true that it is possible to make farm life much more agreeable and satisfactory than city life. The interest in this development is well reflected by the vast amount of space which is being given to it by the farm papers of the

country. A good index is offered to this movement by a recent editorial in the Michigan Farmer. Here is what the editor said:

Too many farmers and farm families are not getting the essential advantages which would make life better worth the living to them; on too many farms hard work is the order of the day, and too little thought is given to the matter of labor saving conveniences, particularly in the farm home. There has been far less progress in this direction than in the equipment of the farm itself with the labor-saving devices for the accomplishment of field work. Quite probably the outside equipment has come first for the reason that it has seemed more important to the business itself, but the equipment of the house with labor-saving devices should not be neglected for a moment longer than is absolutely necessary upon any farm.

George Groh

Few men have done as much for the fruit growing business of Kansas as George Groh of Wathena. He has demonstrated on his farm near that town that apple production is an especially profitable business, if the better methods are used. His financial success is an encouraging thing to the other young farmers of Kansas, who have a belief in advanced methods of farming, and a wish to progress. The success obtained by Mr. Groh has come as a result of intelligent efficiency.

Cottonseed

Twenty per cent of our cottonseed meal was consumed last season by Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and other European countries. The European war, however, has abolished the German consumption of this product, and is responsible for largely cutting off the exports to other countries. The meal shipped to Europe last year would have fed 400,000 head of mature cattle for 12 months. With these conditions prevailing the average price of cottonseed meal and hulls has been reduced 20 to 25 per cent. For this reason the United States Department of Agriculture is pushing a campaign to urge feeders to take advantage of these circumstances and feed cottonseed products.

Limestone

A greater use of ground limestone is necessary in southeastern Kansas. The soil in that section which is acid can never be expected to return much profit until lime is added.

Prohibition

Great progress has been made by the prohibition movement in the last few months. This is quite largely because it has been shown that the liquor business is a mere waste—and there is a very real need these days for economy. Here, for example, is what the Rural New Yorker, which is published in that hotbed of booze—New York City—says about this:

The matter of liquor drinking and selling has now become an economic question. This past winter with its "bread lines," high city food and ruinous price for farm products has done more to advance the cause of prohibition than 50 years of ordinary argument. Farmers now see that if the money spent for liquor could be spent for food and other necessities our farms and our factories would immediately feel the effect. This conviction leads to thought, and but little of that is needed to show that the liquor business is an economic waste—a useless burden which the American people will refuse to carry. This question has already been settled, and it only remains now for the conservative voters to go through the slow, orderly process of legislation. If the great cities refuse to obey national laws then decay and decline will begin. We can prove it by many cases in history. Law-abiding people will not remain. Manufacturing will go back to smaller towns with water power and cheaper rents and workmen will follow. The scattering of population in this way will be the best thing that could happen to the country. It will bring good markets closer to the farmers, increase the price and value of farm lands, and make the farm young people more contented. The nation would be freer in the country. The nation would be stronger and better in every way if our towns and cities were left merely as places for exchange—with everything made in the country.

Gardens

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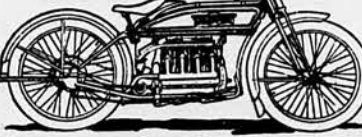
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Community Meat

The Farmers Co-operative Packing Company of La Crosse, Wis., Shows a Profit

By Turner Wright, Livestock Editor

THAT co-operative packing plants can be operated successfully in this country is shown by the record of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing company of La Crosse, Wis. This company, the first of its kind to be organized in the United States, made a profit of \$2,905 during the first six months it was in operation, according to the report of the general manager, Andrew Boyd. The result of the first half year of this first attempt at co-operative packing is exceptionally satisfactory because the profit was made under unfavorable market conditions. The company started its operations when live hogs were quoted at 8½ cents a pound and all stock on hand when the invoice was taken, December 31, were valued on the basis of live hogs selling at 6½ cents a pound. The actual profit, when all the accumulated products are sold, probably will be greater than is shown in the report.

The co-operative packing plant is not a new thing although it is just being tried in this country. It has reached its greatest development in Denmark, a country noted for co-operative work. In fact it was through its co-operative farm organizations and co-operative bacon factories that Denmark gained control of the English bacon trade. The farmers of Denmark were forced into co-operation by necessity. The private packing plants first established were not satisfactory to the hog growers. The hog growers already had had experience with co-operative creameries and it was not much trouble to establish packing houses.

The same thing seems likely to occur in this country. Most farmers have not been satisfied with the treatment received from the large packing companies for several years. There has been too much fluctuation of market prices; and hogs, cattle, and sheep have been grown and fed at a loss too often. This is the cause of a large part of the shortage of meat and the consequent high prices. Heavy expense in marketing livestock and in distributing livestock products is another cause of high meat prices. It is no uncommon thing for stock to be shipped hundreds of miles to market and for the meat products to be shipped back to the consumer. This is a needless waste of freight and labor.

No one questions the ability of the packing houses at the large market centers to handle large numbers of stock in a day, or to utilize the by-products. It does seem, however, that some of the large packing centers have been developed past the point of greatest efficiency and that the extra expense of shipping stock to these markets and paying the charges there overbalances any loss of by-products which would

occur at smaller plants more conveniently located. It must be remembered also that only a very small per cent of the by-products is wasted in the small plants or even on the farm.

There is not much doubt that the producer would get more money for his stock and that the consumer would get more meat for his money if more smaller packing houses were located nearer the places where the stock is grown and fed, and a large part of the meat is consumed. There at least would be a large saving in shrinkage and freight. If you will look at the map of Europe you will see that Denmark is a comparatively small country yet there were more than 60 killing and curing plants in Denmark in 1907. It is estimated that at least six of the 11 profits or charges which are made under our present system from the time the stock leaves the producer until the meat reaches the consumer would be eliminated or saved by the co-operative plan. The 11 profits are a shipper's profit, freight to market, terminal or switching charges, yardage, feed, commission, a packer's profit, a salesman's salary, freight to the retail market, drayage, and a butcher's profit. Almost two-thirds of the 60 plants in Denmark in 1907 were co-operative and were owned by 95,000 shareholders. Co-operative plants are gradually replacing those owned by private interests.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing company of La Crosse according to information supplied by Mr. Boyd, was organized in the spring of 1914 under

the Wisconsin co-operative law of 1911. It began operations about July 1, 1914. No stockholder can have more than one vote nor hold an aggregate of shares amounting to more than \$1,000 at par value under the Wisconsin law. The La Crosse company is incorporated with ¼ million dollars capital stock and has about 2,000 shareholders. All the stock has been sold. The organization is protected against destructive competition by the anti-discriminatory law which became effective in May, 1913. Ira M. J. Chryst was elected president, Andrew Boyd of the Langdon-Boyd company was retained as first vice-president and general manager, and A. W. Johnson was elected secretary-treasurer of the co-operative company.

The American Society of Equity had the honor of organizing this first co-operative packing plant but its official connection with the company ceased when the organization was completed. The plan had been advocated for six or seven years. The society at its national convention in 1912 appointed a committee to investigate the proposition. The committee reported that the plant should be located within 150 miles of La Crosse. The Langdon-Boyd packing plant in La Crosse finally was purchased.

Most of the stock the plant has handled thus far has come from within a radius of approximately 50 miles of La Crosse. The prices are based on those paid at Chicago, being just about enough lower to cover shipping expenses to that market. Dividends not to exceed

6 per cent annually are to be paid on the capital stock. Not less than 10 per cent of the net profits will be allowed to accumulate as a reserve fund until the reserve fund amounts to 30 per cent of the capital stock. Any farmer, whether a stockholder or not, is allowed to ship stock to the company but of course the non-stockholder does not participate in the profits to the same extent the stockholders do. The report made at the next annual meeting which will be held in February, 1916, will show just what the business will do for a full year when it has the advantage of the rise and decline of the market.

There are many places in the country where successful co-operative slaughter houses could be established. But farmers should not rush in to such a proposition without due consideration of all the factors involved. Two things to remember are that a good manager and loyalty are essential for success. It also is a good plan to avoid promoters who are interested in the venture only because of the percentage they get from selling stock or equipment. The following statements, made by Mr. Boyd, should be of value in this connection:

"I believe that we have started a great work. It is a work that will be a lasting benefit to all stock growers in this country, a work that will be far reaching in its effort to place the benefits and profits of livestock raising with those to whom it belongs and not have the cream taken off by the packers, leaving nothing for the producer but the skim milk. I cannot neglect to give a word of warning in this connection regarding the promiscuous starting of co-operative packing plants without careful investigation and consideration. For six years, even before this plant was incorporated, the question of farmers' co-operative packing was investigated carefully by the national board of the American Society of Equity. Much time and money was spent investigating different locations and different plants. Although I believe co-operative packing will be of the greatest benefit to stock raisers in this country they still should be very careful in investigating any proposition presented to them as a failure at this time would not only mean a possible loss of their personal investment, but also would put co-operative packing into disrepute and hurt it for years to come.

"It may be well to call your attention to the advantage of taking over a going business, or one that is established. The new company was able to commence operations immediately and make earnings as soon as it took over the plant at La Crosse, even before the plant was paid for. It would have taken two years

(Continued on Page 24.)



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

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Passing Comment — By T. A. McNeal

The Folly of It 5/15

This week closes the ninth month of the European war. In the matter of cost it even has exceeded the estimates made at the beginning of the war, which were so huge that to the ordinary mind they seemed fanciful.

It was estimated that the money cost of maintaining the war would be 50 million dollars a day. It is now known that it will exceed that amount. Already the public debts of the warring nations are double what they were when the war began and if the war continues till the end of the year the anti-war debts will be multiplied by three.

But this is not the worst. Already it is estimated that 5 million young, vigorous men have been killed or disabled. The probabilities are that within the next few weeks the slaughter will be on a more terrific scale than during the same length of time since the war began.

A noted biologist has made some calculations based on history and estimates obtained from dispatches. He says that at present the average height of men in Europe is 5 feet 7 inches. The average height of men in the United States is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches. By reason of the slaughter of the strongest men of Europe in this war he says that the average height of the next generation of men in Europe will be only 5 feet 5 inches—in other words, the next generation of American men will tower on the average over the average men of Europe 3 1/2 inches. But it will not be the physical body alone that will deteriorate, according to this biologist. The mental average will be lowered also. The average American head will measure 22 1/2 inches in circumference while the average European man's head will measure only 20 inches.

The strong, the virile, the brave are being mowed down by machine guns and shrapnel. The cripples, the weak, the inefficient are left to be the fathers of the coming generation. But that is not the only evil of this war. Possibly the most regrettable thing is the fact that it is breeding a spirit of hate among the different peoples that will last for more than a generation.

One of the results of the war however, that possibly may work out for good is that the women will be left superior mentally and physically to the men. There will be observed the curious spectacle of a lot of strong, buxom women hitched up with a lot of runty men. This may result in changing the rule of Europe from the men to the women and in view of the mess the men have made of it, this may be a good thing.

In the past it has been customary in some of the European nations to hitch women to the plow, but with the rise of women in the physical and mental scale they are liable to decide that they will no longer pull the plow. They will make the men do that sort of drudgery.

I have said that if this biologist is correct in his theory, in the future women rather than men are likely to rule Europe and it is certain that they cannot make a more horrible botch of the business than the men have done.

The believers in royal governments are fond of scoffing at the lack of capacity of the masses of the people to rule, but it is my firm belief that if there never had been such a thing as so-called diplomacy there never would have been a general war in Europe. If the people of the different countries had been permitted just to mingle with their neighbors in a natural way and decide for themselves when they wanted to go to war with each other there would be no war. Popular rule has its drawbacks but with all its faults it is superior to the rule of kings and bureaucracies and infernal diplomacy.

Stock on the Roads

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I would like very much to know what the laws of Kansas are in regard to stock running at large on the roads, getting into your fields, etc., and if there is not a penalty provided where one man has another's stock shut up for trespassing and the owner comes on the place and turns the stock out. It seems that we cannot get this information from our local officers or even the county attorney. If there is no protection for the farmer and his crop, there certainly ought to be.
 Baldwin, Kan. E. H.

There are two classes of counties in Kansas, herd law counties and counties which do not have the herd law. I am not certain to which class Douglas

county belongs but have the impression that it is not a herd law county. A herd law county is one in which the people have voted that fences are not necessary. However, the last legislature passed a law which enables a land owner to compel the adjacent land owners to build partition fences in herd law counties.

Now assuming that Douglas county has not voted to adopt the herd law then the general fence law applies. That is, you would have no action for damages on account of trespassing stock unless your land is enclosed with a lawful fence. This question was passed on by the Supreme court in the case of Railway company vs. Rollins, 5 K 167; Caulkins vs. Matthews, 5 K 191; Larkin vs. Taylor, 5 K 434.

A legal fence may be composed of posts and wires, posts set 2 feet deep and not more than 12 feet apart with four wires not more than 15 inches apart; or it may be a barbed wire fence of three wires with bottom wire not less than 18 inches above the ground nor more than 24 inches, and the top wire not more than 48 inches from the ground; posts not more than 48 feet apart with slats not more than 12 feet apart between the posts; or the posts may not be more than 2 rods apart without slats between the posts. The law also declares a hedge fence a legal fence, provided the people of the county by majority vote so decide. If they so vote then an Osage orange hedge not less than 1 year old, plants set more than 1 foot apart shall constitute a legal fence. I do not know whether Douglas county ever voted for hedge fences or not but rather think not.

If then Douglas is not a herd law county, in order to collect damages for trespassing stock you must have a legal fence about the premises. The stock has a right to run in the public road. If you have a legal fence and stock breaks through and trespasses on your premises you have the right of action for damages against the owner of the stock and you have a lien on the stock itself. You have the right to take possession of the trespassing stock and hold it until the damages, including a reasonable charge for feeding, keeping, and all the costs of suit for damages have been paid. The owner has no right to take the trespassing stock out of your possession without your consent.

It is necessary however, in case of trespassing animals, to give notice to owner of the trespassing animals for at least one day that you have applied to the township fence viewers, consisting of the township trustee, township clerk and township treasurer, to investigate and determine the amount of damage. It is the duty of these fence viewers to go to the premises, examine the fence to see if it is a legal fence and if it is, they shall assess the damage, including the sum due them for their services, which the law fixes at \$2 a day.

If the owner of the trespassing stock should refuse to pay the damages awarded by the fence viewers you would be compelled to bring a civil action to recover, the award of the fence viewers taken by the court as prima facie evidence of the amount of damages sustained.

The Case of the Election Crooks

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Enclosed you will find clipping from paper. On reading it you will see that your state will have some visitors from the state of Indiana. I would like to have your opinion on these men, in Passing Comment. This game has been going on for some time in Terre Haute. Frauds have been practiced by both parties.
 Clinton, Ind. B. B. URTON.

The clipping sent me is an account of the sentencing of the gang of election crooks at Terre Haute by Judge Anderson, of the United States court. The conviction of these men is a healthy sign and will be approved by all people who are not themselves in favor of corrupt methods in elections and of crime and criminals generally.

I regard the corruption of an election as one of the worst of crimes because it strikes at the very root of popular government. So long as elections are untainted there is little to fear in a government like ours. True, the voters will often make mistakes. They will sometimes follow the lead of designing and dishonest demagogues who, while loudly professing their devotion to the people, as a matter of fact are aiming to get a selfish advantage that will increase their own power and wealth.

Sometimes also, the people make the mistake of selecting officials who are incompetent rather than

dishonest. They may vote to adopt policies that prove to be a failure when tried out. There are a good many chances in fact, that the people will make mistakes when given the opportunity to govern themselves, but so long as their elections are untainted and their courts reasonably just and able, they can correct the mistakes, and learning wisdom from experience, avoid the same mistakes. The dishonest official may be removed from office. The incompetent one will soon run his course. The designing demagogue may fool the people for a time but they will find him out after a while and pay no further attention to him.

But if the elections are controlled by fraud and that fraud goes unpunished, the people lose control of the machinery with which they can correct their mistakes and if that condition becomes general the republic is doomed.

So men and women who love their country, who love liberty, who indulge in dreams of a coming time when tyranny will be abolished, and all the people, rich and poor, white and black, learned and unlearned, will enjoy a liberty and justice as nearly perfect and ideal as is possible for an imperfect human race to attain, ought to approve of the conviction and punishment of this Terre Haute gang.

But I have been reading the sequel to this story. It is the account of the reception of these men at the Federal prison. They had tried on the road to the pen to keep up an appearance of boisterous cheerfulness, evidently for the purpose of creating the impression that they didn't care, but when finally the prison gates swung open and they were face to face with punishment, there was no more hilarity. It was a sorry looking lot of law breakers who got off the car and lined up to be taken to the room where they were to be photographed and measured and where they were to lose their identity for a while and be numbered like impersonal things.

Seated together on the road from Indianapolis to Leavenworth were Judge Eli Redman and his son, the judge coming to begin serving his term of five years and the son to begin serving his term of two years.

When the prisoners were unloaded from the car they were lined up two abreast to march to the place where they were ticketed, measured and given their suits of prison clothes. In lining them up the judge and his son were separated. The judge asked pathetically that he might be permitted to go with his boy but was informed that the prison rules would not permit it. And then the older man broke down, overcome with the weight of grief and shame. Among all the culprits perhaps none was more blameworthy than this judge.

In our government we have no titular sovereign. Theoretically even the highest officer in the land is only a servant, but we have voluntarily set up a theoretical sovereignty which we call law. We yield part of our individual and natural rights for the common good, for we understand that organized society can be maintained only by the relinquishment of a part of their natural rights by all the citizens who make up that society. It is the province of the courts to hold the balances of justice, to see that one citizen is accorded no greater privileges by this sovereignty which we have created than another. The province of the courts is to arbitrate the differences between citizens. It is therefore essential to the welfare and even to the perpetuity of the republic that the courts should be pure and just.

We instinctively feel a respect and almost reverence for our courts and when we find, as we sometimes do, that the men who have been elevated to these places of peculiar trust and honor have betrayed that trust and proved to be corrupt or tyrannical, it shocks us more than the crimes committed by men who never have been so trusted. And it is right that we should feel that way about it for if the time ever should come when the people shall have lost faith in the fairness and integrity of our courts our whole system of popular government is threatened.

Redman deserved his punishment and if the sentence imposed had been twice as great I still would say that he deserved it. That is the public side, and the welfare of the republic, the welfare of society, should take precedence over personal sympathy.

And yet I do not see how anyone can read the story of this fallen judge without a profound sense of pity. His fall is all the harder because of the distance he fell. He is now 55; not an old man, but five years in prison are twice as long as the years

outside and so it is probable that if he serves his sentence of five years he will come out a broken and hopeless old man, tottering under his load of disgrace, down toward the darkness at the end.

And one cannot help having a feeling of sympathy for the erring judge as he reads of his yearning love for the young man who has been ruined by his father's example. The knowledge that he has been responsible at least in part for the downfall of this, his first born, the pride of his life, the apple of his eye, must add to the bitterness of the draught of humiliation and misery which Redman is drinking now to the last drop.

Surely the way of the transgressor is hard and while we approve the sentence of the court let the approval of justice be tempered with mercy and an appreciation of human frailty. Until we have been assailed with temptation we think we are strong but until we are tempted we do not know whether we are strong or weak.

I am glad for the sake of public righteousness, for the sake of our common country that the Terre Haute gang was convicted; but for the weak and erring man who committed the crime I cannot help feeling a degree of pity.

Who Gets the Land?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A, the owner of a mortgaged farm, failed to pay the debt when due and the mortgage was foreclosed and the land sold at sheriff's sale to B. The 18 months' redemption period has expired. B rented the place to A under written contract to the effect that A was to have the privilege of buying it at the expiration of the rental period, March 1, 1918, for the amount B paid at sheriff's sale. If A deposits the money in the bank by March 1, 1918, will B be obliged to give him a deed? A has never given up possession of the land. B has given deed to C. If A deposits the money according to the contract which was made before deed was given to C, which will be entitled to the land on March 1, 1918? Lucerne, Kan. Y. O.

If A fulfills his part of the written contract on your statement he will be entitled to the deed. It is however, not a safe practice to pass judgment on a contract without seeing it and I would not like to express a definite opinion as to what A's rights are without examining the contract. Unless so stipulated in the contract the depositing of the purchase price in a bank hardly would be regarded as a legal tender, but it would be sufficient, if so stated in the contract.

Would He Be a Citizen?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Supposing my father was an intended citizen of the United States and I was born in the United States: Would I be a citizen?

2. How are they getting along with irrigation in Lane county, Kansas? Do they get water by the pump system? What does uncultivated land sell for in that county? Is there much wheat raised there? What is the most profitable crop? I would like any other information that would be of advantage to a prospective settler. Newkirk, Okla. E. M. ELDER.

1. Yes.
2. Will the county clerk or some other official of Lane county give Mr. Elder the information he desires?

Question of Custom or Contract?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—To make more clear the information I want I will call the landlord A, the tenant B and former tenant C, and outline the transaction as best I can.

A owns 70 acres of land which during 1914, has been worked by C. In the fall after all crops had been harvested but corn and maize A purchased C's share of the corn and maize and closed up with C which now dismisses C from this deal. A procures B as tenant for the coming year of 1915. A and B enter into a verbal agreement whereby A is to purchase hogs to be fed from the field herein described as belonging to A. B does the work of harvesting the corn and maize and feeding same to the hogs as they need it. This operation runs along until the field has all been fed out to these same hogs. A and B then agree that it will pay perhaps, to buy corn and feed the hogs a while longer, market conditions at this point not being satisfactory and the hogs not fully ready to put on the market. A buys the corn and pays for same by trading a part of the hogs for feed, later buys a quantity of feed. The hogs finally are finished and sold. A owned the field of crops here referred to.

Should the said field be put in on this deal at an appraised value or should same be fed out not charged up to the hog account and what division would be fair at this point? Should the corn which was purchased after the field was used up be charged up to hog account, or fed with no charge? What should be the division on this end of it? If a profit is made should the parties compute their interests on gain in pounds or actual profit? If a loss was made should it be possible to compute a gain in pounds not profit and in that way the man B make some money while A actually is made to lose?

Summary: A owned the field of crops to be fed out, bought the hogs and the feed and assumed risk in case loss occurred by disease.

B was to care properly for the hogs, harvest the field of crops and feed it to the hogs. Was to stand no risk of loss by disease; put up his labor against the other man's capital.

Give us a fair way in which to divide the gains if any and tell what would be fair if a loss was made. EDWARD E. JOHNSON. East Las Vegas, N. Mex.

Mr. Johnson asks a question that cannot be definitely answered. He does not indicate that there was any contract either written or oral between A and B. If there was a contract of course settlement ought to be made according to the terms of that contract, regardless of which party gained or lost by it. If however, there was no written contract, just

a tenancy understood to exist in a general way, then settlement should be made according to the customs of the country in such cases if there is any custom.

It would seem to me from this letter that B occupies the relation of an employe, a hired hand, as farmers generally express it. In that event, B is entitled to fair wages for his labor regardless of what his employer, A, may lose or gain.

If there was an understanding that it was to be an equal partnership, A putting his capital against B's labor, without any conditions attached, then both should share alike in the gains or losses. If it was a conditional partnership, that again would imply some sort of agreement or contract and the settlement should be made in accordance with that agreement.

Inheritance Tax Law

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Would you please give me some information about the inheritance tax law? My father-in-law died leaving a wife and two daughters. His will left all to his wife until her death after which the property is to be divided between the two daughters. Can the wife and daughters be made to pay an inheritance tax on the property? The probate judge said that the daughter would not have to pay her part of the tax until her mother's death. How can they collect the tax when the law was repealed and can they collect taxes on the daughter's part from year to year or until the mother's death? Parsons, Kan. A. M. M.

You do not say whether or not the father died prior to the repeal of the old inheritance tax law. If he did then the widow would have to pay tax under the provisions of the old law but the daughter would not, as their inheritance does not become effective until the death of their mother and under the new law they are not subject to an inheritance tax.

Opposed to the Game Laws

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I read in your paper that it is against the law to shoot wild birds or animals. That is the most foolish law ever made. Take the case of ducks, geese and cranes. They come to this country every fall and spring. They might light in my neighbor's feed lots, eat some corn and walk about the feed lots. If my neighbor should have the cholera among his hogs or the foot and mouth disease among his cattle these geese and ducks would get the virus on their feet and carry it perhaps to my stock, or they might carry the disease hundreds of miles. That is the way most of our diseases among stock get started in my opinion.

I think we ought to kill off all the wild game, especially these birds and animals that travel far. If my neighbor's stock is quarantined and these wild birds carry the infection from his place to mine the government is responsible. It is cheaper to raise tame ducks and geese than to protect these wild fowl. JULIUS ECKERT. Melba, Kan.

Selling Tobacco to Minors

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Will you please tell me through the Farmers Mail and Breeze what is the law on selling tobacco to minors? Can a man send a boy with an order to get tobacco? Willard, Kan. W. A. S.

Under the law it is unlawful to sell tobacco to minors under 16 but the unlawful sale is supposed to be made to the minor for his own use. In the case you speak of, the minor simply would be acting as agent for the older person and if the seller of the tobacco sold with the knowledge that the boy was acting simply as the agent of the adult person he would not be liable under the law.

Buried Treasure

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A has a plat showing the location of buried treasure. B has a lease on the land where the treasure is buried. He will not let A remove the said treasure. Is there any law that will give A the right to go on the land and take up the treasure without the permission of B? Will the fact that the treasure was placed on the land prior to the opening of Oklahoma make any difference? C. H. W. Sayer, Okla.

There is nothing in your letter to indicate that A has any title to the land, while B has the right of a lease holder. In that case A would not have the right to go on the land without B's permission. I think that the court probably would hold, even if A holds the title to the land, that he would not have the right to go on the land without the permission of the lease holder. I am assuming that A claims the ownership of the treasure, although the letter does not say so.

Another Question of Fence

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A owns a farm and in order to get water, rents more land from B who owns the adjoining farm. After a number of years A wishes to quit renting the land. Whose place is it to build the fence along the rented land, it being B's portion to keep in repair? A wishes to use his land for pasture and B wishes to use his for pasture. If A has to build fence can he collect for same? MRS. THOMAS HUNT. Blue Rapids, Kan.

I am not quite clear whether the writer wants to know who shall keep up the partition fence during the rental period or afterward. I assume however, that she refers to the time after the rental period has expired and B is again in possession of his land. If so, then A may make B build and keep in repair

one-half of the partition fence. If the adjoining land owner refuses to build his share of the fence then A should notify the fence viewers, township trustee, clerk and treasurer, who after due notice to B shall examine the fence and if they find that he has not built his share, shall notify him to do so, or if he has failed to keep his share of the fence in repair they will notify him to make such repairs. The complaining party A, would be allowed in case of his refusal to repair B's share of the fence and present bill to B together with bill for services of fence viewers. If B refuses to pay A may bring action in any court of competent jurisdiction for the amount together with interest at the rate of 1 per cent a month.

Several Questions

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—1. A man having a pack of hounds lets them run at large year in and year out regardless of the game law. Said hounds chase, worry and kill fur bearing animals during the closed season. Can said owner be prosecuted for same?

2. A dog runs a rabbit under a trough on his neighbor's farm. While the dog is trying to get the rabbit the neighbor's horses and colts come about. The dog chases them away and one of the horses runs into a wire fence and gets cut by the wire. Can the owner of the horse collect damage from the owner of the dog? If the owner of the horse should shoot and kill said dog after horse was hurt could said owner of dog collect damages for killing of dog? The dog was in the horse owner's pasture.

3. Can a person having a horse or cow turn them loose on the public highway and if while on said highway said stock reaches over the fence and eats the neighbor's wheat, oats and corn and while so doing breaks off some posts, can the owner of the grain take up said stock and keep them until damages are paid?

4. Are dogs taxable property, and if so, can they lawfully run at large?

5. Can a man cut the grass along the public highway for his own use without getting permission from the abutting land owner?

6. A man owns property in a small town. There is a small stream of water running through the property. There is a large dam across said property and said man has a small mill by said dam with which he does public grinding. Can he charge people for or forbid them fishing in said stream of water? C. H. S.

1. I think the man would be responsible for the acts of his dogs. If he permits them to hunt and kill game during the closed season I think the court would hold him responsible the same as if he had accompanied his dogs on the hunt.

2. There is a question as to whether the damage in the case you mention would be too remote to be allowed. My own opinion is that the owner of the dog would be responsible. The dog is a trespasser. I do not believe the owner of the pasture could be held for damages for killing him under the conditions stated.

3. There is no law that I know of forbidding the owner of stock to permit it to range on the public highway, but he would be responsible for what damage such stock might do to a neighbor's property. If the cattle broke down the fence and destroyed the neighbor's grain the owner of the grain could take up said cattle under the trespassing stock law, provided his premises are enclosed with a lawful fence, otherwise he could not.

4. Some dogs are taxable, some are not. The dog that is not however, has no rights. It is not unlawful for a dog to run at large but his owner is responsible for whatever damage he may do while so running at large.

5. The question of the rights of an abutting land owner over the hay or grass on the highway is one about which lawyers differ. Some hold that the land owner has only granted to the public an easement over his land for highway purposes and that he retains the right to the timber or grass that may be grown upon the highway. I am inclined to the opinion that he has surrendered his right to control in any way the land included in the highway and has neither the right to give nor to withhold permission to cut the hay along the roadside. I think that permission can be given only by the board of highway commissioners. I wish to say, however, that there are a good many who will differ with me.

6. Unless the stream is a navigable stream the owner of the land through which it runs owns the stream and has a right to forbid persons from coming on his land and fishing in the stream. The fact that he has built a dam across the stream would make no difference. If he has the right to forbid persons from fishing on his premises he of course has the right to charge them for the privilege.

What of the Wife's Share?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—What share of the husband's estate would the wife inherit where there are children? B. M. One half.

Homestead Entries

W. Ritchie, of Sharon, Kan., and T. W. Pool, of Wright, Kan., ask information concerning homestead entries.

Write either to the General Land Office in Washington or to the register or receiver of the Topeka land office for full information concerning requirements for homestead entries and also where lands that may be homesteaded are situated.

More Tractors For Kansas

A Great Increase in Power Farming Is Coming This Year on the Farms of the Middle West

A GREAT increase is coming this year in the number of small tractors in Kansas. The present trend of the tractor industry points to the development of cheaper and smaller outfits, designed to pull from two to four plow bottoms. These should pay on farms of moderate size, providing they cost considerably less a unit of drawbar power than the equivalent in horses.

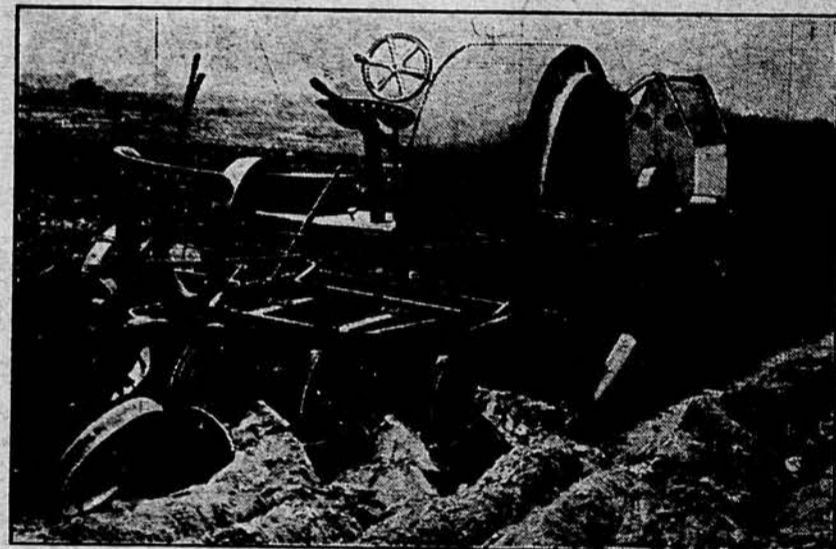
The farmer who considers buying a tractor may well review carefully the results of other farmers' experiences as set down in the United States Department of Agriculture's new bulletin, No. 174. The fact that some men have found the tractor a profitable investment is proof that under certain conditions it can be used successfully for farm work.

The physical condition of the land determines largely the degree of success which can be obtained with a tractor. The ideal conditions are large, level fields, free from obstructions, such as trees, stumps, rocks, holes, and ditches, with a soil firm enough to supply a solid footing for the drive wheels, yet not sufficiently hard to make an excessive draft on the plows.

Management Is Needed.

But the most important qualification is efficient management. The operator must understand his tractor thor-

oughly, and not only be able to locate quickly any trouble which occurs and remedy the same promptly, but he must be capable of avoiding a great many of the troubles commonly experienced with tractors, by frequent inspection of the bearings and ignition system. The necessity of having tractor owners properly trained for the operation of their outfits has been recognized by most manufacturers, and several have established schools for their customers, where they can be instructed by experts in the care and operation of the tractor. The tractor salesman has also realized that in selling outfits to men who are incompetent to operate them they are not only injuring their own interests, but those of the tractor trade in general.



Small Tractors Are Very Popular in Kansas Just Now for They Are Well Adapted to the Average Farm.

A number of agricultural colleges have added courses in tractioneering, and there are several privately conducted tractor schools. It is believed that most farmers who contemplate purchasing a tractor would find it well worth while to take a short course in tractioneering at some one of these schools. It will be time and money well spent. The knowledge gained will be of great assistance in selecting a tractor, as well as in operating it. The time and money which the course requires will be saved in many cases during the first two seasons.

Another important factor in determining the success or failure of a tractor is the amount of capital invested in it. The average farmer cannot afford to increase his power investment to any great extent. In purchasing a tractor he should not, therefore, spend as much for it as he can realize on the horses it will displace, for the reason that the

working life of a tractor is only about half that of a horse, while there are many operations for which the tractor cannot be used. The first cost of a tractor should on that account be correspondingly less.

Second Hand Tractors.

It is significant that many farmers who have bought second-hand tractors at low prices have been very successful with them. It is also significant that the sales of the larger and more expensive outfits have fallen off, while those of the smaller and comparatively cheap ones have increased largely. While there have been numerous influences which combined to produce this result, there is a sound economic reason for it. The average farmer is not only conservative, but he realizes that he cannot afford to increase his investment in power too much. While the cost of fuel and oil a unit of power is less than the cost of feed for horses, the overhead charges, due to interest on investment, depreciation and repairs, more than offset this on the expensive outfits, except under conditions unusually favorable to the use of the tractor.

By reducing the first cost the interest and depreciation charges are correspondingly reduced, and it is to be supposed that the cost of repair parts will be proportionate to the first cost. It

ka into or through Kansas has been threatened by J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner. This measure will be taken in retaliation for the quarantines against Kansas livestock now enforced by those states. The threatened embargo will become effective May 1 unless the states named raise or modify their quarantines by that time.

Mr. Mercer points out that the quarantines against Kansas stock were all right when the outbreak of foot and mouth disease was discovered in Kansas more than two months ago, but that they are unjust now. The federal authorities have classified all of Kansas except the four quarantined counties as free territory but the authorities in these western states still enforce the same quarantines which were declared when the first outbreak of the disease was discovered. Mr. Mercer also sent the following ultimatum to the livestock sanitary commissioners of the states named:

"Unless it can be shown that you are justified in the position you have taken in this matter it will be the purpose of this department to install an embargo against the movement of any livestock from your state into Kansas and to prohibit the movement of any livestock from your state through Kansas to points beyond, until the quarantine regulations are adjusted."

A statement issued by Mr. Mercer shows there has been no outbreak of the disease in the state since March 12, and that the last infected herd was destroyed and buried March 16. All infected premises have been cleaned and disinfected thoroughly. Inspections have been made at different times of all herds within 15 to 20 miles of infected premises. The quarantine regulations have been modified so shipments can be made into the infected counties, except within the five mile radius of farms on which outbreaks of the disease occurred. The quarantine also has been modified so stock from the quarantined counties may be shipped to Chicago or Wichita for immediate slaughter, but not to free markets where no quarantines exist. The quarantine against the movement of stock out of these counties will be maintained until about May 15 or June 1. If there should be no outbreak in the meantime Sedgwick, Sumner, and Cowley counties will be released from quarantine, except for the farms on which the disease occurred. Butler county probably will be kept under quarantine until June 1 or June 15.

Buying Good Dairy Stock

In Gage county, Nebraska, the farmers, through their county agricultural agent have bought 54 purebred sires and 108 dairy cows. Previous to the agent's arrival in the spring of 1913 there were but three purebred dairy sires in the county.

CAREFUL DOCTOR

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs.

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

Some truly scientific physicians recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated. Here's an instance:

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"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist from N. Y.—and, as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully, he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

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The Boy Farmer

How a Member of the Corn Club Won the Championships

BY ASA PATRICK

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SAM GETS A FARM.

OTHER," said Sam Powell, "let's go back to the farm this year."

"Well, I do say!" exclaimed Mrs. Powell, smiling. "What ever put that notion into your head, Sam? I thought we'd had enough of farming."

Sam Powell and his mother and a sister a year younger than Sam lived on the outskirts of town and made a scanty living from the sale of butter and milk afforded by two cows and eggs and poultry produced on an acre lot. In addition to this income, the family also had the rent from a little farm of twenty acres, which was situated four miles from town. The amount of the rent, however, was so small as to be hardly worth mentioning. Year after year the land became poorer, and slothful and ignorant tenants let the weeds take the crops.

Sam was sixteen, and he and his sister, Florence, attended public school in town. Their father had been dead four years. Before that time the family had lived on the farm just mentioned. But Mr. Powell had been no more successful than his neighbors or the tenants. Not that he hadn't worked hard, for there had been no harder worker in the community than Edward Powell. But something was lacking. He had been unsuccessful and the family had suffered many privations and hardships.

At first the area of the farm had been 160 acres, but as the farmer got deeper and deeper in debt he sold it off, a piece at a time, till there were left only the house and twenty acres. Considering that there was no possibility of making a living on this amount of ground, Mr. Powell would have sold it also had he been able to find a buyer. No buyer being at hand, though, the disheartened farmer moved his family to town and left it. Two months later he was stricken with fever and died. Then the struggle for a living fell on Mrs. Powell and the two children, for Sam and Florence were large enough to be of much help to their mother.

So it was with much surprise that Mrs. Powell heard Sam express the wish to go back to the farm. They lived hard now. It is true, but then it had been worse. Her own memories of their days on the farm were anything but pleasant, and she knew that Sam had not forgotten. Much as she liked stock and growing things, she didn't want to go back to that life again.

It was Saturday afternoon, and Sam had just come in from town. His eyes were bright with the new idea he had in mind.

"It's this way, mother," said Sam, replying to Mrs. Powell's question and comment. "Since I've been going to high school I've learned a whole lot of new things about farming. They are not new things, either—just the simplest facts about agriculture. Our teacher says they are the A B C's of the business, but I never heard of them till our class began studying 'The Elements of Agriculture'."

"That's what they call book farming, Sam," said Mrs. Powell, "and how farmers would laugh at you if they heard you talking about it."

"Some farmers might, but not all of them," Sam replied. "Bill Googe and Miles Fagan would, because they don't know anything about it. That's just how it is, mother. The ones that make fun of scientific farming don't know what they're talking about."

"Well, Miles Fagan is a hard worker, and so was your father. I don't believe anybody ever worked harder or could do more than those two."

"It's not all in hard work, though. The main thing is in knowing how to work. We are just now learning how. Some don't know how yet, and won't try to learn. It wasn't father's fault that he failed, because no one knew anything about the new farming then. But that's why father failed, and Fagan is farming just like father did. He's got the chance to learn better, but won't do it. Bill Googe won't work much, of course, but he'd do a lot better if he tried the new way."

"What is this 'new way'?" I thought farming was farming."

"It would take a long time to explain it all," said Sam, "but it mostly depends on what kind of soil you have, how you plow it and how you plant and cultivate your crops."

"Did you learn all this out of the book on farming?" asked Mrs. Powell.

"Well, I've learned a good deal from the book," Sam explained, "but not all I know. The govern-



"That's What They Call Book-Farming, Sam."

ment has appointed an agent for this county and he is going to spend a part of his time here next year instructing the farmers and the boys. I heard him make two talks downtown. He's anxious for me to go out on our little place this year. He says nearly everybody out in that neighborhood is like Bill Googe and Miles Fagan, and he wants me to show them a thing or two. He says he'll help in every way he can."

"I do like the country," said Mrs. Powell, "and I would like to go back on the old place, but the land's worn out, and I'm afraid we'll make a failure."

"Well, a failure couldn't hurt us much, mother," said Sam. "It's all to gain and nothing to lose. But we won't fail. That land is not worn out. If I can't fix it so that it raises twice as much to the acre as any farm around there, then we'll move back to town and I'll never say another word about farming."

"But we have no team," objected Mrs. Powell, "and what would we do for supplies?"

"I'll get Bill Googe to break the land. I won't need a team for anything else. The old tools father had will do, and the horse and spring wagon we have will be all right for what hauling there is. The pasture will save a lot of feed for the cows, and I think we can fix it so as to keep our milk and butter customers. I've already seen about the supplies. Mr. Wilson said that he'd let me have groceries and seed, or anything I have to have on credit."

"I'm afraid your mind is too changeable, Sam," said his mother. "You know you've been talking of being a merchant. Have

you changed your mind about that?"

"Yes, I have, mother. You see, I knew what farming in the old way was like, and I didn't know there was any other way. I thought it would always be like it has been, and I didn't want any more of it in mine. That's why I thought about being a merchant. But things have changed. People are learning a new way to farm, and it's going to be the freest and surest paying business there is."

"Well, then," Mrs. Powell agreed at last, "we'll try it one year."

"Good!" exclaimed Sam, delighted. "You just watch me get busy. I'm going out to the farm next Saturday."

The next week was an impatient one for Sam. He told his teacher and a few friends about his plans, and the latter were much interested. Some said that they would like to go to the country themselves.

"Well, you can come out to see me when you have time," Sam told them. "That won't be like living there, but it will be a change."

"I'll be there for one," exclaimed Joe Watson.

"I for another," said Andrew White. "No use for me to tell you, Sam," Fred Martin added. "I'll come."

"Of course," Sam explained. "It may be sometimes that I can't show you a good time. I'll be pretty busy, but you know you can make free around me. I can always tell you where the good fishing holes are in the creek and where the wild blackberry patch is located. I guess you can make out if I do that. If I tell you where the watermelons are you wouldn't have to have me along to show you what to do to them, would you?"

"Not on your life!" they all exclaimed at once and laughed.

"Won't that be fine?" said Joe Watson, his mouth watering at the thought of the berries and melons.

"Say, though, Sam," Fred Martin spoke up suddenly, "you don't think we're going to come out there and loaf around and have a good time while you are at work, do you?"

"Well, I don't see anything wrong in it."

"Maybe not, but we'll not do that way, just the same. I'll tell you what we'll do. Any time that you have work on hand when we come out we'll help you out so that you can take a half day off."

"That's the idea," seconded Andrew. "If we come out Saturday morning, say, and work till noon you could take the afternoon off, couldn't you?"

"Well, I should think I could," said Sam. "But I wouldn't like to have you work for me for nothing."

"Oh, don't worry," said Joe. "We'll get paid. We'll take it out in watermelons."

"I didn't know that you liked to work so well," said Sam. "You might as well go out with me next Saturday. We're not going to move until next spring, but I must mend the fences and get the ground in shape."

"Sure we'll go," they all said. "Where'll we find you and what time shall we start?"

"I'll be at home," Sam told them. "Come about 7 o'clock, and we'll drive out in the spring wagon."

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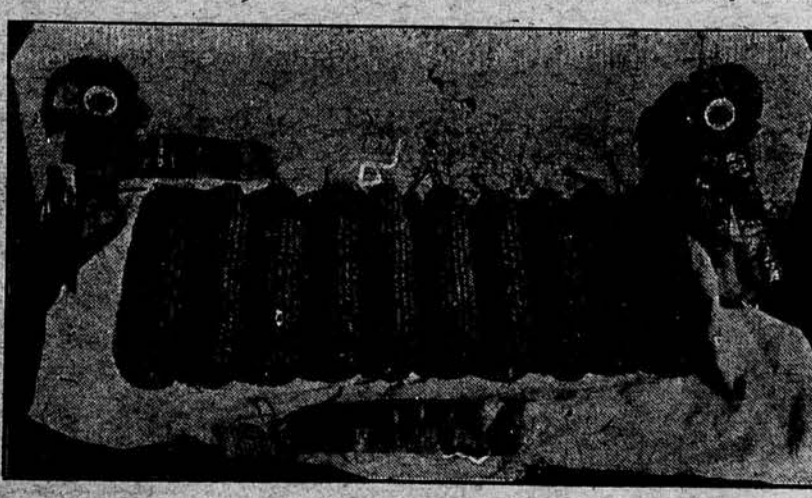
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(Continued on Page 20.)

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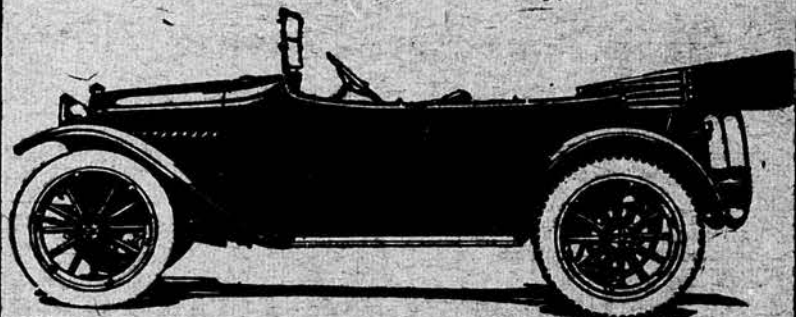
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Monitor Has Found the Way

Community Day Brings All the Neighbors Together

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

A COMMUNITY that does things—that is what Monitor is. No one complains of the young folks leaving the farm there. They go away for a while, it is true, but only for college training in agriculture and domestic science which they put into practice back at home in Monitor as soon as the course is completed. Monitor community is in McPherson county. Its center is the Church of the Brethren, commonly known as Monitor church, about 10 miles from the town of McPherson and its people live within a radius of 5 miles of this church.

Regular Sunday services—morning and evening preaching, Sunday school, and Young People's meeting—are held in the Monitor church; the Ladies Aid society meets there one afternoon every other week, and a lecture course of five numbers has been held in the church building during the winter and spring. One hundred season tickets for this course were sold. The average attendance at Sunday school in good weather is 100. But this is not all that Monitor does. They are planning an annual community day for Monitor, and the first of these community day programs was given at the church on Thursday, April 8, in spite of the weather man, the only member of the community apparently out of harmony with the others.

It was raining Thursday morning and the roads were as muddy as an all-night steady downpour could make them. Many persons were unable to learn whether or not the day's plans would have to be postponed. But even all this couldn't stop Monitor. There were several buggies and carriages in the long shed back of the church grounds, when the carriage which brought the speakers of the day and a representative of the Farmers Mail and Breeze from McPherson, arrived, and more were close on the way. Monitor folks ride in motor cars in good weather, but the cars have had an enforced rest this spring.

All the Family Came.

It was a real community gathering that met in the pleasant, well-lighted lecture room half an hour later. Men and women were there who had homesteaded at Monitor 35 years ago, and with them, their sons and daughters, whose college training had taught them only the more strongly to love the beauty and independence of a farmer's life. Young boys and girls were there, too, and little children small enough to nestle close to mother's side and look out, wide-eyed, at the company and the speakers from that safe shelter. The spirit of the meeting, and of the whole community, was expressed in the opening song—surely the most appropriate that could be sung on community day in the Church of the Brethren—"Help Somebody Today." And maybe—who knows?—in this very song lies the secret of the success of Monitor, or of any other community.

Miss Missie Walters, professor of domestic science in McPherson College, talked in a most interesting way of the meaning of domestic science and the importance of studying the needs of the

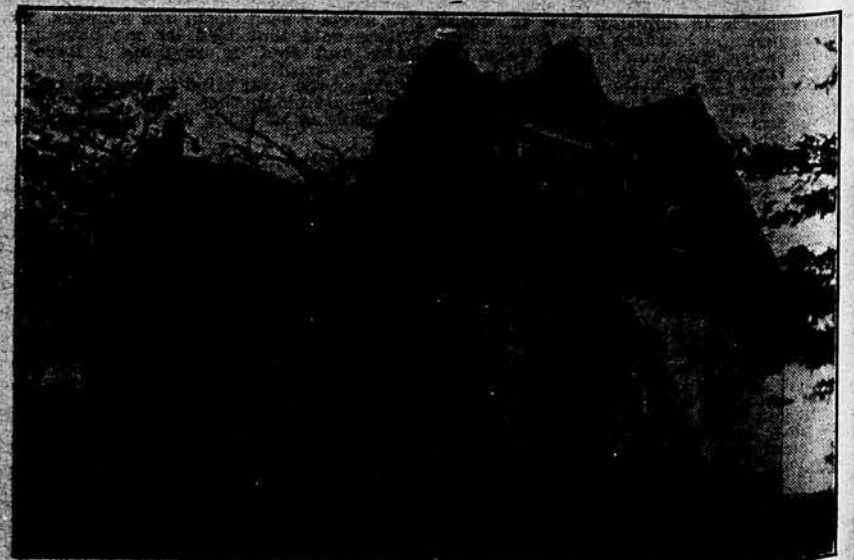
human body. Then came the basket dinner, served by the Ladies Aid society in the basement of the church, and at the sight of those long tables loaded with baked chicken, home-boiled ham, salads, sandwiches, cakes and pies and all sorts of other picnic delicacies, there was probably not one of the more than 50 persons present who did not rejoice in Miss Walters' assurance that over-eating will not cause headaches, and attack the good things with an appetite worthy of them.

Printed programs announced that E. C. Johnson, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Kansas State Agricultural college, would speak to the men and boys on "The Cost of Production as Related to Farm Products," in the lecture room from 1:30 to 2:30, while Miss Walters talked to the women and girls in the Aid Society room in the basement. At 3 o'clock, all met together again in the lecture room and listened to a helpful address on "Community Building," by Walter Barr, of the extension department of the Agricultural college. The interest displayed in all these lectures, and the questions asked at the close showed, as nothing else can, that the people of Monitor community are wide-awake, up-to-date, and eager to put into practice all the new ideas science has proved to be good. In the evening lecture, a number as the regular course, Superintendent Johnson talked of the work done by agricultural agents in Kansas counties, and showed many lantern slides illustrating various points in his talk.

It's a Model Church.

The people of Monitor are proud of their church building, as indeed they have just cause to be, for it is as modern and attractive as many a city church. The building stands on a cross-roads, and has cement walks leading to the road on two sides. The yard is smooth and level, with well kept grass and trees. On the main floor, are four good sized class rooms, which are connected by sliding doors with the lecture room. There are cloak rooms and a small library also. About 100 volumes are in the regular church library, and they are out most of the time. There is also a traveling library sent out by the Kansas Traveling Library commission. The basement is light and airy as the main floor. In it are a large room to be used as a dining room or for social gatherings, a kitchen with cupboards, stove and a cistern and sink; the Ladies Aid society room, neatly carpeted with a large rag rug and furnished with comfortable chairs and three sewing machines; the furnace room, and a small room for the gasoline lighting system. This lighting system furnishes gas for heating the baptistry and for the stove in the kitchen also. There are 27 lights in the building, with neat, pretty fixtures, and two gas lanterns on the outside of the church. The cost of installing the system was \$250, and gasoline to run it costs \$15 a year. The gasoline tank is in the ground outside

(Continued on Page 15.)



There's No Talk of Abandoning Monitor Church. It Is 10 Miles From Town, Yet the Sunday School Has More Than 100 Members.

Oats, and a Chinch Bug or Two

Also Some Fine Alfalfa Stands in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm

AT LAST we have the oats sown on this farm. The work was completed April 16, a full month later than it should have been done to get the best results. We are not expecting much of a crop from these late sown oats but there is still a chance for them. Oats sown in this locality April 15, 1912, made a fine crop but we figure that the chances are four to one against us this year. We have one satisfaction, however; we took our time and put the crop in as well as we knew how. We gave the ground two diskings with disk levers set clear up and then followed with the harrow. Then the oats were sown with a press drill at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre.

The alfalfa fields of this part of the country are a beautiful sight as we write this. The older sown fields make a little better show, of course, but the fields sown last spring look well. I have never seen a better stand of alfalfa anywhere than the one we have here as a result of spring seeding one year ago. It makes no difference whether it was sown on upland or bottom, the stand is good everywhere. What a blessing the cheap alfalfa seed of one year ago was to the farmers of this state! Everybody thought he could afford to sow largely with seed only \$5 a bushel so an immense acreage was put in and everyone got a good stand.

It used to be thought that alfalfa could not be grown on this southeast Kansas upland. It was said that a stand could not be obtained and that if it could be obtained it would not hold. Perhaps if wet seasons like 1903-04 should come again this upland alfalfa on thin soil would kill out but if we have average Kansas seasons I do not understand why it will not do well. We have a field on this farm which has been sown for three years on soil which is in no place more than a foot deep and it looks as well as alfalfa could look this spring despite the wettest winter and early spring we have had for many years. We now have 18 acres of alfalfa on this farm and it all looks well. As a consequence we sowed no clover this spring and have none on the farm for the first time since 1898.

Alfalfa has one fault. It does not lend itself readily to crop rotation. It is very difficult to plow up and the farmer who has a good stand of it cannot bring himself to plow it up, either. And if the season following the plowing of an alfalfa field happens to be dry the resulting crop will be light, for alfalfa exhausts the moisture in the soil and it takes a spring like this to wet the soil thoroughly under an old alfalfa field. I have seen old alfalfa fields plowed up a number of times and when the summer following proved dry the corn growing on it always came to grief. A clover sod will not act like this and for this reason clover is a better crop for rotation than alfalfa. But with 18 acres of alfalfa we will have enough of that kind of hay, so we shall use English bluegrass to rotate with taking the first seed crop and using it for pasture after that. It does an old field a mighty sight of good to pasture it in grass for two or three years and then give it a coat of manure before putting it back to crops again.

There has been a moderate flight of chinch bugs during the last two days. While we were getting out seed oats the other noon the bugs were flying heavily and a neighbor who happened along suggested that the bugs were around getting a line on the oat acre-

age for future reference. What they may do later will depend on the weather. Should it be dry they will make our oat field look as if a coat of brown paint had been given it, but if the early summer is wet the bugs will not do much harm. Many persons here have sown alfalfa this spring along with oats expecting that if the bugs are troublesome they will work in the oats and later clean out the grass among the alfalfa. They have done this a good many times and a number of farmers can lay an especially good stand of clover or alfalfa to the fact that they were sown with oats and the chinch bugs completely cleaned out the grass that seems likely to choke the alfalfa. Such happenings give color of truth to the old saying that "there is no great loss without some small gain."

We sowed a bottom field to timothy and clover in the spring of 1910, using only about 3 quarts of clover seed to the acre. This grass mixture was sown with oats. The spring was dry and the chinch bugs had a big start. Rains that made a good crop of oats came later and brought on a thick stand of foxtail and crabgrass. After the oats were cut the bugs began on the grass and cleaned up not only the crabgrass and foxtail but the small timothy as well. This gave the clover a fine chance and that 3 pounds of seed to the acre made as good a stand as one might wish to see. Beside this oat field flax was sown, and the bugs did not go into the flax a single rod even after all their pasture was gone from the oat land. Even an extreme of hunger will not drive chinch bugs to eat any of the legumes, so that clover, alfalfa, cowpeas and soybeans are safe from their ravages. It is fortunate that our most valuable crop is not harmed by them.

April 17 and no corn planted. Not only that, but scarcely an acre in the neighborhood has been fitted for corn. We were over our corn ground this morning and most of it is still too wet to plow. This is going to make planting later than usual, even if we count our late springs of the last five years. Despite the lateness of the season I am not worrying, for three good and sufficient reasons: First, worry would not make the season a moment earlier; Second, there is no certainty that late planting will mean short crops, for during the last five seasons our latest planting has made us the best corn. One field which had to be re-planted in 1912 did not go into the ground until May 27, but despite the late date it made by far the best corn we raised that year. Third, because if we do have a short crop none of us in this part of Kansas will go cold or hungry. It would be better, of course, to be up with the average season; but as we cannot do that, why worry will not change the situation.

A reader from Waldron, Kan., has a 6-acre sod field which he wishes to sow in alfalfa this fall. He asks how it would work to plow the sod and get it in condition with disk and harrow, and as soon as it is warm enough sow it to cowpeas. He wishes to know if this would be good preparation for alfalfa and if the crop could be taken off in time this fall to allow the alfalfa to be sowed. This would be ideal preparation for the alfalfa, but if the peas were allowed to ripen it might make it too late for the alfalfa. Should that be the case, sowing might be put off until the next spring. We sowed 4 acres to cowpeas in 1911 on thin up-

(Continued on Page 25.)

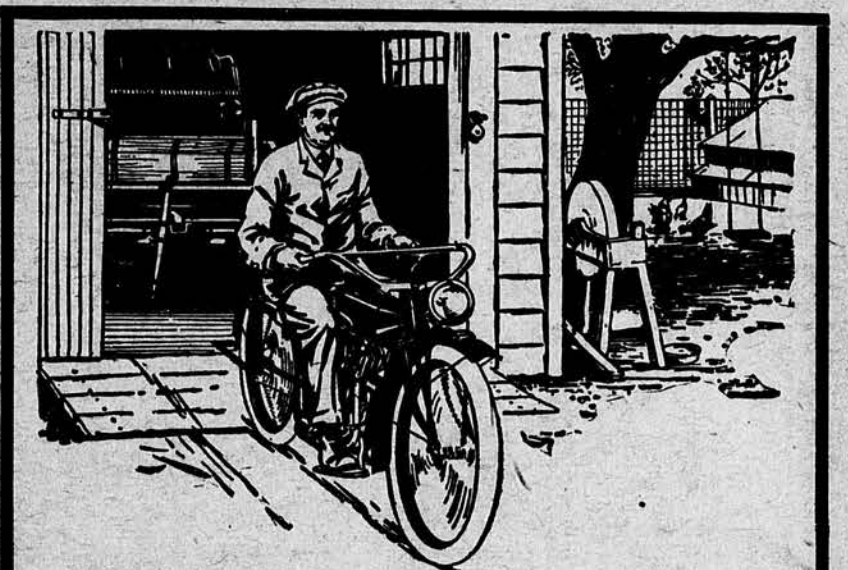


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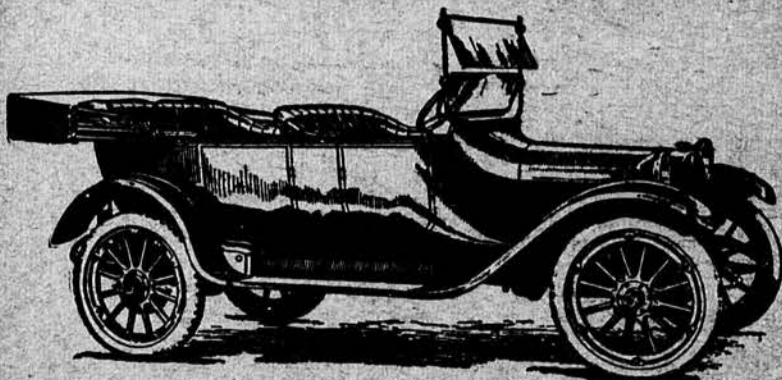
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Telling Their Silo Troubles

Letters From Men Who Have Had Experiences Worth Passing on to Others—Filing Is the Important Detail

MANY persons who use silos had trouble with spoiled silage last winter. These losses were not confined to the inexperienced. It was no uncommon thing for men who have had silos for several years to find considerable spoiled silage while the silo was being emptied. It seems that there is still a great deal to learn about making silage. Many of the losses last year were so unexpected and out of the ordinary that the Farmers Mail and Breeze asked for letters giving actual farm experience with silage last winter. We are anxious to get letters from those who had good silage as well as from those who had spoiled silage. A comparison of actual experiences is worth much more than theory in determining what causes the silage to spoil. Several questions were asked in order that there would be a basis for a comparison of the letters. The answers received thus far indicate that more depends on how the silage is made than on the kind of silo used.

No Frozen or Spoiled Silage.

I have a cement plastered, steel lath, hollow wall silo 16 feet in diameter and 30 feet high. The first 15 feet was filled with good corn in the dent stage and the balance was filled with kafir. The material was distributed in the silo with a four tined fork and a man or two boys. It was put in at intervals of a week or 10 days and was not tramped at one place more than at another. No water was used. We used only two teams in hauling the material from the field, consequently more time was required in filling the silo.

We are using the silage now and, excepting a little which spoiled on top, all of it has been in good condition. It did not settle away from the wall and there has been no spoiled silage at the edge. The silage against the wall did not freeze even in the coldest weather. Florence, Kan. J. T. Smith.

This Man Had Troubles.

I built a wooden hoop silo last year and sheathed it inside and out with Oregon fir flooring. This silo is 12 feet in diameter and 30 feet high. I filled it with kafir and corn putting in alternate loads of each. The kafir was well headed but the corn would not have made more than 10 bushels to the acre. The kafir was in good condition, green and leafy, when it was cut; but the corn was rather dry. I kept one man pumping water into the feed cutter with an ordinary No. 2 pitcher pump. I do not think this was enough water considering the dryness of the corn.

The feed cutter had a distributor and I kept three men in the silo. The silage was tramped particularly well next the wall. The silo was filled in about 8 hours. I did not think I used enough water so I got on top the next day and pulled up about 250 buckets. I tramped it down every day for 10 days. The material was cut in 1-inch lengths. I put some cane fodder that had been damaged by rain on top.

I began feeding the silage about two months after the silo was filled. After taking off the cane I found the silage in the center was good but the outer 18 inches was spoiled. As I got deeper in the silo I still found that the foot next the wall was rotten and that the next foot was caked. I could stick a

fork in it and pick up a chunk as big as a washtub. A large amount of a white fungus grew up next the wall out of the mass that was rotten. This condition existed more or less from top to bottom. The bottom 18 inches was molded so badly I could not use it for feed. I had been breaking the molded cakes and feeding them as the cattle ate them without being forced. I think I must have had at least 12 tons of spoiled silage.

I built a good cement foundation under the wall but the floor was of earth. If any one can tell me why I failed to make good silage I will appreciate it. Charles P. King. Hutchinson, Kan.

This Silage Kept Well.

We have had practically no trouble with silos at Yalehurst farm. We have two vitrified brick silos which are 16 feet in diameter and 40 feet high. They have arched brick domes and brick chutes. The first 25 feet of the walls were made of double course brick with a 1-inch air space between the courses. The remaining 15 feet were made of a single course of brick. The silos were plastered inside with two coats of cement. The doors were made of two thicknesses of 3/4-inch flooring. They are clamped in tightly when the silos are filled and we put putty around the edges to be sure there were no air leaks.

We used corn to fill the silos. The corn was put in when the ears were in the glass, and was cut in 1-inch lengths. We think 3/4-inch lengths will be better and we are going to try that next fall.

An extension to the blower pipe was used to distribute the material. Three men were employed in the silo but we will try about 15 goats next time. The goats will be put in when we start to fill the silo. They will be watered and allowed to feed on the silage until the silo is full when we will put a rope around their horns and let them down one at a time. We tried to tramp the silage equally over all the surface. It is important to tramp it well. Our silage settled about level.

We use a corn binder for cutting the corn but leave out the twine and let the bundles drop on the bundle carrier. The bundle carrier should be covered with sheet iron to prevent loss of ears which are knocked off. The corn is dumped in piles.

Six hauling wagons will keep the corn picked up as fast as one corn binder can cut it. The corn was rather light last year making only about 30 bushels to the acre. It took 28 acres to fill each of the silos and four days were required in filling each one. We use low wagons or trucks which have solid platform racks. We use one man on every wagon and three men in the field to help load.

About 45 barrels of water was run through the cutter the last part of the last day. We run a load of straw through the cutter and on top of the silage, and wet it thoroughly. We then sowed 1/2 bushel of oats on top. The oats grew up about 8 inches and practically sealed the silo.

Less than 1 foot of silage was spoiled when we opened it. We had no spoiled silage below that. There was some frozen silage about 6 or 8 inches thick around the edge at the top. We allowed this frozen silage to stay there until

(Continued on Page 15.)



Some Farmers Remember the Days When This Was the Method Used in Gathering the Crop of Corn.

No More Pioneer Schools

Education Must Fit Boys and Girls for Big Work

BY W. J. ROSS

GIRLS should, of course, learn to read, write and cipher. But their particular use to the state, and the training they themselves will be delighted to receive, involves special study under the head of domestic science or housekeeping.

In a rural school this would cover a broad field, beginning perhaps with pan-cakes and stopping with poultry culture and garden craft. Somewhere between these would be included cooking, sewing, dressmaking, embroidery, lace-making, art, infant hygiene, home nursing, other things of interest and of value to girls as directors of households, among which would be the scientific study of fabrics and how to judge them. The favorable bearing of all this knowledge upon the cost of living is, to the intelligent reader, apparent without argument. Other countries have proved its feasibility as a part of the primary curriculum, and our own has done so in our insular possessions.

During your boy's eight years in school, taste and judgment have been developed through the training given his hands. Incidentally he has made a number of useful things for the home—a library table and chair, a kitchen cabinet, a Morris chair for father or grandfather. His work and his products have been genuine. The new school has trained your boy as an artisan; his eye and hand and brain function harmoniously. Running brooks are truly books to him; he reads the sermons written in the stones. He is a keen judge of woods and metals. The new school has built upon his natural bent and produced character!

So with your girl; the garish, the superficial, the gaudy and the sham make no appeal to her; there has been a subtle transformation. Her dresses are different; the fabrics she buys retain their color and shape. Her shoes are different; no pasteboard is discovered in the soles. Her hose are different; she knows good milling when she sees it; she knows silk from near-silk, lisle from common cotton. Her wraps are different, for she knows wool from woolen representations! Her hats are different, reflecting her own taste as

opposed to the questionable judgment of the village milliner. Her walk, her carriage, her whole mien is different—enough to make her old daddy's heart-strings tingle with pride as she sits beside him in the motor or behind the family stepper.

And it is a just pride, for your generosity and good sense with her education, we are to assume, have developed this goodly woman. Her mother is proud of her.

This is the thing to remember in deciding what to do about schools—this: The pioneer days are over. Their hardships memory has gilded over; their



Here's a Modern Rural School.

pleasures are indelible impressions, but they are gone, "glimmering through the dream of things that were." With them should go the pioneer, which is the district school, and in its stead be developed schools to meet the needs of established communities, with adequate faculties receiving adequate remuneration.

The chief hindrance to school and community development has been the failure of citizens to realize that pioneerism is over; that we are, for the most part, living upon what shall one day be, unless we sacrifice it for the pottage of village life, the ancestral homes of our posterity. Let us realize that fact now, and face it sensibly by building up community centers with the school as a basis. The men who read this are established men; their sons and daughters are not precariously situated. Not only is the old farm capable of infinitely greater production, but the greater part of two glorious continents gives invitation to their talent as producers.

District Divided Illegally

There are three school houses in this district and the school board of three members presides over the whole district. It was decided at the annual school meeting this spring that this district be divided and that each school have its own school board. After obtaining the requisite number of signers for the petition it was transmitted to the county superintendent for a division to be made at once. Would it be legal for the present members of the board to hire the teachers for the next school term or will they be required to wait until each school has its own board? A SUBSCRIBER, Kingsdown, Kan.

W. D. Ross, state superintendent of public instruction, gives this reply to the foregoing question:

"A school district has no authority to divide itself into two districts, the county superintendent having exclusive authority to change and establish school district boundaries.

"If a school district should be divided by the county superintendent the district as a whole before division would have no authority to select teachers for that part of the territory which it is proposed to organize into a separate district; but the officers of the new district made up from such a division would have the duty of electing teachers and attending to all other business of the district."

A School for Rural Leaders

The fifth annual session of the school for rural leaders will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college from July 6 to 15. This ten days' session is planned especially for ministers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, Y. W. C. A. secretaries, teachers, county superintendents, Sunday School workers, Community Welfare club leaders, and all others interested in the opportunities of rural life. No fee will be charged.

Last year the school emphasized rural economics. This year the stress will be placed upon rural sociology. Next year rural education will lead on

the program. Completion of the three years' course, and correspondence courses in connection, will be recognized by a certificate signed by the president of the agricultural college.

Those expecting to attend should send notification at once to Walter Barr, director school for rural leaders, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

She Would Look Her Best

My people lived in the country, but the year I was 16 I boarded and went to school in town. The family I lived with gave a big card party one evening, and I wanted to look my best. So I did my hair up on rags all over my head, as I wanted a lot of pretty curls.

The time came, everything was ready, the guests arrived. The hostess would say to me every few minutes, "Now, Isabelle, take your hair down and be ready to help me serve."

I took a book, slipped off into a back bedroom and was going to read until time to serve; but while reading I dropped off to sleep. Suddenly I was awakened by Mrs. A. calling, "Isabelle, we're ready. Take this tray and follow me."

While I was wending my way through the crowded rooms I noticed the guests exchanging glances and smiles. I thought I was making a hit at serving; but finally it seemed as if everyone was laughing.

As we were waiting to serve the last course Mrs. A. looked at me and said, "Isabelle! You forgot to take down your hair!"

Mr. and Mrs. A. looked at me and laughed. They couldn't help it, I'm sure, for I looked like a horned toad. But while they laughed I cried. I never wanted to see those people again.

Blackwell, Okla.

From flies and filth to food and fever.

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THE map shows you the climate in which you live—how damp or how dry it is. Paint, to last, must fit the particular climate where it is to be used. You can be assured of paint success only by using paints that have been tested and made to resist climatic conditions.

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are made by four different formulas, each scientifically adapted to one of the four climatic divisions of the United States. These divisions are shown on the map below.

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The right paint for each climate is marked on the can in the same symbol. Thousands of paint users will tell you that Lincoln Climatic Paint has no equal in durability—that it is the only paint that can give satisfaction because it's the only paint made especially for this climate.

Ask your dealer for "Lincoln" Paints. The name "Lincoln" on paint for any surface, new or old, indoors or outdoors, assures you the greatest possible paint economy and satisfaction.

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Write for our paint books—books telling about "Home Painting Jobs"—and how paints are adjusted to climatic conditions.

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Explanation of Map

Zone 1	Damp	Zone 2	Medium
Zone 3	Dry	Zone 4	Very Dry

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Do it cheaply, quickly and easily at half the cost of hand work. Turn those flooded fields and swampy places into dry, fertile land that will give you big crops. In a fraction of a second you can dig a perfect drainage ditch, smooth at sides and bottom. No experience necessary. Punch a row of holes, load, fire, and blast as much ditch as 30 men could dig in a day.

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is made especially for farm use, and is sold by dealers near you. It is the cheapest farmhand you can hire for ditching, blasting stumps and boulders, and tree planting. Farmers everywhere use it to save time, money and labor.

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Going West to Grow Up

A Visit To the Exposition Will Make a Lifetime Richer

BY ALICE E. WELLS

EVERY ONE who possibly can leave home for a few weeks during the next nine months ought by all means to "go west and grow"—out as well as up. For time, money and effort expended there can accrue no greater pleasure or profit than may be secured by taking in all, on the way to, and on the grounds of, the great Panama Exposition. This is no advertisement, but a plea in behalf of the great mass of common people who crave expansion of their mental vision.

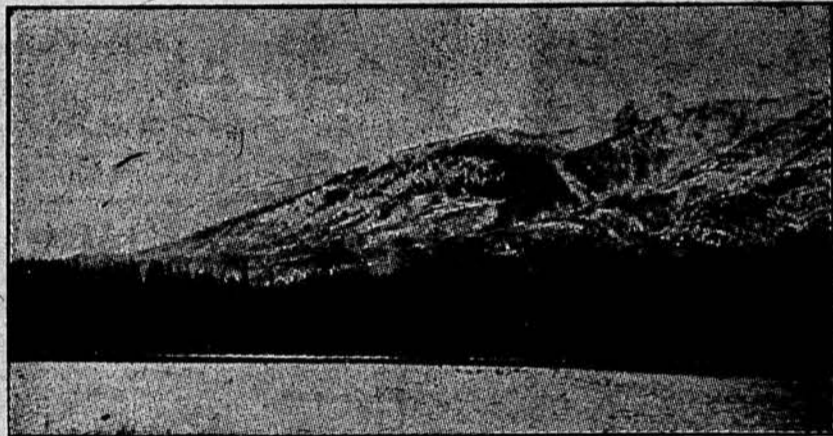
Many of us, oh, so many, have dreamed dreams of visiting foreign lands, exploring ancient art galleries, tramping over historic grounds, and studying at close range the wonders of Italy, Switzerland and Greece. Well, now is our chance. Without a dose of seasickness we can find all we are looking for, grouped around a few important centers, and stretching from the Grand Canyon of Arizona to beautiful San Diego, with San Francisco, Mount Tamalpais, the big trees, Yellowstone park and Yosemite valley on the way, either going or coming.

Farmer folk are accused of being narrow, illiterate, and uncultured. I take no stock in the assertion; but I do contend that a great educational opportunity is knocking at our doors just now. Two obstacles, mountain high,

decision as to the mode of travel. If economy of expenses is a necessity one will make no mistake by traveling tourist. The accommodations are comfortable, clean, and altogether agreeable. The very best of people are found in touring coaches, and acquaintanceships are formed that constitute not the least part of the pleasure found on the trip.

It is best to have a "slate" of where you are going and what you are going to do made up before starting out. An essential is a comfortable room engaged ahead at each place to be visited. Most of us have friends familiar with stops on the way who will gladly arrange this matter. If not, a correspondence with reliable organizations, such as the W. C. T. U., Young Woman's Christian association, or King's Daughters, will help to a satisfactory choice. Plenty of time is extremely desirable. It will be an easy matter to fatigue one's self beyond the point of enjoying the display, if hurried. Better leave out a part of the "slate" than not to be thorough in exploring what is visited.

One can live as cheaply on the coast as at home, if the "ropes" are managed rightly. One can also, if necessary, run the whole gamut without seeing the inside of a hotel. There really is a lot of fun to be found in close figuring to find how much can be gained at the



Snowcapped Mountains and the Lakes and Valleys Between Are Features That Will be Enjoyed by Dwellers of the Plains.

loom before the great majority of rural citizens, preventing a clear vision of relative values: "Can't leave home," and "lack of funds." Most of us can climb over or knock out of the way the first, if we will to do so. Not one of us but will have to "leave home" some day for all time, without being consulted on the subject. And isn't it surprising how quickly the gap made by the removal of the most efficient mortal, fills up? The world, even our world, can get along without us, perhaps to its own advantage sometimes.

As to the money part of the proposition, that too, can be encompassed, when once a determination is formed to avail one's self of this lifetime chance for "seein' things." We generally pay out our hard earned cash for the things we most want. One becomes obsessed with a desire for an automobile. Behold, in a very short time he sits in a chauffeur's seat manipulating the steering wheel of his own car. Another, a woman, has always craved a set of "real furs." Friends are sure to find her, some time soon, studying ways and means for combating moths. Some of us long for better education and culture, and out go the dollars for a chautauqua course, books and magazines, to say nothing of lectures, pictures, and association with "high browed" people. I really believe one can get just what he wants if he is willing to pay the price.

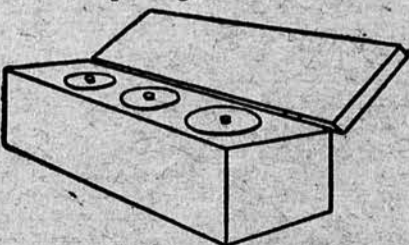
Well, then, having decided to accomplish the feat, what next? A study of ways and means follows, as a matter of course, and involves a molding of existing conditions to fit any exigency that may arise. Of necessity one must first decide, "How much time can I spend?" and "How much money can be spared?" Then come maps, literature, time tables, a study of routes, and a

least expense. All this, mind you, is essential only when economy is the price of going at all. The ocean trip between San Francisco and San Diego will give one a taste of what is missed by not crossing the "big pond." Here, however, first class tickets should be purchased, for steerage passage is awful. I should like to see crowds and crowds of Kansas farmers within the gates at San Francisco. We do not take enough vacations. We do not live while making a living, which is a mistake not easily rectified.

Almost Too Cheap To Mention

(Prize Letter.)

Fireless cookers, such as are for sale at the stores, are expensive, and their cost keeps many families from using one, while as a rule the homemade "hay box" is not as satisfactory as it might be. It cooks all right, but steam and foods spilled from the cooking vessel cause the packing to smell bad. The



Fireless Cooker Ready For Use.

cooker I describe has the advantage of the metal lined, high priced one, while its cost is within the reach of anyone. A fireless cooker will save its cost in a short time in the saving of fuel and in convenience, and also by cheapening the cost of the table supplies. Many dishes which on account of the long

cooking required are now excluded from the menu may be economically and healthfully served from the cooker. Anything that requires long cooking, even to baked beans, may be prepared in this way; and with a little experience the results will be more certain and more pleasing than when cooked altogether by fire. There is no loss of flavor, no odor from the cooking, and no burned food.

Our box is 18 by 36 inches and 18 inches high, with three compartments. It is made from a packing box which cost 10 cents. I had a tinner cut a piece of galvanized iron to fit the top of the box, and through this he cut three holes, each of which allowed an 8-quart covered pail to pass through, down to the rim. The pails cost 20 cents each, and the tinner charged 45 cents. We lined the box with several thicknesses of newspaper and packed excelsior 3 inches thick on the bottom and tight around the pails, after spacing them to correspond with the holes cut in the metal top. The pails were removed and the top tacked on. Then the pails were put back in place. I had to remove the balls from the pails in order to get the excelsior packed closely around them. The rim of the pails might be soldered to the metal top, although we did not do that. I made a cover for the box and packed it well with excelsior, over which I tacked a piece of cloth.

The three pails remain permanently in the box, and the cooking vessels are set inside of them. For the inner vessels one should get the regular fireless cooker kettles of a size to fit the tin pails. Our dealer did not carry them, so we sent away, and got them at a cost of 60 cents each.

Larned, Kan. J. Fred Miller.

Chautauqs for the Country

Because of a great demand from the smaller towns and the farming communities of Kansas, community institutes will be held over the state during the coming summer by the Rev. Walter Burr, rural service expert at the Kansas Agricultural college. These community institutes will take the place of the chautauqs that are held in the larger towns.

The program for the community institute will consist of lectures on agriculture, sanitation, landscape gardening, home economics, community beautifying, and community musical expression. At many of the evening meetings the lectures will be illustrated by moving pictures.

The meetings will be held in tents except when weather conditions are unsuitable, when they can be held in halls or churches. The cost of conducting one of these community institutes will be a mere fraction of the cost of a commercial chautauqua. The sessions will last three days. Mr. Burr hopes to arrange immediately for the meetings to be held this summer.

Recipes For the Food Sale

Our Ladies' Aid society decided to hold weekly sales of home cookery and candies. In this way we added quite materially to our funds. Being a very busy housewife I did not see how I could find the time to do my share. But I found that on baking days I could make an extra supply of dough, which with shortening and sweetening added made delicious rolls. Several dozen of these made no appreciable difference in the usual work of baking, and they brought a nice sum at the sale.

Another article easily made and inexpensive, which always sells well, is golden marmalade. To make it take 7 pounds of pumpkin, slice thin and place in a preserving kettle. Add 5 pounds of sugar, 4 lemons sliced thin, 5 cents worth of ginger root. Mix thoroughly and let stand over night. In the morning let boil slowly until the sirup is thick. Put in glass jars when cold.

Kellogg, Ia. Mrs. Ella Conard.

Roosevelt Spice Cake

(REQUESTED.)

One cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 4 eggs, 4 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg. Cloves and vanilla may be added.

Lakin, Kan. Reader.

Housecleaning Made Easy

(Prize Letter.)

I hope these suggestions will be of help to the woman who is not strong, and who like many others is not able to procure competent help: First, don't be in a hurry. Wait until the cool, windy days of early spring are over. In the meantime wash and do up your curtains, put into a box all pieces of worsteds, gingham and calico for quilt or comfort tops later on. Wash all clothing too much worn for further use and put aside in a clean sack for carpet rags and rugs.

Second, make this rule and stick to it: Clean only one room a day; and if possible plan to rest at least from 3 o'clock each afternoon until time for chores and supper. If you can, lie down for an hour, then read. But whatever you do, rest.

Have all of you tried a cover for your broom? You will need four to six of them. Any wornout garment can be used, or new canton flannel. Cut wide enough to slip over the broom easily, and 3 or 4 inches longer than the broom. Gather to fit the handle, using a darning needle and strong thread. I sweep ceilings and walls with this. These bags are also nice to wipe dust off the painted floors around the edge of the rug at all times of year.

Third, plan to have plenty of bread, and a large roast of meat. If you like cookies or soft gingerbread have some on hand the week you clean house. Then a meal can be quickly prepared.

Use ammonia in water to wash the mirrors and the windows, and polish with soft paper. Take time; don't hurry; don't worry; and you will soon be through.

Mrs. W. T. W. Siloam Springs, Ark.

Salt Water For Bed Bugs.

(Prize Letter.)

I noticed in the newspaper recently an account of several persons being poisoned by bedbug poison, resulting in one death. A safe and sure remedy for bugs is salt and water. Take a half pailful of water and a handful of common salt, and wash all affected parts. Salt water is also good for scrubbing floors where woolen carpets are used, and the floors of closets, to get rid of moths. We have used this remedy for years, and the children in our home never saw a bedbug until they were grown up and away from home. We use the salt water only at housecleaning time.

Clay Center, Kan. Subscriber.

How to Wash Lace Curtains.

(Prize Letter.)

To wash lace curtains where there is no curtain frame fill a tub half full of tepid water. Add to the water 1/2 pound of soap dissolved in 2 quarts of water and 2 tablespoonsful of borax dissolved in a quart of boiling water. Shake out the dust and let them stand over night in this water. Squeeze from this water and put through another suds. When perfectly clean squeeze out, rinse in clear water, and hang out to dry. When dry starch and pin by the scallops on carpet or mattress, being careful to keep the edges perfectly straight. Washed this way the curtains will look like new.

Mrs. C. W. Nichodemus. Latham, Kan.

Before Putting on Paper.

(Prize Letter.)

Before putting on wall paper dust the walls well. Then for a common sized room take 1 pound bluestone and 1 pint of red pod pepper ground fine, mix with 1 gallon of water, stir for 10 minutes and put on the fire to boil. When boiled down to about 3 quarts remove from the fire and when cool wash the walls with it, putting it on with a paint brush. No mice will gnaw the paper and all house pests such as bed bugs and roaches will leave.

Parker, Ill. Mrs. J. J. Casey.

To Clean a Soiled Carpet.

To wash carpet rip the widths apart; then spread it, a width at a time, over a table and wash with a scrub brush, using a good suds to which borax or a good washing powder has been added. Use clear water and brush to rinse with, and hang out to dry.

Latham, Kan. Mrs. C. W. N.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Child's apron 7142 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 years.

Five-gore skirt 7150 is cut in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Waist 7144, made with or without the pockets and with long or short



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

Dress 7152, made with a three-gore skirt joined to a yoke, is in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

Dress 7157 is in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

Agreeable Starvation

A person could starve to death eating lettuce and radishes. It isn't easy to believe it, but wise chemical-looking scientists tell the rest of the world that it's true.

The value of a food can be measured as definitely as the value of 100 pounds of coal or salt. It is simple, too. The food that is eaten is burned by the body to produce heat. The value of a food depends on the heat it will make when burned. Just as there are units of measure, there are units of heat. A calorie of heat is a certain amount of heat in the body, just as an inch is a definite amount of material.

An ordinary man living quietly indoors needs about enough food to furnish 2,300 calories every day. To get that much heat from lettuce, he would need to devour 26 pounds a day. Would it be fair to call this living quietly indoors? Then after we have him existing peacefully on these modest rations, scientists hasten in and warn him to make his peace with Heaven for he's going to die anyhow. They say lettuce doesn't contain just the proper kind of building material for making new tis-

sues. The value of lettuce and other bulky, watery foods lies in the fact that they serve to dilute a rich diet and keep the digestive system healthy.

Of the fresh fruits, bananas furnish the most actual food by weight. A pound of bananas without skins will give 447 calories, while lemons, oranges, peaches and pears average about one-half as much. That doesn't mean that in an economical home these fruits should be put on the list of things never to be touched, tasted or handled. The body needs acids, and the digestion needs stimulating. But if the family is hungry and father has just paid his lodge dues and insurance, it isn't wise to buy 40-cent oranges for food.

Figs, dates and raisins are not delicacies; they are food and rather cheap food too, when you think of it. In a pound of dates you get approximately the same energy as in a pound of dry beans, about 1,500 calories. That is more than a pound of good-homemade bread can furnish, working overtime.

If you want condensed food, something which approaches the food capsule idea, eat cheese. It gives nearly 2,000 calories a pound. But even this has its disadvantages, for the stomachs of mankind object to too much of a good thing. Lucille Berry Wolfe.

Manhattan, Kan.

An Apron and Bonnet Sale

For this time of year an apron and bonnet sale offers a nice way for the Ladies' Aid society to make money. Often women who are not members like to help. Different people have different patterns and ideas, and thus a good assortment is made. Make aprons and bonnets of all sorts, sizes and colors. White embroidered aprons, sewing aprons, gingham aprons, the large sleeved aprons, black saten aprons for office girls behind the counter, and aprons for children. Bonnets especially for children sell well. Make it an all-day sale, serving coffee, sandwiches and pickles at all hours.

Aprons that will fit almost any child can be made by using a one-piece pattern with a square neck to slip on over the head. A pretty finish is a buttonhole scallop around neck, sleeves and bottom. Another style is made long, with buttons down the back, cut V shape back and front, trimmed all around with a little ruffle and tied with a ruffled string. Either of these could be used as a dress in warm weather.

Mrs. Henry Larsen.

R. 2, Hope, Kan.

Boy That Was Started Right

Melvin Ray Winter of Chase, Kan., never has been sick a day in his life. Even when he cut his teeth his parents scarcely knew of it. He walked and talked at 12 months. As might be judged from his picture, he has always been good natured and happy. He has had plenty of fresh air day and night. He was a breast-fed baby for a year, and after that had cow's milk for nine months before beginning to eat eggs and other foods.

Now at 3 1/2 years he eats three meals a day. His mother, Mrs. John Winter, says: "I for one think there is as much or more in educating the baby's mind and building for health before birth as afterwards. If babies are born with healthy bodies they remain so, if rightly taken care of." That this boy has been raised in a way that is good for babies is proved by the fact that he was a prize winner in the Better Babies' contest at the Hutchinson state fair last fall, with a score of 96%.



Here, Too!

"Why don't they keep the streets a little cleaner?" You ask with deep annoyance, not understanding. "Why don't they keep the parks a little greener?" Did you ever stop to think that THEY mean YOU?

It's a long, long road to success by the clean-your-neighbor route.

"A power washer in our home" makes a good 1915 resolution.

Starting Next Winter's Flowers

Of all flowers for the window garden primroses give the most satisfaction. There is a great variety of kinds and colors, and all are sure to bloom the first winter if started in April or May. Start the seeds in cigar boxes and cut holes in the bottom to allow free drainage. Fill one-third full of charcoal or bits of broken crockery. Charcoal is better, since it helps to keep the soil sweet. Finish filling the box with earth, using one-third sand and two-thirds garden soil and leaf mold sifted together. Wet thoroughly.

Sow the seeds by placing on the end of a knife and pushing off with a toothpick to distribute evenly. Cover with a very light layer of soil and lay a bit of paper on top. Keep moist by pouring lukewarm water on the paper and lift the paper at night to give air. Remove the paper as soon as plants appear, which will be in two or three weeks.

As soon as the second leaves appear transplant to a large box, and then to pots. Keep in a shady place where they will get only the early morning sun. Never allow the hot sun on a primrose, even after it is full grown.

When it has finished blooming indoors set in a shady place out of doors. Transplant the last of May or early in June. Pinch off all the buds that appear until September, when it will be ready for winter again.

If worms are eating the leaves while out of doors, sprinkle with a weak solution of Paris green in the proportion of a scant teaspoonful of the poison to a pail of water.

Perhaps the best kind of primrose for the woman who has only north windows for flowers is Primula Obconica, as it will bloom nearly the year round with hardly a ray of sunshine. Then there is the Fern and the Mallow-Leaved Chinese Primula, which require more sun but have larger blossoms and scented leaves. The Star Primula has a smaller blossom but a taller flower stalk and is a very free bloomer. All of these I have named may be had in colors of white, pink, rose, lavender or red. The Primula Floribunda, or buttercup, is yellow.

By starting from seed one can have a beautiful collection for a small outlay of money. Mrs. George McDowell.

Wilmot, Wis.

Best Varieties of Geraniums.

I have many choice house plants, but my favorite is the geranium. Its easy culture and prolific bloom commend it. I have nearly all shades, ranging from white, peach pink, violet and salmon to rich, velvety maroon. It is better, however, to get plants of varieties that are naturally free blooming. Mrs. E. G. Hill, Beaute Forttevine, Dryden, White Swan, Mrs. Lawrence, S. A. Nutt, Alice of Vincennes and Jules Vassure are all good varieties.

The amount of bloom depends largely upon the treatment the plants receive. I find the best time to start plants for winter is June. The plants should be young and vigorous. Keep all buds pinched off during the summer. By winter the plants should be in good, bushy form, ready to develop trusses of bloom. I use rich soil with plenty of sharp sand, and charcoal at the bottom of pots for drainage. Once a week I take them all to the kitchen and wash the leaves in warm, clean water. When watering I give them plenty. A little water, given often, has killed many a plant.

Mrs. Ralph Hutchinson.

Jarhalo, Kan.

The Secret of Success.

I have the best success with begonias. I take slips or start from one leaf at any time of the year, preferably in May or June. I plant in jars or glass dishes, put a few stones in bottom of jar, then fill with chip dirt or with garden soil and chip dirt, equal parts. My plants are kept in the house all the year round. In May or June I replot in new soil, water and set in the window. When fall comes I stand them in the background and leave the windows for other plants that need the sun. The secret of success is this: When watering wet them thoroughly, let stand until dry, then wet thoroughly again. I find it best to water all plants the same way.

Irene Barnes.

West Sandlake, N. Y.

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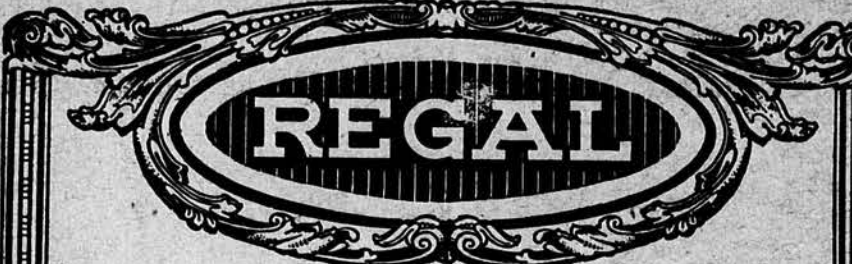
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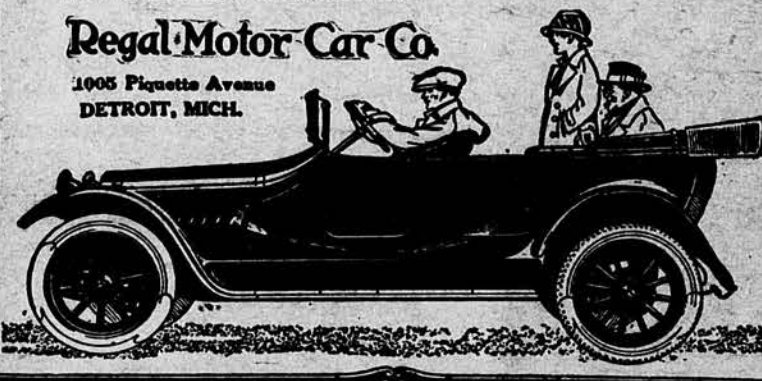
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Moore Farmers Are United

Dairying Is More Profitable Since Co-operation Has Come

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor



Co-operation Has Done a Great Deal To Encourage the Milk Producing Business At Moore, For It Has Increased the Profits.

DAIRY farming is making rapid progress around Moore, Okla., a little town a few miles south of Oklahoma City. This is largely because 160 of the farmers around that town are members of the Moore Creamery and Cheese Making association, which is doing much to increase the profits in the business. This association was organized July 15, 1909, and it has had a steady and successful growth ever since. The progress this community has made in co-operation offers much of encouragement for co-operative efforts in other sections.

Acts As Selling Association.

This company is operated as a milk selling association. Whole milk is delivered to the loading station on the interurban, and it is shipped to Oklahoma City, to be used largely in the retail milk trade. The payment is on the basis of the butter fat content, the price being 50 cents a pound for the six months beginning October 1, and 40 cents a pound for the six months ending with that date. The expense of operation, including the freight to Oklahoma City, is about 6 cents a pound, so the producer gets a net price for his milk at the loading station of 44 cents for six months in the year and 34 cents for the other six months. Payments are made promptly every two weeks.

The milk is delivered at the loading station at Moore every morning, where it is tested by the manager. A composite sample is used, which extends over two weeks. After all of the milk is delivered, it is loaded into a car, and hauled to Oklahoma City. The manager goes with the car, to be present when the test is made on the other end, and to take care of the other details connected with the transfer of the milk to the wholesale milk company that buys it.

Especially good results have been obtained with this system of selling. This has occurred mostly because of the advantage that comes when one man is the sales agent for the products of the community. If there is any objection to the quality of the milk, for example, the complaint is made to the local manager, who can take it up promptly with the producer, and encourage him to produce milk that will be up to the desired standard. Every can of the milk is inspected and tested by the local manager before it is accepted, so there is not much chance for bad milk getting by anyway. The buyers are perfectly willing to pay for quality, and that perhaps is one of the reasons why there has been a decided increase in price since the association was organized. The best that any of the producers were able to obtain when they were unorganized was 30 cents a pound for the butterfat seven months in the year and 26 cents the other five months. There also was considerable friction about the quality of the milk, and many rejected cans. In some cases they were rejected when the producer was not at fault. All of this loss has been done away with under the present system, and the prices have been increased.

Co-operative Buying.

In addition to the selling of milk, co-operation is used in this community in the purchase of feed, coal, milk cans and occasionally with other products. A considerable saving has been made in this way, which has done much to increase the profits from farming in that section, along with the higher milk prices.

There is some variation in the

amount of milk sold by the association from year to year; last year it amounted to \$32,835. This amount probably will be increased gradually, for many of the herds around Moore are being improved materially. Of course, as in other dairy communities, there are some herds that are not making good records, but many of the farmers have been encouraged to improve their herds by the good work which the association is doing, for they can see that certain and steady profits are in sight for the man who will stay with the business. Oklahoma City is growing, and it is certain that the demand for milk will increase. The farmers at Moore expect to get their share of this additional business.

How Good Management Succeeds.

The Moore Creamery and Cheese Making association is organized as a stock company, with shares at \$25 apiece. The manager does most of the work on the business end, for which he is paid a salary of \$70 a month. His books are checked every two weeks by a board of three directors, which is composed of the president, vice president and secretary. The officers are: W. A. Reik, president; C. E. Suihart, vice president; E. Kittrick, secretary; and P. D. Verrees, manager.

There is no doubt that the association has been a very vital factor in the progress of dairying in the country around Moore. This is because it is founded on the fundamentally correct theory of selling, which is to put all of the co-operative power behind the manager that is possible. When a man goes to the Moore section to buy milk he does not deal with one farmer—he deals with a man who represents the whole community, and all of the milk that is produced there. Co-operative selling in this way will produce much better prices and treatment than a single farmer can expect.

More than this, there is definite encouragement offered for the best production in a case like this when all of the men in the community are in one business. In union there is strength, especially in the effort to use better methods of production. There is considerable encouragement offered for the effort to produce high yielding cows when one knows that the product will bring a good price. The producers get all that their milk brings on the central market, less the cost of selling.

The farmers at Moore merely are following out plans for definite community effort. Dairying under a united co-operative system has made fine progress in a good many communities in other states, especially in Wisconsin. The example of the Moore farmers is a very encouraging thing in the development of community breeding and farming in this state.

Kansas Stock Will Go West

Kansas livestock will be well represented at the Panama-Pacific exposition. This statement is made by W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, who has charge of the work of preparing the exhibit. Plans are being made to send 15 or 16 carloads of the best stock in the state to San Francisco. This exhibit will be composed of entries from many herds. Breeders of Poland China, Duroc-Jersey, and Berkshire hogs; Galloway, Hereford, Short-horn, Angus, Red Polled, and Holstein cattle; Shetland ponies, Percheron, Clydesdale, Belgian, and Standardbred horses have signified their intention of making exhibits.

Long-Tailed Japanese Fowls

There are many fowls in Japan that rarely are seen in this country. One of these is the Yokohama, or Japanese long-tailed chicken. The specimens shown here are at the International Panama exposition this year. The tails of these birds are not remarkably long for this breed. Japanese fanciers have been able to breed Yokohama cocks with tails 26 feet long.

The Yokohama hens seldom lay more than 15 eggs a year. The chicks are lively little things, but are rather tender. They are not able to withstand much cold damp weather.

It has taken a great deal of patience on the part of the Japanese fanciers to develop this bird to its present state. The tails are guarded very carefully from injury. As soon as the feathers are long enough, they are gently bent into a circle and tied in place with silk cord. This treatment is necessary in order that they may grow without being torn and broken and bedraggled. It takes four or five years to grow one of these long tails.

The tails are taken down occasionally when the fowls are on smooth ground or clean grass. The owners of these birds also have tall narrow cages, with perches near the top, in which the fowls may have their tails let down without danger of injury.



How to Know the Sex of Geese

It is not an easy thing to tell the sex of geese.

When they are 6 or 7 months old one usually can tell the geese from the gander by observation.

The male in most cases grows larger than the female.

The female has a deeper body, slimmer neck and smaller head.

The call of the gander is long, loud and shrill while that of the goose is merely an answer to it.

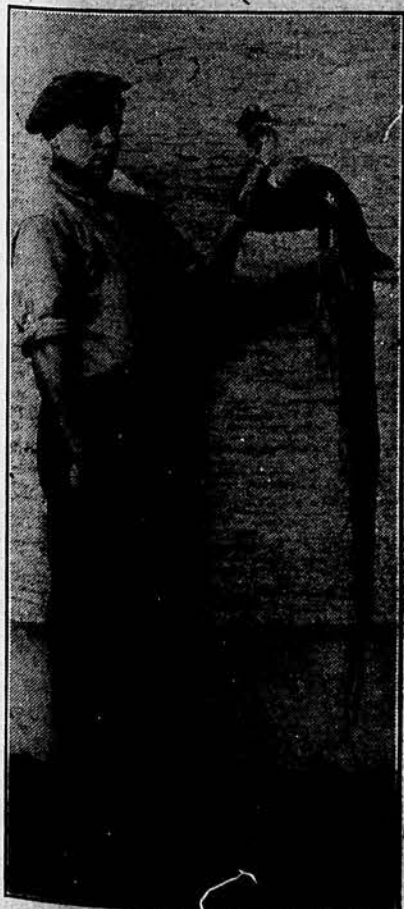
It is a good plan to divide the flock part on one side of the fence and part on the other when trying to distinguish the sex when you can distinguish most of the ganders by their calls.

Never look for a curled tail feather or other outside marks for there are none.

Hens Made \$1 a Year Profit

I cleared \$108.28 from my 100 hens and 9 cockerels last year. I started with 12 hens and 1 cockerel six years ago. I got an incubator the first year. I bought eggs in May at 15 cents a dozen that year and set the incubator three times.

I raised 275 chickens year before last. I saved 100 hens and sold the others. I bought 9 cockerels and another incubator last year. At the end of the year



I had sold \$118.08 worth of eggs and chickens besides using \$8 worth of eggs for setting. The eggs lost, and the feed, cost \$17.80. Therefore, I made \$108.28 clear. I fed the hens seven months out of the year.

If I had one acre and had 100 hens to feed the year around I would put all the land I could spare in oats and clover. I would have to buy about \$12 worth of corn, wheat, millet, and cane seed and then I would have a good profit.

Mrs. Bessie Haines.
R. 1, Ackerland, Kan.

A Profit of 120 Per Cent

At the beginning of 1914 we had 110 Single Comb Buff Orpington hens. During the year we sold some on the market and lost others. At the close of the year we had 45 of the original 110 hens, and the income from our flock was \$375. This amount does not include the eggs used in incubation, the chickens and eggs consumed by the family nor the 160 fine pullets and 15 cockerels on hand to begin with in 1915.

This may be considered a small showing, but we estimate the profit at 120 per cent on the capital invested. I doubt if any ordinary farmer has done as well with his hogs and cattle. We bought all of our feed and none of the stock was sold at fancy prices.

Windsor, Mo. Carrie Wilkerson.

Begin With a Flock of 100

One hundred hens are enough to begin with and should keep a small family in groceries and flour. I have seen several hundred chickens raised from 3 or 4 dozen hens and by running an incubator and buying some eggs 500 chickens can be raised.

Commercial chick feed and boiled eggs is the best feed to start with. I think if people would be more careful to try to raise every healthy chick and not try to hatch more than they can manage, they would have better results. To succeed one must have warm chicken houses and dry coops for the young chicks. They should not be overfed and they should be kept warm and dry. A purebred chicken is not worth more than the mixed chicken on the market for meat, but the eggs sell better for hatching.

Silver Lake, Kan. Anna Scrimsher.

"Ain't it fierce?"—The city dump.

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Woods Tested	Breaking Strength	Woods Tested	Crushing Strength
LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE	8,630	LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE	4,280
White Oak	8,160	Shagbark Hickory	3,890
Post Oak	7,380	Hard Maple	3,850
White Elm	6,950	Rock Elm	3,740
Silver Maple	5,820	White Oak	3,510

No other wood is suited to so many different uses as Southern Yellow Pine. No matter what your use for a serviceable, easy-working, durable lumber may be—whether you are building a house, a silo, a barn, or are repairing implements, gates or buildings—Southern Yellow Pine is "best by test," the Wood of Service.

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It's Just For the Home Folks

Boys and Girls Sometimes Think Father and Mother Don't Count

BY FLORENCE JONES MADLEY

"THAT'S good enough for home," and Bobbie turned from giving his face a "wash and a promise" to run down the stairs two steps at a time in his usual hurry for breakfast.

"Why, of course I know what nice table manners are, but what's the use of being so particular here for just home folks?" and Helen looked very scornful indeed as she said "just home folks."

I wonder how many boys and girls have ever used these words when they felt that home folks did not count and that anything is good enough for home?

But laddie, why should anything be good enough for home folks and yet not to be considered for an instant in connection with "outsiders?" Why should you wish to make a better impression by personal appearance or by your conduct and manners on strangers than on your "own folks?"

Who is there really so dear to you as father and mother when you stop to give the matter a serious thought? And whom would you defend to the last ounce of strength as quickly as you would that sister of whom you are really proud, if you would but admit it?

Just home folks! The only ones that really count when it comes to love that will bear everything. There is no one in the whole wide world who has such an interest in you and your welfare as these same home folks that you speak of so slightly. They have been so patient with you, making excuses for you when those whom you consider so much more worthy of your best would show you no mercy if you treated them as you do "just home folks."

It is home folks that work night and day to provide you with the best of all places on earth—a home. It is home folks that sacrifice themselves so you may have an education and who go without themselves that you may have comfortable up-to-date clothing. And it is just home folks who watch over you when you are ill, caring for you with an anxiety that no one else can feel but those who love you. It is home folks that put up with your peevishness and fretting and fault-finding, finding every excuse for you in their great love, when outsiders would censure you most severely.

Father and Mother Know.

It is father and mother who know the world and its ways. They know what the world expects and demands of those who wish to serve it and they wish to make you fit to go into that big world and be able to hold your own. They wish you to be courteous and kindly mannered and helpful. They wish you to learn habits of personal neatness, for they well know that personal appearance has everything to do with one's success or failure. They have taught you correct table manners as well as how to conduct yourself in other positions in which you must one day be placed, for they know that boorish manners, rude speech and awkward carriage will not help you to success. They are elder than you, laddies—and lassies—and they want to help you by their experience.

You do not know that desirable positions and good business opportunities are lost many times because of untidy personal appearance and boorish manners. There is no place in the best society—the society of refined and intellectual people—for the one who does not care, or who uses good manners only as a veneer, or as a garment that can be put on and off as occasion demands.

Good Manners Need Practice.

You well understand that if you are to play an important game of ball that you practice early and late and do not depend on luck or your skill to get you through just at the right moment, without any previous work.

If you are to play a piece on the piano or violin, you practice early and late in anticipation of the final appearance before a critical public. You study for recitations, for examinations and "finals"—it is study and prepare all the time, because without the constant practice of what you are to do some time in the future you know you will be apt to fail.

Then why not get ready for your appearance in the big world of critical people—people who are not so ready to excuse and condone and let go as are the home folks? Why not practice on your table manners at home and every day, giving the home folks the benefit of their efforts toward making you fit to sit at the table of people of refinement?

Why not keep yourself neatly dressed and brushed for the home folks, if for no other reason than that it is good practice and will form the habit of personal neatness and pride in your appearance that will be worth more to you than gold? You cannot foster the habits of carelessness and untidiness when you are at home, and then, just at the proper time when out in the world assume the neatness and sweetness of perfect cleanliness. You cannot be rude at home and neglect all your

to the farmer. Birds that rear at least two or three broods in a season are especially valuable, and should be protected in every way possible.

The common house cat is the worst enemy of birds, and especially of young birds just after they come off the nest. Well-fed family cats are not nearly so likely to catch young birds as are stray, homeless or underfed cats. Boys and girls will find it interesting and well worth their while to study birds and learn their habits. Schools can do much to make this study more valuable by offering prizes for the best kodak pictures of birds and the best reports on the observation of birds. Every nest of young birds saved means many dollars saved for some farmer.

A Toy Telephone

For this telephone two pint bean cans and a stout hard-twisted cord 100 feet long are needed. With a small nail make a hole in the end of the cans. Put one end of the cord through the hole from the outside, tie a hard knot and pull the knot close up against the can. Now, put the other end of the string through the second can in like



The Gardeners.

We've been a-makin' garden down by the meadow lot. We planted peas and popcorn, and gee, the sun was hot!

We dug 'most twenty acres with our hoe and rake and spade. And then we stopped for dinner and rested in the shade.

It's awful hard work farmin', before your hands get tough. But we'll have a lot of money when we sell our garden stuff. —M. C. W.

Food For Young Birds

BY L. D. WOOSTER, Fort Hays Normal School.

If boys and girls ate more than their own weight of food every day, wouldn't their mothers have a hard time keeping them well fed? Yet baby birds do this very thing, and when there is a nest full of young ones both father and mother bird are kept busy all day long feeding them. Young birds want almost entirely animal food, that is, insects and worms. Only one kind of nesting eats seeds. This is the nestling of the English sparrow.

Birds grow very rapidly, so they need a large amount of food, and as their body temperature is very high they need food for heat as well as growth. The animal food which they eat is necessary on account of their rapid growth. It is easily seen that a nest of young birds on a farm is worth a great deal

manner. Nail to a tree or wall a forked stick in which to rest the ends of the string; the transmitter—which is the can—will hang down. This telephone can be stretched from one playhouse to another, and is a really truly talking 'phone. Just try it and see how much better you can hear than you imagine. When ready to use it draw the string moderately taut. The string may be made shorter if liked, or a trifle longer.

And Maybe a Capper Flower Day

In the name of the Country Woman's Club of Labette county I thank Governor Capper for the very generous package of seeds he kindly sent us to distribute among the children in the country surrounding Parsons. We told them of his gift and the probability of having him visit us some time this summer. We hope the flowers will be in bloom and that we can arrange a Capper day program and have him with us on that day.

Mrs. H. B. Musser, Secretary, Parsons, Kan.

Measles in school is like fire in fall grass.

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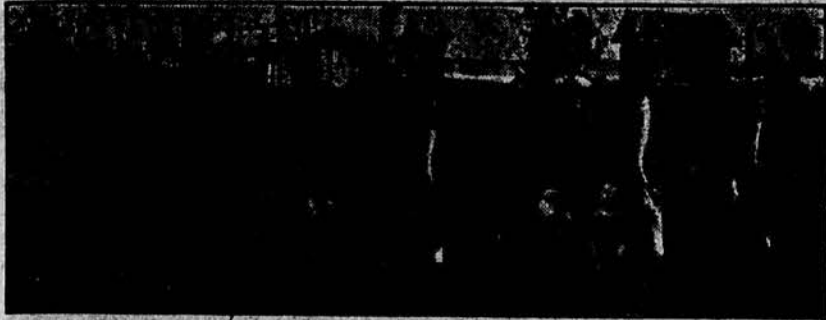
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Check in drinking water 2 percent Cornex. Cholera and other diseases. It cost nothing to keep a pint of water at hand. Write for the quantity you have had. Write for price list. Request, send coin at our risk.

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Drinking water in any form with a **Boiling Water** is dangerous. No amount of boiling will kill germs. Always use **Boiling Water** for drinking. See your health dealer or write for catalog.

Boiling Water
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1000 WALK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



For Larger Dairy Profits

Co-operative Creameries That Are Managed Efficiently Have Markedly Increased the Returns to the Producers

A GREAT increase in the number of co-operative creameries is certain to come in Kansas in the next few years. This will occur as a result of the increase in dairy farming in this state, and a growing belief in the value of union among the producers. Kansas does not have a large number of co-operative creameries, but some of them, such as the creameries at Palmer and Morrowville for examples, are doing good work.

It is not best to start a creamery in a community unless enough cows are available to provide an ample amount of butterfat. More than this, it is essential that the farmers should start with a determination to hang together—they should not desert if some rival company increases the price for butterfat a cent or two a pound. If the cows and a real spirit of co-operation are present the chances for success are good. It is important that a co-operative creamery should employ a really efficient buttermaker, and it must pay a large enough salary to get a good man.

Co-operative creameries are very successful in the leading dairy states—especially is this true in Minnesota. They also have been very successful in Iowa. Here is what W. B. Barney, the dairy commissioner of Iowa, said about the co-operative companies:

"Of the 498 creameries in this state about 400 of them are located in the northern two-thirds and about 90 in the southern third of the state. We think there is no disputing the fact that the prices paid for butterfat in any of the many well-managed co-operative creameries range from 3 to 7 cents a pound more than the price paid by the centralizer. This being true, we feel that this department is fully justified in giving all possible assistance and support to the creameries already organized, and encouragement and help to the communities where there is reason to believe there is sufficient interest and enough cows to make a paying proposition of a plant."

One of the especially successful co-operative creameries is at Milaca, Minn. It was organized in 1907. There had been a privately owned creamery there for many years, which paid about 3 or 4 cents under New York "firsts," and run intermittently. Farmers sometimes complained that they were not getting all the cream was worth, but to no avail. In January, 1907, the creamery burned down.

Some of the farmers then began to talk about organizing a co-operative creamery. Notwithstanding a lot of free advice from experienced creamerymen, business men and some bankers that it would be a fatal mistake and a detriment to the community, they completed the organization, erected a brick building 34 by 64 feet, and began business June 1, 1907, according to Kimball's Dairy Farmer. In the meantime, the experienced creamerymen had leased a building for five years, installed machinery and opened up before the farmers were ready. So the association had both opposition and competition to contend with.

The Farmers' Co-operative creamery, therefore, started on a small scale, with small capital and large difficulties. Soon the other creamery was taken over by a centralizer, which ran the plant during the remainder of the five-year lease and then quit. For the last three years there has been no competition, not even a cream station in Milaca or its vicinity. Here let me remark that the motto "Encourage competition to keep up the price," has no place in a business of

this kind. The whole management of the business is subject to the votes of the shareholders. If the price paid for butterfat from day to day gives a margin of net profit, each shareholder gets his share of this in the form of a dividend based on the number of pounds of butterfat delivered by him. So that in any case the creamery retains only the amount necessary for upkeep and operating expenses.

During 1912 it became necessary to enlarge the plant. An addition 40 feet long was added, making the whole ground plan 104 by 34 feet, with a remodeling of the whole plant which will admit of an increase of capacity equal to the increasing demands for some time to come. Refrigeration is by mechanical means. There is no ice used. The refrigerator room is large enough to store a carload of butter, and in the busiest season of the year it does not take long to produce that amount. The largest receipts of butterfat in any one

"I have burned out." This was the confession and the explanation of the black giant, Jack Johnson, for his defeat by a comparatively unskilled farmer from Kansas who had never drank a drop. Johnson is 38 years old, Willard 33. Willard never has been a drinker. Johnson's muscles have been corroded (burned out) by alcohol and his nervous system deadened. He is suffering from the gradual degeneration always brought on by drink poison—from "whisky rot." A few years ago Johnson was the most magnificent specimen of physical manhood in the world, a superman. So, once upon a time, was John L. Sullivan. So was Jeffries. So was James J. Corbett. Corbett was the quickest man in sparring the world ever saw. No mortal, probably, ever had a finer nervous system. John Barleycorn has licked them all and is today defeating thousands of as good and much more useful men.

day so far are about 6,600 pounds, which will make about 8,250 pounds of butter. The following is a condensed report for 1914:

Pounds cream received.....	3,438,668
Pounds milk received.....	10,414
Pounds butterfat in cream.....	602,235.2
Pounds butterfat in milk.....	387.3
Total pounds butterfat.....	602,622.5
Average test cream.....	24.75
Average test milk.....	3.71
Pounds butter made not from sales	730,088
Overrun, per cent.....	21.15
Average cost manufacturing butter, a pound.....	1.87c
Average price paid.....	29 1/2c
Average daily price.....	29 1/2c

Receipts.	
Received for butter shipped.....	\$187,629.34
Received for butter retailed.....	13,085.99
Total	\$200,715.33

Disbursements.	
Paid for butterfat to shareholders.....	\$147,205.01
Paid to non-shareholders.....	28,344.27
Running expenses.....	13,859.08
Total paid out.....	\$190,108.36
Net gain in creamery.....	10,607.47

Total	\$200,715.33
Dividend a pound butterfat.....	1 1/2c

In addition to the creamery business proper, there is a merchandise department, which handles flour and feed. This is a sort of grain exchange that buys what one man has to sell and sells to another for just the cost of handling. The seller, therefore, gets a better price

for what he sells and the buyer gets what he buys much cheaper. Anything shipped in is retailed on a margin just sufficient to cover expenses and no more. In this department, the receipts during 1914 were \$46,333.56. At the last annual meeting the board was authorized to erect a new warehouse for this department, to be of brick with a ground plan of 100 by 50 feet.

For Less Damage From Warbles

BY WILLIAM HISLOP.

Cattle grubs seriously affect the gains in fattening cattle and reduce the flow of milk in dairy cattle. A case is recorded by Boas, in Denmark, of an infested dairy cow which, while she remained in poor condition, gave 33 pounds of milk a day. Forty-six grubs were extracted from her back, and eight days later she was giving 44 pounds of milk. The loss in this case was 25 per cent. The hides of grub infested cattle are so perforated with holes that they are discriminated against when marketed. A green, "grubby" hide generally is worth 1 cent a pound less than a perfect hide.

The fly that causes this grub is variously known as the ox warble fly, the heel fly, or the ox bot fly. During the spring and summer, the eggs are deposited on the hairs around the hoof heads, and the animal, on licking them, carries the eggs or grubs into its mouth. The maggot passes into the gullet and then migrates to the back; where it causes a swelling observed in late winter or early spring. In the spring or early summer months, the grub emerges from the back of the animal through a small hole previously used for breathing. On falling to the ground and burrowing in it, the grub enters the pupa stage, which lasts from three to six weeks. At its conclusion a two-winged fly emerges.

The best method of destroying the grubs when ripe is to squeeze them out and kill them. If the warble is small and firm, the grub may be removed by inserting a pair of small forceps into the opening of the tumor. If the opening is too small to permit the entrance of the forceps, it may be enlarged by a small incision with a sharp knife. Strong thumb pressure will then force the grub out through this artificially enlarged opening. When removed all grubs should be destroyed, otherwise they may pass into the remaining stages of the life history and ultimately develop into adult flies. After the removal of the grubs an antiseptic should be applied to the affected portion of the hide. Cresol or Zenoleum (5 per cent solutions) are excellent for this purpose.

Weather Reports

A new weekly weather forecast designed especially to aid farmers in planning their farm operations and shippers of perishable products to handle their goods with reference to expected weather conditions, was begun by the United States Weather Bureau April 20 and will be continued during the crop season. To have these weekly forecasts reach the farmers and shippers in small towns with the least possible delay, the bureau has arranged a system whereby the forecast will be taken Tuesday and reach the weekly newspapers, especially in the corn, wheat and cotton districts, by mail Wednesday morning, in time for the greatest number of them to use the information in their editions.

The daily papers which take press-association services will receive the forecast by wire through the several press associations, which have volunteered to co-operate in its distribution.

Why Ralph Likes Spring

The teacher had asked the class for contributions about spring, which proves just how brave or how reckless this teacher can be upon occasion. Ralph, aged 9, didn't waste much time in turning in his copy. Indeed he had some very definite ideas. Here they are:

"I like spring because the flowers are in bloom, and everything looks pretty. The leaves come out on the trees. I like it because it is warm and sunny."

"Everybody plants their gardens in the spring. The grass makes all the yards look nice. All the birds come back from the South and sing. These are the reasons that I like spring."

Not so very far from poetry, is it?



"My women folks wash sterilize and dry our separator bowl in two minutes."
—Farmer Onswon.

Beatrice

"The Centrifugal Washing Device is a godsend to us dairymen. It puts the Beatrice Separator in a class by itself. Two minutes to clean up!! Can you say that of any other separator? Doesn't it make you want to know about the Beatrice? Take it from me, it's worth while for anybody who keeps cows to know all about this high-grade separator that you can buy 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. cheaper than other separators of the same class."
—Farmer Onswon.

Proper sizes for all size dairies. Write us for free catalog.
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Get MORE Cream
by using a **Simple Speed Indicator**
on your separator. Fits any make of separator. Attached in two minutes; easy to adjust; controls speed of machine; absolutely accurate; can't get out of order. Price \$3.00. Ask for circular and give us name of your hardware or implement dealer.
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Upward
ON TRIAL
AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR
A SOLID PROPOSITION to send my guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.
ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL.
Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western stocks. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3092 Rainbridge, N. Y.**

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

Possible Profits During The Fourteen Months \$558,

Besides chances good to open a big pool which may pour out millions. That is why you will have to hurry if you secure a part of this valuable oil stock that is going, and going fast. Just as well take your place on the side of Right and at the same time make yourself a handsome profit as to hesitate and delay until other wide-awake citizens secure this stock that you know you should own. The Uncle Sam Oil Company will finish what it started, and with sufficient capital now can soon increase the capacities of its three refineries to a combined capacity of 9,000 barrels per day, and through its many distributing stations and other distributing stations, it will build over the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas, place its Red, White and Blue tank wagons and automobile trucks to delivering good oil at reasonable prices in real competition with the Criminal Oil Monopoly to the people of the Middle West. The Uncle Sam Oil Company is a needed corporation and can be made a big benefactor to the people of the Middle West and a splendid dividend payer to the substantial patriotic citizens who have the courage and good judgment to secure a part of the stock of this big Oil Corporation, all of which should be sold or greatly advanced in price during the next few weeks.

Kansas City, Kas., April 15, 1915.
To the Investing Public:

At the last regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of The Uncle Sam Oil Company the President of the Company was authorized to offer the unissued capital stock to the general public. Since that time several advertisements have been inserted in the big newspapers here at home and in a few leading reliable newspapers over the States of Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and in several big weekly papers which practically blanket the entire United States. The authorized capitalization of the Company is THREE HUNDRED MILLION SHARES. About two hundred and fifty million shares of this stock is already owned by over 14,000 stockholders, representing every Congressional district in the United States. This leaves in the Treasury to be sold for new capital about fifty million shares. This stock, if sold at the special offer which follows herein, would bring the Company about a HALF MILLION DOLLARS IN CASH.

The Company will accept about \$100,000 under the present offer. The price will then probably be advanced about 20 per cent, or possibly higher, until an additional \$200,000 is paid in. Advances will be made upon the stock which will be justified by the development and progress of the Company, from time to time, until we believe the fifty million shares now in the Treasury will bring to the Company under different prices a total amount of over ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF NEW CASH CAPITAL.

The Company may drill in a big oil well on some of its leases or deeded lands most any month, which might cause an immediate advance on the stock of from five to ten times. The Company now has three oil refineries and a grease plant. One refinery is located at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in the heart of the Oklahoma Oil Fields. It was the first refinery ever built in Oklahoma. The people of Oklahoma are especially friendly to The Uncle Sam Oil Company, as they know it is the only real independent Company in the Middle West. We already have in operation several distributing stations in Oklahoma and several more that should be started. We can do an export business from this Uncle Sam Tulsa Refinery. Its present capacity is eleven hundred barrels per day. With sufficient capital we can quickly increase it to three thousand barrels per day and market the greater part of this three thousand barrels per day right in Oklahoma in competition with the Oil Monopoly at reasonable prices.

We have another refinery at Cherryvale, Kansas. The capacity of this refinery is fourteen hundred barrels per day. With sufficient capital we can quickly increase the capacity of this Cherryvale Refinery to three thousand barrels per day and sell every gallon of this oil at good prices over the States of Kansas, Southwest Missouri and Northern Arkansas.

We have just completed our pipe line that connects the Cherryvale and Tulsa

refineries and also connects nearly all of our big leases and deeded lands and one hundred and seventeen of our oil wells with these two refineries in two States.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the pipe lines of The Uncle Sam Oil Company were exempted from the common-carrier liabilities. The scheme of the little grafters of the Oil Trust that hang out around Tulsa, Oklahoma, and fight the Independents, was to include the pipe lines of The Uncle Sam Oil Company as a common carrier along with the big pipe lines of the Oil Monopoly.

We built our pipe lines to pump our own oil from our own wells to our own refineries. The Uncle Sam Oil Company was organized on a big National basis. It started out right. Its original plans were to own our own production, our own pipe lines, our own refineries, and our own distributing stations, and to take the oil from 1,000 to 8,000 feet from under the ground and carry it through its different stages until we reached the homes of the people with the manufactured product through our Red, White and Blue tank wagons and automobile trucks.

The actual bonafide competition brought about by The Uncle Sam Oil Company with the Oil Monopoly has saved the people of Kansas several millions of dollars. This same benefit has reached into and benefited the citizens of the neighboring States.

The Uncle Sam Oil Company has met with vicious persecution from the start and the Oil Trust has realized for years that The Uncle Sam Oil Company was building on a foundation that sooner or later would take away Millions of Dollars of profitable business in the Middle West. The Supreme Court Decision clearly states in its decree against the Oil Monopoly that the Oil Trust, naming different individuals, has been in a criminal conspiracy for forty years to kill all competition.

This Oil Monopoly Crowd, through high-priced advertisements, have practically subsidized many big newspapers and with its dirty money has elevated into many high offices crooked politicians that will resort to any kind of oppression in office to hound and annoy, and, if possible, destroy any possible competitor of the hated Oil Monopoly.

About five years ago a vicious and a determined effort was made on the part of officials acting in disguise for this Oil Monopoly to kill The Uncle Sam Oil Company, but The Uncle Sam Oil Company proved its ability to protect itself against this great brute power of criminal money and won out.

Its last big victory was the decision by the Supreme Court exempting our pipe lines, as stated before herein. There is a provision in the Charter that keeps the Company from the control of any competitor, including the Oil Trust. The Company has advertised its plans all over the United States, and has banded together an army of patriotic, determined citizens, now over 14,000 strong, who, in good faith, are satisfied that with sufficient capital

this Company can be made a great blessing to the public in general. Also help protect the Indian Tribes in Oklahoma that have been looted by fraudulent contracts made by Government Officials pretending to represent the Indians, as their guardian. These officials, when their terms of office expire, generally go into the pay of the Oil Monopoly in the open.

In this contest The Uncle Sam Oil Company secured a lease from the Osage Nation Council for 200,000 acres and an assignment to it for 236,000 acres, making a total of 436,000 acres. The Osage Nation consists of about one million five hundred thousand acres. A lease on the East side of this reservation, containing 680,000 acres, will expire in about two years. The Oil Monopoly loaned eight million dollars to one of its henchmen, who gobbled up about 400,000 of this 680,000 acres. To try and make impossible any competition in renewing this big lease, this Oil Trust has brought about a Crisis in the Oklahoma Oil Fields. It is the purpose of the Trust to maintain this Crisis so that, if possible, it can again steal control of the big Osage Oil and Gas Fields. Their greatest graft is the gas, which it sells through its different subsidiaries to the people of Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. It now has a frame-up to secure an advance on domestic gas and is putting forth every effort to deceive the Utility Commission of Kansas to try and "skin" the people, by an advance in gas of just double its present price. At the same time it is trying to deceive the Secretary of the Interior into permitting this Trust to get control of the entire one million five hundred thousand acres in the Osage Nation. This Trust has subsidized many newspapers and owns body and soul a lot of little newspaper crooks through the oil fields. This gang keeps up an incessant bombardment of lying newspaper articles telling how the gas is playing out. The influence of this monster Trust reaches into colleges and long-haired professors, who are supposed to be relied upon, come in and issue geological statements showing that the gas is playing out. However, The Uncle Sam Oil Company has a few men on the job and we know that the stories of this Oil and Gas Trust are not the truth. We know they tell a different story in Washington to the Secretary of the Interior from the one they tell to the people of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. When the loud-mouthed attorneys of the Oil Trust talk to the Secretary of the Interior in Washington they say that "We cannot pay the Indians over \$200.00 or \$300.00 per year for a gas well producing from four million to forty million feet per day—because we cannot get a market for only a part of the gas a part of the year." When they get into Kansas, and when subsidized newspapers begin to "bellow" and the little newspaper crooks in the oil fields begin to "spiel," and when the long-haired professors begin to talk, and their lying lawyers begin to lie, they tell the people that the gas is playing out. Then they take a mob of newspaper writers, lawyers and professors and try to deceive the Utility Commission into permitting an advance in gas in Kansas from 25c to 50c per thousand, but in Washington they try to deceive the Secretary of the Interior by telling the Secretary they can only afford to pay from \$200.00 to \$300.00 per year on gas wells making from four million to forty million feet per day. A gas well producing even four million feet per day at 25c per thousand totals \$100.00 per day. If they can deceive the Utility Commission into an advance to 50c by robbing the people, then a gas well that will make twenty million feet per day at the well from which the Gas Trust can take five to six million feet per day and market it, would pay the Gas Trust from \$250.00 to \$300.00 per day, or nearly as

much per day as they want to pay Indians per year.

The oil monopoly is owned by a lot of pirates on Wall Street. The Uncle Sam Oil Company is controlled by American citizens, who built up this Company in protest against the Oil Trust which raised the black flag against the Oil Producers a few years ago.

The fight that The Uncle Sam Oil Company has made has been consistent. There are nearly 150,000 homes that depend on domestic gas to keep their chimneys warmed and to cook food for the family. The Secretary of the Interior has absolute control of the entire Oklahoma Oil and Gas fields and nearly a million, five hundred thousand acres in other Indian tribes that belong to the Osage Nation. The Uncle Sam Oil Company contends that our great Government should not peddle these riches to the Oil and Gas Monopoly out a provision written in the lease tract that will at all times authorize Utility or Corporation Commissions in the State where the product from these government Indian lands are sold, to sell at a fair and reasonable price to the people. Every honorable citizen knows the contention is right. The Oil Monopoly controls the big financial institutions. There are a lot of rich men that like to help the cause of Right, but do not dare to join with our Bone Independent Company. If they do, the Oil Monopoly Crowd would attack investments and quickly injure them. The organizers of The Uncle Sam Oil Company knew this nine years ago. They built the Uncle Sam Oil Company on a foundation that would stand the fight of time. The Uncle Sam Oil Company has made public its plans; taken the people into its confidence, and it relies for capital not from big financiers but from the "bullied and bluffed" by the Trust from the independent public.

Our 14,000 stockholders are made up of honorable lawyers, wide-awake farmers, in the agricultural districts, clerks and stockmen, and the well-to-do clerks and laborers. There is a class of knickers, especially from bankers, who will tell you if the stock of this Company was what we claim it is it would be necessary to peddle it. We explain to you herein why such a statement is a falsehood. The Uncle Sam Oil Company must peddle its stock and has a right to do so. If you are willing to put yourself on the side of Right, it will only peddle you the stock now but will peddle you good oils in the future. The Uncle Sam Oil Company is a home concern here in the Middle West, and propose to put our distributing stations in every principal trade center over the Middle West, and all over Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and a part of Illinois and Arkansas.

We are going to call this domestic situation by personal letter or mass meeting to the entire one hundred and fifty thousand homes that are directly affected by the attempted steal in the Osage. With our thousands of stockholders and our thousands of customers we can reach every domestic consumer in St. Joseph, Joplin and Kansas City, Missouri, also Kansas City, Mo., Leavenworth, Atchison, Pittsburg, Wichita, Winfield and Tongton. We have big distributing stations in every one of these cities in the Middle West. Our home headquarters and the refineries and a grease plant are located here in Kansas City, Kansas. The Uncle Sam Oil Company owns fifteen acres of valuable land at Nineteenth and Osage Streets in the Armourdale District of Kansas City, Kansas, besides a city block on Eighteenth Street, in old Wyandotte, Kansas City, Kansas.

Next 3,000,000

least 2,000 barrels per day and easily make a profit of 15c per barrel. With sufficient capital, we can quickly increase and start our Kansas City, Kansas, Refinery at 2,000 barrels per day and be sure of a profit of 10c per barrel, or \$200.00 per day. We can quickly enlarge our Tulsa Refinery to 2,000 barrels per day and refine and market 2,000 barrels per day largely in Oklahoma, and be sure of a profit of at least 12c per barrel, or \$240.00 per day. As stated before, we can reach an export trade from Tulsa and the chances are good to increase the Tulsa Refinery to 10,000 barrels per day, with sufficient capital to go ahead and build up the business with as common sense demands it should be increased.

Any honest citizen who will fairly consider this proposition will admit The Uncle Sam Oil Company merits new capital. Thousands of its stockholders are urging their neighbors and associates to join with the Company to build it to the very mountain heights of success. Every citizen in the 150,000 domestic gas consuming homes in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri is interested in the successful termination of the fight of The Uncle Sam Oil Company for the great Osage lease. These citizens will either help The Uncle Sam Oil Company win the big fight in the interests of JUSTICE, or they will pay the Oil and Gas Monopoly several million dollars that they could save for their children in the next few years by doing what is right now. There is every reason why The Uncle Sam Oil Company will receive strong support both morally and financially. Investors over the Eastern States will quickly see that The Uncle Sam Oil Company is a needed corporation in the Middle West, and that it will be popular and be sure of good profits. Some of the greatest fortunes ever made in the United States have been made in oil. The great Oklahoma oil fields have hardly been scratched. The Uncle Sam Oil Company has its pipe line for 151 miles extending through the very heart of this great oil field. We have just completed a very important test well on a part of our leases on Ranch Creek, in Pawnee County, Oklahoma. We believe our chances are good to open a big, rich field in our next location, where the drill will soon go down. This Company is going ahead in good faith. It will be drilling and building up its property while you sleep. Substantial wide-awake citizens will buy this stock. If we can push ahead now with sufficient capital during the next few months, there is every reason to believe that by operating the three refineries at a combined capacity of 3,000 barrels per day, these three refineries and the pipe line can make a possible profit of \$553,000 during the next fourteen months.

Any month we may open an oil field that will pour out several millions. Even one rich eighty-acre lease might produce enough oil to pay each stockholder all of the money that you need now remit to own the stock. This stock is offered to you on a ground floor basis. There are millions of dollars seeking investment in the United States. Thousands of investors who have been holding back will realize that now is the hour of opportunity in the Oklahoma oil fields. They will take a chance with this big organization by remitting a few hundred or a few thousand dollars and make possible the splendid advancement The Uncle Sam Oil Company is sure to make.

That you may realize what the drilling of one well on a small lease may bring about we produce herein a report on the Boston Oil Pool. This report was published about eighteen months ago in the Tulsa and Kansas City papers. It is as follows:

"WORLD'S GREAT OIL FIELD.

"One Hundred and Sixty Acre Lease Near Cleveland Produces 25,000 Barrels a Day.

"Tulsa, Ok., Nov. 12.—The bringing in last week of three monster wells with an aggregate production of 10,600 barrels on a lease in the Osage country, near Cleveland, has proven the property to be the greatest producer of high grade oil ever found in the world. The total production of the property is now 25,000 barrels and there is yet room for eighteen more wells, which makes it possible for a production of 50,000 or 60,000 barrels.

"The lease consists of 160 acres and was sold for \$2,500 a little more than a year ago. It could not be bought now under \$3,000,000, and very likely the owners would not part with it at this high figure."

The new properties of The Uncle Sam Oil Company on Ranch Creek in Pawnee county are about five miles from the heart of this Boston Oil Pool. In an important test well just completed by The Uncle Sam Oil Company we have developed the same oil producing formations that are found in the Boston Oil Pool. We believe that within a quarter of a mile from the present test well just completed we will develop a great rich field that could easily pour out several million barrels of Crude Oil and should make the stock of this Company sell for twenty times the special offer herein to you.

We want to push ahead on this property with from two to three drills and we have already selected new locations. Whether you remit for any of this stock or not these wells will be drilled. Within another sixty days we may have an oil pool developed on this property where we can soon drill addi-

tional wells and soon produce several million barrels of Crude oil. Then it would be too late to secure a part of this stock. When you have a chance to make an investment with an enterprise that you know is fighting the battle of Right, and that you know is going ahead in good faith with chances a hundred to one for big success, you should take advantage of such an opportunity by making yourself a stockholder of consequence.

Don't throw down this advertisement and cheat yourself by saying in your own mind that this is a "Wild Cat" proposition and of no merit. If you have been "stung" on some fake mining scheme or some little oil company that did not operate on a big enough basis to win, do not blame The Uncle Sam Oil Company, but let reason rule and invest enough in this valuable stock to make back all you have lost and a great profit besides. Remember The Uncle Sam Oil Company is operating on a big National basis. It will win out in spite of everything and everybody. It has the confidence and the good will of the People, especially here in the Middle West. The chances are good that the Secretary of the Interior will refuse to be deceived by the Oil Trust gang and yet open up and accord Justice to the 14,000 stockholders of The Uncle Sam Oil Company, by validating the big Osage lease of 436,000 acres to The Uncle Sam Oil Company. At least a half dozen former officials in the Interior Department that led about and slandered The Uncle Sam Oil Company in its fight for this Osage lease have since found it healthy to resign and are now in the open pay of the convicted Oil Monopoly. The large majority of officials are honest, but just like the "Alaska Spoilers" and every other crooked political ring that has looted the people, the big Criminal combines always seek to put their scheming henchmen into a high political office and it is only natural that a few crooks of this convicted Trust have been able to sneak their way into high positions, but the people of the United States are becoming wide-awake and high officials will not be as easily deceived in the interests of these commercial pirates as in the past.

We would like to have you join with us and to interest your friends and associates to help The Uncle Sam Oil Company win its big fight in the Osage, and also develop its present properties and acquire and develop new properties and to build this Company so that in a few years it can be a great blessing to the public in general and pay its stockholders a splendid profit.

The Uncle Sam Oil Company is controlled by a Board of Directors of twenty-one large stockholders. It makes a sworn report to the United States Revenue Collector in the Eastern district of Kansas. Every dollar that is received is deposited the same day it is received in the name of the Company in the designated depository of the Company. Every amount paid out is paid out by a Company check signed by four officers of the Company. We value the combined properties of the Company, including our exempted pipe line, our trade name, and business established, at FOUR MILLION DOLLARS. There is issued and outstanding about \$700,000 of long time bonds and notes that are owned by loyal stockholders on which the interest has always been paid promptly. The Company owns several leases in Pawnee County on a line between the Boston Oil Pool and the great Cushing Oil fields. We have one of the deepest producing wells in Oklahoma on the north side of one of these leases that extends across Pawnee County for six and one-half miles. There is every reason to believe that a big oil pool is close to this well. This well is 2,312 feet deep. It is not a large producer, but when there was a shut down in the Oklahoma oil fields last fall the tank at this well was full and we were forced to quit pumping it for a few days and it filled up and flowed. When

you stop to consider that 2,312 feet is over a half mile deep and that there is sufficient pressure deep down to this over half mile depth to flow this oil out of this well, you will admit yourself that either by drilling this well deeper or by drilling other wells around this well a great pool is almost sure to be developed.

The next well drilled around this well might be a 10,000-barrel producer. When you buy stock in The Uncle Sam Oil Company you join a Company that is making a fight in good faith against the brute power of criminal money and when you secure this stock you will own stock in an established Company which already is producing from 123 wells, also is operating two refineries in two states and also numerous distributing stations, and, as stated herein, with sufficient capital, now certainly has a right to figure on a conservative basis that it can make a profit in the next fourteen months of about \$553,000. This is a real opportunity to you and if you are a good citizen willing to aid the cause of Right you will be sure to accept this offer. We will be glad to send you additional information if you believe additional information is necessary after carefully reading over this announcement.

Over 400 new stockholders have joined the Company in the last ninety days. There are nearly a thousand new investors now figuring on purchasing a part of this stock. Thousands of our stockholders will increase their holdings. We are driving ahead and are determined to build up a big Company and make our large stockholders rich. This announcement will reach at least two million citizens and all of this stock should be sold in a few weeks. Now is the time for you to take advantage of this offer, and if you remit a few hundred or a few thousand dollars you will be doing no different than hundreds of wide-awake investors have done before. We are sure to raise large sums of new capital and we are sure to drill many test wells, any one of which may open a big oil pool that may pour out several million barrels. We have a great completed property in the Cherryvale and Tulsa districts where we can refine and market a greatly increased production. The very next well we drill, which we will be drilling within a few days, and which will be completed as quickly as men and material can complete it, may open an oil pool so we can accomplish direct from the sale of oil all that we are planning to accomplish, but if you remit promptly you can secure this stock. The Company will accept at least \$100,000 under this offer. Because we plainly state what the plans of the Company are and offer the stock of this Company by public advertisements, do not think that it will always be within your reach at a bargain price, for we are going to sell this stock, raise this new capital, and drive this Company home to big success and you should forward your remittance for the stock you know you should own without delay if you expect to secure advantage of the old price that will be left open subject to advance without notice. See a few of your well-to-do neighbors and club together. Send in your remittance for \$750.00 for 100,000 shares or remit promptly yourself for 10,000 shares at \$100.00. As stated before, the stock is non-assessable, and the cash payment, together with your agreement to remain loyal to the company, is accepted by the Company as full payment, if the Company approves you as a stockholder. It wants none but loyal, patriotic, liberty-loving citizens as its stockholders, and therefore reserves the right to approve or reject any subscription to its stock. If you should not be approved your money will be promptly returned to you. If you are approved your stock will be issued full paid in consideration of your payment and your agreement to remain loyal to the Company, which agreement is contained in the certificate of stock. Special offer is as follows:

SPECIAL STOCK OFFER

To the Uncle Sam Oil Company, Kansas City, Kansas.

Find \$..... remittance for stock as advertised per X opposite the amount designated below:

Table with 2 columns of stock share options and prices: 1,000 Shares \$10, 2,500 Shares \$25, 5,000 Shares \$50, 10,000 Shares \$100, 25,000 Shares \$225, 50,000 Shares \$400, 75,000 Shares \$600, 100,000 Shares \$750.

(Name of Remitter.) (Street, City and State Address.) Respectfully Submitted,

The Uncle Sam Oil Co., BY H. H. TUCKER, JR., Pres. Kansas City, Kansas (Address all letters to the Company.)

other distributing stations in the cities, and it will reach directly as consumer in Kansas, also, as over in Missouri. Crisis brought about by the Oil in the oil fields makes it possible the Uncle Sam Oil Company to buy any valuable oil producing property along our exempted pipe line. fifteen to twenty miles of our Refinery there is nearly an absolute boycott on Oklahoma crude and especially in the Okmulgee County district. Uncle Sam Oil Company has over miles of pipe line. Our main pipe line near the center of Pawnee County, ma, then extends southeast across er of Creek County and then di-east through Tulsa County to the Uncle Sam Refinery on the Arkan- ver—then the pipe line runs north h Tulsa and Washington Counties osses the Oklahoma and Kansas little southeast of Caney, Kansas, n extends northeast through Mont- County to Cherryvale, Kansas. Uncle Sam Oil Company has com- ighty miles of this pipe line dur- past four months. The Uncle Sam any built the first independent e in the Middle West; built the o refineries in Kansas and Okla- built the first independent dis- g stations over the States of Mis- Kansas and Oklahoma, and it has t about the first actual competi- many districts with the big Oil y. The flag of The Uncle Sam Oil y is advancing. The Oil Trust has onvicted in the State of Missouri operating in Missouri today as a convict. There is many a Chris- at indirectly aids this convicted nopoly that is owned by the same that hired the gunmen to murder and children at Ludlow, who, they really understand the truth, use to buy the products of this ed Monopoly. sufficient capital, now, The Uncle l Company can expose and make ous the attempted stealing of ge gas fields that high-up offi- ill see the handwriting on the wall e to keep from being deceived e crowd, that has hoodled Legisla- rrupted Courts and deceived many Officials, and is the real black- ower in the United States today, always triumphs for a while, but although at times apparently de- always comes back smiling and to victory. Uncle Sam Oil Company has met ercome vicious persecutions, and it ntinually increased its assets and ed its supporters among the gen- ible until its friends are legion. continually won victory after vic- until the Oil Trust, backed by all of ions and corrupt power and influ- has practically given up hope of ecking its great growth. There y reason to believe that in time the The Uncle Sam Oil Company will y very valuable, with chances good ay increase in value a hundred e the next ten years. will be thousands of citizens that ad over this advertisement that edlessly spend more money during t few weeks than it would take t for and now own a substantial of this stock. There is many a ave clerk, or business man, or onal man that could easily invest few hundred to a few thousand in this stock and hardly miss the ent. Better join the side of Right something in a practical man- ll help to get real results by send- your remittances for from \$10.00 to and secure a part of this stock u know is bound to become valu- this Company builds greater and Company is determined to raise at n additional \$300,000 during the ree months. With this new capi- will develop and acquire by first its sufficient production to put its refineries at a combined capacity barrels per day. With our com- plete line, with sufficient capital, easily deliver 2,000 barrels per our Cherryvale Refinery, with an aving of at least 25c per barrel, 00 per day. With the big trade e established we can refine and with sufficient capital, by quick- ing the Cherryvale Refinery, at

reflected. "Although you miss school, just the same, it really can't be helped." The next day being Friday, Sam went down to the stable after school hours and hauled the first load of manure home so as to be in readiness to drive to the farm next morning with his companions, who were to be on hand at the appointed hour.

Early Saturday morning the boys—Fred, Joe and Andrew—were on hand at the appointed hour. Sam soon had the horse hitched to the loaded wagon, and the four boys rolled away over the gravelly road to the farm.

In an hour's time they had reached their destination, and the horse was unharnessed and turned loose to graze in the field. Sam found the farm in a worse condition than he had expected, and he had expected it to be bad. Briars and bushes and tall grass grew thick along the rail fence all around the field. Here and there next to the ground rails had rotted and allowed hogs to come in or go out at will. The last tenants hadn't taken any trouble to mend these gaps, and the hogs that ran outside had destroyed a part of the crops for two or three years.

"My! There's certainly some work to do here," Sam remarked.

"What's to do?" Fred Martin asked.

"For the first thing," Sam replied, "this fence row is to clean out, and then I'll have to cut some poles to put in the place of those rotten rails."

"Let me and Joe cut the poles," said Fred, "while you and Andrew clean out the fence row. Where's the ax, and how long must the poles be?"

"Go ahead, Fred, you and Joe," broke in Andrew, smiling. "We know you don't like the looks of these briars and bushes, but we'll not lick."

"You'll find the ax in the wagon," said Sam, "and you can cut the poles the same length as the fence rails. I think they're about ten feet long."

When Fred and Joe had gone down in the woods Sam brought a brier hook and a sharp grubbing hoe with which to begin work on the tangled mass along the fence.

"My," he exclaimed, "but that's going to be a woolly job!" Those boys had an eye to business, Andrew, when they took the chopping. It does seem like there ought to be some easier and quicker way of doing it than this.

"How long do you think it will take us?" asked Andrew.

"Well, I did think at first," replied Sam, "that it wouldn't take long. But now, since I've had a second look at it, I think we won't more than get started good today."

"If we could burn it out first," suggested Andrew, "it wouldn't be nearly so bad."

"No, but we'd burn up the fence."

"Couldn't we follow along with water and put out the snags when they caught fire?"

"Good for you, Andrew!" Sam exclaimed. "That's the very idea. The fire will burn up nearly all the bushes and briars and kill all the hell weevils and other insects that are wintering in there at the same time. That's why fence rows ought not to grow up like this. Insects live in there in winter and come out to work on the crops in summer."

"Well, let's get the water and start our fire," Sam said, "I'm anxious to see how it works."

"I have two barrels up at the house," Sam explained. "We'll unload the wagon and go up and haul them down full of water."

The horse was harnessed again, the manure scattered and the boys were soon back with two barrels of water and a bucket. The fire was started and allowed to burn only in one direction—the way the wind carried it. Sam followed close behind with the bucket and poured water on the rails that now and then took fire. Andrew drove the wagon alongside and refilled the bucket from the barrels for Sam.

Once the fire had got well started it burned rapidly and in a very short while it had gone entirely around the field. Nothing remained of the matted tangle except a few charred bushes and coarse briars. Taking the brier hook and the grubbing hoe, Sam and Andrew had these all down in less than an hour.

"Well, that job's done," Sam exclaimed when they had finished, "and it wasn't half as hard as I thought it was going to be."

"If we hadn't figured out a new way to do it, though, it would have been hard enough," said Andrew.

"Yes," Sam agreed, "we saved a lot of work there by using our minds a little. It doesn't pay to work without thinking, and I'm going to mix a little of it with my work from now on. Let's drive down after a load of poles and see how the choppers are getting along."

"Hello, there!" yelled Fred Martin when he saw Sam and his companion driving up. "You haven't deserted that job have you?"

"No," the two replied in unison, "of course we haven't deserted it. We finished it, that's all, now we're down after some poles."

"Aw, get out!" the two choppers scoffed. "Don't tell us you've cleared out that streak of briars. Why, a rabbit couldn't get through it."

"No," admitted Sam, "we didn't clear quite all of it ourselves, but what we didn't the fire did."

"Oh, you burned it out, did you?"

"Sure, we put the fire to it, and the rats and rabbits had to hunt a new country."

"Well," Joe Watson remarked, "we have got the poles for you—about forty of them."

"Forty! My but you must have been working," Sam congratulated. "Forty will be enough to mend the fence, I think."

When it came to mending the fence Sam had real reason to be glad that his comrades had come with him. By himself he would have been forced to tear down a panel of fence wherever a rotten rail was to be replaced. With help, though, it was the work of only a minute to pry up the corners and put in a new pole.

By noon the fence had been mended all round and the boys retired to a grove of walnut trees near the branch to eat their lunches. "That's job No. 2 done," said Sam when they were seated, "and goodness knows how long it would have taken me to do it if you boys hadn't come along."

"Well, it wasn't very hard work," replied Fred Martin; "just enough exercise in it to give us a good appetite. If you don't believe it just watch what we do to this bacon and corn bread and the onions."

"My, but they taste good," said Andrew, with his mouth full. "It's strange, but I couldn't eat these at home, and now there's not going to be enough of it for me."

The boys all laughed and said that they were thinking the same thing.

Sam wouldn't hear to his chums working in the afternoon. He thought that they had already done enough, so they stayed to gather walnuts and explore the creek, while Sam went off to haul ashes and scatter them on the acre that was to be his prize patch of corn.

Miles Fagan happened to pass along while Sam was at work and leaned over the fence to watch him for a minute.

"What's that you're puttin' on the land, Sam?" he asked, after he had watched the boy for some time.

"Ashes," Sam replied, and went on shoveling.

"Ashes?" Mr. Fagan questioned. "Do you think it'll do any good?"

"Of course I do," Sam answered. "Most anything would do this land good. But didn't you know, Mr. Fagan, that ashes are a fine fertilizer?"

"No, I didn't," he said, "and I don't yet." "Well, they are, anyhow," Sam assured him. "Two things that crops have to have are potash and phosphoric acid. You know that ashes contain potash, and they also contain some phosphoric acid. A government bulletin that I borrowed says there are about eight pounds of potash and one-third as much phosphoric acid in every hundred pounds of good ashes."

"Well, I didn't know they was good for anything," said Fagan, "except to get lye from to make soap."

Sam wasn't proud and didn't think that he knew so much more than others but he liked to be of help whenever he could.

"Why don't you send to the department of agriculture, Mr. Fagan," he asked, "and get some of the bulletins it publishes? We pay for that work, and why not make use of it? They experiment and learn a whole lot of things that we ought to know. I've written for several of the bulletins."

"I don't want anything to do with such foolishness," said Fagan. "What do they know about farmin'?"

"They know a lot," Sam replied, "and they're learning more every day. It's their business to experiment and find out things. You might waste two or three years experimenting to find out something that you could learn in five minutes by reading a government bulletin."

Miles Fagan merely grunted in reply.

"I wish you would let Bob join the Boys' Corn Club," Sam continued. "There's a chance for him to win a big prize, and besides, it'll teach him how to grow corn."

"Guess I can learn my boy how to grow corn 'bout as well as anybody," said Miles. "But Bob and that agent have been a-pesterin' me to death 'bout it, and I told Bob yesterday that he could see if he'd use some of that stumpy land over there."

"I'm glad of that," said Sam, and stopped suddenly. From the lower edge of the field came a boom that was like the report of a small cannon.

"Well, there goes some of my stumps," remarked the young farmer. "Guess I'll go down and watch a few of 'em jump out of the ground. I want to see how it's done."

TO BE CONTINUED.

How to Prune Shrubs

BY R. A. MCGINTY.

The task of pruning shrubs around the home is often neglected. Following neglect the shrubs grow into unsymmetrical shapes, and cease to flower as freely as they did at first. Much dead wood accumulates among the branches and when it is at last decided that some pruning must be done, it is found almost impossible to do a satisfactory job. The best way to avoid such a situation is to prune the shrubs some every year. It takes very little time and by cutting out a little wood every year, one is able to keep the shrubs in good shape and can avoid mutilating them by a severe pruning.

Shrubs which bloom early in the spring, such as bridal-wreath, lilacs and snowballs, should be pruned soon after they have stopped blooming. Pruning at this time stimulates the growth of new wood that season, which produces flowers the next spring. Those which flower in summer or fall however, such as hydrangeas, coralberry, and mock orange, should be pruned in the fall or spring while dormant. A few other shrubs, among them the barberries, require no pruning scarcely; except to remove the dead branches, or some of those where the bush is too dense.

In pruning shrubs, one of the main things to keep in mind is that some of the old wood should be cut out every year, and some of the young shoots allowed to develop, in order to renew the shrub. Cut out all dead branches, and do not allow the shrubs to become too dense.



Neighborizing the Farmer

One of the most significant facts of our telephone progress is that one-fourth of the 9,000,000 telephones in the Bell System are rural.

In the days when the telephone was merely a "city convenience," the farms of the country were so many separated units, far removed from the centers of population, and isolated by distance and lack of facilities for communication.

But, as the telephone reached out beyond cities and towns, it completely transformed farm life. It created new rural neighborhoods here, there and everywhere.

Stretching to the farthest corners of the states, it brought the remotest villages and isolated places into direct contact with the larger communities.

Today, the American farmer enjoys the same facilities for instant,

direct communication as the city dweller. Though distances between farms are reckoned in miles as the crow flies, the telephone brings every one as close as next door. Though it be half a day's journey to the village, the farmer is but a telephone call away.

Aside from its neighborhood value, the telephone keeps the farmer in touch with the city and abreast of the times.

The Bell System has always recognized rural telephone development as an essential factor of Universal Service. It has co-operated with the farmer to achieve this aim.

The result is that the Bell System reaches more places than there are post offices and includes as many rural telephones as there are telephones of all kinds in Great Britain, France and Germany combined.

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THE FACT that the majority of hog ailments, disorders and mortality are attributed to uncleanness, should lead stockmen to take every precaution to insure hygienic conditions of his animals' surroundings. Disinfecting stables, outhouses and troughs with

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accomplishes one purpose in eliminating germs, etc., from the hog's environments; while its use as a conditioner and as an aid in eliminating worms remove in a great measure the cause or possibility of disease. Booklet covering this point and other uses of Lewis' Lye on Farm and in Home, sent free. Address

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Farm Home of William Howard
Union County, Ohio

THE County Fair Board used to give an annual prize for the best kept farm in Union County. Mr. Howard won the prize so continuously that interest flagged and the prize was discontinued. For years, the score or more buildings on Mr. Howard's farm have been painted with white lead. Your buildings can have a "prize-worthy" appearance if you instruct your painter to use

Dutch Boy White Lead

and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil. This paint anchors into the wood, is elastic enough to prevent cracking, may be tinted as you please, wears long and does not have to be scraped or burned off.

Will you make a simple test that will add to your paint knowledge? We will send you materials and directions for such a test, together with booklet of practical suggestions and color schemes. Ask our nearest office for Painting Aids No. 147.

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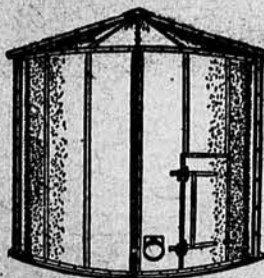
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Tractors Require Some Care

BY A. P. YERKES.

The history of the farm tractor clearly shows that an efficient operator is essential if the outfit is to be profitable. Data collected show that inefficient operation more than any other one thing has been the cause of failures with gas tractors, being directly responsible for 21.9 per cent of all failures. It also has had considerable influence over other factors, such as heavy operating expenses, short life of the machine, and the like, which frequently are assigned as the cause of tractor failures.

It is often stated that any boy can run a tractor, as its operation is extremely simple. But it is simple only in the way many things, which to the average individual seem exceedingly complex, are simple; that is, it is simple to one who understands it thoroughly. It is an easy matter to learn how to start the motor, how to change gears, operate the clutch, and steer the outfit; but the ability to do all these things well by no means qualifies a man as an efficient operator. They are of much less importance than the ability to detect loose bearings and properly tighten them, to keep the carburetor adjusted correctly, to maintain the ignition system in first class condition, and many other things which are necessary to keep the motor operating efficiently.

Any man of ordinary intelligence can operate a tractor efficiently, but only after study and experience. To attempt to gain such experience by experimenting with an expensive tractor is apt to prove disastrous, as is attested by num-

erous instances. The gasoline engine is still a comparatively new thing to many farmers, but one generation of well trained and competent operators will disseminate information concerning it so that future generations will acquire knowledge on the subject as unconsciously, yet as thoroughly, as the average farmer's son acquires the knowledge of horses.

Eyer Feel This Way?

Some time ago a hobo called at a gardener's home for food and was promised a good dinner if he would assist in cleaning up the lawn. Being hungry, the hobo acquiesced and was put to work carting soil in a wheelbarrow.

"Say," remarked the gardener, smilingly, after watching Willie get away with two or three loads, "do you always juggle a wheelbarrow like that?"

"Surest thing on earth," answered the hobo. "Anything the matter with my performance?"

"You are not hooked up right," returned the gardener. "You ought to push a wheelbarrow and not pull it."

"I know," admitted the tramp, with a long-drawn sigh, "but I can't stand the sight of the cussed thing.—Fruitman and Gardener."

Meat Production in Forests

Receipts from grazing permits on the national forests for the season of 1915 will contribute to the public revenues approximately \$1,200,000, or about \$200,000 more than last year, according to an estimate made from the allowances just



It Is Easy to Get the Knowledge Required to Run a Tractor. But This Instruction Is Absolutely Necessary.

authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture. The forests this year will supply forage for 1,983,775 cattle and horses, 8,747,025 sheep and goats, and 64,040 swine, the figures indicating a material increase of meat production on the government-regulated ranges.

The increase of 92,656 cattle and horses over the allowances for 1914 is accompanied by a decrease of 120,881 sheep and goats, showing that in many parts of the West sheep are giving way to cattle. It is thought that the recent high price of beef has encouraged many farmers and former sheepmen to go into the cattle business, though it will be the first time in the last five years that the allowance of sheep has not increased over that of the previous season. There are localities, however, where the demand for sheep range is far in excess of the supply.

It is sometimes said that the average person has little difficulty in operating an automobile successfully without special instruction, but there is a great dissimilarity in the two cases. Furthermore, to enable the average motorist to attain success there is maintained an enormous number of repair shops, manned by skilled mechanics, who are everywhere available to make necessary adjustments and repairs. The tractor is used for productive work wherein delays are expensive both on account of their effect on the crop and the enforced idleness of hired help, and it is highly desirable that most repairs be made by the owner, partly to save time and partly to keep down the operating expenses by avoiding employing high-priced repair men. From an economic standpoint the owners of tractors cannot afford to maintain an expensive repair corps, and to become capable of making the repairs personally requires some study and instruction.

The warning contained herein is not given to discourage a farmer from attempting to operate tractors, but with a view to insuring a higher degree of success through their use. The necessary training is easily obtained, and at

It Happened Down in Dixie

Say, partner, were you ever sold? I was once, and I was in love with a southern girl. I went to see her one dark night, and as we sat in the dark parlor spooning I was about to propose. She asked me to excuse her just a moment as she wished a drink. But instead of returning she sent a negro maid of about the same stature. Of course I went on and did my best. And when she said, "Yas, sar," I had my most embarrassing moment to face.

Delphos, Kan.

From 1850 to 1913 the United States produced 18,857,476,910 pounds of copper.

Sawmill waste of Douglas fir wood in Oregon is used in the making of paper-pulp.

Wheat and Flour Testing

The third annual short course in wheat and flour testing will be offered by the department of milling industry of the Kansas State Agricultural college, May 17 to 29, inclusive.

The course will be of special interest to wheat buyers, millers, bakers, and flour salesmen. The work will consist of a course of lectures with discussions and laboratory practice. Instruction will be given in methods for experimental milling and baking tests and for determining absorption, gluten (wet and dry,) total protein, gliadin, moisture, ash and acidity. Those in attendance will be given opportunity for as much laboratory practice as time will permit. Previous training in chemistry is desirable but is not required.

A laboratory fee of \$3.50 to cover breakage will be charged. There will be no additional charge for applicants who are not residents of the state.

Board can be obtained from \$3.50 a week upward and furnished rooms accommodating two persons can be obtained for \$10 to \$12 a month.

It is desired that all those planning to attend will notify the department as long before the course begins as possible in order that proper arrangements can be made. It is also desired that each mill representative supply a 10-pound sample of his flour for laboratory tests, also one quart of the blend of wheat from which the flour was made. Additional information will be gladly given upon request.

Record Output of Twine

Instead of a shortage of twine from the plant at the state penitentiary, more twine than ever before will be made by the plant this year and sold to the farmers' organizations and other dealers, according to W. L. Brown, chairman of the board of corrections.

"The output of the Kansas penitentiary twine plant this year will be the largest in the history of the state," declared Major Brown. "The plant now is running overtime, and we expect to produce more than 2 1/2 million pounds of twine, which is considerably more than ever was turned out before. The board has received orders for more than 5 million pounds and must necessarily disappoint many persons, because it is impossible to fill all orders. But the farmers of Kansas may rest assured that nothing has been left undone to give them every pound of twine it is possible to produce with the equipment we now have."

It is plain that there was absolutely nothing in the statement made by Warden Botkin a few weeks ago that the farmers of Kansas would suffer by reason of Governor Capper's veto of the \$50,000 item for the twine plant revolving fund. It turns out that the prison twine plant output was not affected in the slightest by Governor Capper's veto. The \$50,000 appropriation was unnecessary, and the farmers will get all the twine the prison can possibly produce.

His Tractor Paid Well

Our gas tractor has paid well. It was purchased in the summer of 1913, when the ground was so hard that it could not be plowed with horses. We bought an Avery tractor and a 4-bottom plow, and began work. My brother and I kept the engine going day and night, so we

were able to get over our fields early in the season and plow the soil at a maximum depth at a time when the other farmers were not at work.

We also harrowed the ground and seeded it with the tractor. Then we used the engine last spring in disking our corn ground, and when harvest came we cut 180 acres of wheat with the tractor and two binders. As soon as harvest was over we started to threshing, and worked at this until late fall.

We think very highly of our tractor and of power farming in general. It is especially well adapted to Kansas conditions, and our work with it has been done in that state. I am down in Arkansas just now, but I will return before harvest.

H. E. Smith.
Sulphur Springs, Ark.

Poland Chinas Sell Well

More than 8,500 Poland China bred sows were sold at public auction last winter for an average of \$60 a head according to information furnished by Ray Davis, secretary of the Standard Poland China Record association of Maryville, Mo. Two auctioneers reported selling 2,500 and 2,700 each with averages of \$65.50 and \$67.80 respectively. These figures show that good purebred sows are still in demand and bring good prices notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the fat hog market which has prevailed for several months. The men who pay these prices for good stock have confidence in the future and recognize the value of good breeding. They realize that the man who stays in the business year after year regardless of temporary market fluctuations makes the profits. Times such as we have had the last few months are the times when it pays to cull out the poor individuals and keep or buy only the best.

Needs of Farm Women

Permanent bulletins and reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, and such other documents as may contain 32 or more printed pages, are now attractively and substantially bound in strong paper covers. Among the first publications to appear in the new form are reports of the Office of the Secretary, Nos. 103, 104, 105, and 106, which are compilations by the Office of Information illustrating the "Social and Labor Needs of Farm Women," "Domestic Needs of Farm Women," "Educational Needs of Farm Women," and "Economic Needs of Farm Women." These reports consist of extracts from letters received from farm women in response to inquiries by the department as to how the United States Department of Agriculture can better meet the needs of farm housewives. They comprise about 100 printed pages each, with Table of Contents and Introduction, and are attractively and substantially bound in a strong paper cover.

Any of these publications may be obtained by addressing the Editor and Chief of the Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

Maudlin sympathy for the dog should not be allowed to interfere with our duty to the useful, gentle, harmless sheep.

Alfalfa must be carefully cared for in its infancy. It is not well to pasture it the same year it is sown.

The faith that removes mountains finds dynamite a most helpful partner.

PRICES LOWER

DOWN THEY GO!

Prices put down another notch because of our wonderful volume of sales. And quality better than ever! The very finest material, the highest class of skilled workmanship, superior finish. All parts standardized and alike and trued up to the thousandth part of an inch. Improved design, fewer parts, easy starting, economical in fuel, built with every modern gas engine improvement! Our great factory volume and improved manufacturing facilities permit us to drop the price and today we are quoting engines lower than ever. That's why I say down go prices.

SAVE MONEY!

There is no reason on earth why you should pay more than Galloway engine prices for the engine you need on your farm today. They could not be built better, they could not be designed along better mechanical lines, they could not be sold to you with less selling expense if we charged twice as much as these new low Galloway prices!

And you cannot afford to pay less for a gasoline engine because you will not get actual horse power, which is large bore, long stroke, heavy weight and low speed, and long life, meaning genuine engine user's satisfaction, because it cannot be produced for less money than we offer Galloway engines for at these new low prices.

We have been in all the big engine factories. Our experts on engine production and our factory superintendent know the methods of engine and implement building in all the factories in the country and they know and we know that good engines positively cannot be built for less money than these new low Galloway engine prices. There is good, sound, common sense in this argument. I want you to read it twice.

BUY NOW!

Why wait longer for that pumping engine and labor saver? Why put it off another day? Why worry about the summer water supply and about how you are going to get those little odd jobs done—every one can be handled by one of the small Galloway pumping and general purpose engines.

If you have big jobs to do the new Galloway Masterpiece Big Six at this new low price is just the engine for you. Pulls as much as the average 8 h. p. engine and if speeded up would temporarily develop 8 h. p. the same as the light weight engines which are called 7 and 8 h. p. engines and sold to you for less money than the price of this new Galloway Masterpiece Big Six. This Masterpiece Big Six engine is built for long, hard, continuous engine user's satisfaction on the farm and in the factory. Compare it point for point—its weight, its bore and stroke, its fuel economy, its improved down-to-the-minute design, with any other engine on the market. We send it to you on trial for this comparison.

DON'T GET FOOLED

by the kind of talk intended to sell you light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speed engines that will rack themselves to pieces in a short time if required to pull the loads their manufacturers claim they will handle.

When you buy a horse you don't want a Shetland pony! You want power and plenty of it, so the engine won't lay down on the job.

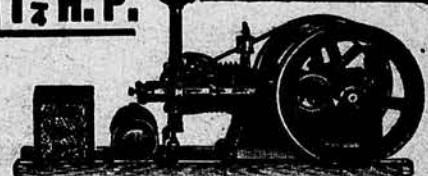
Orders are pouring in. Let us send you our new big 1915 engine book and complete catalog and refer you to some one in your locality who is using a Galloway engine with perfect satisfaction today.

Shipped from Minneapolis, Minn.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Chicago, Waterloo or Kansas City.

THE WM. GALLOWAY CO.
45 Galloway Station WATERLOO, IOWA

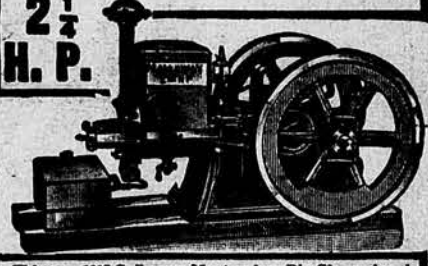
Every Galloway engine from the 1 1/2-h.p. to the 16 h.p. Giant Mogul built to pull separators and other kinds of heavy work, is built on perfected mechanical lines and with the highest grade of engineering skill. Goes out of our factories prepared to tackle the lightest or hardest job and handle it successfully and economically. This 1 1/2-h.p. air cooled engine at \$26.75 will handle churns, separators, pumps, corn shellers, washing machines, do all kinds of light quick work at slight cost.

1795
TO
2675



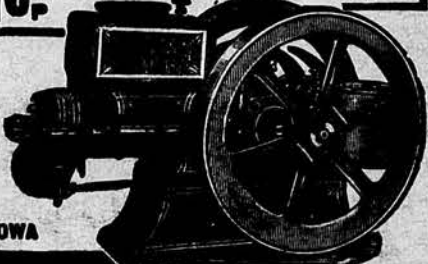
Our water cooled engines 1 1/2 h. p. (\$34.75) to 2 1/2 h. p. (\$39.50) at these prices will handle light wood-working machinery, power shop tools, will handle pumps in deep wells, run two or three small jobs at one time. They are built with and without magnetos, extremely simple, can be operated by any 10-year old boy and are always ready to work.

3475
TO
3950



This new 1915 Galloway Masterpiece Big Six engine is the same design as all the Galloway engines from 4 to 16 h. p.—heavy weight, long stroke, large bore, Hercules cylinder head, new economy carburetor, (only found on Galloway engines) large water pot, increased cooling surfaces, large valves in engine head, built in magneto, (extra) bearings adjustable.

9875



HILL CROWN
HOMESPUN
TOBACCO
(Not Burley)

Kentucky Homespun Tobacco. Cream of the crop, old, ripe and fragrant. Slowly and carefully cured. Sold in the hand. Smoking or chewing. 35c pound, 5 pounds \$1.25, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Henry Wilson, Box 321-J, Mayfield, Ky.

JENKINS' VIOLINS

BIGGEST AND BEST VIOLIN VALUES.
Easy payments—thousands to choose from. Complete outfits \$2.50 and up. Fifty lesson certificate FREE with each outfit. Send for our wonderful FREE descriptive catalogue today.

JENKINS' MUSIC HOUSE.
62 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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



Farm Tractors Are Paying Well in Kansas, for They Are Reducing the Cost of Power Production Quite Materially.

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

Never Lost a Chick

Dear Sir: For the benefit of those who have trouble raising incubator chicks, I thought my experience would be helpful. I used to have so much loss from bowel trouble or White Diarrhea. Last year I sent 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., L. 5, Lamoni, Iowa, for their Walko Remedy, but got it too late to save all of first hatch. I gave it to my second hatch of 74 chicks and did not lose a single one; and what I had left from my first hatch did fine, growing very rapidly. Given to your chicks occasionally, it will prevent bowel trouble and you will be surprised how much more rapidly they'll develop.

Killing Chicks by Feeding

Strange as it may seem, early feeding and overfeeding probably kill more chicks than any one disease except White Diarrhea. Chicks should not be fed until 48 to 60 hours old. The yolk of the egg is the chick's natural food supply for several days after leaving the shell. Feeding too early and overfeeding tend to retard the digestion of this yolk and if not digested within a reasonable time, it is certain to cause trouble. Then again, the White Diarrhea germs are harbored in the yolk and naturally the longer the yolk is retained, the more chance of their gaining a foothold. To guard against White Diarrhea, preventives should be given in the drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell.

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. Sent for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L. 5, Lamoni, Ia.—Advertisement.

SAVE YOUR PIGS



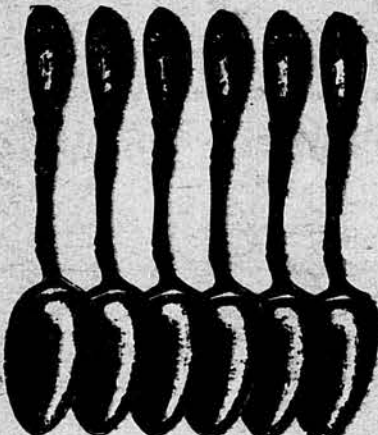
Get a Sure Getter Pig Forceps.

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

R. C. FOLEY & CO. 3222 Dupont Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE

I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full



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.

BEATS THE HEN

The new-born chick is too weak to be able to choose and get its own feed. Old Mother Hen is a poor feeder, but that's no excuse for losing 42 out of every 100 of her own or incubator chicks before they reach full feather. You can keep your little chicks by feeding



Co-operation for Egg Producers

A co-operative plan to reduce the enormous waste now caused by the careless marketing of eggs is outlined in Farmers' Bulletin 656, "The Community Egg Circle," which has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that under the present haphazard methods of gathering and marketing eggs nearly 8 per cent of the country's output is a total loss. Since the annual production of poultry and eggs in the United States is valued at more than 600 million dollars—a sum equal to the value of the hay or wheat crop—the importance of reducing this loss is obvious.

The individual farmer too often regards his eggs as a mere by-product to which it is hardly worth his while to devote himself seriously; in consequence he is inclined both to neglect his poultry and to gather his eggs whenever he happens to have a spare moment or two. In consequence the output of his poultry yard is not only small to begin with, but a large proportion of it has begun to spoil before it reaches the hands of the country merchants. They usually buy the eggs on "case count," paying the same price for good, bad, and

ter condition, and in consequence there will be more eggs as well as better ones to market.

Community Meat

(Continued from Page 2.)

to have sold the capital stock, built and equipped the plant, bought the livestock and cured the meat. No earnings would have been made during that time and if a trade, such as this company now has, had been established in four or five years the company would have been considered fortunate. It gives confidence in the future outcome of the business when we think that by conducting it for a full year with a chance to buy cheap hogs in the fall and winter and sell the meat at an advance the following summer we can show a handsome profit and justify the undertaking in a few years.

"You will notice that all substantial companies, such as banks, trust companies, and large commercial companies, always place part of the earnings in a reserve fund which strengthens and puts them on a strong financial basis. This is necessary and is done to a large extent by the large packers. Not less



A Great Increase in the Profits in the Egg Business Can Be Obtained if Quality Is Featured More Extensively.

indifferent eggs. The large markets, however, do not pay the same price and reject many altogether; in consequence the price to the farmers is made sufficiently low to provide a safe margin and to cover the loss on eggs of poor quality.

These conditions have been so firmly established by long usage that the individual can do little to alter them unaided. Community co-operation, however, can quickly raise the standard of the eggs shipped from a neighborhood, and also the price. The fancy trade is quite willing to pay more for a guaranteed article, and the extra cost of producing this is more in pains than in cash.

The plan outlined in the bulletin already mentioned calls for the organization of a community egg circle, such as the circles in Lyon county, which should include as soon as possible enough members to warrant employing a manager. Each member agrees to gather his eggs daily and in hot weather twice a day, to keep them in a cold place, and to deliver none that is more than 7 days old. No eggs are to be washed. The male is to be kept away from the flock except during the mating season.

The manager of the circle inspects, grades, and markets as a whole the deliveries the members make to him. Payment is made to the members in proportion to the number of eggs of each grade that they deliver and the prevailing market prices, less their proportion of the necessary expenses.

Such a system will enable the circle to make arrangements for the delivery of regular supplies to the best and most discriminating trade. There always is a demand for guaranteed eggs from clubs, hotels, restaurants, and even well-to-do private families, but the individual farmer rarely has a sufficient output to enable him to make a contract with any of these consumers, and the country merchant has no means to guarantee to the consumer the eggs that he buys from individuals over whom he has no control. Co-operative marketing also enables the eggs to be put up in attractive cartons, which can be turned into valuable mediums of advertising. The increased returns, furthermore, will encourage the producer to devote more time and care to his stock, better hens will be kept, they will be kept in bet-

ter than 10 per cent of the earnings of a company such as ours, must be held in reserve until the reserve amounts to 30 per cent of the capital stock, under the Wisconsin law. This is a necessity, but the 30 per cent reserve is all that is necessary to protect the stockholders and give financial strength to the company. It also increases the value of the shares.

"You all know the insidious schemes practiced, and the unnatural prices sometimes paid by local shippers. They will increase the price of hogs to within 30 or 35 cents of the Chicago market when our buyers are competing with them and will lower prices to \$1 or \$1.25 below the Chicago market when our buyers are not there to compete for supplies. It takes time to systematize this business just as it takes time to develop a farm of wild land to the point of perfection. It will take time to arrange shipping days at different stations to receive stock so all stockholders will know they will get a conservative price and correct weights. This will give the company an equal chance to compete with the large packers and the stockholders will be secured by the division of surplus profits."

Cleaning a Clogged Drain

I am sending you the sketch of a device for opening a drain pipe, that I got out of Popular Mechanics. When a drain pipe becomes stopped up unscrew the plug A, and remove the lint or other substance with a bent wire or old button-hook. If the trouble is not remedied by this operation, it shows the stoppage is at the other side of the plug. In this case, draw 3 or 4 inches of water in the sink, and lay a board, B, over the outlet as shown. The board should be about 8 inches square and about 1 inch thick. Hold a stick, C, on the board, and strike the end of the stick with a hammer. The shock of the hammer blow is transmitted through the drain pipe for many feet, and will nearly always remove the obstruction.

Walter Shonis.

What and where were last year's losses? Cannot their repetition be avoided?

Advertisement for Eveready Flashlight, featuring a flashlight illustration and text: "Quick, safe, light where you want it. In your car, garage, home or house. Always ready for lighting your way. Carry in your pocket an Eveready Flashlight."

Advertisement for Butler Special Metal Silo, featuring a silo illustration and text: "Guaranteed to withstand the silage acids. Not harmed by weather changes. Write for special free booklet, showing Butler Special Metal Silos in actual service, and letters from satisfied users."

Advertisement for Crescent Orangeade, featuring a glass of orangeade and text: "Crescent Orangeade comes in Powder Form. One-fourth ounce enough for one gallon of Orangeade. Make it yourself and save money."

Advertisement for Merkel's Ointment, featuring a jar of ointment and text: "Merkel's Ointment Cures Eczema, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Pimples, and all skin eruptions. Immediate relief in itching Flies, Ringworm, Sunburn, etc."

Advertisement for Silo Cheapest and Best Silo Built, featuring text: "The Solid reinforced concrete silo. For prices write and give size wanted. Phone 1735 White F. E. VANSANT & SON, 519 West St., Topeka"

Large advertisement for a 3 1/2 foot telescope, featuring a telescope illustration and text: "THIS BIG, 3 1/2 FOOT TELESCOPE FREE. This is a real telescope, and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe."

Telling Their Silo Troubles

(Continued from Page 10.)

it thawed and fell down. It was then fed with the other silage and was just as good so far as we could see. All the silage was considered first class by everyone who saw it. It was fed to cattle and they seemed to relish it for it was cleaned up every day. The cattle were fed in an adjoining shed and were left in the shed at night and given access to straw and shredded corn fodder. They were turned out every morning to rough it in the fields and timberland pasture. They came through the winter in fine condition. We, however, were not fattening, and the milk cows were fed in the morning as well as in the evening, but the stock cattle were fed only once a day. We began feeding at the rate of about 25 pounds of silage a head a day and increased the amount to about 50 pounds a head a day. We reduced the amount of silage fed gradually as the cattle were forced to depend on the grass in the pasture for feed.

The silage did not settle away from the wall. We used the dome over the chute for hanging up seed corn.

J. B. Bartholomew,
President of The Avery Company,
Peoria, Ill.

Silage Spoiled at Bottom.

I have fed silage four years but never experienced troubles such as I had last winter. I have two stave silos. One is 14 feet in diameter and 28 feet high and the other is 10 feet in diameter and 20 feet high. I filled them with kafir. The grain was fairly solid but the stalks were full of juice and most of the blades were green except in a few places where it was damaged by bugs from an adjoining oat field. Water was run in the cutter as the material was cut. The kafir was cut in 1/2-inch lengths or less when it was put in the silos. We used a cutter of the blower type with an inside distributor. Three men were kept inside the silo. One handled the distributor and the other two tramped the silage. We always try to keep the cut material perfectly level and tramp it the same over all the surface. We put in 100 tons in 10 to 12 hours. A small stream of water ran in the blower all the time. All the material was put in in two days, being allowed to settle only over night.

The silage was moist, after about a foot of the top was removed, down to about 3 feet from the bottom. The last 3 feet was spoiled badly. I cannot account for this as all the silage above was of very good quality. I usually find a little silage spoiled in spots in the top few feet but this time it was good after the top foot was removed. All the silage in the last 3 feet was spoiled. The same condition existed in both silos. The silage settled perfectly against the walls.

Last year was the first time I used kafir for silage and it may be that I did not cut it at the right stage. My silos set on heavy cement foundations. It was very dry when I filled the silos. Rains came soon afterward and I believe the cement collected moisture from the ground thus preventing the silage from heating and fermenting as it should. I should like to know what other folks who have used silage think was the cause of this silage spoiling in the bottom of the silos.

Erie, Kan. G. C. W.

Uses a Metal Silo.

I have a Butler metal silo 12 feet in diameter and 28 feet high. I filled it with kafir that was just beginning to mature. The material was cut in 1/2-inch lengths. We used a distributing spout and kept two men in the silo. It was tramped a little more at the edge than in the center. We did not use water. Only a part of one day was required to fill the silo. All the material was put in in one day. The silage was in good condition when it was fed. There were only a few moldy spots at the top and very little was spoiled at the edge. It did not settle away from the wall. I am convinced that silage is the cheapest feed a farmer can produce. My experience with feterita silage has not been satisfactory.

Anthony Naillieux,
Concordia, Kan.

A health secret: Sleep with your windows open.

Monitor Has Found the Way

(Continued from Page 8.)

the church so there is no danger of explosions.

The cost of the church, including lights and furnace was \$8,300, and—most wonderful to relate—the Ladies Aid society did not have to bear the biggest part of the burden of paying for it. They spend their dues of 5 cents a week buying clothing which they make for the mission societies of The Brethren. They have furnished one room in the dormitory of McPherson College also. Monitor, you see, realizes the value of making the church building attractive, and spends its money freely. "Young folks like beautiful things," said J. D. Yoder, who is called the "Father of Monitor Church," "and we believe in making our church building beautiful enough so that our young people will not want to leave it."

The present church building, which was erected in 1909, is the second one Monitor has built. The first was put up in 1897. Before that time services were held in the school house. J. D. Yoder started the first Sunday school the second Sunday after he moved into Monitor, nearly 35 years ago. It is interesting to note that the pastor who is to begin work in Monitor church next July is W. H. Yoder, son of J. D. Yoder, while for several months services have been conducted by another son, J. J. Yoder, and a son-in-law, M. J. Mishler. The committee who planned Monitor's community day were W. H. Yoder, chairman of the meeting, M. J. Mishler, C. H. Drescher, teacher of the Monitor school, and Glen Buckman.

Oats, and a Chinch Bug or Two

(Continued from Page 9.)

land; they made a very heavy crop of hay but were not taken off in time to allow alfalfa to be sown that fall. We double disked this cowpea stubble the next spring and sowed it to alfalfa and harrowed it in. It made an excellent stand, and is a very pretty field today despite the thin soil. Spring sowing is all right if there is not too much foxtail and crabgrass. If the cowpeas could be taken off by September 5 and the ground double disked and harrowed down it ought to give the alfalfa a good start. For that section we should sow Whippoorwill peas.

Today, April 17, three threshing machines are at work within a short distance of this farm. This will give our readers some idea as to the lateness of the season here for this is work that should have been done two months ago. At the beginning of this week there were thousands of bushels of kafir to thresh in this locality, and as the week ends there is still much threshing to be done. The price of kafir has fallen greatly within the last month, and not much more than \$1 a hundred could be obtained for kafir, today, while at the high time \$1.40 was paid.

Not Always What They Seem

It was a very cold day in January, 1908. It had sleeted and rained for two days, and the ground was very slippery. John and I were spending our honeymoon at my sister's.

My sister went to town one day and Mike, her husband, also went away, leaving John and me at home. I was standing on the cement walk when I slipped and fell, bumping my face and causing both eyes to become black. Later in the day Mike and John were scuffling and Mike threw John against the door, and soon both his eyes were black.

My sister had planned a surprise dinner on us that evening, inviting all the relatives and friends. That evening while we were eating popcorn and candy the door opened and soon the house was filled with people and baskets; and there sat John and I—both with black eyes. Then said John, "Come, Susan, let's go home." Elk City, Kan.


In many cases the milk and butter-fat used to fatten a calf is worth as much or more than the veal when marketed.

Every heifer should have a chance to prove her worth in the dairy before being slaughtered.

The truth we hate the most is the truth that hits us the hardest.

We can Save You \$50 to \$200 On a Piano **WRITE US** **Hundreds of Used, Sample and Shopworn Pianos at Greatest of Bargain Prices.**

ELBURN PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS



The papers are full of advertisements promising the most wonderful things and the country is full of trashy pianos which looked good when new, but in a few weeks or months they sound like a cheap picture show tin pan music. These cheap pianos are made only to sell—they are like an old plug horse that is doctored up to look like a colt.

17 Cents a Day Buys an Elburn

The most important thing in buying a piano is to buy of the oldest and most reliable house you know, and from them get names of people in your own community who have bought instruments. We can give thousands upon thousands of ELBURN owners' names. We will refer to customers who live near you and some of them you will likely know. Just write us and say—please mail prices, particulars and terms on the ELBURN.

Very Easy Terms

Fulllest Guarantee. Everything this is Square, Honest, Right and Truth. The country is full of NEW houses, who promise anything to make a sale. There is no larger house, no stronger house in the U. S. than ours. Ask your banker about us.

J. W. JENKINS
SONS' MUSIC CO.
KANSAS CITY MO.

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER

THE BEST QUALITY STRAIGHT 5 CIGAR ALWAYS RELIABLE

Hogs Do Better

They thrive, fatten and ward off disease with a fresh, clean water supply in place of the dirty open trough. Equip every hog lot with **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.

We Make Good Cuts!

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

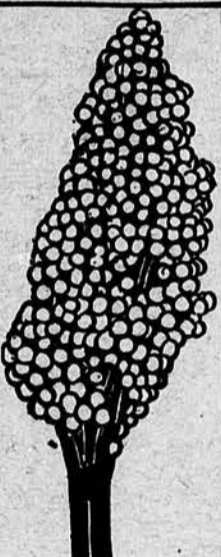
The NEW DROUTH-RESISTING, STOCK-FEEDING CROP

"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."

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The Wheat Prospect is Good

The Kansas board of agriculture has issued its first crop report of the season devoted chiefly to the state's winter wheat. It says: Taking the state as a whole, the prospect for wheat is very promising. The general average condition on a total of 8,586,300 acres is 92.8, 100 representing a satisfactory situation. On the same basis the state's wheat of a year ago was rated at 96.5. Last fall's sowing of approximately 8,870,000 acres, as estimated by correspondents, was the second most extensive in the history of Kansas, surpassed only by the more than 9 million acres from which the crop of 1914 was harvested. The growers now believe that 3 to 4 per cent is such a failure that the land will be devoted to other crops. This loss is nearly all in the western counties and is attributed almost wholly to late seeding and dry autumn weather, although careless planting, poor farming and sowing in the stubble are given as contributing factors. In some fields the seed did not germinate, and in others moisture was insufficient to sustain life after the plant had sprouted. The principal loss, however, is in about a dozen prominent wheat counties comprising the southern two-thirds of an area that lies mainly between the 99th and 100th meridians. Of these, Pawnee and Ness are the chief sufferers, where, according to reports, 16 per cent of the area sown may be abandoned. Edwards is next with 15 per cent, Hodgeman, Ford, Kiowa and Comanche following, each with 12 per cent, Clark 11, Trego 10 and Ellis 9. Lane and Scott, to the west, report a probable loss of 9 and 11 per cent respectively, and Stafford, to the east, 10 per cent. In the eastern half of the state the abandonment, compared to the area sown, is so small as to be almost negligible, although in 24 counties in that part, located mostly south of the Kansas River, the Hessian fly is charged with having caused more or less injury in occasional fields. In few years has there been so little damage reported from winds and winter-killing.

That the outlook is quite uniformly flattering is indicated by the fact that of the state's 105 counties all except 12 report conditions of 90 or above. Of the 16 averaging 100, the highest, five are in the eastern tier, bordering Missouri; two in the western tier, bordering Colorado; two central counties bordering Oklahoma on the south, and one bordering Nebraska on the north, which suggests the wide range of favorable circumstances. The lower averages are in the counties where conditions were least propitious last fall, as Pawnee and Edwards, each with 70, Clark with 75, Ford 77, Hodgeman 79 and Ness 80. Compared with the wheat of a year ago the plant is not so far advanced, but it is uniformly thrifty and of good color. Present soil and weather conditions throughout are favorable for vigorous growth. Reports estimate that 9.5 per cent, or 17 million bushels, of last year's wheat is still in the growers' hands.

Owing to the late, wet spring, oats sowing was delayed and the indications are that the acreage will be noticeably less. Conditions favor prompt germination and rapid growth. Preparations for corn planting have been progressing under extra good circumstances. Reports suggest that the acreage will be considerably larger than that of last year. Everywhere alfalfa is flourishing and the first cutting promises to be heavy. Pastures are responding well to the growing weather, and the grazing season will open as early as usual.

Don't Miss the Joy of Life

What does much land profit a farmer though he gain a whole township, yet lose sight of the inner and finer things of life? The first quarter bought means debt, hardships, privations, but a home, the most valuable of all earthly possessions, is established. Then the second quarter, more debt, more toil, more economy, more money for machinery, hired help, horses, etc., while the same home, improvements, etc., must bear the double burden with the same crude necessities of life. Then another quarter and perhaps another until the improvements are finally begun.

A big barn first to help pay for the house, of course. Then the house, modern in every detail, lights, water, fur-

nace, etc., truly a desirable place to live, but almost too late, for the farmer and his wife have toiled and worked and saved and the years have slipped by so swiftly till at 50 they appear a score of years older and sadder. They have been so wrapped up in their own circumstances that they have almost lost desire for the arts of sociability, books, music, and entertainment.

To feel natural they buy another quarter, go in debt, work from early dawn till dark and the observer from the city meditates thus:

"What a happy and contented life the farmer lives with his broad acres and fine improvements. I wonder why his children leave the farm for the city?"

The reason why the children go to the city is not hard to find. The small refinements in the home life on the farm have been neglected, and it is the small things that count for most in increasing the joy of living. A. F. Larned, Kan.

Kenney Will Study Grasses

The Casement ranch has granted to the Kansas State Agricultural college the use of 400 acres of grazing land 9 miles north of Manhattan for conducting an experiment to determine the best way to build up the carrying capacity of Kansas pastures. The experiment is to be continued for three years under college supervision. The Casement ranch will supply the animals needed to carry on the experiment successfully.

"Kansas has 40 acres of grazing land to every 100 acres of crops. The grazing land of Kansas represents a value of 400 million dollars and the carrying capacity has deteriorated from 50 to 72 per cent during the past five years," says W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture. "With this large amount of money expended in grazing land, a

An Effort is to Be Made on the Casement Ranch, North of Manhattan, to Find the Most Efficient Methods of Improving Pastures.

tremendous loss will result unless some means is devised to increase the carrying capacity.

"The deferred grazing system which has been followed with good results by the forestry service in some of the forestry reserves will form the basis of the plan here. By means of cross fences we will pasture two-thirds of the field the first year, allowing one-third to mature seed before turning in the cattle. The second year the rotation will continue and another third will be given an opportunity to rest while the land which was given a rest the preceding year will be pastured. In this way at the close of three years each third of the tract will have been given a rest. As soon as the pasture matures its seed, cattle will be turned in to eat

It is not the average American, the man who will be required to do the fighting and pay the bills if this country becomes embroiled in war, who is today jeopardizing our peace. If our country becomes involved in the terrible European conflict, let the American people have no doubt as to who will be responsible. It is the ring of war-trafficking private arms and ammunition firms who this very minute are endangering the peace and welfare of 100 million American citizens simply in order that they may satisfy their greed for profits.

the grass and to tramp the seed into the ground. Where pasture is used continuously, the weeds often kill out a large part of the grass. Where the land is not pastured the grass is given an opportunity to counteract the effect of the weeds."

Ralph Kenney, assistant in farm crops, will have a camp at the pasture this summer. He will spend his time making an herbarium and studying the native grasses and the effect of pasturing upon them. When the cattle are turned in upon the deferred pasture, he

will watch the effect upon this plot. It is possible that he also will superintend a few reseeding tests which will be conducted upon a small scale. An important part of his work will be the observing of the effect of the continuous and the deferred pasturing upon native grasses.

"The experiment is of great importance to the stock industry of Kansas, and if the deferred pasture system works successfully it will be of immense value to this state. The great advantage of the deferred system," said Dean Jardine, "is the fact that every acre of pasture land in the state can be improved by its use while carrying a full load of stock. This will be much more practical than to allow the pasture to lie idle for several years while waiting for the growth to be improved."

These Fish Did Well

Three and one-half tons of fish from an acre fish pond in three years—this is the record of Prof. L. L. Dyche, state fish and game warden of Kansas, for one of the experimental ponds at the state fish hatchery at Pratt. And Professor Dyche says that he could do it again, he is confident, with a little care—and a water supply. Professor Dyche believes that Kansas can be made a great fish state. Hunting, he said recently, is out of the question, but he holds that there is sufficient rainfall in the state to keep and raise fish by the wholesale.

By actual count Dyche and his helpers removed 26,448 fish, weighing a total of more than 6,780 pounds, from one pond, a one-acre pond, last spring. The pond was stocked in 1910 with 10,000 yearlings. Next summer any Kansas farmer who has a pond can get as many fish as are needed to stock it free from the state fish hatchery, and begin

raising tons of fish for himself. The fish with which Dyche stocked his pond included back bass, crappie, blue gill sunfish, common green sunfish, bull head catfish, a few hickory shad, German carp, and about 200 goldfish. The goldfish was supplied as food for the others.

There was nothing exceptional about this particular pond, Dyche says. It was thoroughly stocked around the edges and on the bottom with water plants, including various kinds of mosses. One-fifth of the surface of the lake was covered with lilies. In 1911 some channel catfish and 2,000 bull head catfish were thrown into the pond—the 192 channel cat were placed in the pond by mistake, and Dyche says these put in most of their time feeding upon the smaller fish, cutting down the number considerably.

"From the time it was first stocked the pond was allowed to stand practically undisturbed," said Professor Dyche. "Most of the food supply for the fish was produced in the pond. The dense growth of vegetation was not disturbed except that boats were sometimes run through it to open up channels of water. The fish when fed were given liver, chopped up fish—taken from the same pond—and corn chop. During the summer of 1911 and 1912 five hundred pounds of liver and six hundred pounds of fish, mostly German carp, were chopped up and fed to the fish. It was an interesting sight to see the fish at feeding time."

How to Cook Ham

Wash the ham but do not trim it. If it is too salty it can be soaked in cold water about 12 hours before it is cooked. Put the ham in a roaster with the skin side up and pour in boiling water until it is nearly covered. Put the cover on the roaster and put it in the oven. Cook or boil the ham slowly until it is done. This usually will take from 3 to 4 hours. Take it out of the oven when it is done; remove the skin and pepper the skin-side while it is still warm. Allow the ham to cool and then trim it. Never cut a boiled ham until it is cold.

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It is not much trouble to teach a calf to drink, if you are kindly and patient.

Lots of Corn Is Planted Now

Some Alfalfa 10 to 15 Inches Tall and Growing Rapidly

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

CORN planting is well started in Kansas. Many farmers do not think it best to put any corn in the ground until after May 1, but probably a third of the total acreage is planted. Pastures are doing very well, and large numbers of stock have already been turned out to grass. The acreage of oats is not as large as usual, but the fields of this grain are doing very well. Wheat and alfalfa fields make excellent hiding places for rabbits now. The prospects for fruit seldom are better than they are this year.

KANSAS.

Franklin County—Corn planting in progress. Stock all going to pastures. Good rain over most of the county last night. Oats looking well. Eggs 17½¢; butterfat 25¢.—C. E. Kelsey, April 23.

Harper County—Plenty of rain lately. Not much farm work being done now. Corn planting postponed on account of wet weather. Wheat doing very nicely. All crops doing well. Pastures ready for stock now.—H. E. Henderson, April 24.

Greeley County—Have been having wet weather the last week and the grass is coming fine. Wheat and barley look good but are weedy. Alfalfa planted this spring is doing nicely.—R. C. Woods, April 24.

Marion County—Wheat and oats growing nicely. Very wet, and heavy rain yesterday. Alfalfa is making a big growth. Pastures greening up. Corn planting is behind. Stock in good condition.—A. Spangler, April 24.

Finney County—Plenty of moisture and ground is in fine condition for spring work. All stock going out on pasture. Buggy crops looking very good. Alfalfa making a fine showing. Eggs 13½¢.—P. S. Coan, April 23.

Cherokee County—Wheat and oats doing well. Farmers progressing slowly with corn planting on account of rain. Stock have been put on pastures. Prospects for fruit crop good. Eggs 15¢.—A. E. Monahan, April 24.

Clay County—Weather has been the finest this month that I have seen in my almost a half century of Kansas life. Everything is doing well, even the bugs. The wheat never looked finer than at present. It is a dark green color.—H. H. Wright, April 24.

Linn County—Pastures fine. Some farmers have burned their stock on bluestem pastures. Meadows promise a good hay crop this year. Wheat looks very good. Oats coming along nicely. Some corn planted. A great many chickens hatched.—A. M. Mumler, April 24.

Delaware County—Too wet to work in the fields. Some of the flat planting of corn is coming up. Not more than half of the corn is planted yet. Wheat and oats look good. Some report of chinch bugs in the wheat. Gardens late but they look fine. Corn 75¢.—Frank Rock, April 24.

Crawford County—Continued rain has stopped corn planting for a while. Wheat and oats look fine. Pastures growing fast and most of the stock have been turned on pasture. Fine prospects for all kinds of fruit and vegetables. Corn about half planted.—H. E. Painter, April 24.

Washington County—Fine spring weather. Most of the oats are in. Some wheat being hauled. Most of the gardens and potatoes are planted. Some farmers hauling corn to feed. Wheat being pastured. Peaches almost in bloom. Eggs 15¢ to 16¢; cream 25¢.—Mrs. E. A. Birdseye, April 24.

Chase County—Not much farm work done yet, as the ground is too wet. Many train loads of cattle are being brought into this county for pasture. Very little fat stuff being shipped out. Large quantities of alfalfa hay going to market. Farmers will be late getting in their crops.—W. J. Dougherty, April 24.

Graham County—Plenty of moisture. Grass is growing nicely. Pastures getting good. Spring sowing is finished. Corn planting has begun. Some wheat is good and some poor. Eighty per cent of the wheat is in 30 per cent condition. Wheat \$1.40; corn 86¢; potatoes \$1.20; cream 25¢; eggs 15¢.—C. E. Kelsey, April 24.

Elk County—Lots of rain the last week has put the farmers back with their work but the grass is coming fine. Prospects fine for all kinds of fruit. Gardens doing very well. Cattle being put on pastures. Some improvements being made in the building line. Eggs 15¢; hogs \$6.65.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, April 24.

Geary County—Good weather for growing crops. All kinds of crops making fine growth. Wheat prospects 90 per cent. Oats up and growing very nicely. Stock will be turned on grass about May 1. Pig crop is about 75 per cent less than last year or two years ago. Most of the brood sows were marketed.—O. R. Strauss, April 24.

Ford County—Fine growing weather and all the crops are doing nicely. Some of the wheat is making a poor stand and will be put to spring crops. Farmers busy planting

corn and hauling wheat to market. Stock on grass but pastures are short yet. Wheat \$1.44; corn 80¢; oats 58¢; eggs 15¢; cream 25¢.—John Zurbuchen, April 24.

Allan County—Plenty of rain. Pastures getting good. Flax and oats look nice. Some corn planted. We will be late with all our crops this season. Spring pig crop fair. Not as many colts as usual. Cattle scarce. A fairly large crop of broomcorn and kafir will be planted. Corn 85¢; hogs \$6.50; eggs 15¢; cream 25¢.—George O. Johnson, April 24.

Anderson County—Very little corn planted yet. Ground is too wet to work and it is still raining. Oats up and looking well. Alfalfa looking fine and mowing is being done this spring than usual. Grasses of all kinds looking very good. Stock being turned on pasture. Some gardens up. Chickens are doing their best. Eggs 14¢.—G. W. Ellinger, April 24.

Johnson County—Fields dried off this week so farmers finished out sowing and potato planting. Earliest oats are up nicely. Wheat grows fast and is looking well. Farmers are preparing corn ground and the soil works up good where it is dry enough. Alfalfa is 6 to 8 inches high and it looks very thrifty, but very little is grown here.—L. E. Douglas, April 17.

Woodson County—Weather still cloudy and rainy. Very little corn planted and not much plowing done. Wheat is large enough to hide rabbits. Alfalfa is growing nicely and there is grass enough for pasture. Meadows starting fine. It is still cloudy today and farmers are anxious to work in the fields. Hay is some higher. Eggs 17¢; cream 27¢; chickens 10¢.—E. F. Opperman, April 23.

McPherson County—Although spring was backward crops are growing fast now. Wheat

looks very good. Cattle better than the average. Cattle being turned on pasture. Lots of feed left over. Alfalfa is from 6 inches to a foot high. Plenty of moisture. Corn planting in progress. Some old wheat marketed at \$1.40 to \$1.45 a bushel. Eggs 16¢; butterfat 25¢.—J. Ostland, Jr., April 23.

Pawnee County—Nice warm days which are bringing the wheat out nicely. Corn planting is in progress. Soil is in fine condition. Some stock on pastures which is short yet. Good demand for work horses and mules at high prices. Alfalfa will be fine. A great deal of wheat going to market at \$1.44; corn 83¢; oats 60¢; eggs 15¢; fat hogs \$6.25.—C. E. Chesterman, April 24.

Newton County—First rain of the season on April 23. About 10 per cent of the wheat will be plowed up and put in other crops. Large crop of forage of all kinds will be planted. Some lists in the field now planting corn. Prospects for pastures good. Small crop of spring pigs. Gardens look very well. A large number of fruit trees set out. Oats and barley look fine.—Sam Teaford, April 24.

Smith County—Spring work is very backward. Fine rain April 23. Wheat is in fine condition. Alfalfa is a foot high and if it doesn't freeze out we will have a very early crop. Some farmers planting corn but most of us consider May 1 time enough to begin, unless a large crop is to be put in. Pastures greening up and soon will be good picking. Crop of spring pigs will be very small.—A. J. Hammond, April 24.

Newton County—Oats, flax and alfalfa coming up very good. Very little corn planted yet. Farming delayed by frequent showers and heavy rains. Most of the corn will be planted in May. Prairie grass well started and some stock turned into meadows and pastures now. A good many fruit trees have been planted this spring on new ground to replace old orchards killed by 1913 drought.—Adolph Anderson, April 24.

Lyon County—Plenty of showers. Alfalfa and grass growing fast. Wheat looks good. Some early planted corn is out of the ground. There will be plenty of prairie pasture in two weeks. Most all the potatoes and gardens are planted. Prospects good for all kinds of fruit. Farmers busy plowing for

corn. Most of the stock are in good condition. Some fields of nice looking oats. Plenty of pigs but not many fat hogs. Hay \$10 ton; corn 70¢; eggs 17¢.—E. R. Griffith, April 24.

Leavenworth County—The growing wheat is looking fine. Corn planting is well under way and the ground is in fine condition. Very few fat hogs around here. Spring pig crop is rather light. Stock mostly on pastures and doing well. A liberal supply of horses yet on the farms but the mules are scarce. The two creameries here are receiving about 1,000 gallons of milk a day. Very few cattle on feed. Not much land changing hands this spring. Probably 15 per cent of last year's wheat still in farmers' hands. Some reports of Hessian fly and chinch bugs. Potato bugs just beginning to arrive.—G. S. Marshall, April 24.

OKLAHOMA.

Kingfisher County—More rain than we need. Low ground is too wet to plant. Wheat is as fine as I ever saw it this time of year. Stock all on grass. Alfalfa will soon be ready to cut. Gardens late but looking well. Cotton acreage will be small.—H. A. Reynolds, April 24.

Noble County—Several showers during the week. Wheat and oats growing fast. Corn coming up to a good stand. Stock doing fine on pasture. Hogs scarce and high. Not much market for prairie hay. Alfalfa is nearly ready to cut. Eggs 14¢.—A. E. Anderson, April 23.

Tillman County—Damp, foggy weather. Oats looking well and wheat prospects are good. Corn about all planted and some coming up nicely. Some cotton will be planted next week but most of it will wait a week or two. Fruit trees all leaved out. Some hogs being shipped. Alfalfa looks fine and will be ready to cut in about two weeks.—B. T. Austin, April 25.

Wagoner County—Wheat is knee high. Oats stand good. Corn is almost ready to plow. Cotton planting is in progress. A large fruit crop seems to be assured. Pastures are supporting stock well. Kafir planting is in progress but not a large acreage will be put in. Pig crop is small; also the colt crop.—A. P. Gregory, April 22.

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WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK on ranch, must give references. N. V. Johnson, Levant, Kan.

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

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS. OPEN to men and women. \$65.00 to \$150.00 month. Write for list, Franklin Institute, Dept T-51, Rochester, N. Y.

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WANTED. MEN AND WOMEN TO QUALIFY for government positions. Several thousand appointments to be made next few months. Full information about openings, how to prepare, etc., free. Write immediately for booklet G-68. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, 18 OR over for government jobs. 175 month. Vacation. Short hours. Pleasant work. Full unnecessary. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable and free sample examination questions. Franklin Institute, Dept T 51, Rochester, N. Y.

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GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Age 21 to 50. Osment, 38F, St. Louis.

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

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

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

MOTORMEN—CONDUCTORS, INTERURBAN. Earn \$80 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Quality now State age. Details free. Manager, 312 Syndicate Trust, St. Louis.

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

AGENTS

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WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$120.00 TO DISTRIBUTE religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Spare time may be used. Ziegler Co., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN. WOULD YOU ACCEPT A tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 57, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

AGENTS—SNAPPIEST HOUSEHOLD LINE on earth. Red hot sellers, steady repeaters. Goods guaranteed. Over 100% profit. Write quick—hurry. E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 531 Third St., Cincinnati, O.

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.

BEES AND HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 1/4 cent a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST PURE CALIF. honey free. Produced by one of our Calif. apiaries. Explains grades, sized packages, prepaid prices. Inspection allowed before payment. Sample for time to pay postage. Spencer Apiaries, Dept. D, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

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

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

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. IT MAY be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1832. "Inventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 532 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 300 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Market Prices Are Increasing

Heavy Shipments of Stock Cattle Is Feature of Week

BY TURNER WRIGHT, Livestock Editor

THERE was little change in the general livestock situation at the leading markets last week. The average of prices is on a higher level than it was a month ago. Market receipts are showing a decrease and higher prices now will enable packers to dispose of accumulated stocks at profitable figures. A total of 117,270 cattle were received at seven western markets last week. This was 5,000 more than a week ago and 15,500 more than for the corresponding week a year ago.

Heavy Steers Sell Steady.

The cattle market continued to show a discrimination against heavy, grain fed steers in favor of lighter and poorer dressed stuff. According to the story of the packers there is a strong demand for light, cheap cuts and a very limited demand for heavy cuts. There is no question but that the popular demand is for small cuts but this difference in demand does not seem great enough to overbalance the difference in price and dressing per cent in all cases. Heavy steers, however, sold better during the first days of the week than they did the week preceding. Butcher grades were scarce and in demand. Competition from country buyers was a factor which increased

prices paid for good cows and heifers. The demand for veal calves was good and prices ranged about 50 cents higher than the week before.

Stockers Are in Demand.

The feature of the cattle trade was the strong demand for stockers and feeders. The big demand seemed to be for light weight thin cattle with quality and for choice feeder cattle with more weight which could be returned in a short time. Packers competed with the feeders for both stocker and feeder cattle, which tended to boost prices. Some choice 700 pound stockers sold for \$3.70 which was 6 cents better than the top price paid for prime beef steers and the highest price paid for stockers in several months. Stockers and feeders as a rule sold higher than finished cattle. It is hard to figure how feeders will be able to realize a profit on these high priced stockers. Most men who lost money feeding cattle last year did so because of the high prices paid for stockers and feeders and high priced grain. There is not much indication of cheaper grain for several months. Prices for finished cattle will have to go much higher in the meantime if these high priced stockers prove profitable.

The market this week opened steady with prime steers selling at \$3.80; dressed beef steers, \$7.25; cows, \$4.75; heifers, \$6.85; stockers and feeders, \$6.50; and veal calves at \$6.10.

Good, Heavy Hogs Sell Higher.

Prices ruled 10 cents to 15 cents higher in the hog market at both the opening and close of the week. Part of the early advance was lost in the middle of the week but was regained later. The bidding was slow and the market was inclined to drag when shippers and order buyers were out of the competition. The market opened this week 5 to 10 cents lower. Packers and butchers sold for \$7.35; light hogs at \$7.35; and pigs at \$7.35.

Sheep Shortage Continues.

Market receipts indicate that still higher prices for sheep may be expected. The shortage of mutton sheep which has been predicted for several years is becoming a reality. The prices being paid for this class of stock are not in keeping with the prices being paid for beef steers. Part of the advance no doubt is intended to encourage production. Those who are contemplating going into the sheep business, however, should remember the old axiom, "Buy on the slump and sell on the jump." There is not likely to be much profit for the man who engages extensively in the business at present prices for breeding stock and feeders. A flock large enough to consume the waste feed on the farm probably will be profitable but more extensive operations are likely to result in loss.

Record Lamb Prices.

Record lamb prices were realized again last week when some choice fed lambs sold for \$10.80. The shipment, consisting of four carloads, came from northern Colorado. Other classes of sheep ruled steady to higher. The market opened 5 to 10 cents higher again this week. Choice fed lambs sold up to \$10.85, the highest price ever paid on the Kansas City market. As much as \$11 a hundred may be realized before the end of the week.

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

Table with columns for animal types (FAT STEERS, COWS AND HEIFERS, QUARANTINE CATTLE, FEEDERS AND STOCKERS, HOGS, SHEEP) and price ranges. Includes entries like 'Prime heavy corn fed' at 8.15-8.40 and 'Choice hogs over 200 pounds' at 7.40-7.65.

In the Grain Market.

Grain of all kinds was in demand and prices ruled steady to higher. There was

an advance of 2 cents to 3 cents for the best grades of wheat. Corn sold at steady to 1/2 cent higher. Oats, kafir, and milo ruled about steady while there was a slight advance in prices paid for barley, shorts and bran.

The following table shows the range of cash prices paid for grain in the Kansas City market during the week.

Table with columns for grain types (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and price ranges. Includes entries like 'Wheat—Hard; No. 2, \$1.54@1.57 1/2' and 'Milo—No. 3, \$1.15@1.18'.

The Hay Market.

Receipts of hay last week totaled 902 cars. This was 138 cars less than last week and 489 cars more than for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations giving the range of prices follow:

Table with columns for hay types (Hay—Prairie, Timothy, etc.) and price ranges. Includes entries like 'Hay—Prairie: Choice, \$12.50@13.50' and 'Straw: \$4.50@5'.

Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.

There was practically no change in the market for butter, eggs and poultry. Quotations giving the range of prices follow: Butter—Creamery, extra, 28c; firsts, 26c; seconds, 24c; pound prints 1 cent higher; packing stock, 17 1/2c@18.

Give Him a Lift

I was trudging down a dusty road While my back was curved 'neath a bit of a load, And the way was long and my feet were sore, And my bones ached under the load I bore. But I struggled on in the summer heat, Till I came to a pool where I bathed my feet, Then, resting a bit, I shouldered my load, And wended my way down the dusty road. The morning stretched into afternoon— My journey's end seemed as far as the moon; Till at length a horse and wagon drew near, And my heart revived with a spark of cheer; "Ah, ha," says I, "now I'll soon reach my goal," But the man saw only his own small soul, And he whipped his horse to a guilty trot, Though the sand was deep and the day was hot; And he passed me by on the dusty road, And I bent still lower beneath my load. Yet out of the dust came another man, With a grizzled beard and cheek of tan, And he pulled up short and gayly cried: "I say there, comrade, get in and ride." And placed my bundle behind the seat, And he said, "Climb in here and rest your feet;" I never pass a man on the road, An' speshly friend, if he's got a load." I reached my journey ere came the night, And my feet were rested, my heart was light; And I blest the driver who'd gayly cried: "I say there, comrade, get in and ride." Ah, the world is full of sore-footed men Who need a lift every now and again, And the angels can see through the white cloud rift The God-like souls who gave them a lift. —Boston Herald.

Trend of Farm Prices

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 3.5 per cent during September; in the past six years the price level has decreased during September 2.8 per cent.

On October 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 1.9 per cent lower than a year ago, 6.1 per cent higher than 2 years ago, and 3.2 per cent higher than the average of the past six years on October 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased .7 per cent during the month from August 15 to September 15. This compares with an average advance from August 15 to September 15 in the past four years of 1.4 per cent.

On September 15 the average price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—was \$7.58 a hundred pounds, which compares with \$7.15 a year ago, \$6.74 two years ago, \$5.87 three years ago, and \$6.92 four years ago on September 15.

Feeding the Orphan Foal

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

It often becomes necessary to raise a foal by hand, whereupon the question arises as to how it should be fed to obtain the best results.

The first milk of the dam acts as a mild laxative to remove the feces from the bowels of the new-born colt.

Cow's milk must be the basis of the ration to be fed; the poorer this milk is in butterfat the better suited it is as a food for an orphan foal.

The following method of preparing and feeding cow's milk to orphan foals has proved satisfactory: To a tablespoon of sugar, preferably white sugar, add enough warm water to dissolve it.

Various methods for getting the colt to take the milk have been suggested. Probably as cheap and at the same time as satisfactory a method as any is to use a bottle and nipple.

The colt should be taught to eat grain and alfalfa or clover at the earliest possible age. Crushed oats with a little bran should be fed.

Kansas Fairs in 1915

Here is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1915, their dates (where they have been decided on), locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

- Kansas State Fair: A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson; September 18-25.
Kansas State Fair Association: S. E. Lux, President, Topeka; September 13-17.
Allen County Agricultural Society: Dr. F. S. Beattie, Secretary, Iola; Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair Association: E. N. McCormack, Secretary, Moran; September.
Barton County Fair Association: Porter Young, Secretary, Great Bend; October 5-7.
Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association: J. D. Weltmer, Secretary, Hiawatha; Aug. 31-Sept. 2.
Butler County—Douglas Agricultural Society: J. A. Clay, Secretary, Douglass; Sept. 15-18.
Clay County Fair Association: W. F. Miller, Secretary, Clay Center; dates not set.
Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Association: Eugene Elkins, Secretary, Wakefield; Oct. 3-6.

- Cloud County Fair Association: W. L. McCarty, Secretary, Concordia; Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: S. D. Weaver, Secretary, Burlington; Sept. 21-25.
Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair and Agricultural Society: Howard Collins, Secretary, Burdon; September.
Cowley County Agricultural and Livestock Association: Frank W. Sidle, Secretary, Winfield; Sept. 7-10.
Decatur County Fair Association: J. R. Correll, Secretary, Oberlin; dates not set.
Dickinson County Fair Association: C. R. Baer, Secretary, Abilene; Sept. 21-24.
Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society: C. W. Murphy, Secretary, Lawrence; Sept. 21-24.
Elk County Agricultural Fair Association: Fred R. Lanter, Secretary, Grenola; Aug. 30-Sept. 2.
Ellsworth County—Wilson Inter-County Co-operative Fair Association: W. E. Schermerhorn, Secretary, Wilson; Oct. 5-8.
Franklin County Agricultural Society: J. R. Finley, Secretary, Ottawa; Sept. 7-10.
Franklin County—Lane Agricultural Fair Association: F. B. Martin, Secretary, Lane; Sept. 3-4.
Gray County Agricultural Society: C. Whitehead, Secretary, Cimarron; first part of September.
Greenwood County Fair Association: C. H. Weiser, Secretary, Eureka; Aug. 24-27.
Harper County—The Anthony Fair Association: L. G. Jennings, Secretary, Anthony; Aug. 3-6.
Labette County Fair: Clarence Montgomery, Secretary, Oswego; Sept. 15-18.
Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association: R. W. Wohler, Secretary, Sylvan Grove; Sept. 22-24.
Linn County Fair Association: C. A. McMullen, Secretary, Mound City; dates not set.
Logan County—Four-County Fair Association: Abram Troup, Secretary, Logan; Sept. 21-24.
McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association: Milton Hawkinson, Secretary, McPherson; Aug. 16-19.
Meade County Fair: R. W. Campbell, Secretary, Meade; September.
Mitchell County Fair Association: Fred W. Knapp, Secretary, Beatrice; dates not set.
Montgomery County Fair Association: C. D. Lockard, Secretary, Coffeyville; Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
Morris County Fair Association: A. M. Warner, Secretary, Council Grove.
Nemaha Fair Association: M. R. Connet, Secretary, Seneca; Sept. 7-10.
Neosho County—The Four-County District Agricultural Society: Geo. K. Bideau, Secretary, Chanute; Oct. 4-9.
Ness County Agricultural Association: J. A. Cason, Secretary, Ness City; Sept. 1-3.
Norton County Agricultural Association: Fred L. Strohwig, Secretary, Norton; Aug. 23-27.
Ottawa County Fair Association: J. E. Johnston, Secretary, Minneapolis; Sept. 7-10.
Pawnee County Agricultural Association: Harry H. Wolcott, Secretary, Larned; Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society: J. A. Lister, Secretary, Wamego; dates not set.
Pratt County Fair Association: J. M. Lucas, Secretary, Pratt.
Rawlins County Fair and Agricultural Association: M. H. Bird, Secretary, Atwood.
Republic County Agricultural Association: Dr. W. R. Barnard, Secretary, Belleville; Aug. 24-27.
Rice County Fair Association: L. C. Needham, Assistant Secretary, Lyons; Sept. 7-10.
Riley County Agricultural Society: Edd Beard, Secretary, Riley; Aug. 11-13.
Rooks County Fair Association: J. C. Foster, Secretary, Stockton; Sept. 7-10.
Rush County Agricultural and Fair Association: C. H. Lyman, Secretary, Rush Center; Aug. 24-26.
Russell County Fair Association: J. B. Funk, Secretary, Russell; Oct. 5-8.
Russell County—Mid-County Fair: H. U. Brookhart, Secretary, Bunkerhill; Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association: C. R. Cravena, Secretary, Salina; Sept. 13-18.
Sherman County Agricultural and Racing Association: E. S. Bower, Secretary, Goodland.
Smith County Fair Association: C. A. Garrison, Secretary, Smith Center; Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Stafford County Fair Association: R. B. McKay, Secretary, St. John; dates not set.
Trego County Fair Association: S. J. Straw, Secretary, Wakeeney; second week in September.

Pie That Never Was Eaten

When I was a girl I baked bread, cakes, pies, etc., for a restaurant and at the same time was receiving the attentions of a young schoolmaster of our village.

One day I was baking a big batch of custard pies. I had fine luck and was feeling well satisfied with the world in general and myself in particular when, just as I emerged from the pantry bearing one of the very nicest of the golden disks I found "him" sitting quietly in my kitchen!

I wanted to slap him, but I didn't. I just turned the pie top side down on the floor and fled. He always said he knew from that moment that I loved him. And I actually married him after all that.

Be a little cautious about going security for a man who takes no newspaper and keeps two dogs.

If a cow is shivering with cold she cannot give much milk.

Let the sun in through large windows in the stable.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

- A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla., 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Jersey Cattle.

May 19—H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys.

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.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., has about 60 spring pigs, mostly by Gephart and Long King.—Advertisement.

Samuelson Brothers, Cleburne, Kan., are well known breeders of Duroc-Jerseys and their crop of spring pigs numbers about 90 head this spring.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., is a well known breeder of the best in Poland Chinas. His crop of spring pigs numbers 83.

Hays Pitman, Keats, Kan., has been an extensive buyer of Poland Chinas in leading bred sow sales for the past two years.

J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan., breeds Duroc-Jersey and C. C. hogs. He held a sale at his farm near Irving last February and it was one of the best sales of the season.

H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan., will disperse his herd of Jersey cattle at that place, Wednesday, May 19. The offering numbers around 50 head.

Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., are offering six last fall Duroc-Jersey boars and six spring yearling boars.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., is a prosperous young farmer who owns a nice farm near that place.

J. B. Duncan, Flush, Kan., breeds Duroc-Jerseys and is offering last September boars at \$20 each.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., the well known breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas, is making an unusual offer on September 2nd and October fall gilts and boars.

pigs and needs the room. These are bargain prices for quick action and you better write at once. He has claimed November 2 as the date of his boar and gilt sale.—Advertisement.

Long Jumbo Jr. Pigs.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., has 55 Poland China pigs, sired by King of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr. This is not as large a number as Mr. Griffiths usually raises, but they make up in quality what they lack in numbers.

N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Roan's Successful Jack Sale.

G. C. Roan of La Plata, Mo., held a very successful jack sale at his farm April 19. This was Mr. Roan's second sale of the season. Owing to the condition of the weather and roads at the time he held his March sale, a number of his western customers could not reach his place.

Bargains in Real Estate

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.

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.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY and sketching; all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill.

RUGGELS & SON, BEVERLY, KAN. Livestock, Real Estate. Address either place.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages.

Missouri Auction School Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

North & Robinson Co., Grand Island, Neb. have a lot of good registered stallions and mares for sale at attractive prices. Write for more information.

A 2190 lb. Gray 4-Year-Old Stallion; two 1900 lb. black 4-year-olds; a 1980 lb. gray three-year-old; a 2000 lb. and an 1815 lb. black 3-year-old; a 1580 lb. and a 1880 lb. 2-year-olds; a 1650 gray 2-year-old, my own raising. Sound. Registered Percherons. Sired by 2350 lb. imported horse and mostly from imported mares. I will guarantee them. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

FOR SALE at Normal, Ill. Forty Head of Percheron Stallions From yearlings to six year olds, at a very low price. Some are the best of tried sires; all blacks and grays of the big ton kind. Write your wants and come and see us. A. J. DODSON, W. H. WELCH, Normal, Illinois



The Eight-Cylinder Cadillac

will, we believe, prove itself to be the most constant and the most enduring car this company has ever produced

THE Eight-Cylinder Cadillac is now in the hands of more than eight thousand users.

The motoring world knows that its performances far surpass the most ardent claims that could be expressed in words.

The consensus of expert opinion is, that it is the ultimate in practicability, speed, power, smoothness, flexibility, luxury and ease of operation.

And, in the most essential of all qualities—stability and endurance—there is abundant assurance that it will excel any Cadillac which has preceded it.

We say this, knowing full well that the record of the Cadillac Company for producing cars which endure, year after year, stands unapproached.

We say it with full remembrance of the fact that you can go back one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve years and find that the Cadillacs then made are still in service.

Recall, if you can, any other cars that can point to service records of half the maximum period cited.

But we are secure in our conclusions for several reasons.

The factors which are primarily responsible for short life and lack of endurance in a motor car, are:

- Un-scientific design
- Un-suitable material
- Un-workmanlike construction
- In-accurate workmanship
- Poorly fitting parts
- Improper lubrication
- Vibration

The foregoing being true, then what would more naturally follow, than that scientific design, intelligently selected materials, workmanlike construction, correctly fitting parts, efficient lubrication and absence of vibration, will assure long life and lasting service?

The Eight-Cylinder principle, in itself, appears immensely attractive.

But it offers no promise of unusual smoothness and endurance, unless a correct design be supplemented and supported by the most skillful working out of details.

And its details must in turn be supported by a far higher type of workmanship than is demanded in the more conventional types of engines.

During the past year we have achieved much in the perfecting of materials and their various alloys, making it possible to adopt them with more scientific correctness for the specific duties which they must perform and the strains, stresses and wear which they must withstand.

The reputation of the Cadillac Company for producing the highest type and the

most accurate workmanship in a motor car is not disputed, yet the workmanship in the "Eight" surpasses anything ever before achieved by this Company.

Accuracy in workmanship and the proper fit of parts which move in contact with one another, is one vital factor upon which duration of service depends.

In the Cadillac "Eight" there are more than 1000 mechanical operations which are not permitted to deviate to exceed the one-thousandth part of an inch from prescribed limits of measurement. And there are more than 300 other operations in which the limits of permissible variation are held within the half of one one-thousandth of an inch.

When it is remembered that the one-thousandth part of an inch is equal only to one-third to one-half the thickness of a hair from your head, you gain a slight conception of the remarkable accuracy which obtains.

No matter how accurately the moving parts are made to fit, it is absolutely essential that suitable lubricants be introduced to overcome friction because friction means wear.

The force feed lubricating system used in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac engine, has proven itself to be the most competent we have ever seen.

The crankshaft practically floats in a thin film of oil under pressure; the oil is efficiently distributed to all cylinders, and the entire engine, as well as the entire car is abundantly provided with lubricating facilities.

Vibration is another factor which is largely responsible for short life and lack of endurance.

But, because of its design, its construction, its light reciprocating parts, and its splendid spring suspension, vibration in the Cadillac "Eight" has been reduced practically to the vanishing point.

These arguments, however, mean nothing unless they be supported by evidence.

Experimental cars have for months been driven twenty-four hours a day, under all conditions of weather,—rain and sunshine, in the summer's heat and the winter's cold, over hills and mountains

and over the worst roads that could be found.

We were not unmindful of our responsibilities to Cadillac purchasers and to ourselves.

The most priceless asset of the Cadillac Company today is its good name—the confidence reposed in it by the public.

Upon the maintenance of that confidence there is at stake an investment in plants and equipment which runs into the millions. There is at stake an annual business amounting to more than thirty millions of dollars.

And had the proof fallen short of absolute conclusiveness, the Cadillac Company would never have staked its reputation and its future, because the Cadillac Company has consistently built for permanency above all else.

The experimental cars were not only "tested out." They were grossly abused.

They were subjected to a grueling such as not one owner in a thousand ever imposes upon his car.

If there were weak points, we wanted to know them.

Yet, after more miles of travel than the average car is driven in five years, the condition of these experimental cars was a revelation, even to us.

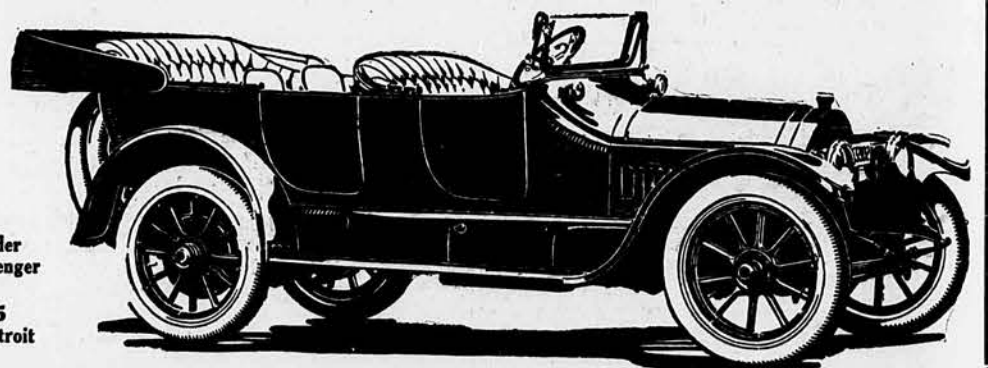
Crankshaft and connecting rod bearings required no adjustment, nor were camshaft and bearings perceptibly worn. Pistons and cylinders showed but infinitesimal wear.

Everywhere, from radiator to rear axle, was the evidence of the results of scientific design, intelligent selection of materials, thorough lubrication and Cadillac workmanship.

Everywhere was the evidence that we build better than we ourselves were aware.

You can learn, in your own way, that the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac neither rides nor drives like any other motor car; that it does more of the things which a motorist wants his car to do; that it performs in ways that you had not thought possible in any car.

And, even having in mind the remarkable stability of its past product, the Cadillac Company has every assurance that its "Eight" will excel all past achievements in constancy and enduring service.



Cadillac
Eight-Cylinder
Seven Passenger
Car
Price \$1975
F. o. b. Detroit

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Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.