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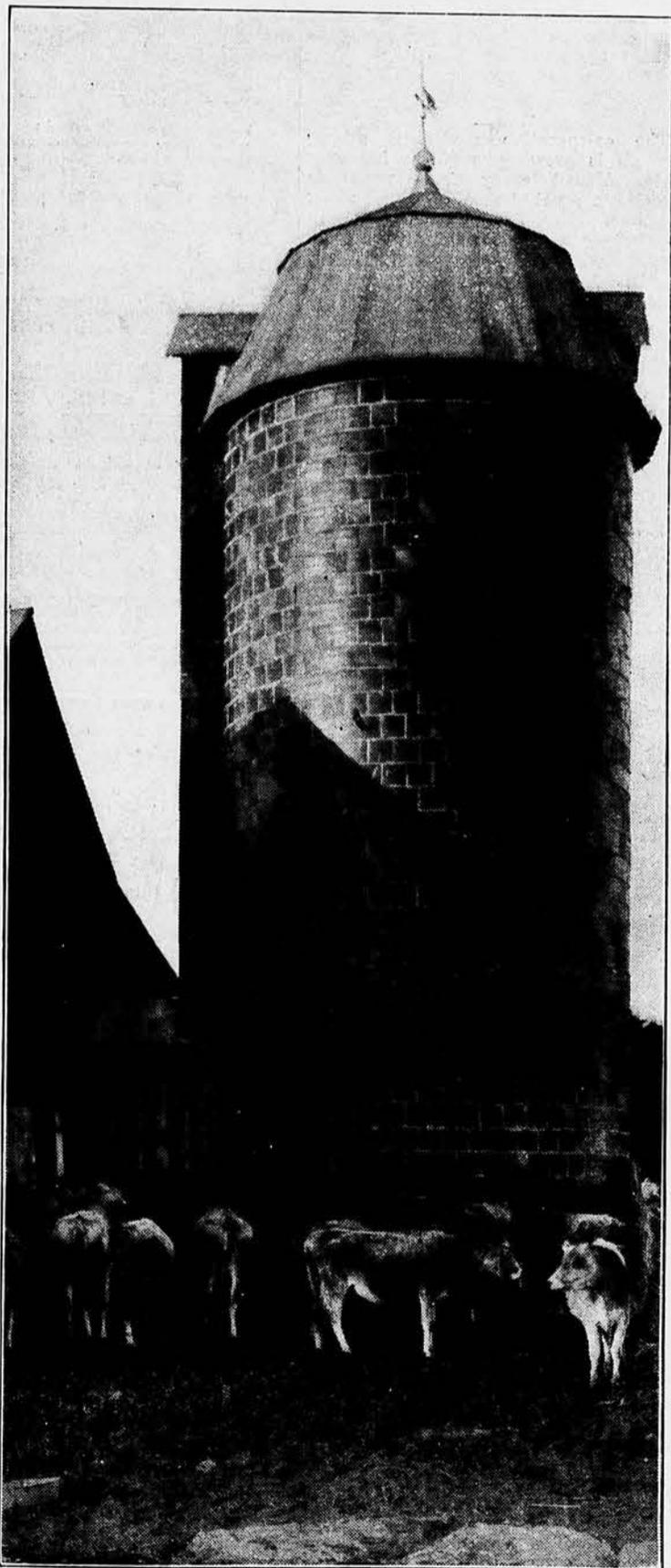
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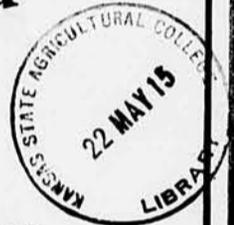
Vol. 45.

May 22, 1915

No. 21.



Good Things To Read



Clubs For Farmers

By A. D. Wilson

Ten Acres and a Home

By J. E. Butler

Still Wet in Coffey

By Harley Hatch

More Motor Cars for Kansas

The Industry Grows

The Boy Farmer

By Asa Patrick



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JUST ABOUT FARMING

GOOD work is being done by almost every chapter of the Grange in Kansas. A good example of this is offered by the work of the West Buffalo Grange, of which H. A. Nichols of Buffalo is master. This chapter recently has purchased a car of binding twine and a car of potatoes, and it is taking new members at almost every meeting. "The growth of co-operation in this community is very encouraging," said Mr. Nichols a few days ago. "A great deal of good is being done by the Grange. It not only is doing much to make country life more profitable, but it also is helping to make it more satisfactory in other ways. I think the social work of the Grange does a great deal to bring out the brighter side of country life."

Young Men

A great many country young men in Kansas are not making the progress they ought to make. Too many of them are complaining about their lack of opportunity when what they really need is more industry and thrift. In telling of this recently, George P. Williams, who is a very successful farmer in Ohio, said, in the Ohio Farmer:

Young men are very much addicted to offering the excuse that conditions are so different now that the farm hand has no chance to become an owner. The fact is that conditions have not changed any more than the boys have changed in their degree of husky self-reliance. If a young man is looking forward to becoming a farm owner he will have to practice reliable economy for a half dozen years, till he has accumulated sufficient capital with which to buy an outfit whereby to operate a rented farm. At present wages the energetic and industrious young man can save \$1,500 in six years and learn the business at the same time. We have been looking for this kind of a boy for five years, but have to "patch along" with only the kind who have no aspirations farther ahead than the day with the pleasures that its wages will buy.

Waste

Fruit and vegetables worth many thousands of dollars went to waste on farms in Kansas last year. This often is one of the big leaks on the farm, and fortunately it can be remedied easily with a little foresight and caution. Many farmers' wives make up their meals for the family entirely out of tin cans of fruits and vegetables purchased at the grocery store, and this contributes very materially to the high cost of living. All of this material is grown on the farm and the surplus that cannot be consumed during the growing season is often left in the field to rot.

A home canning outfit that will save all this waste can be purchased very reasonably. It seems strange that so many women think canning difficult, for it really is one of the simplest of household operations, needing but little more care than the making of apple sauce. Then fruit and vegetables canned at home are much nicer than any of those that are put up by factories, and besides there is much satisfaction in knowing that the fruit and vegetables you use are perfectly clean and wholesome. Write today to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for all available bulletins on canning.

Churches

A federation of churches is often talked about but seldom effected. Usually there is at least one congregation that refuses to join the get together movement and queers the whole plan. The seemingly impossible, though, has been brought about at Barnett, a small town in Morgan county, Missouri. Aided by C. R. Green, pastor of the Harmony church in Nodaway county, the four churches have effected a strong federation. Although each congregation retains its individuality and still affiliates with the denomination it belonged to so far as contributing money for benevolences goes, one pastor is to be employed. And the Barnett folks are looking for a man big enough for the job.

"The minister must come with a Bible gospel and leave out those contentious points of doctrine that are so many times used to the disruption of neighbors and communities," says Mr. Green. Here is certainly a great oppor-

tunity for some man with qualities of leadership and the love of God in his heart.

Credits

A co-operative credit association must not be considered as in any way a substitute for other banking institutions, but rather as an ally of them. The deposits in such associations frequently are in such small amounts that it is unlikely that they would be placed in a regular bank. On the other hand the total of these small sums frequently is considerable, and such part of it as is not lent to members of the association is usually placed on deposit in the local banks. In addition to the service which the association can render to its individual members both by aiding them to obtain proper loans and by discouraging them from making unwise ones, the association can also be of service to the community in a number of ways, among which collective purchasing is perhaps the most prominent.

Co-operation

The co-operative movement among farmers is growing rapidly in every state. Almost every farm paper is printing a great deal of material along this line. Here, for example, is an editorial from a recent issue of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, which tells how the movement is advancing:

According to a report of the survey which has recently been made by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, we learn that more than a billion dollars' worth of agricultural products are sold by co-operative and farmers' marketing associations in the United States every year. The extent of co-operative marketing in the United States shown by this investigation will prove a surprise to many persons who have been under the impression that co-operative selling in this country is in an undeveloped stage.

The department has listed more than 8,500 market associations; 2,700 co-operative and farmers' elevators; 2,500 co-operative and farmers' creameries and more than 1,000 co-operative fruit and produce associations in this country.

The idea of co-operative marketing is becoming more popular in the United States and better results are being obtained than have prevailed in the old fashioned system of individual handling. Through the handling of agricultural products through co-operative associations farmers have been encouraged to improve their crops and to standardize in the packing of products. The discovery of the best daily market also has been one of the principal advantages of the system, resulting in advantages both to the consumer and the producer.

To co-operate is highly advisable; no farmer can hope to realize as good results from his own individual efforts as he can by combining with his neighbors in finding the best prices for the products of his farm.

Motor Cars

"That fellow called the motor car an asset, I call it a liability," said one prosperous farmer to another as they were discussing the talks at an institute meeting last fall. In answer to a question about the advisability of buying a motor truck for hauling feed to a stock farm the lecturer had stated that "motor trucks and motor cars are now put to so many uses that either can be considered a farm asset."

"Think so?" replied the farmer addressed. "Well I, for one, can't agree with you. In fact, I think the lecturer is dead right about it. It's been seven years since I bought my car, and it was the first in our neighborhood. The truth is that we first considered the car a pleasure vehicle and I bought it because Mrs. R. isn't very strong and got tired out on the 8-mile drive to town. But it wasn't long till the car was paying for its upkeep in the time saved on hurry-up trips to market with produce and in bringing out repairs for machinery. Now we consider the motor car as indispensable as any other labor saving machine on the farm. It does cost something for repairs. Counting tires we have paid out considerable money during the seven years, but the old car is still in good condition and good for many years more. Surely buying a motor car was one of the best investments I ever made."

Keeping two cows to do the work of one is one of the most expensive things that a dairy farmer can do, yet many are doing it.

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A Farmers' Club

Benefits in Marketing From the Beginning and a Means to Compel Respect

By A. D. Wilson

TWO STATES in which the co-operative spirit has made the most headway are Minnesota and Wisconsin. Farmers' clubs lead, probably in Minnesota, and prove to the satisfaction of most investigators that this feature of co-operation makes excellent progress because it supplies the community organization on which the final and complete commercializing of the farm industry must depend. This is one reason why farmers' clubs are important. Another reason is because they are useful from the start.

A good way to organize a farmers' club is to invite a few neighbors to meet at the home of one of the party or at some other suitable place to talk the matter over. If an interesting program, including singing and speaking by the young people, can be arranged, so much the better. A dinner or supper should be provided, as eating together does more than any other one thing to break down reserve, formality, and distrust. It is much easier to carry out a movement of this kind after a good meal has been served. The proposition should be talked over and it is well if a considerable number of those present have considered the matter beforehand in private conversation. No one need have any fear of joining the club, because there is no stock sold and no possibility of loss. It is simply a mutual understanding, that the people in the community will take up collectively questions of interest to the community, instead of struggling with them individually.

Meetings should be held once or twice a month during the winter, and as often as possible (preferably once a month) during the summer. There are at least two advantages in having the meetings at the homes of the members: First, knowing that the club will meet at one's home is a stimulus to picking up and putting in shipshape stock, fields, and buildings, which is a good thing. Second, members feel some obligation to the host and hostess to attend, which they do not feel if the meeting is held at a public place.

Getting Things Started.

After the club has been organized there should be a regular program and order of business for each meeting. Something like this:

1. Meeting called to order by the presiding officer.
2. Instrumental music or a song by the club.
3. Roll call of members by the secretary.

Responses to the roll call should take some other form than the mere word "present." The program committee or the president should previously designate the topic or response for roll call. The responses should be entertaining and instructive, but not too long. The following topics may be suggestive. Everyone present should have something to say on the topic selected or given out:

What I Have Done For the Club Since Last Meeting.

How I Have Added to the Value of My Farm This Season.

What I Consider My Most Profitable Crop.

4. Reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting.

5. Recitation by one of the younger members.

6. Discussion of a timely farm topic led by a club member or some other

speaker followed by questions and a general discussion.

7. Reading or music.

8. Another farm or household discussion, topic, illustrated by a demonstration if possible.

9. Question box. Timely and practical questions should be previously prepared by members and placed in the question box. Each question should be read and answered separately, the president calling upon some member or members to answer them.

10. A "For Sale" and "Wanted" box may also be provided. A member having something for sale or wishing to buy or hire something should list the same on a slip of paper, sign his name, and place it in the box. These slips should all be read at some time during the meeting. An exchange of these lists between clubs will be mutually helpful.

11. Reading of program for next meeting.

12. Report of executive committee.

13. Unfinished business.

14. New business.

15. Closing exercises and adjournment.

If desirable, the program may be divided into two parts by an intermission. Readings and recitations may be of a humorous nature to add life to the program. Variety is essential, and whenever possible a discussion of woman's work should be made a prominent feature of the program.

It may frequently be advisable to limit the time devoted to the discussion

of a topic, especially if speakers are likely to waste a great deal of time. Matters pertaining to the welfare of the club and the mutual benefit of the members should be given constant thought. Debates may be taken up occasionally to interest the young people. Where clubs include the entire family in the membership, a basket lunch will add to the interest in the meeting, but it should not be made a burden upon the housewives.

Have Things Snappy.

The main point to consider is that there should be a good, live, snappy meeting. Short pointed talks followed by general discussions are much better than long talks. Music, humorous recitations or readings and topics of general interest, as well as the more serious business problems of the community, should be given a place on the program.

No organization can exist very long unless it is doing something. From the start the club must be made of value to the community socially, educationally, or financially, and in any event someone must do some work. As a rule, those who do the most for the club get the most out of it. The regular meetings, if made interesting, will be made valu-

able socially and educationally. Every class of people in the neighborhood or in the club membership should be considered on the program. Wholesome entertainment is often as important as profitable business.

Appoint Several Pacemakers.

A few clubs have adopted a plan of appointing pacemakers or specialists along the various lines of interest in the community. The following list is suggestive as to lines of work and of procedure:

Road Builder—He should be prepared to answer all road questions that may come up at club meetings. It is suggested that he, in conjunction with the other club members, designate two or three miles of adjacent highway for demonstration purposes, and endeavor to make it as good as possible.

Corn Crank—Someone who has made a marked success in corn growing. He should be authority on the varieties to be planted; the preparation of the seed and the land; the planting; and the subsequent cultivation. He should have a corn-breeding plot, or at least a seed-corn plot.

Flower Queen—She should be qualified to answer questions concerning this work, and to make her home flower garden a demonstration of the possibilities in flower culture.

Dairy Wizard—A man who has a dairy herd and ample opportunity to demonstrate methods and possibilities. He should be well informed about dairy practice, and if possible should arrange to keep a daily record of each cow in his herd.

Alfalfa Shark—He should be an authority on its culture, curing, and use in the community.

Potato King—The potato king is expected to set the pace as to varieties to plant, and be the club's source of potato information, and his field should be a demonstration of what may be done with potatoes in the locality.

The Booster—The booster should have the responsibility of devising ideas that will arouse club members to community action; and of fostering such movements as tend to attract the public to the community and to the club.

Business Getter—The man chosen should be especially qualified along business lines. His duties should be to look after the marketing problem of the club, and to see what may be done to enable the club members to get their supplies more economically.

Homemaker—This place for the term should go to some good woman in the club who is a markedly successful homemaker.

Every club member may well be a pacemaker, and every pacemaker should be ready at any time to take part in the program when any subject in his line of work is under discussion.

Where livestock is an important part of the community's work a livestock shipping association is worth considering. Have a poultry keeper, also.

Where dairying is important a cow-testing association may well be formed.

Such matters as organizing a farmers' elevator, buying a stallion or bull, or the introduction of a general drainage system may be taken up and acted on by the club. In fact there is no enterprise connected with farms or farming, farm homes or rural schools which may not be considered profitably by the club.

Suggested Constitution and By-Laws

The following simple constitution is suggested as suitable, but the form of constitution is not important:

CONSTITUTION.

Article I. Name and Object.

Sec. 1.—The name of this association shall be the Farmers' Club of

Sec. 2.—The object of this association shall be to improve its members, their farms, and their community.

Article II. Membership.

Sec. 1.—Any one in good standing may become a member of this club by paying the annual fee of \$.....

Sec. 2.—When the head of a family joins the club, any member of his family may become an active member without paying additional fees.

Sec. 3.—One-third of the active members shall constitute a quorum for doing business at any regular meeting.

Article III. Officers.

Sec. 1.—The officers of this association shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer. They shall be chosen because of their business ability rather than their popularity.

Sec. 2.—The officers of the club shall become the executive board and shall constitute the program committee.

Sec. 3.—The executive board may call a special meeting at any time by giving three days' written notice.

Sec. 4.—The officers of this association shall be elected annually, and by ballot, at the regular annual business meeting, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified.

Article IV. Meetings.

The club shall hold an annual meeting in the Regular meetings of this club shall be held on the of each month at the home of some member or at such place as shall be designated at a previous meeting, or by the Executive Board.

Article V. Amendments.

This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the active members.

BY-LAWS.

Sec. 1.—The duties of each officer named in the constitution shall be such as usually pertain to his position.

Sec. 2.—All other duties shall be performed by the executive and program committee.

Sec. 3.—The club shall aid and further business associations among its members; particularly such associations as pertain to the purchase of necessary supplies, and the purchase, sale, and management of livestock and agricultural and garden products.

Sec. 4.—From time to time the club shall give entertainments and hold meetings under direction of the program committee, for the benefit of its members and of those whom they may invite to attend.

Sec. 5.—Any member after due hearing may be expelled from the club by a majority vote of active members, without a refund of dues.

Sec. 6.—These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting by a majority vote of active members upon one month's written notice.



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

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

An Argument For Single Tax

My redheaded English friend, George H. Hughes, is an ardent single taxer. If you knew George you would not need to be told that whatever he believes he believes ardently. No man can be as red-headed as George without being ardent. Here is George's specific argument for single tax; that is, it is specific because it is illustrated by a specific instance.

Some time ago George was persuaded to buy 65 acres eight miles north of his home on Buchanan street. A good many persons would have said on looking over that land that the redheaded Englishman had been stung. It was in bad condition. It had been farmed by tenants. It was run down, weedy, almost barren. He began a systematic method of cultivation, aided by all the information he could get from agricultural bulletins and otherwise. Gradually he built up that depleted land and made it fertile. Twenty-five acres of it now are well set in alfalfa. Buildings have been erected. He expects, this year, to make the gross income of that 65 acres not less than \$2,000.

Just north of this tract lies an 80 acre tract of pasture. It has no improvements. It is in just the same condition it was in when George bought his 65 acres. It occurred to George that it might be a good idea to buy that 80 and add it to the 65. He could have bought it for \$20 an acre less than he paid for the 65 but he neglected to make the deal then.

Not long since he cast a longing eye again at that 80 and struck the owner of it with a proposal to buy. Somewhat to his surprise he found that price had been raised \$25 an acre although not a dollar's worth of improvements had been placed on the land since George had made his purchase of the 65 acres. When the owner was asked for his reason he coolly told George that what had been done on the 65 acres with the fact that a graveled road had been built alongside of the 80, had made it worth \$25 an acre or \$2,000 more valuable than it was in the first instance.

Now this is the contention of George; that his neighbor who has done nothing to improve his land has been given \$2,000, or the equivalent thereof, without any effort on his part. In other words, he is clearly the beneficiary of that much unearned increment. At the same time while George is improving his land and thereby benefiting the general community, he is penalized for doing it. The more improvements he puts on his land the higher it will be assessed and the more taxes he has to pay. He believes that the process should be reversed and the burden should be laid on the man who refuses to improve his land, in that way encouraging improvements and discouraging the man who holds lands for speculation, waiting for it to be made valuable by the efforts of his more public spirited neighbors.

You will see the force of George's argument whether you are ready to go all the way with him on the single tax theory or not.

On the other hand, while freely acknowledging the force of the argument presented by George Hughes, I cannot keep from feeling a sort of conviction that all property should somehow or other be compelled to bear its proportionate share of the necessary public burdens. While it is true that improving the fertility of land and the building on it of good and needed buildings, inures to the general good, it is also true that these improvements were not made with that object more than incidentally in view.

Take the case of George Hughes itself. It is true that by his enterprise and intelligent effort he not only has made his own land more productive and more valuable, but he has added to the value of the land of his neighbors—however, it was not the primary purpose of Mr. Hughes to benefit his neighborhood. It was his purpose to make money himself and I am pleased to know that his judgment proved to be correct.

Now the question is, whether his taxes should be increased in proportion to his ability to pay. I firmly believe that the burdens of government should be distributed as nearly as possible so as to make those most able pay most and those least able pay least.

Let me give another example: Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown own lots lying side by side. Both of them are enterprising citizens and both willing to

make improvements on their respective properties so far as they are able to do so. It happens however, that Mr. Jones is able to command three or four times as much capital as Mr. Brown.

He studies the situation over very carefully and decides that the business of the city will warrant the erecting of a 10-story business building on his lot—in other words, that such a building will pay a fine net profit on the money invested. He therefore erects a 10-story building costing him \$250,000 or perhaps more. He either can rent this building or occupy it with his own business and make it yield him a net revenue of \$15,000 a year.

Mr. Brown on the other hand, while fully appreciating the advantages and profitableness of a large 10-story building, is not able to get the necessary capital or credit to erect such a building. He does his best and erects a four-story building. His net revenue would be in proportion to the amount invested, as great as that of Jones, were it not for the fact that under the single tax which we will suppose to be in operation, he has to pay just as much tax on his investment of, say \$50,000 as his more fortunate neighbor pays on \$250,000. I cannot bring myself to believe that this is equitable.

Mr. George in his wonderful work on single tax, frankly argued that his purpose was to destroy private ownership in land. He then would have the expenses of the government paid from ground rental. In other words, he would relieve all other forms of wealth from taxation entirely.

Think We Need a Revised Religion

At a recent meeting of the Free Thought society at Unity church the following declaration of principles was adopted:

Love is the fulfilling of the law. Hatred is the opposite.

Harmony is Heaven. Strife is destruction.

A millennium of bliss and joy is the theory of the Christian nations of the world. A condition of strife and war is the exact condition of the Christian nations of the world.

Germany and Austria and Turkey are praying to an ALL mighty and ALL present God for success over an enemy which is praying to the same ALL mighty God for exactly opposite successes. In all this, the evidence is indisputable that the Christ spirit and the Christ love and the Christ method are entirely reversed. The culmination of Christianity, up to the hour, stands rebuked as a gigantic failure. "Sin when it is finished bringeth forth death" and Death is the circumstance of this very hour.

The world must revise its religion, or the eternal powers will revise it for her.

The world has believed in a devil, until a devil seems to have been produced to accommodate it.

If the world's faith persists in certain lines, then the world must reap the results of such faith.

We believe there is no devil, that all suffering and sorrow is for correction and discipline and we believe that if the world had been as diligent in holding to the truth, that God is all and in all, as it has been diligent in reversing this truth, that today, 1,900 years away from the great model teacher of Galilee—we should stand at the threshold of joy, love, peace, health and harmony as God's children coming to their very own.

I John 3:2: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear (to us) we shall be like Him for (then) we shall see Him as He is."

Some Questions About Mexico

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—1. What was the cause of the present war in Mexico?

2. Why did Huerta refuse to salute the American flag?

3. Did any religious sect influence President Wilson to send troops to Mexico? J. P. Lincoln Kan.

The causes of the present war in Mexico date far back in Mexican history. They have their beginnings in the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards more than 350 years ago.

The invasion of Mexico by Cortez was a ruthless and most cruel deprivation of the rights and liberties of the native population. From that time till now there always have been two classes in Mexico, the exploiters and the exploited. The dominant church generally has been on the side of the exploiters. The masses have been kept in a condi-

tion of hopeless poverty and dense ignorance and superstition. Some 90 years ago the Spanish rule was overthrown and a so-called republic established but the exploitation went on about as before. The masses were given practically no part in the government, which was little more than a succession of dynasties dominated by ambitious and generally unscrupulous leaders, whose only object was to exploit the Mexican people for their own benefit and the benefit of their lieutenants.

It may be said however, that there have been one or two exceptions to this general rule. In a few cases the men leading Mexican rebellions have been sincere patriots who desired to establish an equitable government and real liberty among the poverty stricken masses. One of these was Bonito Juarez.

For more than 50 years after its release from Spanish rule Mexico was the theatre of almost continuous turbulence and revolution. In 1877 Porfirio Diaz, a half blood Indian, adventurer, and man of more than ordinary ability, succeeded in reaching the presidency of the so-called republic. The constitution of Mexico forbids the re-election of a president and at the end of his first term, in pretended conformity to the constitution, Diaz retired from the presidency and was succeeded by one of his lieutenants, Gonzales.

In 1884, however he managed to secure his re-election and from that time on till he was driven out of Mexico in 1911, he ruled the country with an iron hand. Starting out as a liberal and the pretended advocate of the downtrodden peons, Diaz changed his policy entirely after he came back into power in 1884. He overrode the constitution and the elections became an empty mockery. Only such votes were cast or counted as the Diaz government permitted, and if any Mexican had the temerity to become a candidate for office in opposition to the dictator, Diaz, he was imprisoned, sometimes banished and sometimes summarily executed.

Diaz's policy was to grant almost any concessions asked for by foreign corporations. In doing this there is no doubt that he had a sincere desire to develop the great resources of Mexico. He believed by so doing he could establish a stable government, but seemed to forget the fact that after all a stable government can be established and maintained only when founded on the principles of justice to the masses of the people.

More and more Diaz allied himself with the aristocratic and reactionary element. Vast grants of land were made to his favorites and peons found themselves deprived of the little tracts of land which had been their abiding places and the homes of their ancestors.

The overthrow of the Diaz reign can be attributed very largely to the land policy. The estates of the landed aristocracy grew larger and larger until it was not uncommon for a land owner to have land holdings so vast that it took a railroad train traveling at moderate speed an entire day to pass from boundary to boundary. The peons, who are a home loving people, were driven to desperation and ripe for revolution.

In 1910 Francisco I. Madero, a member of one of the wealthiest families in Mexico, announced himself as a candidate for the presidency in opposition to Diaz. The old dictator promptly had Madero arrested and thrown into prison. A little later Madero escaped from prison, crossed the line into Texas and there began organizing a revolutionary party.

Madero was a dreamer; a man of rather lofty ideals but limited capacity. The peons under promise of restoration of the land to them, rallied to the banner of Madero. The revolution spread rapidly. On May 25, 1911, greatly to the surprise of persons outside of Mexico, who supposed that he was firmly established in power, Diaz abandoned the presidency and fled the country. Madero was then elected to the presidency. He was a man of unusual kindness of heart, for a Mexican, and instead of adopting the usual plan of killing off or throwing into prison his opponents he tried to placate all elements.

He made Huerta, who had been one of Diaz's chief lieutenants, head of the army. Huerta promised loyalty but only waited a favorable opportunity to betray Madero. Neither did his administration suit the peons who had expected an immediate distribution of the land. This was what they had fought for and when they failed to get it they were ready to turn against their leader.

In February 1913, Huerta entered into a conspiracy

with Felix Diaz, nephew of the deposed dictator. As a result of this conspiracy President Madero was assassinated and Huerta usurped the presidency. Our government refused to recognize the government of Huerta, which caused his bitter enmity toward President Wilson and which leads up to the answer to your second question.

On April 19, 1914, a detachment of bluejackets from the United States navy were taken prisoners by the Mexicans at Tampico, presumably by Huerta's orders. Admiral Mayo in command of the American fleet demanded the immediate release of the sailors and also that Huerta salute the American flag. The sailors were released immediately but Huerta refused to salute the flag. Just why he refused never has been clear, and on the other hand it never has been clear why our government should have demanded a salute from another government which it refused to recognize. It is generally recognized now that the demand was a mistake.

Upon Huerta's refusal our marines were ordered to land and take possession of Vera Cruz. This was accomplished after a fight in which some 20 of our marines were killed by Mexican snipers. After holding Vera Cruz for a number of months our troops were withdrawn although there has not seemed to have been any more reason for withdrawing them than there was for landing them in the first place.

Meantime the former followers of Madero under the leadership of Carranza, organized a rebellion against Huerta. Huerta has been driven from Mexico but the war seems to be as far from settlement as before. The former opponents of Huerta now are fighting desperately with each other and with no apparent prospect of the triumph of either faction.

Briefly then, the cause of the present war in Mexico grows out of the land system that has been in vogue in that country. It is aggravated by the ignorance of the peons on the one hand and the rapacity of the land-holding aristocracy on the other.

2. In answer to your second question as to whether any religious sect influenced President Wilson to send troops to Mexico, I of course cannot answer. I do not know what influences were brought to bear on him in that case. My opinion is however, that his course was not shaped or materially influenced by any religious sect.

The Effect of Prejudice

I am in receipt of a letter from a well educated, widely traveled subscriber, himself a German, but who was born in Switzerland, whose sympathies are very strongly for Germany. I will not give either the name or the residence of this subscriber for the reason that the publication might embarrass him, but I will give some extracts from his letter to show his view point. He says in part:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have just read your comment on Miller's letters on the war, and cannot help thinking how well your words describe your own condition when you say, "Prejudice so warps the minds of men that they become utterly incapable of fair judgment or correct reason." You have a habit of selecting some of the weakest letters and then cutting them to pieces to your readers. You simply can't deny that England stands ready to hunger out Germany and in so doing would not hesitate to starve thousands and even millions of women and children. If that is not accomplished it will not be because the British government hesitates on moral grounds.

The world was given ample notice of Germany's submarine blockade and if women are so foolhardy as to take chances they will have to take the consequences. The people, noncombatants who lost their lives in this war, are only a small fraction of the number of Boer women and children who lost their lives in British concentration camps.

The British have money to lend to Russia, Serbia and others to purchase ammunition and other war supplies. Why don't they in the goodness of their hearts buy food for Belgium if they are the friends of the Belgians that they say they are? No America shall do that so that they may use their money for active war. This Belgian business has been used for all there is in it to work the sympathy racket and create a public sentiment against Germany. England's stand in this whole European controversy finds a fair duplication in Japan's treatment of China.

A man in your position as contributor to the Farmers Mail and Breeze and the Capital can do much good if on the right side but even more harm if through prejudice, limited information or false information he comes to represent the wrong side.

Some time ago I sent you a printed pamphlet from a Chicago professor, a very neutral and impartial treatise on the war, but you do not seem to want to publish it. If you like Senator Beveridge, could have been two or three months in Germany, to get at facts first handed, I am sure many of your present impressions would melt away like April snow.

I still hope that you may some day see the light, but that can happen only if you personally visit the Fatherland, as I have done on three occasions.

READER.

One of the things that convinces me more and more of the utter futility of war, to say nothing of the awful horror of it, is the fact that it necessarily darkens the understanding of men. Here is a man of exceptional intelligence and ordinarily possessed of fair judgment, obsessed with the impression that he is able to judge of this war dispassionately. All men are blinded in the same way to a degree. I do not assert that I am entirely free from prejudice. I will say however, that until the breaking out of the war I had no prejudice, or if I had it was rather in favor of Germany than against it.

I remembered that during our Civil war the German population of this country was almost wholly loyal to the Union and that many thousands of them fought with great gallantry to preserve that Union.

I still think that the German people are possessed of many most admirable qualities. In spite of the fact that I think the German government is guilty of a most awful crime against humanity, I admire the fine courage and marvelous resourcefulness they have shown in the present war. Certainly no troops ever fought more gallantly and my opinion is that no armies ever had more competent commanders than the armies of Germany. That is the pity of it, that such a splendid people should be led to commit the deeds that have drawn down upon them the almost universal condemnation of mankind.

And here is a man of ordinarily humane mind, declaring that if "women are so foolhardy as to take chances they will have to take the consequences." Not a sentiment of pity for the drowning of defenseless women and children, not a word of condemnation for a style of warfare that ranks with that of the most ruthless savages.

I would call the attention of my German friend to the remarkably clear statement of President Wilson concerning the rights of noncombatants to travel upon the seas. He says: "American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations."

Again the President very clearly sets out the rule that nations should follow, which is, "that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchant vessel." "All other nations," says the President in his note to Germany, "recognize the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search, to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality, and is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag." According to the President, Germany has violated the rules of war acknowledged by all other nations, but this German friend of mine defends and justifies her in such inhuman violations.

Another thing that has impressed me is the utterly absurd and reckless statements indulged in by these intense German sympathizers. Here is this man declaring that the total number of people, noncombatants, who have lost their lives in this war is only a small fraction of the number of Boer women and children who lost their lives in the British concentration camps. During the Boer war my sympathies were with the Boers, but when this subscriber makes the assertion that Boer women and children were either starved or murdered in British concentration camps, he is making a statement utterly without warrant. If such a thing had been true it would be inconceivable that at present the Boers with the exception of an insignificant fraction are loyal to the British government, the commander of the colonial forces being one of the bravest of the Boer commanders during the Boer war.

"The British have money to lend to Russia, Serbia and others to purchase ammunition and other war supplies," says this German subscriber, "why don't they in the goodness of their hearts buy food for Belgium?"

I will give here some entirely trustworthy information that has so far as I know, never appeared in print. Hon. Charles Scott went to Belgium with the ship loaded with flour supplied by the generous people of Kansas and while there had opportunity for studying the situation and getting information that had been accorded to very few. At the head of the Belgian relief association is a big hearted, big brained American, who has so won the confidence of all sides that he is permitted to visit the various capitals and confer with those in authority. At the request of the British government he was asked to go to Berlin and state to the German government that if Germany would agree to quit levying tribute on the Belgian cities and towns, the British government would agree to pay 250,000 pounds, about 1 1/2 million dollars, a month to be used in buying food for the Belgian sufferers, who were at the very door of starvation. This American took that message to Berlin, but with a heartlessness almost unbelievable the German government refused to accept the offer and still continued to levy tribute on the helpless and stricken cities of Belgium, while the people of that most unfortunate country were starving.

That bit of information was given direct to Ex-Congressman Scott by the manager of the Belgian relief association who visited the German capital. That answers the question asked by this German. Nothing in modern times anywhere nearly equals the utter heartlessness of the German government in its treatment of Belgium except its inhuman submarine warfare on unarmed merchant vessels.

I have read all of the articles written by Ex-Senator Beveridge. They contain no information that was not previously known, and prove nothing except that even according to the statements of the German leaders there is no justification for the present barbarous style of warfare on the part of Germany.

The Germans complain bitterly about the British blockade and yet it is the same sort of blockade that our own government organized and successfully maintained during most of the time of the war of the Rebellion. Our government with the full sanction of the merciful Lincoln, shut off the importation of food supplies to the South. The effect of that of

course was eventually to make the South feel the pinch of want.

Some of the southern leaders attempted to retaliate by bringing infected clothing to northern cities in order that they might spread disease and death among the noncombatants, the old men, women and children of those cities. That act was denounced as barbarous and contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare. In retaliation also the southern confederacy shut up more than 30,000 helpless prisoners of war in the prison pen of Andersonville where there were not accommodations for more than 5,000 or 6,000 and then deliberately proceeded to starve them to death. That act was the darkest stain on the pages of southern history.

People shudder as they read of the awful carnage of battle, but there both sides are fighting on somewhere near equal terms and that fact mitigates to some extent the feeling of horror, but when the innocent and helpless are sent to death without warning and without mercy, to the feeling of horror is added a feeling of such intense, burning indignation that words cannot fitly describe it.

When the gentle Nazarene was being buffeted by his raging enemies; when he was about to suffer the awful agony of the cross, without bitterness he uttered the most marvelous prayer ever recorded: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." And so it seems to me there should be a spirit of forgiveness displayed toward the German people. They are afflicted with war madness. They know not what they do. Obsessed with the insane notion that this war was necessary to save the Fatherland from destruction, their naturally kindly natures have become filled with unnatural hate until they are ready to justify and commit acts of barbarism which, as President Wilson says, violate the rules recognized by all civilized nations.

I do not know that I ever shall have the opportunity to visit the Fatherland. I hope that I may. I fervently trust that after this war madness has subsided and the grass has grown green over the graves of the heroic dead, I may have the privilege of visiting a land of smiling peace, and that when that time comes there will not be a single battleship or a single submarine; that standing armies will be disbanded and that the sons of men will recognize the brotherhood of all men and all nations, and the sins of war lords and the folly and wickedness and waste of militarism with its resultant bloody, barbarous war will be remembered only as the nightmare fancies of some horrid dream.

Wind Shields For Race Horses

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In "Passing Comment," issue of April 10, I find your reply to G. A. T., of Republic, Kan., regarding wind shields for horses in trial of speed, not races, as intimated by your correspondent, for they never are used in actual racing. A wind shield is used in connection with the runner accompanying horses going against time, or was used in that way, but not now, owing to turf legislation which bars the practice. The so-called shield was fastened to the arch of the bike sulky drawn by the runner and consisted of a frame covered either with canvas, as in the case of Prince Alert's trial in 1903, when he beat 2:00 for the first time in the history of harness sports, or by a finely woven wire screen cloth, as was used with Dan Patch and other horses subsequent to the trial of Prince Alert. The canvas screen was of so generous proportions that it formed a complete protection to the horse driven behind it, being shaped like a "V" with wings extending far enough to form nearly a perfect vacuum in which the horse following might trot or pace absolutely free from any wind pressure. The wire screen used by Dan Patch did not stop much wind, but did prevent the dirt thrown up by the runner's feet from striking him in the face. It reached only from the ground to the seat on the bike sulky. The horse and driver in front of Dan Patch formed quite a wind shield and such performances are forbidden now.

Cawker City, Kan. G. S. BATTEY.

Election of Senators

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—1. Will you please tell me whether the law for the election of senators by popular vote is national or does each state adopt that separately?

2. Please publish a list of the state officers who took their seats the first of the year.

SCHOOL GIRL.

Westmoreland, Kan.

1. Popular election of United States senators is provided for by the 16th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It operates alike in all states.

2. The list of newly elected state officers was published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze several weeks ago. The state officials who took their seats last January are: Arthur Capper, governor; W. Y. Morgan, lieutenant governor; J. T. Botkin, secretary of state; S. M. Brewster, attorney-general; Earl Akers, treasurer; W. E. Davis, auditor; W. D. Ross, superintendent of public instruction; C. J. Wilson, superintendent of insurance; Henry Mason, John Marshall and John S. Dawson, justices of the Supreme Court.

Is License Necessary?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—If a man buys certain goods from a company and then goes from house to house in the county and sells the goods, does he need a license? Would it make any difference if he sold the company's goods at a profit, then sent the company the money after the sale?

SUBSCRIBER.

If he is peddling in his own county he would not have to pay license. The arrangements he might make with the company about getting his wares would make no difference.

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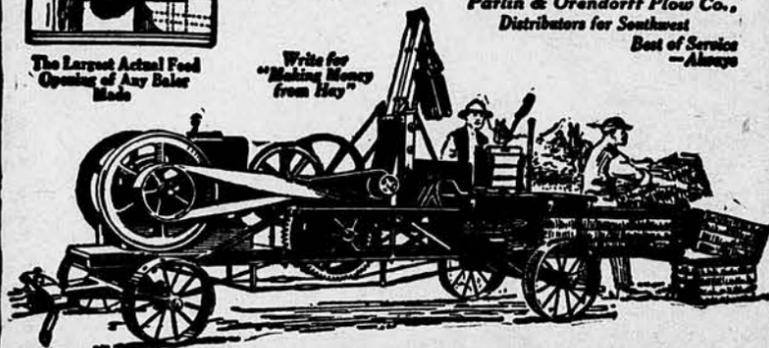
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Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

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Still It's Wet in Coffey

Up to May 10 Field Work Was Retarded

BY HARLEY HATCH

JUST AS the fields had dried up so work could begin, down came the rain again. It means no more field work this week, which ends May 10. It seems that this is the wettest spot in the United States, as we read of corn being planted in all other localities. It will, perhaps, dry up sometime, but should it not rain for the next two weeks there are fields that will scarcely be dry enough to work by that time.

The spring of 1903 was in some respects like this, but in that year the heavy rains did not begin until most of the corn was planted. The month of May in that year was the wettest I had ever seen and a very large proportion of the corn had to be replanted in this part of the state. I remember one field in particular which we did not get planted until well into June, but in spite of that it made 40 bushels to the acre. A wet summer followed the wet spring and the corn that year was quite wet and sappy, a condition I had not seen in Kansas before, and have not seen since that time.

The condition of the soil in 1903 was worse than it is here at present. The rains of that year were very heavy while so far this spring our rains have

a place next fall to store his in the head and be done with the expense of threshing and the chance of heating. His plan is to put up an open shed something on the order of a hay shed, making the roof the main part of the structure. He plans to put the shed right at the place where he wants to feed the kafir. His idea is to feed it to hogs on the head in connection with corn. We have found that it feeds out to hogs better in that way than any other and with less expense. We do not like to feed kafir alone to hogs for they tire of it but when fed with corn at the rate of two parts of corn to one of kafir it gives good results. Many think that kafir fed to hogs prevents their becoming wormy. At any rate, hogs seem to do well on a part kafir ration.

A very large part of the prairie hay acreage in this corner of the country was not burned off this spring. This was a surprise to us as all meadows had a very heavy growth of old grass on them. The late summer and fall of 1914 were wet and a very heavy second crop of grass came on. This should have been burned off, by good rights, in such a wet spring as this has been. To burn off a meadow in a dry spring many times cuts down the yield of hay



The Wheel Hoe Saves a Lot of Work and It Isn't a Difficult Implement to Operate.

been on the New England order, spread out over several days. This allows the ground to absorb all it can possibly hold. What we are going to need this year is rain in August; with the soil soaked as it is now it will be a long time before dry weather can harm us. If we get a wet August with our late planting we will be all right yet.

We have one advantage over the late springs of former years. Then, if the corn failed to come there was nothing to do but plant more corn, no matter how late the date. Now we have fertilizer and with that can raise a good grain crop even if we do not get it planted until July 1. It is probable that the late season will mean an increased acreage of kafir but we doubt the wisdom of planting too largely of that crop so long as there is a chance for corn. Unless one is fixed to store kafir in the head it has to be sold before warm weather comes unless it can be stored in small quantities, say 50 to 100 bushels in a bin.

Many of the kafir raisers here who did not get their kafir off their hands have had considerable trouble in keeping it from heating. One neighbor had to move his a number of times inside of 10 days. When he finally got it cooled off he hauled it to market. He put it in a car and that night closed the car up. When he opened it the next morning he said the kafir had begun to heat badly again. When this grain has once been thoroughly heated it becomes musty and stock does not like it even if it is dried out. It seems almost impossible to keep kafir from heating when stored in any quantity, and for that reason we have given up the threshing of it and store it in the head.

A neighbor who likes kafir very much as a crop says that he is going to build

but in a wet time like this the yield of real hay is not reduced a particle by burning. The only increased tonnage these unburned fields will produce next summer will be the old stuff grown in 1914 and which will cut down the quality of the hay at least one grade, if not two.

The unburned prairie meadows are also very weedy. If anything there is a larger growth of weeds than in the spring of 1914. The fields which were burned the last of April show no more than the usual amount of weeds but those not burned now look as if they would produce nothing better than No. 2 hay this year. Those who put off burning until the first week in May found that the grass would not burn then as the new growth had started too much and the old growth was too wet. By mere luck we got the meadow on this farm burned off about April 20. Our plans were not to burn until May 1 in order to destroy weeds but the meadow lies so that it had to be burned when the wind was in a certain direction. A day came about April 20 when the wind and other conditions were exactly right so we set the fire and are now glad we did for had we waited until May 1 the grass would not have burned. Scarcely any of the big hay fields near Gridley have been burned off this spring and the weeds have started badly in them.

We are not proud of the garden and potato patch on this farm this spring. The only potatoes that are showing up are those from our Eureka seed, home grown. The northern Ohio are a failure, I think. The seed did not seem to be strong enough to stand so much wet weather. In the garden the strawberry bed looks fine and the peas and onions are all right, but it has been

(Continued on Page 11.)

Ten Acres and a Good Home

You Couldn't Get this Man to Go to the City—Crops that Bring Money

WE CAME to Idaho in the fall of 1907 from St. Joseph, Mo., and purchased ten acres in an irrigated fruit district called "Lewiston Orchards," near the city of Lewiston. We set the ten acres to apples with peach fillers, placing the trees 20 feet apart each way and doing our intercropping in the 20-foot spaces.

Looking back over the seven years we have been here, we can see where we made many mistakes. We made a mistake when we put in the peach fillers, as they took ground on which we could have raised crops, and they had to be trimmed and sprayed; and after a few years they interfered with the growth of the apple trees. Peaches are such a perishable crop and we are so far from markets that we are at the mercy of the commission men, so we found there was nothing left when we sold our peaches. Five years were wasted getting this experience. A number of cars of peaches were sent to Chicago and reports came back that the peaches arrived in bad condition and they scarcely paid the freight charges. At the same time people that owned tracts here and lived in Chicago bought some of those same peaches paying about \$2 a box for them and they were in fine condition, too. We cannot get fair play unless we have some interested person in the market to see that we do get it.

A Mistake in Grapes.

We made another mistake when we put out more than a half-acre of foreign varieties of grapes such as the Muscat and Tokay as they would not get ripe before frost. And so we lost the use of that land as well as being at considerable expense.

The first year our sales were only \$300, the next year \$800 and then we ran them up to more than \$1,800. The last two years they dropped to less than \$1,500 as the trees prevent much intercropping and the price of apples has been low. The aggregate in the ten years has been a large amount from ten acres, but it has meant hard work by all the family and close management. Besides the cash returns the ten acres have produced milk, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables and a comfortable home which would amount to a large sum if we were living in town.

You might ask what we sold to get these returns. We set out strawberries, dewberries, loganberries, red and blackberries, currants, gooseberries, rhubarb, and an asparagus bed the first year, and in a year or two we had some substantial returns from our small fruits. In the vegetable line we found peas, beans, lettuce, roasting ears, watermelons, and cantaloupes very profitable. Some years one crop would pay the best and some years another, according to the supply and demand.

Of all the crops we ever raised head lettuce pays the best, but it requires some skill to raise the nice, large heads. Hanson and the New York Head are the only kinds we can get to head up well here. In order to get solid heads the ground must be worked and pulver-

ized thoroughly and heavily manured with rotten manure, cow manure preferred. The rows should be planted 15 to 16 inches apart and the plants should be thinned to one in a place, 1 foot apart; by keeping them well cultivated head lettuce can be raised that will bring good hard cash. If two plants are left in a hill one usually crowds the other and they are small and lop-sided. We have taken in \$75 in a season from lettuce in a space 20 by 350 feet, utilizing what ground we could between the trees and actually using a space of about 14 by 350 feet.

We have kept a good cow most of the time and a flock of chickens which brought in money nearly the year around. We found we had to feed heavy to get results from the cow and chickens. When we keep the chickens full of mixed foods they shell out the eggs no matter how fat they get, but let them get a little thin and the egg yield will fall off.

In order to make profit from the livestock we found it pays to raise as much grain and roughness as possible so we try to keep every foot of ground busy. We raise some grain, hay, oats, Canada field peas, garden peas, clover, vetch, field and sweet corn and so on. We use a cutting machine to cut up the sweet corn fodder as fast as we sell the sweet corn and the stock like it.

It is wonderful what a variety of crops can be raised on a small place. When there is a variety they mature at different times and can be harvested with far less expense and keep the money coming in nearly all the time. By referring to our last year's books we find we sold the following varieties of fruits and vegetables: apples, apricots, asparagus, beans, beets, sweet corn, sweet corn fodder, carrots, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, cherries, cantaloupes, dewberries, eggplant, grapes, gooseberries, kohlrabi, chestnuts, parsley, parsnips, pumpkins, plums, prunes, peaches, peas, pears, potatoes, onions, red and black raspberries, loganberries, tomatoes, lettuce, spinach, squash, peppers, watermelons, milk, butter, eggs, chickens, quinces and nectarines.

The Country Every Time.

If you should ask which we like best, living in the city or country, we would tell you that we would take the country every time where we can work out in the fresh air and where we can rear the children away from the evils of the city. In the city a man who is working for a salary never knows how long he will have work. If a man saves money in the city and buys a home, when he is out of a job there is nothing for him to make a living on; while on a farm with the chickens and livestock and a cellar full of fruit and vegetables, the farmer doesn't live under the fear of losing his job. We believe in boosting the farm life at all times. Anyone that has the idea that farm life is a life of ease will find that they were mistaken if they try it. A farmer has to be right on the job all the time if he makes a success of it.

J. E. Butler.
R. 2, Lewiston, Idaho.



"It's Always STAR"

When Good Fellows Get Together"

Men Who Chew Are Men Who DO

THE men who built the Panama Canal—thousands of robust, clear thinking, quick-acting workmen, and hundreds of skilful, far-seeing engineers—made thinking easier and labor lighter by chewing tobacco while at work.

For many years men from other countries—non-tobacco chewing men—tried to build the Panama Canal. They couldn't stand the strain, their machines "fell down" at critical moments—their best attempts failed. Our American men tried—men who are "chewers and doers." They built the Panama Canal.

Men who work with a pick or a pen; on steam-rollers or skyscrapers, chew and boost STAR TOBACCO, THE THICK, TASTY PLUG.

STAR is the leading brand of the World. A year's output would build a road of STAR plugs, 23 feet wide, along the entire route of the Panama Canal, and there would be over 200,000 one pound plugs left over!

STAR
CHEWING TOBACCO
LEADING BRAND OF THE WORLD

Lippitt & Myers Tobacco Co.

16 oz. Plugs
10c. Cuts



Capacity
Economy
Safety
New
Different

SILO FILLERS AND PRICED TO YOUR HOME TOWN

SILOS to earn cost first—then pay. HOW? Ask, giving size.

Kalamazoo TANK & SILO Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan
NO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. KANSAS CITY, MO.

ROSS Ensilage Cutters and Silo Fillers with Blower

STEEL Cutting Apparatus and Blower (instead of cast iron).
Especially designed for steam power and extraordinarily heavy work. Steel is known to be stronger than cast iron. The Ross is not an ordinary fodder cutter but a special made machine for filling silos. We have manufactured the Ross for 25 years, and to-day it will by its own actions prove its superiority. Write for catalog. We also manufacture the Ross Wood and IN-DE-STR-UCT-O Metal Silo.

Guaranteed free from defects for life of machine.

THE E. W. ROSS CO., Box 170 Springfield, O.



THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CULTIVATOR

Four Shovel Pin Break	\$22.65	Six Shovel Pin Break	\$24.15
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Four-Shovel Spring-Trip, \$24.15
No levers, always in balance, simple construction. Can be balanced from a weight of a boy 65 lbs. to a man weighing 300 lbs., in a moment without a wrench. The only cultivator equipped with eccentric balancing adjustment. Equipped with hinge seat which enables the operator to ride or walk. Wheels are made with concave tires. Write for our big Farm Implement Catalog.

SWANSON-ST. JOSEPH PLOW CO.
St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED MEN

\$75. to \$200 a month!

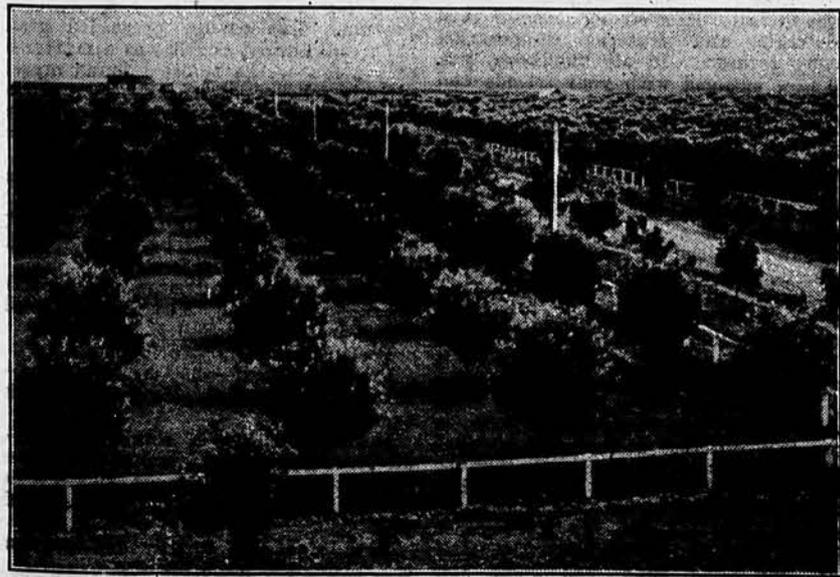
The demand for capable automobile men exceeds the supply. Our graduates are always in demand to fill good positions as Salesmen, Demonstrators, Factory Testers, Garage Managers, Repair Men, Ignition Experts and Drivers.

\$50 COURSE FREE

Six weeks from the day you enter this great school you will be able to repair any make of automobile or drive any car on the market. All who enroll now receive \$50 course in Lighting and Tractor Engineering Free. Write today for our big Free Book and the \$50.00 Free Scholarship Certificate.

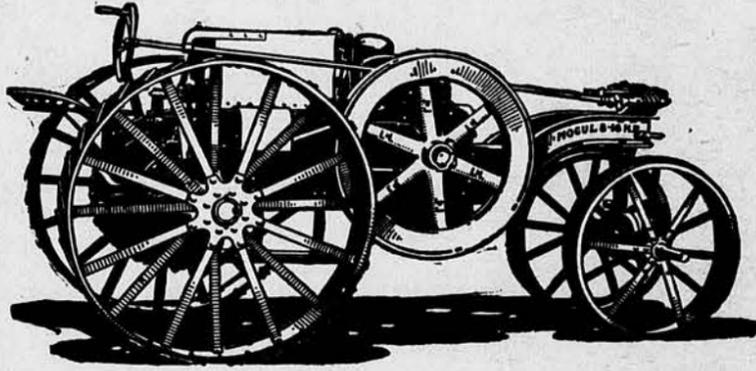


AUTOMOBILE TRAINING SCHOOL
Largest Auto School in the World
1142 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.



How Many Orchardists Believe in This Kind of Cleanliness in Trees and Soil? Do You Know What It Adds in Profits?

"Better than Horses in Every Way"
The Small-Farm Tractor for All Farm Work



NEVER have we marketed a machine that aroused so much enthusiasm among farmers as the Mogul 8-16 oil-burning tractor. After a thorough trial, here are a few of the things they say—"Better than horses in every way;" "Every farmer should have one;" "Most useful machine I ever had, and so simple;" "Impossible to buy more farm power value for the money;" "Why didn't you build it years ago?"

One feature of this tractor that has made a hit is its simplicity. It has a simple one-cylinder engine. There are no intricate gear shifts—you pull one lever to move forward and another to reverse. That's all there is to it—easier to handle than a team.

The cost to you is low—only \$675 cash f. o. b. Chicago. Compare the work of the tractor with that of \$675 worth of horse flesh and add the fact that it will run any machine requiring up to 16-horse power on the belt. That tells the story. Every farmer with 80 acres or more under cultivation can use a Mogul 8-16 tractor with profit. If you want a Mogul 8-16 oil tractor for summer and fall work, place your order now—that's the only way to be sure of prompt delivery. Write to the address below for full information.

International Harvester Company of America
CHICAGO (Incorporated) USA



3

times as many

CASE Steel Threshing Machines

are sold as any other make of threshing machine. Remember this, if you are going to buy a machine. The CASE reputation for being the best reaches back to 1842. And today we lead all others, 3 to 1. The big reason is just plain, reliable service. CASE machines cannot be built better. Into each one go the best materials, the best construction and the best engineering skill that the industry has developed.

Fire-proof—Weather-Proof—Wear-proof

Built almost entirely of steel, CASE Threshing Machines are least affected by the things that send ordinary machines to the scrap pile. Fire leaves them almost intact. Weather does not warp them. Work only improves them. The exclusive CASE construction makes them without a peer. Built in all sizes, with attachments to thresh all kinds of grain and seeds. Superior to others in dozens of important ways. Most profitable to buy and run. Better be safe than sorry.

Free Information Send a postcard for "Facts from the Field"—just out. It tells what users have done with CASE machinery. We will also send our big Threshing Book, telling all about CASE Steel Threshing Machines, Tractors, Power Gang Plows, Hay Presses, Corn Shellers, Road Machinery and CASE Automobiles, if you want it.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.
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Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.

Special Offer

Here's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 1 1/2 inch wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer \$1

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

H. & M. Harness Shop, Dept. K, St Joseph, Mo.

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Save High Lifts

Built low—wide tires prevent rutting—light draft—easy work and repairs. Write for free catalog of steel wheels and wagons.

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Rm. 24 Year 1066 F. St., Washington, D. C.

More Motor Cars For Kansas

Good Financial Returns Can Be Obtained From Automobiles on Most Farms Along With the Pleasure

THERE has been a great increase in the number of motor cars on Kansas farms in the last two years. There is a very vital reason for this. If you look carefully into the question of getting an automobile, you will soon realize that a car is far more than a mere luxury—that it is a vital necessity in the life of a modern, progressive farmer.

Farmers, as a class, have been unusually conscientious in their efforts to build up a rich heritage for those who come after them. They spare no pains and even sacrifice themselves to this ideal. In justice to yourself, is this viewpoint entirely correct? You have a right to seek relief from the enslaving part of work. In justice to your children isn't it well to develop their characters and teach them self-reliance by letting them work out their own problems and destinies?

If you agree on these points then you will welcome the relief the automobile offers. A car makes a man a better farmer, and gives him a whole lot of pleasure he would not otherwise have. Many men regard its broadening mental effect as its greatest benefit.

Think Only of Money.

You know that too many farmers think too much about the money they are going to get out of their crops and the land they can buy with the money they get. When you get right down to it, there are a lot of things in life

has a friendly greeting for everyone along the road, goes to visit his neighbors, and is visited by them. He takes almost as much interest in Bill Jones's success with Holstein cattle as he does in his own work. He is one of the first to agitate for better roads or better schools. In him lies the germ of "community spirit" and when the whole community is filled with such individuals everything moves.

Nothing has done more to make the life of farm women brighter and broader than the automobile. The wife no longer has to await the convenience of work in the field to get a horse to carry her to town. An hour's ride—a visit, with laughter, song and gaiety, do more to erase the marks of care and preserve the roses of youth than barrels of pills.

By keeping the children more contented at home, the mother has more help in the household duties. Thus the automobile indirectly helps to lighten the wife's toil.

With an automobile, the wife is able to do more in the social life of the community. She can help in church work, in the sewing society, the Grange, and be a source of pride and pleasure to her husband. An automobile makes an investment in health and happiness that pays big dividends.

If a cow could talk and you would ask what she would have to eat, she would answer, "Give me a juicy, succu-



Motor Cars Are Doing Much to Increase the Efficiency on Modern Farms, Which Is the Main Reason for Their Use.

as important, perhaps more so, than making money.

Once you have an automobile you will soon find yourself looking forward to summer evening rides with your family with the cool breeze blowing away the fever heat of the day's work in the fields. You will find yourself able to go on pleasure trips, to picnics and so on, with your wife and children, which hitherto you were unable to enjoy because of the distance to be covered in the time at your disposal. Many a man has reported that he doesn't feel the hard work of the harvest time as much as he did before his machine gave him the needed relaxation.

It drives the cobwebs from your brain and the ache from your back to sit with your hand on the wheel, feeling the thrill of the thrumming engine under your control.

The automobile also facilitates communication and intercourse, and, because it does, it is one of the foremost influences in fostering a strong sense of good fellowship and fraternal co-operation among farmers. In all likelihood, you are now engaged with your friends and neighbors in work of some mutual benefit character. Do you realize how much an automobile will promote work of this sort?

When the church, the school, and the Grange flourish, your opportunities for recreation and social betterment are naturally multiplied. In enabling you to make the most of these institutions, the automobile helps to support and develop them and also renders you one more invaluable service.

This influence of the automobile is only natural when you come to consider it. When a man shuts himself off from his neighbors, sees very little of them, he soon loses interest in them, or in what they are doing. He gets so that he cares very little about anything but what is occurring in his own sphere. He builds about himself, as it were, a Chinese wall of indifference.

On the other hand, you know how different a man is when he is well acquainted in the neighborhood, when he

lent food and I will give twice as much milk." The succulent food is supplied in the summer by a good pasture and in the winter by silage. All farmers should have a silo.

INSOMNIA

Leads to Madness, if Not Remedied.

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Topeka woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia.

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave up coffee abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum for my hot drink at meals.

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep restfully and peacefully.

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the 5 years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicines."

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

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Dairy Union Means Profits

Co-operation Has Been Especially Helpful in Jasper County, Missouri—How Organization Works

MORE co-operation is one of the greatest needs in dairy farming in Kansas. This union is essential in helping to get better methods, even if it does not help in a business way. The rule is that there is a rapid development of co-operative creameries and cheese plants, however, with the growth of the dairy business in any section.

There has been an especially encouraging growth in co-operation in the dairy business in Missouri, according to E. G. Bennett, the state dairy commissioner. In the most successful dairy sections of Jasper and other counties, the dairymen are organized and co-operate. They have co-operative creameries and cheese factories, owned and operated by the patrons of the plant, thus getting all the profits of the business, which means 5 or 6 cents more a pound for butterfat than they would receive if it were sold to private factories.

Started With 10 Members.

About a year ago the Jasper County Dairy association was started with 10 members. The object in organizing this association was to establish cordial relations and co-operation between the members and enable them to practice such methods as would insure the most successful and economical results. It was desired to encourage the breeding of better dairy stock, with due regard for both type and productiveness, and to promulgate ways and means necessary to obtain these results. The promoters hoped its members would realize the importance of frequent meetings, where friendly discussions on all subjects pertaining to the dairy industry could and should take place.

The organization was intended to be purely benevolent and educational in its object, without financial benefit or profit to the association or anyone connected with it. Organization for the accomplishment of a specific purpose specially concentrates and directs energy towards that end. It tends to harmonize and center the minds of men on one project, which, if feasible, is sooner or later accomplished.

Some of the advantages which organizations such as the one in Jasper county will bring about are:

1. Co-operative public sales of surplus stock and private sales through co-operative advertising. The buyers and sellers in communities are brought together through the influences of the association.
2. Co-operative buying of many kinds of feed at a great saving to the members.
3. Exchange of bulls. Many bulls are sold to butchers when their owners are through with them, which through the development of their offspring would have proved to be most valuable breeding animals for years to come.
4. Enables members to obtain the highest possible prices for their dairy products.
5. It enables them to know how to care for and feed their cows and manage their herds, thereby making an increased profit.
6. It enables them to become better judges and to quickly recognize the essential points of good dairy stock.
7. Through frequent association of its members a keener interest in the work is aroused and problems that would ordinarily be difficult are easily solved.
8. It shows the importance of not treating all cows alike, but through special study of each cow, as regards her feeding and temperament, the profits are increased.
9. Through testing cows the profitable

ones both for utility and breeding purposes are easily determined.

10. Testing cows shows that many cows considered only average are really the best in the herd.

11. Testing shows that many cows considered the highest in test are really the lowest.

12. Testing saves good cows from being sold to the butcher, at the same time shows the owner the non-producers. Good cows are sure to be profitable when actual yield and cost of feed are considered.

13. Testing brings to notice the slightest variation in milk flow and urges one to seek the cause of it.

14. Organizations develop the faculty of observation and induce reading and study, so that association members are becoming far better dairymen.

15. There is emphasis on the importance of liberally feeding succulent, digestible food; of kind treatment, and of protection from cold, stormy weather, and of paying particular attention to cleanliness, light and ventilation in the stable.

16. Much valuable information about breeding can be obtained through these organizations. Discussion brings out ideas as to the most fashionable and profitable blood lines in all breeds of dairy cattle.

17. Any subject pertaining to farm affairs or any kind of stock can be taken up and fully discussed at meetings of the association.

The first thing done of advantage to members of the Jasper County association was the buying of several carloads of alfalfa hay at a saving of \$1.50 a ton. Then several carloads of corn was bought at considerable saving. Several thousand bushels of seed oats were bought; also binding twine, cottonseed meal, and silos, were bought in a co-operative way. In every instance these orders were placed with local dealers. The secretary of the association had outside prices as a guide, but one of the principles of the association is to buy everything of home dealers when possible.

Several members combining their orders, enables them to get quantity prices which always means a saving. Frequent meetings of the association brought out the importance of producing raw material of good quality, and better prices resulted. The members realize that it pays to give the cow more and better feed, and good care. In fact, every member feels that the association has had much to do with developing the dairy industry in this community to its present high standard, and every object the association was organized for, has been realized. The membership now numbers more than 100.

Farm Milk Prices

The average price paid to farmers for milk in 1914 was 3.804 cents a quart, according to statistics recently compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is slightly lower than in 1913, when the average for the entire country was 3.849 cents a quart.

No man can do clean work with dirty tools, and if the cows are covered with mud or manure the milk will contain it in some degree. During the dog-days of the summer, the cows have a decided liking for mud, both for cooling purpose and to keep the flies away. Slough mud on the udder is easily transferred to the milk pail, from whence it is transferred to the butter or cheese.



A Much Larger Profit Can Be Obtained in Dairying in Kansas if Co-operation Is Featured More Extensively

Is your cream can being ROBBED?

Is your separator the thief?

SUPPOSE you found that some one was stealing even a little of your cream every day. You wouldn't rest easy until you had put a stop to it.

If you are using an old or inferior cream separator, the chances are ten to one that each time you use it you lose some cream. Your cream can be being robbed just as surely as if some one were stealing cream from it.

Some people go on using their old separator even if they know that it is not working right. They fail to realize that if the separator doesn't run right it can't possibly skim clean. They overlook the fact that a De Laval will soon pay for itself just from what it saves over an inferior or half worn-out machine.

If your present cream separator is not skimming as close as two one hundredths of one per cent it will easily pay you to

trade in your old separator on account of a new DE LAVAL

68,000 users did so last year
34,873 in the U. S. and Canada

You can never get your money back by continuing to use a worn-out or inferior cream separator. The longer you keep it, the greater your loss.

The quickest and best way to satisfy yourself as to the comparative merits of the De Laval and your old machine is to ask the local De Laval agent to bring a machine right out to your place.

He will be glad to let you have a free trial alongside your present machine; and, if you decide to purchase, will make you an exchange allowance on your old machine, whether it be an old De Laval or some other make.

If you don't know the De Laval agent, write to the nearest De Laval office below, giving make, number and size of your present machine and full information will be sent you.

Why not take this up at once? Stop your cream losses and have the satisfaction of knowing that you have a separator that you can depend upon.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buy the New Butter-Fly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four sizes. Larger capacity to \$1-1-1/2 down.

30 Days' Free Trial Run it on your own milk and see by what it saves in cream. Postal orders, type and color folder and "What's New" folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (INC.)
2153 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO No. 674

BROWN Direct from Factory
13 cents per Rod up
ALL DOUBLE GALVANIZED

New Catalog with Bargain Prices and sample to test. Mail to Dept. 13
Brown Fence & Wire Co. Cleveland, O.

95 AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL. FULL GUARANTEE. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small.

obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 6092
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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, foul-proof, everlasting; simplest and easiest to attach. The cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Ask dealer or send for circular—\$1.00.

Queen Wire & Iron Works, A. St., Rome, N. Y.

Pretty Gowns at Small Cost



There is no need for the mother of even a large family of girls to feel that she and her daughters cannot be fitted with pretty dresses except at high cost.

"Serpentine Crepe" is a printed crinkly fabric which makes the most exquisite morning gowns, dressing sacques, and street dresses for the mother and school dresses for the children at a very nominal cost; and, best of all, you economize when you make a garment of "Serpentine Crepe," from the fact that this fabric is most easily washed and does not require ironing.

Serpentine Crepe

is the most beautiful, longest-wearing, and most graceful draping cotton fabric made. It gives a certain elegance not obtained in any other cotton fabric.

If your retailer does not carry the genuine "Serpentine Crepe," with the name on the selvage of every yard, write us for free samples and names of dealers who will fill your orders.

PACIFIC MILLS
LAWRENCE, MASS.



Pictorial Review Pat. Mother, No. 6060; Misses', No. 6033, No. 6111; Child's, No. 6063, No. 6092.

Easier Kitchen Work

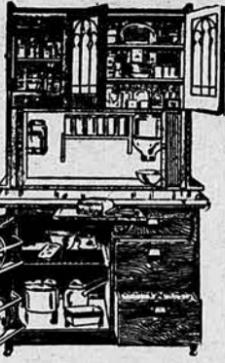
Your strength and energy are far too precious to be wasted upon tasks that a comparatively inexpensive Klemp Cabinet would make easier. The Klemp Cabinet is a neat, untiring automatic helpmate in the kitchen. It is generous in size and capacity and conveniently arranged.

Klemp Kitchen Cabinet

The Helpmate Every Housewife Needs.

It has more than a score of features, one of the most important being sliding or disappearing doors, enclosing space above the aluminum covered work table. The doors roll easily, and to open or close them it is not necessary to remove a thing from the table. Some other features are, large drawers and shelves, glass jars for sugar, spices, coffee and tea, wide sliding cutting board, 50 pound flour bin. *The Klemp Cabinet is sold through dealers everywhere. Write us today for complete description and prices.*

H. W. KLEMP FURNITURE CO.
700 Cherokee Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.



Wool

We Pay Best Prices for Your Wool

Send your name and address and you will receive FREE our Quotation List regularly. WRITE TODAY.

ST. JOSEPH WOOL CO.
733 So. Fourth St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Delivered to FREE
on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL

THIS
1915
Ranger

Choice of
94
Styles



SEND NO MONEY but write today for our big 1915 catalog of "Ranger" Bicycles, Tires and Sundries at prices so low they will astonish you. Also particulars of our great new offer to deliver you a Ranger Bicycle on one month's free trial without a cent of expense to you.

BOYS you can make money taking orders for bicycles, tires, lamps, sundries, etc. from our big catalog. It's free. It contains "combination offers" for re-fitting your old bicycle like new at lowest cost. Also much useful bicycle information. Send for it.

LOW FACTORY PRICES direct to you. No one else can offer such values and terms. You cannot afford to buy a bicycle, tires or sundries without learning what we offer you. Write now.

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

LIGHTNING RODS

SOLD DIRECT BY MAIL
8 cts. per foot. Soft copper cable.

Extra heavy. Rod your own building. Shipped on Trial. Freight Prepaid. With Complete Directness. System guaranteed satisfactory or goods returned at our expense. Write today for Free catalog. Address

WMA COPPER CABLE CO., 253 EAST FIRST STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.



PARIS GARTERS

No metal can touch you



Wear **PARIS GARTERS** all the time—when you are working and when you are dressed up; then you will feel better and look better. These comfortable, durable garters will keep your socks neat and secure all the time.

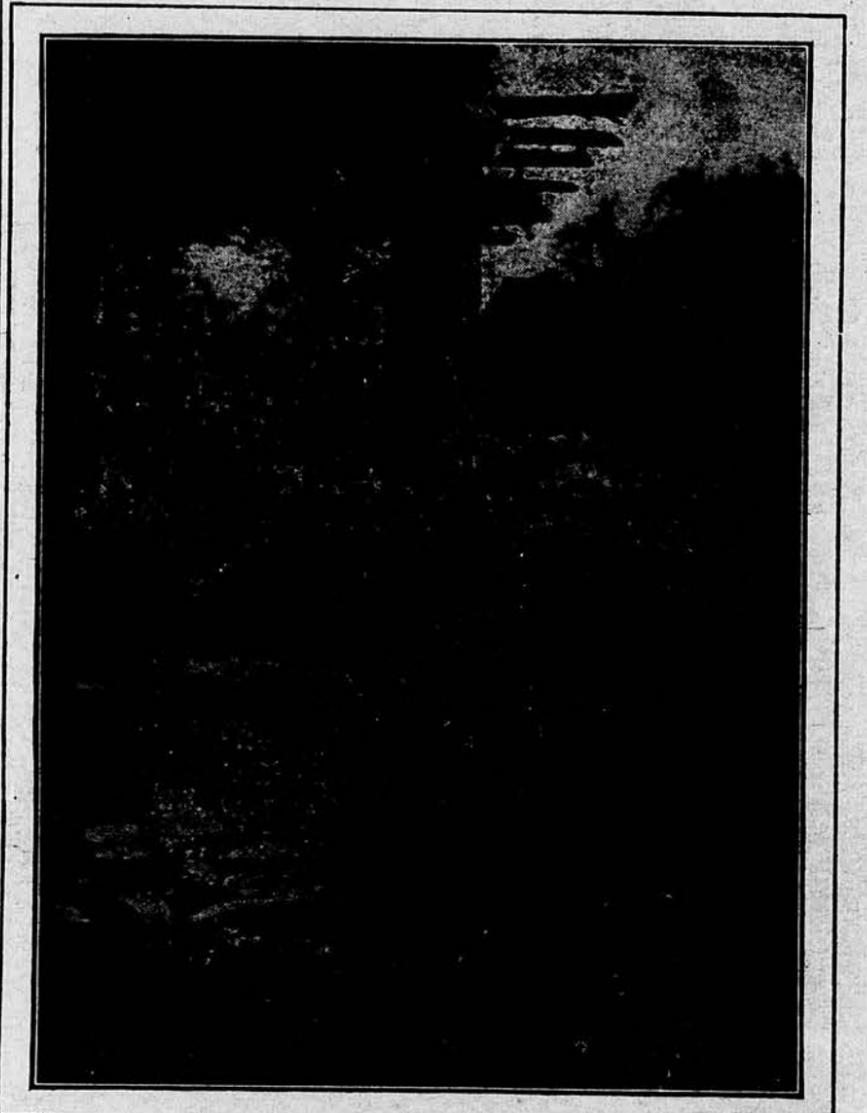
Be sure and look for the name **PARIS** that is stamped on the inside of the shield. Then you are sure you are getting the genuine.

25c per pair

A. Stein & Co.
Makers Children's HICKORY Garters
Chicago New York

An Arbor For the Farm Home

Smaller Things That Make Life Pleasant Are as Important as Bread and Butter and Clothes



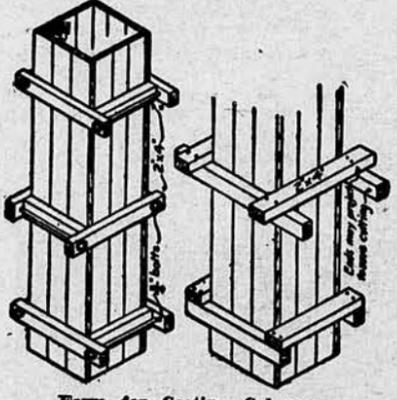
AN ARBOR over which vines may grow and beneath which the family may gather on warm days is an attractive addition to a farm home. Arbors in pergola effect, made of dressed timbers and painted white, are being built in some town places; but the one here illustrated, made of cinder-concrete columns surmounted by undressed timber, just as it came from the woods, was built by an architect at Beverly, N. J., for his own home. With vines running over it and flowers around it, it is a thing of beauty.

The arbor is 8 by 12 feet in size. The four octagonal columns are 7½ feet high, 2 feet at the base and 18 inches at the top. Each has a foundation of concrete 2 feet 6 inches square and 2½ feet deep. To build the eight-sided columns a square form of boards was built, with corner pieces inserted. It was intended to give the columns a finishing coat of plaster, but they looked

than columns possessing a smooth surface.

Two types of forms for constructing columns are shown. The form at the left is better where it is to be used many times; but for a single operation the form at the right, with braces nailed instead of being fitted with bolts, would be more economical.

The columns illustrated were built of cinders and concrete, 3 cubic yards of cinders and 3 barrels of cement being required for their construction. But cinders of the right consistency, tough and hard and free from ashes, are often difficult to obtain on the farm; so under ordinary circumstances stone or screened gravel will be better. The concrete should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts sand, and 4 parts stone or gravel.



Form for Casting Columns.

so well in their crude state that it was never applied.

Many people of good taste prefer columns of this kind to those of more elaborate design, with timbers dressed and painted. They take their place in the landscape with the unobtrusiveness of a tree, and their rough surface is better adapted to the growing of vines

Greens For Western Kansas

The Russian thistle makes as good a "green" as can be asked for. Take them when young and tender, wash very thoroughly and cook very tender. Serve the same as spinach. They are really superior to most things used for greens, as they have some body, and are almost as good as beet greens.

Mrs. Rose-Seelye-Miller.
Craven, S. D.

When Baby Is in Trouble

(Prize Letter.)

Thinking there might be some young mother who would like a remedy for constipation in babies I will give my way of treatment. Get a dime's worth of pure olive oil, and a medicine dropper. With the medicine dropper inject two or three drops twice a day, also rub some of the oil on the bowels. I cured our baby of a bad case of constipation in this way.

Mrs. L. K.
Putnam, Okla.

Siamese women now have the right to vote.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The pattern for middy blouse 7213 is cut in four sizes, for girls 14, 16, 18, and 20 years.

Boys' blouse 7189 is in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. The blouse can be



made with long or short sleeves, and collar may be worn high or open.

Skirt 7227, made with two gores, is in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Dress 7215 is in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. The dress has a four-gore skirt.

Skirt 7211 is in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure. The pattern is designed especially for soft, thin materials.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sir—Enclosed find.....cents, for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No..... Size.....
 Pattern No..... Size.....
 Pattern No..... Size.....

Name

Postoffice

State

R. F. D. or St. No.....

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

What? Creamery Intimidation?

Will you give me some information? A small creamery is doing a good business, making good quality icecream and butter. The cream is bought from the surrounding territory. A large part of it is shipped from cream stations and dairymen in the next three or four counties west. There is a good market for icecream in the same counties.

The cream was gathered from the same territory last year but it was shipped to a larger creamery in the next county south instead of being made into butter. The manager of the large creamery telephoned to the manager of the smaller one a few days ago and asked why cream was not being shipped to the large creamery this spring. He was told that the manager of the smaller creamery was making butter instead of shipping cream. The manager of the smaller creamery was then told he would be given until the middle of next week to decide to ship the cream. He also was told that in case of refusal the manager of the larger creamery would "put him out of business in 60 days." The statement was made that men would be put in the territory to underbid on icecream and to overbid on cream.

Was not a law, similar to the Wisconsin law, to prevent such discrimination, passed by the last legislature?

PATRON OF THE SMALL CREAMERY.
 Belleville, Kan.
 House bill No. 200 to prevent discriminations and unfair trade in the pur-

chase and sale of commodities was passed by the last legislature and is now in force. Section 2 of this law reads as follows:

"Discriminations prohibited. Any person, firm or corporation, foreign or domestic, doing business in the state of Kansas, and engaged in the production, manufacture, distribution, sale or purchase of any commodity in general use, that shall intentionally for the purpose of destroying competition, discriminate between the different sections, communities, or cities of this state, by buying at a higher rate or selling at a lower rate, any such commodity, in one section, community or city, or any portion thereof, than is charged or paid for such commodity in any other section, community, or city, after equalizing the distance from the point of production to the factory, for distribution, and freight rates therefrom, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination."

The penalty on conviction is a fine not to exceed \$5,000 or imprisonment not to exceed one year or both fine and imprisonment. If a corporation violates any of the provisions of the law separate charges can be brought against the individual directors, officers or agents who have authorized or have done all or any part of the acts constituting the violations. The violators may be enjoined or ousted from continuing such violations, and actions of this character may be instituted regardless of whether criminal proceedings have been started.

All prosecutions and proceedings to enforce the provisions of this law or to punish violators must be brought by the attorney general, at his direction, or at the direction of the governor.

Still It's Wet in Coffey

(Continued from Page 6.)

too wet for all spring planted vegetables. Asparagus and pie plant have done well. It is a hard matter to keep down the grass in the garden when work can be done in it only about one day in ten. So far we have kept it so the rows can be seen by means of a wheel hoe. This saves lots of hand work but does not do it all. Every one of the fruit trees and plants have lived so far and if they do well we can forget about the potatoes by another year. This has been the best spring to set trees we have had since 1908.

We have taken advantage of the wet weather to screen in the front porch. It was newly made last fall and freshly painted so it seemed a shame to let the flies spoil it. Flies congregate worse under a north porch in the summer than at any other time. The wind is nearly always in the south and the sun is hot on that side so the flies find a haven in the cool, shaded north porch. We procured screen wire 3 1/2 feet wide and made the frame in sections the width of the screen. The frames are of thick cypress 3 inches wide with top, bottom and center mortised in. This makes a strong, rigid frame which will stand much handling. Each section is hung at the top with hinges and fastened at the bottom with hooks; if necessary we will hook each frame together in the middle. We think this will prove more satisfactory than to build a permanent frame which cannot be moved. These frames can be taken down and stored away next fall as easily as the frames from the windows. The entire cost of screening in this porch, which is 7 feet wide and 24 feet long, was \$15.40. It would have been a little more but we had some white pine lumber which we used as part of the frames. If yellow pine had been used in place of cypress the cost would have been cut down but the frames would not have been so durable by half.

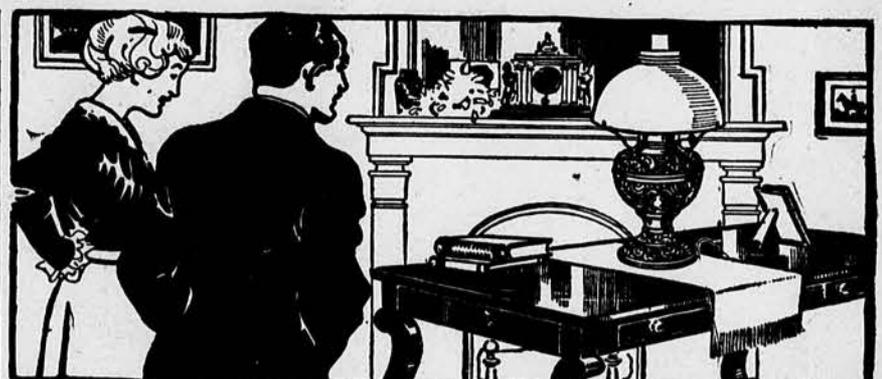
When It Is May

When it is May, I want to go
 Where all the little wild flowers grow
 Upon the hill that's nearest Dawn,
 The hill the rainbow rests upon—

Why should I bake and sweep and sew—
 Sky blue above, grass green below!
 My restless feet ache to be gone
 When it is May!

May's secret countersign I know.
 The violets showed me long ago
 The path that leads across our lawn
 Straight to the hill they dwell upon.
 How can I linger indoors so,
 When it is May? —Exchange.

A good cow can be raised cheaper than she can be purchased.



"I Made the Old Table New"

THAT'S why you didn't recognize it, Jim. It is the old walnut table which we have had for fifteen years. It looked dreadfully shabby and out of place, with our new mahogany furniture and the new woodwork.

But it was sound and whole, and too good to throw away. So I just gave it a couple of coats of LIN-CO-LAC. That was easy—anybody can apply Lin-Co-Lac. Now see how perfectly it matches the new furniture. I'm going to get the old chairs and book case out of the attic and make them new the same way."

Lin-Co-Lac is one of the Lincoln Line
 It is a durable gloss finish, which produces perfect imitations of expensive hard woods and popular stain effects. You can varnish and stain at one operation. Lin-Co-Lac's extreme durability and resistance to wear especially adapts it for use on floors, stairs, furniture and similar surfaces which are subjected to hard usage.

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this season and begin clipping the golden coupons. Kansas farmers find it pays to borrow money to tile their farms. In some instances the increased yield from one crop paid the whole expense. Names of farmers given to those who would investigate. Get the booklet, "Proper Methods and Results of Draining Land," sent free, post paid, by

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Dollars in Day-Old Chicks

One Kansas Woman Coins Money in Her Incubator Cellar

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

TWO HUNDRED dollars worth of day-old chicks sold from a 12 by 12-foot cellar is the record made by Mrs. M. S. Buckman of Conway, and her son, Glen Buckman, in February and March, 1915—a good record under any conditions, but most remarkable for a farm 6 miles from the nearest shipping station.

Mrs. Buckman went into the chicken business by herself 6 years ago with only one incubator. She believes that any other woman can be equally successful by beginning in a small way and gradually increasing the equipment as she learns the business. The best part of it is the small amount of capital invested, for the cellar in which the incubators are kept needed no change to fit it for use, and the 12 incubators, which comprise the present equipment averaged \$15 apiece. The incubators are so compactly arranged in two rows, each three incubators high, that the labor in caring for them is slight. The cellar is used for nothing else, and as the ventilation is good and chicks are never kept for more than 24 hours, there is nothing unsanitary about its use.

Ten of the Buckman incubators are 220-egg capacity, and as the others are smaller, the total egg capacity is 2,500. Only about one-third of the eggs are produced on the Buckman farm. These are purebred Rhode Island Reds. The other eggs are bought from five neighboring farms where purebred chickens are raised and include a small per cent of White Orpingtons. Mrs. Buckman pays 6 cents more than the market price of eggs, and for this extra amount, the producers agree to gather the eggs every day, turn them daily before delivery and keep them in good condition. The highest price paid this season was 33 cents a dozen, but this did not last long and prices are down to 20 cents at present. Oil for the incubators is bought by the barrel, as much oil is used on the place for other purposes, and the gallon needed to run one incubator for the three weeks costs only 6 cents.

A Record Hatch.

The first incubator this season was set January 21, and another was set every third day afterward for the next three weeks. Since then an incubator has been set every other day. Every egg is turned by hand and rolled slightly twice a day. Mrs. Buckman goes down to look at the incubators once in the night, but she says she does not think this is really necessary except in very cold weather. The average hatch for an incubator is 150 chicks in bad weather, and somewhat better when the weather is warmer. Mrs. Buckman's highest hatch was 186 salable chicks from 190 eggs. The cellar contains three brooders in which the chickens are kept until they can be shipped, but Mrs. Buckman says in a basement room where the temperature does not fall below 60 degrees, a box with a light blanket thrown over it so as not to exclude air will do equally well.

While a few of the baby chicks are shipped to points in Nebraska and Kansas, most of them are sent to commission houses in Denver. Eggs do not hatch well in Colorado, and poultry raisers find it more profitable to buy

Kansas hatched chicks. The chicks are sent in strong cardboard boxes furnished by the poultry companies, usually 100 in a box. Each box is divided into four compartments to prevent over-crowding. Express charges average 1/2-cent a chick. Early in the season Mrs. Buckman received 11 1/2 cents apiece for her chicks, but by the first weeks in April the price usually falls to 10 cents. Chicks can be on the road for 24 hours without any ill effects. Of course they are not fed or watered till they reach their destination.

"I have seen statements in poultry journals," Mrs. Buckman said, "that chicks cannot be shipped after they are more than 24 hours old. A few weeks ago I shipped a box of 5-day-old chickens, which had been fed and watered for several days. They were on the train 22 hours without food or water, and arrived in excellent condition. It is better to ship them before they are fed, as they are likely to shrink if left too long, but my experience has led me to believe they can be shipped at any age."

When the Season Ends.

Mrs. Buckman never ships poorly marked or unsound chicks, and has no trouble in finding a market for all she can hatch. The season lasts till July 1. After that date the weather is too hot for the chicks to ship well. The profit from the hatch of one incubator averages from \$9 to \$14, according to the season. One year Mrs. Buckman earned a trip to California for herself and her daughter from her chicks.

Glen Buckman, who helps his mother in the chicken business, says chickens are only a "side issue" on their farm. He is a recent graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college and manages the farm for his father. He raises purebred Holstein cattle and Hampshire hogs, and last year had 300 acres of wheat, some of which averaged 40 bushels to the acre. He uses a Hart Parr 20-40 tractor in his farming, and drives a Studebaker car. The Buckman farm was homesteaded 35 years ago and the original deed, signed by President Garfield, has never changed hands or had a mortgage against it in all the years.

Has Lame Mare

Will you tell me what causes my mare to be lame? She first went lame in one hind leg about five years ago but recovered in about a year. She went lame in the other hind leg about a year ago but got all right in a short time. She seemed all right Saturday evening but could hardly move Sunday morning. It is no trouble for her to step over any obstacle that may be in her way but she will not move the sound leg ahead of the lame one.

E. P. M.
Sangamon County, Illinois.

It is very difficult to diagnose lameness even if the diagnostician has an opportunity to make a careful personal examination. There are many different conditions that might produce the symptoms mentioned by you. For example, an inflammation of any of the joints of the hind limbs would cause those symptoms. Rheumatism might cause them, bone spavin frequently manifests itself in this way, or inflamed conditions of the foot might be responsible.

I suggest that you have a competent, graduate veterinarian go over the animal very carefully. I am satisfied that some definite conclusion can be arrived at.

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



A Corner in Mrs. Buckman's Cellar, Showing Arrangement of Incubators. Hatching Dates Are Marked Plainly on Each.

The White Diarrhea Germ

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

How to Prevent White Diarrhea.

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

Don't Wait.

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

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

Fish Bite Like hungry wolves any season, if you bait with Magic-Fish-Bait. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. Gregory, Dept. 97 St. Louis, Mo.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

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How a Boy Farmer Won

A Story to Make the Capper Corn Clubs Put on Speed

BY ASA PATRICK

(Copyright 1915 by American Press Assn.)
WHAT THE BOY'S DOING.

Sam Powell and his mother and sister moved from town to a little rundown farm and began to restore its exhausted soil. Sam made all sorts of repairs and preparations and the family began its big task April 1. The story has told something about the hard work, about the help given by a government farm agent and much about soil treatment.

WORK, WORK, WORK

SAM'S well fertilized, well cultivated acre of Irish potatoes surprised the neighbors with the amount it produced. Two hundred bushels were what he harvested from the patch, and, selling them at 60 cents per bushel, he had \$120 to show for the first crop. It was only the 1st of June, so he immediately prepared the land and planted the acre again in June corn.

After that the work came thick and fast. The cane was ready to be cut. He mowed it, let it cure and stacked away



So They Started Down Creek for Perch.

two tons of fine hay in the barn. He could have gathered another crop of cane if he had let it remain, but the pumpkin yams must be planted. So he prepared and bedded the ground, and one cloudy day just before a rain he pulled the potato slips from the bed where he had grown them and planted this acre also with a second crop.

The cotton then had to be plowed, and when that was finished the four acre cornfield, in which he was also growing a flourishing crop of pumpkins, was calling for him.

The peach and plum crops were very short this year, owing to a late frost, but the Powell orchard never suffered in this respect. The old trees had a bumper crop. Prices being good, after Mrs. Powell had preserved what she wanted, Sam sold \$40 worth of plums and \$110 worth of peaches, making a total of \$150 income from the fruit, not to mention the preserves for family use.

Early in the winter, before the family moved, Sam had made arrangements with a breeder of a fine strain of Plymouth Rock chickens to get ten sittings of eggs. For these he was to pay \$1.50 a sitting. Mrs. Powell already owned a mixed breed flock of fifty hens, but Sam's plan, with which his mother heartily agreed, was to replace the mongrel stock with the thoroughbreds. The first of these sittings were hatched while it was yet cold, and before summer came on, with its excessive heat and insect pests, the whole ten had been brought off and more than 100 thrifty young Plymouth Rocks were running about the farm.

The ample range and shade and the eye sown in the orchard made the income from poultry almost clear profit. Chickens require little feed when they can get green stuff and insects. Besides the Plymouth Rocks Mrs. Powell raised six dozen common breed fryers, which she sold at \$3 a dozen, or \$18. From the thoroughbred flock, after selecting seventy pullets and five roosters to keep, she sold the culls for \$5, roosters at \$1 and pullets at 50 cents.

The egg market was very low during the summer months, but even at a few

cents a dozen \$20 worth were sold this year and the family had all they could consume at home. Finally, in the fall, the old flock of common chickens was sold, bringing 25 cents each or \$12.50 in all. Surplus milk and butter from the two cows brought \$50 for the year.

But this wasn't all. The acre of water-melons, cantaloupes and vegetables contributed its share. Sam's watermelons were a long white variety, with black seed and blood red meat, sweet as sugar. These melons always brought something above the regular market price. In all the young farmer sold \$40 worth of melons and vegetables.

The June corn made a fair crop. Sam sold the roasting ears at one cent each. These brought him \$30. Then he cut and cured the stalks for feed. The ground being once more cleared, he plowed, harrowed and planted it in turnips.

Sam found that a little farm of fifteen acres can keep two or three people very busy, especially when the farm is made to hump itself, growing one crop right after another. Hardly a day passed that he or his sister didn't have to drive to town to sell something. Whenever it could be arranged Sam always let Florence go, for then he could be hurrying the heavy work forward.

September came and Florence entered the high school, but Sam, badly as he wanted to begin, found it impossible to do so until after Christmas. However, he began studying at night, and for all the hard work he did he managed to keep pretty close up with his classes.

Late in the fall he dug the acre of sweet potatoes, after stripping off the vines and feeding them to his hogs, and found that he had 150 bushels of "punkin yams." He stored twenty-five bushels for home use and sold the other 125 bushels at \$1 per bushel.

Sam Powell never forgot what the government agent told him about seed. When his contest acre was at maturity he went down the rows and tied strings to the stalks that bore the most and the finest ears.

In the same way, also, the young farmer selected his cotton seed. Here and there in the rows he found stalks that were unusually large and perfect in shape. These were generally in some rich place where they had been particularly favored. If they were heavily loaded with bolls and the bolls were large and low down on the stalks, indicating that they would open early, Sam tied white strings on them in conspicuous places.

It may seem that with all this work Sam Powell had little or no time for pleasure or recreation. Such was not the case, however, though he sometimes had to work longer hours than he liked because he was not able to get help.

But Sam had got in the habit of using his mind. He never imitated other people in doing a thing without stopping to think why it was done or if there was a better way. He soon found out that it pays to keep oneself fresh and vigorous. By taking the proper rests and breathing spells and working at certain hours he found that he could do as much or more work in eight hours as in twelve. After that he did not commence work before daylight or quit after dark, as he had been doing. He saw also that it was a good idea to take a half day or a day off now and then.

One of the things that Sam enjoyed a great deal was to ramble through the woods and fields and study nature. He was what is called a nature lover—that is, he never tired of studying trees and flowers and birds and insects and animals. It was a mighty hard matter for him to go after the calves and get back in time for breakfast. It was not more than a quarter of a mile to where the calves were usually found—in a little meadow beyond the creek—but the earlier Sam started in the morning the later he would usually be in returning.

He would get up sometimes while it was still dark and only the first red streaks of dawn showing in the east. He would get out in the fresh air and throw out his arms and take deep breaths and walk about the yard for a few minutes; then he would be off suddenly, whistling a lively tune and scattering the dew from the grass and plants with his feet.

He liked to sit down on the creek bank in the dim light of morning and watch the world just waking up. A slight noise from some big treetops told him that crows were leaving their roost. A louder flapping meant buzzards. A splash in the creek announced that a bullfrog was taking his morning bath. Now and then a 'possum would waddle by or a belated coon returning from his fishing up the creek would stop and eye Sam inquisitively.

Crossing the creek and getting pretty close to the calves, he would stop suddenly again to watch three or four rabbits at their morning romp in the dewy grass. Farther on he might find a strange flower or shrub and study it ever so long, trying to determine the name of it. Sam and Florence were both nature enthusiasts, and there were few flowers or trees the names of which they didn't know.

Finally, the young farmer would find the calves and start them home, and he might get there by sunrise if he didn't find something else to interest him.

When he came in, fresh, bright eyed and hungry from his walk and found breakfast waiting, his mother would ask: "Why, what makes you so late getting back, Sam?"

"Oh, I've been watching ol' Br'er Rabbit and Br'er 'Possum," he would reply. He had read the stories of Uncle Remus

(Continued on Page 15.)

Christy Mathewson

Famous Baseball Pitcher, says:

"Tuxedo gets to me in a natural, pleasant way. It's what I call good, honest companionable tobacco—the kind to stick to."



Tuxedo Keeps You In Good Trim

Christy Mathewson, lovingly known as "The Old Master," is probably the greatest pitcher baseball has ever known. This wonderful athlete is noted for his clear headed common sense, his quick wits, perfect physical condition, and absolute control over his nerves. His use and endorsement of Tuxedo prove that this inspiring and healthful tobacco is helpful to mind and body.

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just sort of oozes its gentle way into your life and suddenly you realize its powers for good—because it puts peace in your mind and a happy taste in your mouth. Tuxedo's flavor is so enticingly mild and delicately fragrant it will not irritate the most sensitive throat.

All the bite and sting have been removed by the famous "Tuxedo Process." This exclusive process of refining the very best Kentucky Burley tobacco has been widely imitated, but without success.

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In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

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by enabling them to do more work. These pads keep them free from sores and blemishes so you can get more money for them if you sell them. Filled with our own Special Composite Stuffing. Light, soft, springy and very absorbent. No dirt; no trash; no odor; cheap, limy hair with hide attached to attract rats and mice.

TAPATCO Pads are cool and properly ventilated. They quickly absorb all sweat. The cost is only a few cents. One day's idleness of your horse would lose you more than the cost of a year's supply of TAPATCO Pads.

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The American Pad & Textile Co.
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which contains conclusive photographic and written proof of the value of the MULFORD CULTURES for Alfalfa, Clovers, Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Vetches and other legume crops. Write today.

Our Farms Look Prosperous

First Cutting of Alfalfa Makes Large Yield This Year

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

KANSAS is the most prosperous state in the Union. This fact is admitted by the people of Kansas, and by most folks elsewhere," said President Ripley of the Santa Fe railway, who was in Topeka a few days ago. "Kansas not only is hopeful, it has the goods. The world is demanding the things produced in Kansas, and is willing to pay top notch prices for them. The only place where the volume of the freight business of the Santa Fe railway has not been reduced in the last year is Kansas. This was due to the phenomenal wheat yield," Mr. Ripley said.

In some sections of the state damage to the wheat, due to Hessian fly and chinch bugs, is reported. The first crop of alfalfa has been harvested in some localities.

KANSAS.

Sedgwick County—Most wheat fields look good. Alfalfa haying has begun and the crop is heavy. All crops doing well with the exception of some of the wheat.—J. R. Kelso, May 15.

Pottawatomie County—Wheat is turning yellow in spots. Farmers cannot account for it. Some farmers say it is chinch bugs and others think it is something else.—S. L. Knapp, May 15.

Kingman County—Wheat doing nicely. Corn and kafir nearly all planted. Plenty of moisture. Horses in good demand. Corn 84c; wheat \$1.40; oats 61c; hogs \$6.75.—E. F. Sheiman, May 13.

Cheyenne County—Fine weather. Corn planting about half done. Small grains looking good. All stock on green pasture which is fine. Eggs 15c; hogs \$6.70; barley 50c; corn 65c.—E. D. Kyle, May 15.

Greeley County—Fine growing weather and everything looks good. Most of the corn is planted. Grass could not be better. Stock doing fine on pasture. A good crop of colts this spring.—F. C. Woods, May 15.

Nemaha County—Corn planting finished and the stand is good. Rain is needed to check the work of chinch bugs. Hessian fly doing some damage. First cutting of alfalfa will be cut next week.—C. W. Ridgway, May 15.

Morton County—Rains have ceased. Farmers busy putting their crops in. Ground is now dry enough to work. A large acreage of sod being plowed this year. Land is changing hands a good deal now.—E. E. Newlin, May 14.

Cherokee County—Some of the wheat looks well, and some is being plowed up on account of files and bugs. Oats very good. Good stand of corn but a very small acreage has been put out. Pastures good.—A. E. Moreland, May 15.

Ellis County—Everyone is behind with their spring work. We have had 10 days of good weather this spring for field work. Oats and barley look well. Grass is getting good. Some gas tractors being bought.—D. C. Kingsley, May 15.

Marion County—Weather has been pretty nice for a week. Farmers have about finished corn planting. Many farmers are plowing for cane and some have sowed feed already. First crop of alfalfa is about ready and some has been cut.—J. H. Dyck, May 15.

Decatur County—Some rain each week so far but the top soil is getting dry now. Wheat still looks good. Corn planting about finished, and the acreage is small. Very little old wheat in the hands of the farmers now. Wheat \$1.40; corn 70c; hogs \$6.70.—G. A. Jorn, May 15.

Johnson County—Farmers very busy preparing corn ground and planting and listing. Lots of corn yet to plant. Earliest plantings of corn are up and looking good. Wheat, oats, and grasses making rapid growth. Corn 68c; oats 44c; eggs 15c.—L. E. Douglas, May 15.

Washington County—Farmers very busy planting corn. Alfalfa will soon be ready to cut and will be very good. Wheat and oats growing nicely since the weather is warmer. Peaches will be very scarce. More interest taken in spraying fruit trees this year.—Mrs. Birdsley, May 15.

Franklin County—Chinch bugs doing great damage to wheat and rye. Oats looking very bad. Corn stand is good. Light rain is needed. Alfalfa heavy crop. Plenty of plowing to be done yet for both corn and kafir. Ground working hard. Butterfat 23c; eggs 16c.—C. E. Kelsey, May 14.

Labette County—This has been a good week to farm. Wheat is beginning to head. It is damaged some by fly and wet weather. Oats looking better. Most farmers have finished planting corn. First planting of corn is a poor stand and is very weedy. Alfalfa ready to cut.—Wilbert Hart, May 15.

Bourbon County—Weather remains ideal. Corn planting about finished. Considerable kafir yet to plant. Oats in fair condition. Chinch bugs numerous. First crop of alfalfa now being cut. About an average spring pig crop. Pastures and meadows badly infested with weeds.—Jay Judah, May 14.

Crawford County—Corn planting well through and a medium stand is reported. First crop of alfalfa about ready to cut. Wheat very spotted and some complaint of Hessian fly and chinch bugs. Oats coming along nicely. Pastures in good condition and stock doing well.—H. F. Painter, May 15.

Sumner County—This week has been fine for farm work. Corn listing is almost finished. Oats looking good. Wheat looks better this week. Horse and mule trade good. Wheat \$1.44; oats 55c; corn 85c; kafir 80c; cattle 6c to 7½c; hogs \$6.75; butterfat 26c; eggs 15c; hens 10½c.—E. L. Stocking, May 15.

Morris County—Corn and kafir planting in full swing. Ground in fine condition. Farmers behind with their work on account of the excessive moisture. Wheat making very rank growth. Oats and potatoes grow-

ing nicely. Alfalfa promises a big crop. Pastures very weedy. Eggs 16c; butterfat 24c.—J. R. Henry, May 15.

Ness County—We have had a whole week without rain and farmers are rushing the listers. Ground in good condition but weeds are coming fast. Pastures fine and stock doing well. Alfalfa is the finest ever. Some wheat going to market at \$1.40. Corn, kafir and feterita 75c; cream 24c.—C. D. Foster, May 15.

Osage County—Seventy-five per cent of the corn planted and 25 per cent of the kafir. Kafir has not been supplemented by feterita. Most of the first crop of alfalfa will be cut next week and it is very good. The last few days have been warm and windy. Gardens looking good. Corn 73c; kafir 60c.—H. L. Ferris, May 15.

Douglas County—Very dry and windy the last two days. Bugs and Hessian fly are very bad on the upland wheat and there are some in the early sown bottom land. Potato stand good. There will be some peaches. Good prospects for small fruit. Home grown strawberries on the market this week. A fine stand of corn. Oats need rain.—O. L. Cox, May 15.

Woodson County—Fine weather for about 10 days and hundreds of acres of corn planted daily. Farmers very busy. Wheat full of chinch bugs and many fields will be plowed up. Alfalfa not doing so well on account of wet weather. Oats not looking very good on account of bugs and wet weather. Prairie grass doing nicely.—E. F. Opperman, May 14.

Gray County—Wheat is looking very well and it will show heads in a few days. It is about 18 inches high and thick on the ground. Grass good and stock doing well. Much new plowing being done. Listing is about done and the ground is in good condition. Good crops of calves and colts. Gardens looking good though injured some by hail recently. Eggs 15c; butterfat 24c.—A. E. Alexander, May 16.

Riley County—Corn planting is finished and the early planting shows a fine stand. Several kinds of feed crops are now planted. Some Sudan grass is planted with the lister. Wheat looks good. Some chinch bugs in the wheat but no Hessian flies. Grass good and cattle doing well on pastures. About the usual number of pigs and colts. Some corn and prairie hay shipped in. Alfalfa about ready to cut.—P. O. Hawkins, May 15.

OKLAHOMA.

Canadian County—Fine haying weather. First crop of alfalfa is doing nicely. Corn is nearly all cultivated the first time and the stand is good. Oats 45c; wheat \$1.40; corn 80c; eggs 15c; fat hogs 7½c.—H. J. Earl, May 15.

Noble County—Wheat prospects do not look very good. Some of the late wheat being killed by the fly. Some farmers plowing the late wheat up and putting kafir in. Corn growing nicely. Not many chinch bugs.—A. E. Anderson, May 13.

Beaver County—Winter wheat is still improving. Some good rains the last week were a help to sod breaking. A large number of colts and calves and they are looking very well. Pastures fine. Ground in excellent condition for spring crops. Farmers very busy.—E. J. Waters, May 12.

McIntosh County—No rain for 10 days. Cotton planting well advanced. Corn about cleaned out and it looks well. Wheat is beginning to head. Oats are very good. Potatoes fair. Fruit promises big crop. Winter oats heading. First cutting of alfalfa good.—H. S. Waters, May 15.

Dewey County—A great deal of rain this spring. Enough sand in the soil to make good roads. Wheat, oats, rye and alfalfa doing nicely. First crop of alfalfa ready to cut. Finest fruit prospects for some time. Gardens ready to use. Working corn for the first time.—Wm. Liston, May 13.

Washington County—The rains have ceased and we are having nice spring weather. Wheat nearly all in the head. Farmers cutting first crop of alfalfa. Much corn to plant over on account of wet weather. Several colts this spring. Pig crop small. Peach crop safe.—J. M. Brubaker, May 15.

Garfield County—Fine growing weather the last two weeks. Wheat is heading out. Not many Hessian flies and not much smut. Oats growing well. Alfalfa is being put up in fine shape and yields a good crop. A farmers' organization is going to build an elevator here in Kremlin this spring. Fruit prospects very good.—Jac. A. Voth, May 14.

Kiowa County—Warm dry weather again and the farmers are very much behind with their work on account of heavy rains in April and early May. Alfalfa cutting has begun and the crop is one of the best ever grown here. Wheat and oats heading out and the crops are fine. Cotton and kafir planting in progress. Eggs 12½c; hens 12c.—T. Holmes Mills, May 15.

Herr's Work Is Approved

After a personal inspection of the Hutchinson reformatory, as a part of his program concerning the state's institutions, Governor Capper returned from Hutchinson with nothing but praise for the work of Superintendent J. N. Herr. While not approving the political methods used by the Democratic administration two years ago to oust Superintendent Amrine, preparatory to the appointment of Herr, Governor Capper was warm in his praise of the work done by Superintendent Herr. He found the big reformatory managed in an efficient and businesslike manner, and in the interests both of the inmates and the taxpayers. He found the reformatory farm a model and a profitable part of the institution. And so Superintendent Herr need have

no fear of losing his job, the governor said.

"There are three of the seventeen institutions in the state in which the best interests of the state demand a change of management," said Governor Capper, "but the Hutchinson reformatory is not one of them. I doubt if there is an institution in the state on a more efficient basis, and I attribute this satisfactory condition largely to the fact that there has probably been less politics there than in any other institution. The arbitrary removal of Superintendent Amrine two years ago was a disgraceful affair, and was inspired wholly by cheap politics. A good many of my personal friends have advised me to retaliate by adopting the same tactics that were employed by the former administration toward Amrine, and there have been a number of candidates for the present superintendent's place but cheap politics on the part of the last administration would not excuse me if I should resort to the same despicable methods. Fortunately for the state, a capable man was installed as Amrine's successor.

"Mr. Herr has made good, and although he is a Democrat, I think he should be permitted to go on with his work as long as he maintains the present high standards of efficiency. I am utterly opposed to injecting politics into educational, charitable, reformatory and other state institutions. Merit and efficiency must come first—and not political pull. To get the best results the state must have trained and experienced men and women in these institutions, and that is impossible as long as it is the custom to upset an institution every time there is a change in administration. Superintendent Herr has recognized this fact, and at this time more than two-thirds of the forty-four employees at the reformatory are men who have served under former administrations and who are being retained because of their peculiar fitness for this work.

"Investigation yesterday convinced me that the reformatory farm is probably in better shape than any of the state farms," said Governor Capper. "The 640 acres on which the reformatory is located will turn into the state treasury something like \$30,000 this year, which will be an increase of almost 50 per cent over any previous year. There is a fine herd of over 200 head of cattle, which not only supply the milk and butter for the institution, but are sources of profit as well. Two hundred and fifty-eight boys are being trained in agriculture, stock raising, carpentering, shoemaking and blacksmithing in addition to a regular course in the common school branches.

"The reformatory is doing a wonderful work in putting unfortunate young men on the right track, and it is an institution the state can be proud of. Incidentally, there is some satisfaction in knowing that the cost of this institution for the next two years, as shown by the appropriation schedule of the recent legislature, will be \$41,000 less than for the past two years, although nearly all other institutions required increased appropriations.

"And speaking of appropriations," Governor Capper continued, "one of the most striking examples of waste of the people's money by a legislature is found at the reformatory. The legislature of 1907 appropriated \$100,000 for a new cell house. There was not the slightest need of this building, and today it stands empty and unused, a monument to legislative folly. It was a shameful and criminal waste of public funds, and how any sane body of men could have been persuaded into making such a blunder I cannot understand. But just such things as that are happening in every legislature under the infamous pork-barrel system that every year has been forcing increased appropriations upon the taxpayers of Kansas."

Wants Copy of Stallion Law

Will you kindly give me the stallion law passed by the last legislature?
Friend, Kan. B. F. W.

The law in question was published in full in the Farmers Mail and Breeze April 3. The inquirer may have destroyed or lost this issue. If he had signed his name in full a copy of the law would have been sent him by return mail. T. W.

It takes 16 ounces to make a pound in Kansas.

Grand Detour "Junior"
two or three furrow
power-lift tractor plow.



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are recognized leaders in the plowing world. They represent the most modern improvements and are time, money and labor savers. Strength, lightness and dependability are built into the Grand Detour Plow. We want to send you complete information regarding our complete line of plows. Our booklet "Facts About Agriculture" also will be sent you for the asking.



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FREE Write for book that tells how to build at big saving. Better concrete Tanks, Silos, Garages, Grain Bins.

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4020 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

How a Boy Farmer Won

(Continued from Page 13.)

and always called animals by the names the old darkey gave them.

One Saturday morning Bill Googe climbed over the fence and came to where Sam was at work.

"Hello, Sam!" he greeted, "Say, let's go fishin' this evenin'."

"Are you up with your work?" asked Sam.

"You bet. I've quit loafin' round when they's work needin' doin'. Everything's right up to now."

"All right, then," said Sam; "I'll be glad to go. I was just thinking about it."

"Well, I'll git the bait and be 'long 'bout 1 o'clock after you. Say, Sam, you shore are raisin' a powerful lot o' truck on this place. I declare, I don't see how you do it. Of course I know now that it's a good deal in the way you work the land, but I didn't think anybody could raise crops like this. And you never let up—fast as you git one crop off you've got another comin' on."

"Yes," said the boy farmer, "I'm doing pretty well. Everything's been favorable, though, and we've had plenty of rain. As for growing more than one crop, you've got to do that if you want to make any money. Besides, land needs something on it all the time to keep down the weeds and keep humus in the ground. When I get my corn and cotton gathered I want to hire you again to plow this land and sow it with some kind of a cover crop for the winter."

"All right," agreed Bill. "I'll do it. And since you mentioned it I guess I'll sow my field in something—wheat or rye. I could use it for pasture, too, couldn't I?"

"Certainly," replied Sam. "It would not hurt to pasture it even if you were going to let it stand. But speaking of land producing stuff, why man, this place hasn't done half what it can be made to do. Here's something I clipped from a farm paper. It'll give you an idea what land produces when it's handled right." Sam took from his pocket a little slip of paper and read:

"There are few who know the possibilities of the soil when well manured and watered. One acre has produced 216 bushels of corn, and three bales of cotton have rewarded another man. On Long Island 400 bushels of Irish potatoes is not an excessively large crop, and at Greeley, Colo., 400 bushels is not an uncommon yield. In the Sacramento valley, California, Mr. Cleek has for the past thirty years made a good living and saved an average of \$400 a year from one acre. On the island of Jersey rents are as high as \$200 and \$300 an acre, and near the city of Paris they are higher still. Near San Diego, Cal., there is a colony of "littlelanders" who believe that one acre is enough, and many of them are making good with their small farms. With good soils, plenty of manure and all the water needed the possibilities of the soil are enormous, and one crop follows another in rapid succession."

"What do you think of \$200 and \$300 an acre for rent?" Sam asked when he had finished reading. "They've got to raise something on that land, haven't they?"

"I should say they have!" exclaimed Bill.

That afternoon at 1 o'clock Bill Googe came by for Sam, and the two put off down the creek to fish for the perch and cat that were to be found in the blue pools of the little stream. Bill had intended to take his shotgun along, but found that he was out of powder and so had to leave off that part of the sport.

They hadn't gone far when an old quail with her brood of young ones, just old enough to fly, rose out of the grass in front of them with a loud whirr of wings and sailed off into a nearby thicket.

"They's goin' to be some good huntin' here this fall and winter," Bill Googe remarked.

"You're a farmer, aren't you, Bill?" Sam asked.

"Of course, a kind of one. But what you askin' that for?" Bill inquired, surprised at the question.

"Well, a farmer ought not to kill a farmer's friends, ought he?"

"Sure, he oughtn't!" Googe replied.

"Well, you just take it from me that those quails and nearly all the other birds that live around here are good friends of ours. We ought not to kill them, and we ought not to allow others to come on our places to kill them."

"Why, I didn't think a quail was any good to us except to eat," said Bill.

"So far as any one knows," Sam explained, "they're the only bird that destroys the potato beetle. They eat all they can find, and they do us a good turn every time they gobble one. More than that, every single quail eats thousands upon thousands of boll weevils. Some people used to argue that a quail didn't eat anything except grain. But we know better now. They eat insects of all kinds, as well as weed seed."

"If that's so they ought not to be killed," said Bill.

"Of course not," said Sam. "We don't have any idea how much good they do us. It ought to be against the law to kill a quail at any time. As it is, they say insects destroy one-tenth of all we produce. If we were to kill all the birds there'd be such a plague of insects that they'd kill everything—all the trees and vegetation of all kinds."

Farther on Bill saw a woodpecker hammering lustily on a dead tree. He stopped and pointed with his finger. "Bet I could knock him off with a rifle from here," he said.

"Don't ever do it," cautioned Sam. "He's another friend."

"What?" exclaimed Bill. "A woodpecker kills trees."

"No, he doesn't," said Sam. "He saves trees. A woodpecker never bores a hole in a tree for fun. He's after worms or making himself a home, and he makes his home in dead trees. When he bores into a green tree he's after a worm every

time, and he always gets him. The hole the bird makes will grow up, but if the worm stays it'll kill the tree. One woodpecker will go over 600 trees in a day and examine them for bugs, egg deposits and worms. It doctors the tree inside and out. I saw a woodpecker go over nearly every tree in our orchard."

"Well, now, I didn't know that," said Bill. "I been knowin' woodpeckers all my life, but I never paid no attention to 'em. Guess I won't shoot no more of 'em."

"To tell the truth," Sam went on, "there are mighty few birds or animals but what do more good than harm. I believe the common old house cats kill more birds and chickens than all the varmints put together. I think it's a good deed to kill a cat whenever you find one. There are two kinds of hawks—the cooper and the sharp shinned—that are bad to kill birds and chickens. These two hawks look alike. They are small. The females are a mottled brownish color, and the males are a dull blue. It's a good thing to kill them whenever you get a chance. The other hawks and owls don't do much harm, and they do lots of good because they live mostly on rats and mice and such things. Once in a while an owl will bother chickens, but it's only when its regular feed is scarce."

"It's pretty much the same way about the fox, mink, weasel and skunk. Once in awhile one of these varmints will get to be bad after chickens. But we could hardly do without them because they keep down the swarms of field mice, rabbits, grasshoppers, crickets, hornets and wasps."

"Where'd you find out these things?"

asked Bill. "I know they're true when I hear you say 'em, but somehow I never did think of 'em before."

"I've learned a little by reading," Sam told him, "but mostly by keeping my eyes and ears open when I'm out in the woods and fields. Sister and I like to study plants and animals, especially plants. We're going to take a correspondence course in botany next year in the state university. Florence says she's going to be a florist, and I want to know all about plants, so I can farm."

During the long afternoon Sam and Bill fished and talked, every now and then throwing out a blue cat or goggle eye to add to their strings that they kept fastened to the edge of the water. It was cool and shady along the creek. Birds sang and squirrels chattered in the branches overhead. The two farmers enjoyed the quiet coolness after the hot days in the field.

Late in the afternoon they wound up their lines and went home, each carrying a long string of fish. Sam sat on the doorstep in the gathering dusk and breathed the perfume from the honey-suckle that clambered over the yard fence. He saw the stars coming out, one by one, and the moon creeping up behind a big oak. He heard the "who-who-who" of an owl away off on the creek. Then suddenly stars, moon and owl all vanished. He smelled fried fish and heard his mother calling him to supper.

TO BE CONTINUED.

It does not take much of a farmer to grow two weeds where one grew before.

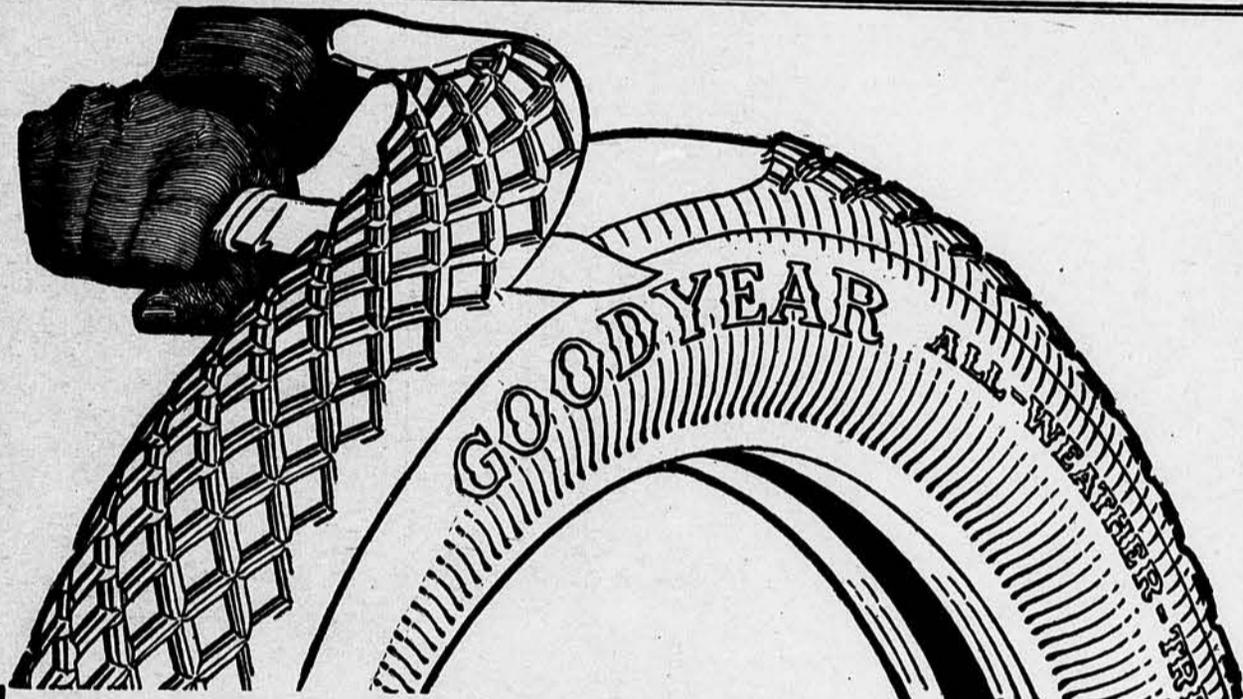
Colt May Have Had Colic

Will someone tell me what was the trouble with a colt? It got sick in the morning and by afternoon seemed in great pain. It laid on its back after it stopped rolling and kicking. The colt had been running on alfalfa pasture three days. The bowel movement seemed all right. The colt died the same day it got sick. The colt died Republic County, Kansas. J. T. S.

I am inclined to believe your colt died as the result of some form of colic. I suspect impaction colic, in spite of the fact that you noticed bowel movements. As a rule, such bowel movements are not of much significance as they simply constitute the discharges from that portion of the intestine which is behind the seat of the impaction. On the other hand, spasmodic colic or colic due to intestinal worms might be the cause of the trouble.

It would require a careful post-mortem examination to determine the exact nature of the trouble as the symptoms of the various forms of colic are not at all characteristic. While we can make a general diagnosis of colic, this is of little value as it does not indicate the cause of the trouble.

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



Suppose We Pared This Tire

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Suppose we used—as some do—one less ply of fabric. Suppose the whole tire were made lighter. Could the tire stand use or misuse as Goodyear tires do now?

Suppose we omitted our other exclusive features:

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All others do omit them. All of them are costly. One of them—our "On-Air" cure—costs you \$450,000 yearly.

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Suppose we omitted our other exclusive features:

- Our No-Rim-Cut feature—
- Our "On-Air" cure to save blowouts—
- Our rubber rivets to combat loose treads—
- Our 126-piano-wire base for security.

All others do omit them. All of them are costly. One of them—our "On-Air" cure—costs you \$450,000 yearly.

department \$100,000 yearly to seek out new improvements.

Our All-Weather tread—always double-thick—has been made still thicker on some sizes. We have added an average of 14 per cent to the thickness of our Inner Tubes. And we are making our own fabric to secure an extra strength.

Price Reductions

Yet we have made big price reductions three times in two years. Our last—on February 1st—brought the total to 45 per cent. That is largely due to multiplied output.

Today you are getting in Goodyear Fortified Tires the best value ever known in tire making.

It is due to yourself that you get these tires. They are saving millions of dollars and millions of troubles to motor car owners each year. And men know this. Last year they bought about one Goodyear tire for every car in use.

Join these contented tire users. Any dealer will supply you.

We're Adding Betterments

Instead of that, we are all the time adding betterments. We spend on one



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and other Types (2408)

Market Conditions Improve

Kansas Counties Are Released From Quarantine

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor

MARKET activities were more satisfactory last week than they have been for several months. Prices for cattle and hogs advanced materially while the sales of other stock were made on a firm basis. While hogs and cattle are not expected to go much higher conditions at the end of the week indicated that the process of liquidation was about over and that the market should at least remain steady.

Improved quarantine conditions no doubt will be a factor in keeping prices up as it gives stability to the trade. Cowley, Sumner, and Sedgwick counties in Kansas were declared free area on Monday of this week. This, however, does not apply to actually infected farms which will be kept under quarantine for 90 days after they have been restocked. All of Butler county not included in a radius of 5 miles of infected premises was made restricted area. The 5 mile areas are still classed as exposed. This means that stock from Butler county not within the 5 mile areas may be shipped to any market for immediate slaughter. Stock from within the 5 mile areas may be shipped to Chicago for immediate slaughter provided it is inspected before it is loaded.

The exposed division of the Wichita yards was discontinued May 14. These yards are now classed as free area, except that portion set aside for the receipt of stock from the restricted areas in Butler county. Stockers and feeders, or breeding animals cannot be shipped from any part of Butler county.

It is gratifying to know that conditions in Kansas are practically normal again. In fact normal shipping conditions such as existed last September, except for those restrictions imposed by other states, have been restored in all parts of the state except Butler county and the infected farms in Cowley, Sumner, and Sedgwick counties.

It is expected that the quarantines maintained against Kansas and Missouri by western and southwestern states will be lifted or modified soon. Colorado lifted the quarantine against Missouri and all of Kansas except Reno, Kingman, Harvey, Harper, Sedgwick, Sumner, Marion, Butler, Cowley, Chase, Greenwood, Elk, and Chautauqua counties last week. Other states probably will follow the example set by Colorado in order to avoid the retaliation measures threatened by Missouri and Kansas. The quarantine situation in the eastern states continues to improve and trade conditions are beginning to assume a normal tone.

Every quarantine removed is another step in opening an outlet for breeding stock being held in Kansas and Missouri and other central and eastern states. Corn-belt farmers will feel more like starting feeding operations again when this stock is moved.

Cattle Prices Advance.

An advance of 15 to 25 cents at Kansas City last week brought the price paid for the bulk of the beef steers offered up to \$7.85 to \$8.50. Prime heifers and mixed yearlings sold for \$9 to \$9.20. These prices were the highest of the year. Stockers and feeders were scarce and shipments were much less than the week preceding but 1,000 greater than for the corresponding week a year ago. The bulk of the stockers and feeders offered sold for \$7.25 to \$7.85. Hog prices advanced until the bulk of the sales at the close of the week ranged from \$7.50 to \$7.55 with the top at \$7.60. Sheep prices were higher than a week earlier. Some choice lambs fed at Emporia brought \$10.90, the highest price ever paid in Kansas City for this class. The best spring lambs sold at the \$11 mark.

Total receipts at seven western markets showed a decrease of 13,550 cattle and 63,405 hogs and an increase of 1,925 sheep. The following table shows the range in prices for the different grades of stock at Kansas City.

FAT STEERS.	
Prime heavy, corn fed.....	\$ 8.25 @ 8.75
Good to choice.....	7.85 @ 8.30
Fair to good.....	7.50 @ 8.00
Choice western steers.....	8.10 @ 8.50
Fair to good western steers.....	7.50 @ 8.15
Common to fair killers.....	6.65 @ 7.55
Prime yearlings.....	8.00 @ 8.20
COWS AND HEIFERS.	
Prime cows.....	6.85 @ 7.75
Good to choice.....	6.40 @ 7.00
Fair to good.....	5.85 @ 6.45
Cutter cows.....	5.20 @ 5.85
Canners.....	4.35 @ 5.35
Prime heifers.....	8.50 @ 9.20
Fair to choice.....	7.75 @ 8.45
Common to fair.....	6.50 @ 7.45
QUARANTINE CATTLE.	
Steers, grain fed.....	\$ 7.25 @ 8.00
Steers, meal and cake fed.....	6.50 @ 7.65
Cows and heifers.....	4.50 @ 7.35
Cows, fair.....	4.00 @ 4.45
STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.	
Selected feeders.....	\$ 7.90 @ 8.50
Good to choice feeders.....	7.50 @ 8.00
Medium to good feeders.....	7.15 @ 7.55
Common to fair stockers.....	7.00 @ 7.60
Selected stockers.....	8.00 @ 8.50
Medium to good stockers.....	7.50 @ 7.95
Common to fair stockers.....	7.00 @ 7.60
Stock cows.....	5.50 @ 6.85
Stock heifers.....	6.00 @ 8.00
Stock calves.....	7.00 @ 8.50
Killing bulls.....	5.00 @ 6.50
Veal calves.....	6.50 @ 10.00
HOGS.	
Choice hogs, over 200 pounds.....	\$7.25 @ 7.60
Choice hogs, over 250 pounds.....	7.20 @ 7.57 1/2
Light hogs, 150 to 200 pounds.....	7.25 @ 7.60
Rough to common.....	6.75 @ 7.45
Stags.....	6.60 @ 7.15
Bulk of sales.....	7.20 @ 7.55

SHEEP.	
Spring lambs.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fed lambs.....	10.15 @ 10.99
Yearlings.....	9.15 @ 9.75
Wethers.....	8.15 @ 9.00
Ewes.....	8.00 @ 8.75
Clipped sheep.....	6.75 @ 8.25
Goats.....	4.25 @ 5.50

In the Grain Market.

Grain receipts at Kansas City last week were 533 cars of wheat, 266 cars of corn, 53 cars of oats, 65 cars of kafir, 25 cars of barley, and 6 cars of rye. The wheat market was unsteady. Prices quoted the first of the week were 2 to 3 cents lower than prices quoted the last of the week preceding. A firmer tone, however, prevailed during the middle of the week and most of the loss was regained. Contradictory reports concerning the amount of Hessian fly damage is credited as the cause of a 3 to 4 cent decline at the close. Quotations giving the range of prices paid follow:

Wheat—Hard: No. 2, \$1.45 @ 1.53 1/2; No. 3, \$1.45 1/2 @ 1.54; No. 4, \$1.44 1/2 @ 1.53. Soft: No. 2, \$1.45 @ 1.52; No. 3, \$1.44 @ 1.51; No. 4, \$1.42 @ 1.44.
Corn—White: No. 2, 74 @ 75 1/2 c; No. 3, 73 1/2 @ 75 c. Yellow: No. 2, 75 @ 76 1/2 c; No. 3, 74 @ 76 c. Mixed: No. 2, 72 @ 75 1/2 c; No. 3, 71 1/2 @ 74 1/2 c; No. 4, 71 1/2 @ 73 1/2 c.
Oats—White: No. 2, 51 @ 53 c; No. 3, 50 @ 52 1/2 c; No. 4, 49 @ 51 1/2 c. Red: No. 2, 48 @ 50 1/2 c. Mixed: No. 2, 48 1/2 @ 51 c; No. 3, 47 1/2 @ 50 c.
Kafir—96c @ \$1.08.
Milo—\$1.02 @ 1.12.
Barley—66c @ 67c.
Bran—98c @ \$1.03.
Shorts—\$1.06 @ 1.18.
Seed—Alfalfa, \$11.50 @ 14.50; clover, \$12.50 @ 15; flax, \$1.72 @ 1.75; timothy, \$4.50 @ 6; cane, 35 @ 90c; German millet, \$2.10 @ 2.40; and common millet, \$1.40 @ 1.60 a hundred-weight.

The Hay Market.

Total receipts of hay for the week were 508 cars as compared with 584 cars the preceding week and 392 cars the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations giving the range of prices follow:

Hay—Prairie: Choice, \$12.50 @ 13.50; No. 1, \$10 @ 12; No. 2, \$8.50 @ 9.50; No. 3, \$7 @ 8.
Timothy: No. 1, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 2, \$14 @ 15.50; No. 3, \$11 @ 14. Clover mixed: Choice, \$5 @ 6; No. 1, \$4 @ 5; No. 2, \$2 @ 4. Clover: Choice, \$14 @ 15.50; No. 1, \$12 @ 13; No. 2, \$8 @ 11. Alfalfa: Choice, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 1,

\$14 @ 15.50; standard, \$11 @ 14; No. 2, \$8 @ 11; No. 3, \$7 @ 8. Packing hay, \$3 @ 3.50. Straw, \$4.50 @ 5.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Quotations giving the range of prices for the week follow:
Butter—Creamery: Extra, 27c; firsts, 25c; seconds, 23c. Pound prints 1 cent higher. Packing stock, 18 @ 18 1/2 c.

Eggs—Extra, new white wood cases included, 18 1/2 c; firsts, 17 @ 17 1/2 c; seconds, 16c. Live poultry—Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 20c; broilers, 26 @ 30c; hens, 12 1/2 @ 13c; roosters, 9c; turkeys, 12c; ducks, 11c; geese, 6c.

Lost Mule Colts

The last two mule colts from one of my mares have died about 10 hours after they were born. The heart, spleen and kidneys of both colts seemed greatly enlarged. The spleen in both colts was covered with bluish-green spots. The colts were sired by the same jack. The mare is 14 years old and these are the first colts from her I have lost. The mare was wintered on oat and wheat straw and alfalfa, and was fed 2 gallons of oats a day. She was kept in the barn at night and had the run of the lot during the day. Could I avoid the difficulty by breeding the mare to a stallion instead of to the jack?
E. S.
Washington County, Kansas.

I cannot tell you what caused the death of your mule colts as the post-mortem lesions described are not characteristic of any particular ailment. It seems to me the colts died too quickly for any infectious disease and we may exclude non-infectious diseases also as you did not notice symptoms.

Colts are sometimes born with defects in the heart from which they die very shortly after birth. I do not know what the influence of the jack would be upon such abnormalities if they were present, but in view of the fact that the mare always has raised colts without trouble, I would suggest that you try another sire the next time. It is probable that a careful post-mortem examination would disclose something entirely different from what I have indicated in this reply.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Live the outdoor life; you will live longer and better.

"More real co-operation" is a good battle-cry for the year to come.

As to Replanting Wheat

A special has come from the United States Department of Agriculture about Hessian fly damage. Here it is:

In some areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska, the Hessian fly, during the past fortnight, has been found in large numbers in the wheat fields, according to reports received by the entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Some farmers in southern Kansas and Oklahoma have become alarmed to the extent of replanting their fields to corn.

Whether the wheat is infested to a degree to warrant abandonment is difficult to judge.

It has been the experience of many farmers that sometimes wheat which has apparently been killed by the Hessian fly will retiler, or a few tillers which are not infested will develop into especially large heads and yield 8, 10 or perhaps 20 bushels of wheat.

Farmers should be very careful about plowing under their crop, especially at this early date. If the crop continues to fail to show progress for another 10 days, then it will be time to plant kafir or corn, but only provided the field is comparatively free from chinch bugs.

The experience of farmers in certain localities where wheat has been killed in other years by the Hessian fly or freezes, and replanted to corn, is, that such corn often was destroyed by chinch bugs. Therefore, if the farmer thinks his wheat will not be worth harvesting, and desires to replant it to corn or kafir, he should investigate very carefully to learn to what extent the field is infested with chinch bugs. If chinch bugs are not present in large numbers and the field is planted to corn, care must be taken that all of the wheat plants are killed in order to destroy the Hessian fly that are on these plants. The best method for handling a field previously destroyed by the fly appears to be that of pasturing closely, and then plowing under the stubble. However, the plan of crop rotation may be such as to make it more feasible to plow under the heavily infested wheat for green manure, preparing the field for seeding this fall.

Another method of meeting the situation is to plow under the infested wheat and plant the field to cowpeas.

Now is the time for farmers to organize to clean up the Hessian fly. After organization all stubble should be burned and plowed under before the middle of July, and all volunteer wheat harrowed out. Wheat may then be sowed again this fall after the fly-free date.

Town Built By Farm Papers

The value of the farm papers both to the buyers and sellers of farm lands is shown by the quick sale last fall of a large tract of land in Texas by the C. W. Post Estate. 218 farms of from 80 to 320 acres were sold to bona fide settlers, through the sole medium of advertising in twenty weekly and farm papers. No special agents, special trains or boomer sales were employed.

The result is a great prosperous farming community and a thriving county seat town of 1,200 inhabitants, with electric lights, water system, and a cotton plant with 300 employees, where twelve years ago there was an undeveloped cattle range. The land was sold on an easy payment plan, somewhat like that used by the late C. W. Post for his employes in Battle Creek. The farms were fenced free by the company, and where the settler wished the company also built a house and barn, dug his well and put up a windmill, the cost being handled without increasing the size of annual payments, and with interest at 4 per cent.—Advertisement.

A milk pail that has received a wipe and a lick, and a milk can that is in the same condition, cannot be excused. Soap and hot water are cheap, washing soda cheaper still and far better than soap, and no dairyman's time is so precious that he cannot afford to provide clean milk utensils. All this is practical, common, everyday cleanliness, such as anyone has a right to ask of the place where human food is produced, and it is imposing no hardship on the patron.

If your roof and your wall both leak, fix the well first.

A MAIL AND BREEZE FAMILY



Twelve Homes Made Happy

This is a photograph of A. H. Baker and wife and their eleven children. Mr. Baker pays for twelve subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. With becoming modesty, characteristic of editors, we do not take for our paper the credit which we know the family gladly gives it as the influence responsible for a large share of the prosperity, numerically and agriculturally, with which the Baker home has been favored. The fact that Mr. Baker, senior, has twelve subscriptions for the Farmers Mail and Breeze is an important fact, however, which it is impossible—and wholly unnecessary—to overlook. The stimulating power of a great farm paper undoubtedly is as difficult to gauge as the productivity of an acre. Mr. and Mrs. Baker should be congratulated not only for the exceptionally fine family gathered about them, happily united by the common tie of literary liking, but also upon the great service they have done their country, particularly to Kansas, in creating eleven homes certain to add materially to the welfare of a great state. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker are all married.

The Baker family has lived in Kansas almost 40 years and continuously in Comanche county for 30 years. A. H. Baker, with his family conducted a farming and ranch business for many years, later for several years in the banking business, and now retired with his wife at their home in Coldwater, Kan. The names and ages are:

Front row, sitting, left to right—Mrs. Jessie Cook, 27; Fred Baker, 29; Frank Baker, 31; Mrs. Hallie Broadie, 25.

Middle row, sitting, left to right—Mrs. Fannie McDaniel, 45; A. H. Baker, 74; Mrs. A. H. Baker, 64; C. E. Baker, 41.

Back row, standing, left to right—Mrs. Grace Copple, 27; Mrs. Ella King, 43; Mrs. Alice White, 39; Mrs. Emma Craig, 37; Mrs. Essie Keltner, 34.

The Hessian Fly

BY GEORGE A. DEAN, H. S. A. C.

That the Hessian fly is an insect capable of inflicting on Kansas wheat injury amounting to millions of dollars was fully demonstrated in 1908 when 41 counties had a loss of nearly 9 million dollars. However, the probabilities are that the loss to this year's crop will be even more than that of 1908.

The Hessian fly has been increasing for several years and destroying a considerable amount of wheat. Time and time again the department of entomology of the Kansas State Agricultural college and the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture have not only warned the wheat growers of Kansas of this approaching danger, but have urged on them to put into operation the practicable methods of control. Just before harvest, last year, more than 20,000 circulars were distributed calling attention to the seriousness of the situation. County farm agents and men from the college were in the field holding meetings and giving personal interviews. In addition to this nearly all of the newspapers and farm journals gave publicity to the fly danger. In several of the counties having farm agents the warning was heeded, and methods of control were practiced. As a result in these counties very little damage is reported.

Nothing can now be done to prevent the fly from injuring this year's crop. In fact, wheat that is not injured at this time may still be damaged by the fly because indications are very favorable, especially in the south central part of the state, for a large supplementary spring brood to follow the main spring brood that is now injuring the wheat.

To avoid or prevent serious damage next fall it is imperative for the farmer to put into practice the methods of control which have been found practicable and effective. These methods are:

1. Disk the stubble immediately after harvest. This not only conserves the moisture and makes plowing easier, but also starts the growth of the volunteer wheat and has a tendency to bring about the early emergence of the fly. In many cases the disking pulls out the stubble and exposes the flaxseeds to unusual climatic conditions, which are fatal to many of them.

2. About three or four weeks after disking, the ground should be plowed to a depth of at least 6 inches and all stubble and volunteer wheat buried under at least 3 inches of soil. By doing this nearly all of the flies will be buried, and it will be impossible for them to reach the surface. Immediately after plowing the ground should be reformed and worked into a good seedbed. It should be kept mellow and free from all weeds and volunteer wheat.

3. The agronomy department of the experiment station has shown conclusively that where the ground is prepared in this manner it not only produces the maximum yields, but the crop may be planted with safety later in the season. Delay the planting of the crop until the fly-free-date, which after eight years of experimental sowings has been determined to be from October 1 for the north line of the state to October 12 for the south line.

4. In average years, with proper preparation of the seedbed, the date of safe sowing is at least as early as the date on which wheat should be sown to make a maximum yield if no fly were present. For the best results in the control of Hessian fly all farmers should co-operate and follow the methods of planting as recommended, for the Hessian fly, like most of the farm-crop insects, is most successfully controlled when a concerted fight is made against it.

Mohler Praises Kansas

At the annual convention of the Kansas Bankers' association, at Independence, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, delivered an address on the subject of "The Full Corn in the Ear." His remarks dwelt chiefly with the development and prosperity of Kansas and the outlook for the future. He said, in part:

"The record of Kansas agriculturally stands forth in the annals of America unapproachable by that of any other commonwealth. Fifty years ago a wilderness; today a foremost contributor to the nation's storehouse.

As one ardent admirer said: 'Once called a desert, the state is now a garden. The mustang is succeeded by the Percheron. The buffalo abandoned the prairies to the Shorthorn and the Hereford. Corn tassels where the Sioux and the Shawnees danced. Wheat grows over the old prairie dog village. The sun that crept over the wigwam and the cottonwood shines on orchard and meadow. With as fertile soil as lies outdoors, and a salubrious climate, it is the fit abode of successful men.'

"It takes two things to make a state great—soil and people—and Kansas has 'em both. Not so many people perhaps as she should have, but those who are here are of the select—the salt of the earth.

"To what purpose they have labored, it may be cited that Kansas, young and immature as she is compared with many of her sisters, now ranks first in wheat, in combined value of wheat and corn, in alfalfa, in the sorghums, in per capita wealth, in the arts of the husbandmen, in wholesome environments for home-building, and first in the high order of its citizenship.

"Making constant progress, it is consistent that the latest year should be her greatest. In 1914 the state's agricultural productions eclipsed all previous

Thoughtful men and women will not arraign the German people for any overt act of their Military party in this desperate war. As Americans we know German kindness, German loyalty, German industry, German thoroughness. We know the deeply religious spirit of the German people, their devotion to the very ideals for which we are striving. We know their high attainments in every avenue of human progress. And we remember the oft-proved loyalty and the devoted patriotism of our German citizens in the Civil War. We ourselves are almost half German; the Teutonic strain permeates the English race. Therefore let us show all possible consideration for the feelings of our neighbors of German extraction, whose views of the present conflict may not entirely agree with ours. While their sympathies may quite naturally be with the Fatherland, we need have no doubt their hearts are with this our common country.

records in value and established a new standard. The value of farm products and livestock aggregated \$638,253,000, or 58 million dollars more than the best prior year. The value of field crops was 280 million dollars—a notable tribute to the fertility of Kansas land. It is a wholly new wealth—a wealth created in a twelve-month, yielded from the soil and out of the air."

Thirteen Months Ago

(An imitation of an old favorite, dedicated to Tom McNeal by Uncle Jim of Jamestown, Kan.)

I've wandered from the village, Tom,
Back to the dear old farm,
Where there's so much to please, dear Tom,
The same old peaceful charm.

The country's at its best, dear Tom,
Clad in its springtime green;
I think it is the fairest sight
That I have ever seen.

You're huddled in your office, Tom,
It's little that you know
About our dear old country, Tom,
Or how the farm crops grow.

The wheat is waving in the breeze,
The bees are on the go,
And the grass is just as tall, dear Tom,
As thirteen months ago.

The stock is on the range, dear Tom,
The lambs skip to and fro,
And everything's as fat and sleek
As thirteen months ago.

The corn is mostly planted, Tom,
Alfalfa soon we'll mow,
It's fully as mature, dear Tom,
As thirteen months ago.

The garden spots are made, dear Tom,
The chickens seem to know,
For they surely scratch as hard, dear Tom,
As thirteen months ago.

There's a crowd out in the hall, dear Tom,
I'm judging from their looks
That every mother's son of them talks
Books, books, books.

A good solid foundation is very essential to the smooth running of a separator, to be sure, but the separator must not be bolted down solid to the foundation. Just simply screw it down tight and level, care being taken not to have it down too tight.

Cushman Binder Engines For All Farm Work

Cushman 4-Cycle Gasoline Engines have established their reputation for reliability under the hardest test ever given a farm engine—attached to the rear of a binder in the harvest field. Thousands are in use, doing all farm work, that were bought to use on binder. Fits any binder. Engine drives sickle and all machinery, leaving the horses nothing to do but pull the binder.



Throttle Governed—4 to 20 H.P.

Run easily and quietly like high grade automobile engines. Very light weight—4 H. P. only 190 lbs.; 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Run at any speed. Friction Clutch Pulley. Iver A. Madison, Wheatland, N. D., says: "I have six engines and the Cushman is the best."

4 H. P. Truck—Same Engine Used on Binder



It uses a carburetor of the best design and also a good clutch, which other farm engines do not have. It does not jump like a heavy engine. On the binder it is a great saving of horse flesh. I put it on an 8-ft. McCormick and it never stopped in the worst tangled grain. It will do all the Cushman people claim, and more, too."

Ask for free Engine Book.
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WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions. Manufacturers and prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned.
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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.

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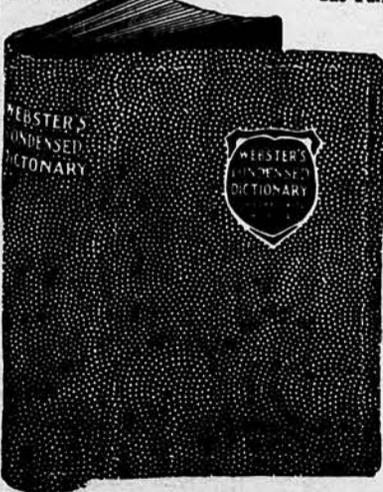
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My supply, while large will not last long on such an offer as this! So if you want to get in on this great bargain, sign and return the coupon with \$2.00 today. The coupon must be used, or the wording copied on a piece of letter or note paper in order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

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

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BUFF ROCKS—WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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SEVERAL VARIETIES.

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

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

AFRICAN KAFIR SEED—I HAVE SOME excellent seed grown from that which I imported last year direct from South Africa, the sure-crop early maturing kind. This was of medium height. I can guarantee that there was none of the tall nor short varieties grown in this. Discard your mixed, late-maturing seed and secure this pure strain which produces most seed and best fodder. There is not much that is not mixed, so write early for sample, \$1.75 per bushel, f. o. b. Osage, quantity discount. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

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COLLIE PUPPIES, FINEST EVER. CHOICE \$5.00. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

SABLE AND WHITE SCOTCH COLLIES from registered heelers. Seth Sylvester, Burlington, Kan.

BALED ALFALFA, PRAIRIE AND BOTTOM hay, kaffir corn and feterita. A. E. Hall, Emporia, Kan.

FULL BLOOD SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES for sale; satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Smee, Zurich, Kan., R. R. No. 1.

FOR SALE—FINE STAG HOUND DOG pups eight weeks old, \$5 each. Sold on approval. Henry Hassman, Inman, Kan.

MODERN RESIDENCE IN HUTCHINSON for sale, \$4,000. Will trade for land near town. Will buy land if well located and priced reasonable. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE SCHILLER PIANO FIRST class shape \$95.00. One Stoddard piano as good as new \$150.00. One Smith and Barnes Piano very good \$95.00. One Hamilton organ almost new \$45.00. One Columbia Grafonola cost new \$150. Shop worn for \$75.00. One Crown Piano good as new for \$150.00. One Victor Horn Phonograph \$15.00. One Edison Phonograph \$15.00. One Regina music box new \$25.00. Many bargains for quick cash sales. Write Whan Trading Co., Marysville, Kan.

LUMBER

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

BEEES AND HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

BEE KING INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE, for dime to pay printing, etc., which we refund with your first order. Explains care bees, profits, size packages we ship with prices supplies, bees, etc. Spencer Apiaries, Dept. D, St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

TO TRADE—ONE OF THE BEST HARNESS stores in western Kansas, and a fine residence, for land or stock. A. Lundy & Son, Natoma, Kan.

VEHICLES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

BUY A PONY RIG FOR THE CHILDREN; carts \$22 and up; 4-wheelers, \$35.70 and up; send for our catalogue of 68 styles pony vehicles. Beardsley Carriage Co., 220 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

OILS AND GREASES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

OUR PATRONAGE HAS BEEN BUILT ON a combination of price, quality and service. Write us your needs. The Neosho Valley Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED—FEW GOOD JERSEY OR HOLSTEIN heifer calves. Will exchange yearling S. C. White Leghorn hens for same. Sunny Slope Poultry Ranch, Elk Falls, Kan.

RUGS FROM CARPETS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

FARMS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

IF YOU WILL TRADE YOUR WEST KANS., East Colo. land clear send full description to Progressive Realty Co., Winfield, Kansas.

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

SELL YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS QUICKLY for cash no matter where located; information free. Black's Business Agency, Chippewa Falls, Wisc., Desk 9.

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

LANDS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WELL IMPROVED 80, 3 MI. OUT. ALL wheat goes, \$3,000 down. Wm. Woodson, Chapman, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—560 ACRES CLEAR unimproved at \$15 per acre. 320 at \$20.00. Long, Williamsville, Mo.

FOR SALE. 80 A. 3 MILES FROM SALINA; 1/2 of crop, if sold soon. Terms. F. Chapman, Hoyt, Kansas.

FOR SALE—10 SMALL, WELL IMPROVED farms in Haskell Co., the garden spot of central west Texas. H. L. Sherrill, owner, Temple, Texas.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—80 ACRES, WELL improved farm, all fenced hog tight, good fruit and water, 4 miles from Co. seat. \$15.00 per acre, terms to suit. A good home. W. K. Young, Yellville, Ark.

560 ACRE GRAIN AND STOCK FARM IN Osborne, Kan. Well improved, fine location. Price \$25,000. Terms on \$10,000; or will exchange for smaller farm. Must be good. Address H. W. Higgins, Selma, Calif.

CORN, WHEAT, ALFALFA LAND. 90 DAY offer, 160 mi. garden spot of Kay Co. 6 room house, barn for 25 h. stock and 75 tons hay. Snap at \$11,000. Can't be beat. Terms. List free. O. K. Realty Co., Newkirk, Okla.

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

FOR SALE—438 ACRES, TWO MILES from Grenola, Kan. Limestone land, 150 cultivated, 60 in alfalfa, balance mowland and pasture. Well watered. Good 7 room house, 2 barns and silo. Price \$32.50 per a. Terms. A. E. Wilber.

FINE QUARTER FOR TRADE; 3 1/2 miles Cherryvale; best black land; dandy improvements. Price \$12,000, want good 80. Will carry difference back on quarter; would take merchandise for part. Bowman Realty Company, Coffeyville, Kan.

160 ACRES 1 1/2 MILES FROM HEWINS, a R. R. town. 70 acres in cultivation, 20 acres in alfalfa, balance in meadow and pasture. Good improvements. This is a good farm. Crops go if sold by June 15. \$40 per acre. Write John Zimpfer, Hewins, Kan.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—TO SETTLE estate will receive sealed bids at First National Bank, Luray, Kan., for sale of 1/2 sec. stock and grain farm, Russco Co. 110 cultivated, bal. pasture, some alfalfa, good water, 5 miles Luray, fair improvements. Bids opened June 8, 1915. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. For information add. above bank. Nathan Everson, Administrator.

GRAY CO. LAND FOR SALE. \$12.50 TO \$30.00. J. H. Kimes, Montezuma, Kan.

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

CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

LIVE STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

RED POLLED BULLS AND COWS. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kan.

STANDARD BRED STALLIONS FOR SALE right. D. H. Bibens, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—FINE GRADE HOLSTEIN bull, nine months old, splendid individual. John Bradley, Garnett, Kan.

SALE—SHETLAND PONIES—FIVE YEAR mares, two black, one bay, broken to ride. John B. Greer, Marion, Kansas.

SHETLAND PONIES AND COMPLETE outfits. Large illustrated catalogue, 10 cents. Dunlap's Pony Farms, Williamsport, Ohio.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN bulls, 8 head, from 1 yr. to 2 yrs. old. Also 1 five months old. J. R. Ely, Marion, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—1 two-year and 1 four-year-old bull, 1 fine young cow. Good milk and butter stock. Priced low for quick sale. E. R. Ridgely, Mulberry, Kan.

HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS—can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

MEN—WOMEN WANTED. \$75 MONTH. Government jobs. Vacancies constantly. Write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept W 51, Rochester, N. Y.

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.

OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED this year for government jobs. \$65.00 to \$150 monthly. Vacations with pay. No lay offs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept W 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

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

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

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

AGENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

AGENTS EARN \$30 TO \$50 A WEEK. New and fast selling household specialties. Brady made \$108 in 18 days. Write for circulars, prices and territory. Western Sales & Brokerage Co., 209 Polk Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

USE PAULI BROS.' FAMOUS ANTISEPTIC Mole Eradicator and Freckle Pomade. 25 cents each. 1329 Field Ave., D. 3, Detroit, Mich.

FREE—WILL FINISH ONE PRINT OF each of any 6 ex. film. New customers only. Send 10c postage and packing. Pennell's Studio, Junct. City, Kan.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

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

BEST LANDS, best prices, best terms. Write me. **W. E. White, Geosoco, Kan.**

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

FINE imp. farms \$35 up. Catholics write. New church. **John Callogy, Turon, Kan.**

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

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

BARGAIN—Choice, well improved quarter. Good terms. **J. E. Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.**

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

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

LAND in Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie Cos. \$30 and up. **T. E. Rooney, Seneca, Kan.**

FARMS and ranches, northeast Kansas, \$35 to \$125 acre. **Geo. Lech, Marysville, Kan.**

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

FREE! Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. **Hesey Land Co., Columbus, Kan.**

FARM bargains in northeast Kansas. Send for list. **Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.**

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

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

IT'S \$6400, Impr. 160 a. bottom, 5 1/2 mi. Mound Valley. Some alfalfa, 120 cult. Terms. **J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.**

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

WHEAT, OATS, CORN, ALFALFA lands. Famous Sumner County, Kansas, 1/2 with farms. **H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.**

PRATT CO. well imp. choice 160, 4 1/2 mi. Preston. 130 a. wheat, 1/2 goes; bal pasture. Phone, rural route. \$10,500; 10 years on \$8,000. **Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.**

65 A. imp. farm, all in alfalfa; on new Santa Fe trail, Cottonwood valley, 3 mi. Cottonwood Falls. \$125 a. Half cash, terms on balance. **Cowley & Hays, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.**

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

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

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

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

BLUE RIBBON on alfalfa was won by Lyon County at Wichita; land at from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write for list. **T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.**

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

HONEST bargains in Pratt Co. lands. 220 a. imp. stock farm, running water, 35 a. alfalfa, \$17,000. 140 a. 1st class imp. farm, \$10,000. 480 a. imp. on river, market close. Have good bargains in western lands. **Clark & Kellier, Pratt, Kan.**

300 ACRES, 3 1/2 miles from Vine, Kan., on Cole Creek; well improved. 140 a. broken; bal pasture. Price \$50 per a. Might accept 160 a. part payment. Bal. cash. See **Oliver Marty, Langford, Kan.**

FINE HOME, 640 acres, smooth as floor, 8 room house, large red barn, never failing water. Will send photo if desired. 100 acres wheat, 240 spring crop. 1/4 of all with sale. Wheat made 24 bu. last year, looks better now. Write me for price and terms, and list of other bargains. **E. C. Buztan, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.**

120 A. 3 1/2 mi. Ottawa, 5 r. house, large barn, other outbuildings, orchard, shade, well watered, close to school, special price. Owner needs the money. **80 a. very fine**, 3 1/2 mi. Ottawa, 7 r. house, barn, other improvements, orchard, shade, well watered, close to school, best 80 near Ottawa, special price. **30 a.**, 1/2 mi. Ottawa, 7 r. house, barn, other improvements. A dandy. Owner wants money. Will consider small city property. Write for full description of the above. Any of them will look good to you; they are choice Franklin County bargains. Come at once, fine list to select from. We also make exchanges. **Manfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

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

MORTON COUNTY, KAN., LANDS, 320 acres, level, black loam soil, shallow to water. Price \$1400 cash. Investigate. **Cecil B. Long, Richfield, Morton Co., Kan.**

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

WE OWN 15,000 ACRES IN FERTILE Pawnee valley, smooth as a floor; best alfalfa and wheat land on earth; five sets of improvements; shallow water; will sell \$0 acres or more. **Frizzell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.**

3120 A. IDEAL RANCH—Adjacent to Ness Co., Kan. In compact body; 90% tillable; 1,000 a. bottom alfalfa land, rich soil; 600 a. in cultivation. Two sets imp. Can lease \$3,000 a. Joining. Abundance water. Price \$30,000, terms. For particulars address **C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.**

160 A. FINEST FARM land. Well improved. 105 a. broke; 30 hog tight, 15 alfalfa and 15 meadow. Running water and natural timber. Great for hogs or wheat. 7 1/2 mi. from city of 1400, 1 mi. from school, liberal terms. For information call or write **L. P. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.**

15 YEARS TO PAY FOR STOCK FARM IN CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. 320 acres 6 1/2 miles town, 70 acres cultivated, 10 acres alfalfa, timber, 250 acres best grazing. Everlasting water. Five room house, extra good barn, orchard, telephone, 1 1/2 miles school. Price \$12,500.00. \$1,500.00 cash, balance 15 years at 5 per cent. **J. E. Bockel & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.**

FOR SALE A fine alfalfa farm on the Pawnee Valley in Pawnee County, Kansas. Address Box 7, care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

80 ACRES ONLY \$850 Only 4 mi. Wichita; good smooth black loam soil; plenty bldgs.; August possession; only \$6,000; \$850 cash, time on bal. **R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

Stock and Grain Farm 1120 a. in Coffey Co. adjoining station on Santa Fe R. R. Good house, 2 barns, silo, 20 a. alfalfa. 720 a. fine blue stem and blue grass. Price \$55 per a. **W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.**

KIOWA COUNTY Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. **C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.**

1-2 Section Wheat Land

"A Home in Kansas" 12 1/2 miles west of Liberal; all good smooth land. Mixed soil. A fine farm proposition, will stand inspection. Price \$12.50 per acre. Carry some on land if desired. Write or wire the owner. **E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kans.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FARMs, ranches, residences and merchandise stocks for sale or exchange. Owners, send us what you have. "Business is good." "If you trade with us you can get results." **Lathrop & Adams, Blue Rapids, Kansas.**

ARKANSAS FARMS 160 acre rice farm, Poinsett county; 320 acre well improved farm, Arkansas Co.; 560 acres virgin timber land Howard County; 612 acre improved farm, Sevier County. Will trade all together or singly. **S. A. Wilson, Owner, Independence, Iowa.**

FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE A well located farm or small ranch about fifty miles from Wichita, lays nice and is good soil. This stock is wanted to run as a permanent business and not as a trading proposition, must be good. The land I am offering is good and will stand inspection. **L. H. Whiteman, 413 Bittling Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.**

INDEPENDENCE BOULEVARD Buff brick tile roof residence, also brick garage room for three cars, value \$25,000. Will trade clear for clear farm or ranch. **Theodor C. Peltzer Investment Co., 534 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

A Business Opportunity For sale or exchange: The best livery, bus and baggage transfer and funeral equipment in the state of Kansas. 30 horses, 15 coaches, 5 hearses, 15 buggies and surries, harness of every description. The best equipped business of its kind in the state. The only funeral equipment in the city of Emporia and the surrounding country for a radius of 15 miles. Doing \$75.00 a day business. Will exchange for a farm or income property. **Geo. K. Horton, Emporia, Kansas.**

Wheat and Alfalfa Farm 160 acres smooth valley land in Oklahoma near county seat. want merchandise, cucumbers, will clear. **Box 745, Independence, Kansas.**

SPECIAL: 160 and 340; Central Kansas, good improved farms; \$3000 and \$6000 cash, balance 5%. Must sell. **Box 33, Whitewater, Kansas.**

WRITE US TODAY for free lithographed maps of Ness County, Kansas, and list of land bargains. **Miner Bros., Ness City, Kan. Established 1885.**

GARDEN CITY ALFALFA LANDS I own and offer for sale 760 a. shallow water lands, 1 to 3 miles east Garden City, Kan. Most all in alfalfa now. Prices \$50 to \$150 per acre, any size tracts. 1/4 cash, bal. in 10 annual payments.

B. L. HART, Owner, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TEXAS **CHEAP LAND**, McMullen Co., Texas. Only \$1 per a. cash, bal. 10 yearly payments. fine climate, all good land. **F. A. Connable, Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Tex.**

TEXAS FARMS—FOWLERTON—80 miles south San Antonio, on railroad. Loamy black lands; irrigated or unirrigated; productive continually. Boston head lettuce brought high as \$950 acre. Texas Bermudas \$500 to \$700. 2 to 4 feed crops year. Alfalfa green all winter; 8 cuttings yearly; attractive terms. **Fowler Bros. Land Co., 203 Bedell Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.**

GOOD FARMS near Houston, corn, oats, poultry, strawberries, vegetables, \$1 per a. cash, balance monthly. Write for literature. **L. Bryan & Co., Houston, Texas.**

YOU CAN OWN A FARM With the rent you pay. Best land in famous corn and hog belt of Texas. Sold on rental terms. Crops the year round. **T. Kingston, Harlingen, Texas.**

NEW MEXICO **Alfalfa, King of Forages** For Rent on Shares. A 500 acre irrigated alfalfa hog ranch in the Land of Sunshine where a fat hog can be produced cheaper and safer than elsewhere in the United States; because, we have running water, cheaper feed, and cholera has never been known. This is a chance of a lifetime for a large family of industrious men and boys to make a fortune. Only sufficient capital required to purchase the machinery, commissary supplies and live stock now on the ranch, together with some cattle. In writing state amount of cash you can raise and how soon. **Harroan Land Company, Maitaga, New Mex.**

OKLAHOMA **F. M. TARBTON & CO.**, will mail you list of farms in northeast Oklahoma. Write them. **Vinita, Oklahoma.**

SOUTHEASTERN OKLA. Farming, pasture, oil lands and leases, \$3 to \$15 per acre, cash. **J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.**

SMALL RANCH, 320 a. 8 mi. city 4,000, this county, 100 a. tillable, 30 a. bottom, 125 a. prairie. Bal. timber pasture. Water, \$6 per a. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.**

FOR SALE—520 acres excellent farming land in one body. Nearly all in wheat and oats now. Encumbrance can either be assumed or taken up. Would divide. **Chas. K. Leslie, Jr., Coweta, Okla.**

TWO GREAT BARGAINS in garden spot of Kay County, 160 a. all bottom, large house and barn. Snap \$10,000. 160 a. 1 1/2 mi. Co. seat; 8 room house, large barn; extra at \$11,000. Get my list of bargains. Easy terms. **O. K. Realty Co., Newkirk, Okla.**

WHY STAY IN DEBT AND PAY INTEREST ON HIGH PRICED LANDS or remain only a renter when equally good land is yet to be had at \$10, \$20 and \$30 per acre in Oklahoma? Write or come and see me. **Frank Meadows, Hobart, Okla.**

Oklahoma Land For Sale Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. **W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.**

FOR SALE BY THE OWNER One of the best valley farms in northeastern Oklahoma; 25% cash; balance long time. Extra strong land, no overflow, splendid improvements, two or three sets of good buildings; 643 acres; can be divided to make two or three good farms; 3 mi. east of Vinita, Craig County, Okla. **W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.**

ARKANSAS **WRITE** Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

LITTLE RIVER valley lands rich and cheap. On railroad. **Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.**

WRITE YOUR WANTS for Arkansas lands. **W. B. Lane, Hope, Ark.**

FOR SALE—120 ACRE STOCK FARM, 5 miles out, good grass, \$15 per acre. **Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Ark.**

IF INTERESTED in N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. **F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.**

122 A. 4 mi. of Waldron, Co. seat. 65 a. in cult.; valley land; 2 sets improvements; good fruit; good roads. Price only \$25 per a. **Frank Bates, Owner, Waldron, Ark.**

STOP PAYING RENT! Own your own home. Cheaper than renting. Our new plan tells you how. Rich, sure crop land, no rocks or swamps. Free Map. **Tom Blodgett Land Company, Desk 3, Little Rock, Ark.**

FIRST CHECK for three hundred dollars gets a deed and abstract to eighty acres of timber and grazing land near new railroad and 15 miles to rich zinc mine. **C. C. Feemster, Immigration & Townsite Agt., Min. Home, Ark.**

NEW TERRITORY opened up in S. W. Ark., by M. D. & G. Railroad. Farm, timber, fruit and vegetable land; good and cheap homes for those who come now. Will help you to locate and give you free information. See or write **Becca Lamb, Imml. Agt., M. D. & G., 827 Central Av., Hot Springs, Ark.**

80 ACRE FARM FOR \$600, 80 acres about 7 miles from railroad town in Scott Co.; 35 acres under cultivation; bal. in timber; 3 room house, barn, good well of soft water, fine range for stock. One mile to postoffice. Only \$600 on good terms. We have other farms for sale in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Write or call at once. **Baker Land Co., Poteau, Okla.**

NEBRASKA **IRRIGATED** lands \$40 per a. and up. Grazing lands \$5 and up. Write for information. **J. F. Calbaugh, North Platte, Neb.**

OREYENNE CO. wheat averages 25 bu. Corn 35. A few snags at \$15 to \$20. Easy terms. **Osborn & Kratz, Bonded Abstractors, Sidney, Neb.**

COMB. stock, grain and dairy farms. 50% cheaper than same quality land farther east. **Howard & Richardson, Ravenna, Neb.**

NEW YORK **OUR FARMERS ALMANAC** with new list of New York improved farms sent free upon request. Address **McBurney & Co., 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y., or 705 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

WISCONSIN **30,000 ACRES** cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. **Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.**

WE WANT more settlers to locate on the rich, mellow clay loam farm land in Rusk Co. Write for free map and folder. **Faust Land Co., Box 101, Conatah, Wis.**

CALIFORNIA

IN SACRAMENTO valley, 40 a. \$4500. Soil, water, location, everything right. Address Box 6, Pleasant Grove, Sutter Co., Calif.

COLORADO

WANTED: Live agents to sell good farm lands where crop failures are unknown. Good commission to HUSTLERS. Write at once for particulars. 522 State Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

MONTANA

FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN, MONTANA. Wonderful grain and stock country, rainfall unfalling, mild winters, delightful summers, healthful climate, crop failures unknown, extra fine stock ranches, natural alfalfa and timothy land, greatest non-irrigated grain growing section in United States, holds on winter wheat and barley. Write for literature. J. W. Studebaker, State Agent, McPherson, Kansas.

WYOMING

Improved Farms For Sale

We own and will sell at bargain prices, possession this spring. If wanted terms 10 annual payments, on both principal and interest on crop-payment plan. 160 acre level improved farm 6 miles R. R. town; also 320 acres improved adjoining R. R. town. Good schools, fertile soil, pure water, no hot winds, no irrigation. Banner winter wheat section of the West. Write at once for detailed particulars and descriptive literature. FEDERAL LAND CO. (Owners), Dept. 1, Cheyenne, Wyo.

MISSOURI

WRITE Bedell & Co., Springfield, Mo., for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

STOP! LISTEN 20 acre farm \$350. Terms. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

KERAN & WEGNER, real estate, Lockwood, Mo. Write for information, English or German.

160 A. well imp. Well and spring. 60 a. cult. bal. timber. R. F. D. and phone. \$17.50 a. Terms. J. A. Hunt, Marshfield, Mo.

80 A. WELL IMP. 2 good springs. Clstern; 60 a. grass; orchard, bal. timber. Lists. A. Cawthra, Fordland, Mo.

83 A. close town; spring, house, barn; 20 a. cult. \$650. Other bargains. McQuary, Sellmar, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres, good land, some timber, near town, healthy location. Price \$200. Box 425-G, Carthage, Missouri.

140 ACRES. One of the best farms in Douglas County, Mo. 100 acres cultivated, bal. timber. Must sell. \$5,000.00; 1/2 cash, balance 10 years at 4%. J. H. Muhn, Marshfield, Missouri.

80 A. WELL IMPROVED. 75 a. high state of cultivation, good well, fenced with woven wire, \$45 per a. R. F. D. Terms. 1/2 mile to good school. 2 mi. to county seat, town of 1600 on main line of Frisco R. R. R. S. Phillips, Marshfield, Mo.

ATTENTION, FARMERS. If you want a home in a mild, healthy climate with pure water and productive soil and where land can be bought at a reasonable price write Frank M. Hammel, Marshfield, Mo.

BIG MONEY in grapes, strawberries, tomatoes and poultry in sunny South Missouri. 10 acres, \$120; 20 acres, \$240; 35 month, 40 acres, \$480; 80 month, good land. Well settled, on R. R. Maps and facts free. A. Merriam, Ellis & Benton, Kansas City, Kan.

FARM LOANS

FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FARM LOANS, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow. The Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

QUICK CASH for property or business. No matter what or where it is. Special terms to owners. Dept. F, Co-operative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.



Horse Book FREE

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically worth its weight in gold to horse owners and livestock breeders. 320 large pages profusely illustrated. Part 1 deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science—Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Training and Handling. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and treating horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

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

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, 1927 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.

Jacks and Jennets.

Sept. 15—W. H. RoncJue, Atlanta, Mo. Oct. 15—Geo. Lewis & Son, Stahl, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

May 25—C. E. Bean, Garpett, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

June 4—C. S. Nevlus, Chiles, Kan. Nov. 1—E. E. Dowell & Son, Hiawatha, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Sept. 1—C. D. McPherson, Grantville, Kan. Sept. 2—C. D. McPherson, Perry, Kan. Sept. 29 and 30—J. D. Gurthet and Ed W. Cook, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Oct. 19—Sigel Brown, Reeds, Mo. Oct. 20—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale at Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 20—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. Oct. 26—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Nov. 3—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan. Jan. 21—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale at Auburn, Neb.

Feb. 15—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan. Feb. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

Feb. 17—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Sept. 23—Thos. F. McCall, Carthage, Mo. Oct. 6—H. T. Dickerson, Jameson, Mo. Nov. 2—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Nov. 3—Martin Kelley, Verdon, Neb. Nov. 8—E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan. Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Any of our readers who want to buy Hereford bulls should write J. M. Lewis of Larned, Kan. Mr. Lewis has a large herd of both Horned and Double Standard cattle. His special offering at this time is bulls and he can supply your wants in either Horned or Polled strains. He also has a few Horned heifers to sell. These cattle are right in every way and will be priced worth the money. If interested, write Mr. Lewis today and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Huston's Duroc-Jerseys.

Have you written W. R. Huston of Americus, Kan., about the Duroc boars he has for sale? No one who needs a boar can afford to overlook these fellows at the price Mr. Huston asks. They have been immunized by the double treatment and are healthy, vigorous and growthy. Golden Model 4th is the sire of many of them, and no breeding is more popular than the Golden Model strains. They are the large, easy-feeding, quick-developing kind. Other boars in this offering are sired by Country Gentleman, a large, smooth hog by the second prize boar at Sioux City Interstate show and out of the grand champion sow of the same show. If you can use a strictly high class boar at a moderate price, write Mr. Huston for prices and description.—Advertisement.

Shaw's Hampshires.

Walter Shaw, Route 6, Wichita, Kan., has saved of this spring's pig crop just an even 100 head and they are the best belted and handsome Hampshires, considering the number, the writer ever saw on one farm. Mr. Shaw, when starting this herd, selected big growthy sows and type and fashionable breeding and true to type and was fortunate in securing herd boars that nicked well with his herd sows and besides being fortunate in his breeding stock selections, Mr. Shaw gives much evidence of being a real hog man. His feeding and breeding methods all show system. He is his own veterinarian and keeps his herd immune by the double treatment. If you want Hampshire breeding stock, boars ready for service or spring pigs at a low figure, write him your wants, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Duroc-Jersey Breeding Stock.

Wesley W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kan., has at present right at 100 head of spring pigs. They are sired by such sires as Crimson McWonder, by Crimson Wonder 4th and Mary's Col. by Col. Harris, two Duroc sires that carry champion blood close up in both lines of their pedigrees. One is a half brother of the grand champion sow at Hutchinson, 1913, and the other is a grandson of the champion boar at the same show. Mr. Trumbo's herd sows are of the real brood sow type and carry the blood of such sires as Good E Nuff Again King, Crimson Wonder 4th, 2nd Climax, Prince Wonder 2d, Waveland Col., Muncie Chief and others of equal note. If you want Duroc breeding stock, either sex, Mr. Trumbo will send you nothing except on guarantee that you are satisfied. He offers fall boars, bred or open gilts or spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated, and at reasonable prices. Write him, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I carried a card in the Farmers Mail and Breeze last season and it sold all of my boars and I could have sold more if I had had them. I am more than pleased with the results of this advertising and gave Mr. Johnson an order for an inch for one year to start July 1. I am pleased with the way Mr. Johnson has handled my advertising. Yours very truly, JOHN COLEMAN, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Denison, Kan., March 19, 1915.

Mr. C. H. Hay, Fieldman, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—I have received several letters in regard to my Red Polled cows. Sold the bull you liked so well to A. J. Morris, Anadarko, Okla. You sent him a humping of a description and I wrote him you were not getting a cent out of it and I was going to let your recommendation stand. I shipped the calf in good shape, registered in his name, and wrote him asking him to let me know how he was pleased, and whether the calf arrived in good shape or not. So far, I haven't heard a word out of him. It may be we, both of us, have ruined our reputations. I certainly appreciate a fieldman like you; one that takes an interest in his customers. Thank you very much. R. C. BROWNLEE, Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Holden, Mo., Oct. 12, 1914.

Every week for years the Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

John D. Snyder AUCT., successfully stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

FLOYD CONDRAY, Stockdale, Kansas Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks' term opens Aug. 2, 1915. Are you coming?

Missouri Auction School Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 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 2040 Lb. Black 3-Year-Old Stallion;

three 1900 lb. black 3-year-olds; two 1900 lb. black 4-year-olds; a 1900 lb. 3-year-old and a 1900 lb. 4-year-old, greys. A 1450 lb. and two 1600 lb. black 3-year-olds; a 1640 lb. grey 3-year-old. My own raising. Sound, Registered Percherons. Sired by 2200 lb. black imported horse and mostly from black imported mares. I will guarantee them. Just above Kansas City. FRID CHADLER, Route 7, Clarion, Iowa



DUROC-JERSEYS.

12 Duroc Boars, \$25 Each 5 tried sows bred, \$50 to \$75 20 summer bred gilts, \$30. All immune.

Percheron Stallions All Ages GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

BARGAIN PRICES TO CLOSE OUT 28 choice fall and spring gilts bred for April and May farrow. Worth \$25 to \$50. Will take \$25 around. Four good spring boars \$15 to \$22; good fall boars \$5 to \$15 pounds, \$12.50 to \$16.00.

TYSON BROS., McALLISTER, KANSAS

BARGAIN PRICES ON DUROC-JERSEYS Herd headed by Van's Crimson Wonder and Dora's Climax. Summer gilts bred for May and June farrow. Fall gilts bred for fall farrow and a few fall boars by Van's Crimson Wonder for sale. 150 spring pigs by these great breeding boars.

GARRETT BROS., STEELE CITY, NEBR.

Huston's Durocs

Special prices on 15 nice fall boars, the tops of our fall sows, sired by Country Gentleman 12841 and Golden Model 4th, 1911. All immune. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan. Write today.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Gilts all sold. Spring pigs for sale, sired by Tat-A-Walla, Kant's Model Enough and a Critter; also 1 yearling and one 4 months old Holstein bull. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Howe's Durocs

Sows and gilts strong in the best blood of the breed and bred to my good herd boars. I am now ready to book orders for early spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. Priced where you will buy and be pleased. J. U. HOWE, Route 8, Wichita, Kansas.

Bancroft's Durocs

Immune Durocs We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice fall boars, spring pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios not related. Customers in 15 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm Durocs

30 October boars and gilts for sale. Also spring pigs, both sexes at weaning time. Popular breeding and popular prices. Give me a trial order.

DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN. (Dickinson Co.)

DUROCS '10

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds ever shown in the state. 20 incubators and 1 color breeder stove. Also pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. Shipping Points Canon, McPherson and Woodruff.

R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo. Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above.

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

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Reference: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer RELOIT, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

JESSE HOWELL, HERKIMER, KAN. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

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

JACKS AND JENNETS.

8 Kentucky Bred Registered Jennets, 2 Yearling Jacks for sale. To close a partnership. J. F. KERN, Butler, Mo.

20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS

from 14 1/2 to 15 hands high and up to 1200 pounds in weight. We won both championships on both jacks and jennets, Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and 1914. If you are disappointed we will pay your expenses. Written guarantee with every jack sold. Reference: Any bank in Dighton.



H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kansas.

PUREBRED HORSES.

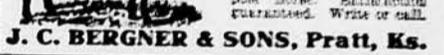
Percheron Stallion 84 MARIETTE COON, black, 7 years old, a pure Percheron, sound, ready to sell.

T. M. WILSON, LEBANON, KANSAS.

German Coach

70—Horses—70 The great general purpose horse. Satisfactory guaranteed. Write or call.

J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.



DUROC-JERSEYS.

Rice County Herd Durocs U Need a Boar—Better Buy Him Now. Four fine July boars, 30 lbs fall boars and gilt, sired by Good E Nuff's Chief, Col. Gray Dream, etc. Cramm sows of equal quality and best of breeding. Price right. Herd immune. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

4 Duroc-Jersey Spring Boars Left They are good and ought to go to head good herds. Price \$25 to \$35. 15 spring gilts left. May and June farrow. Also some fall boars at \$15. J. R. JACKSON, Hanopolis, Ka.

Hirschler's Durocs Herd headed by Graduate King by Graduate Col. Giltie by Tatarax Chief and E. L. S. Col. bred to him; also a fine lot of spring boars, priced for quick sale. Write today.

E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KAN.

WOODDELL'S DUROCS Herd headed by Rex E. Nuff by Good E. Nuff Again King and brother to Oury's Dream. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Boars

July and September farrow by Good E. Nuff Again King, Crumson Wonder 4th and a son of E. & C. S. Col. Bred at best breeding. Satisfaction or money returned. Price \$20 to \$35.

A. L. GUTHEIDGE, CLEARWATER, KAN.

Duroc-Jersey Fall Boars

We have six fall boars and three spring yearling boars, by Revealer and Perfect Climax and out of our best herd sows, for sale. Write for prices and descriptions.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kansas

Maplewood Farm Durocs

We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Maplewood Farm Durocs

We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Maplewood Farm Durocs

We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Reds sired by Polynes and Muced farrow, sired by "Full the Red." The unforgotten first prize winner at Kansas State, Tennessee State and Interstate fairs in 1914. This is the biggest boned boar we have ever used and he is especially sired in a fine bunch of pigs this spring. A few gilts with pigs for \$20. Pairs of 30 fall gilts at \$20 each or will keep and breed at \$25. Also a few fall boars left which we will sell cheap. All stock immune. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Small section fenced hog tight with two big harvesting barns, modern equipment and up to date watering system. Best pig bonded by "Steen." The first prize cocker at the Hutchinson State Fair in 1915. In what was said to be the best collection of birds ever shown in the state. 20 incubators and 1 color breeder stove. Also pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. Shipping Points Canon, McPherson and Woodruff.

R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROCS tried sows, gilts bred or open and fall pigs. Everything priced RIGHT. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

DurocBoars and Gilts September farrow \$20 each. Boar and gilt sale Nov. 10 J. B. Duncan, Flush, Ks. (Shipping Point, St. George, Ks.)

Walnut Grove Durocs Bred gilts, boars, one herd boar; also booking orders for February and March pigs at weaning time at \$10 a piece or trio not related for \$25.00. R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANS.

About 500 Duroc Shoats FOR SALE; weighing about 75 to 125 lbs. These are a fine lot of stock hogs in perfect health. Write, making me your best bid, per cwt. W. H. HARROUN, MALAGA, NEW MEXICO

Ash Grove Durocs Choice September boars and gilts; booking orders for spring pigs at \$8 and \$8 each at weaning time. PAUL SWEENEY, BUCKLIN, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS Choice gilts, bred or open, sired by The Climax, by Climax A, out of the great sow, Doty; also a few fall boars. Spring pigs pairs and trios unrelated, priced reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Wesley W. Trumbo, Peabody, Ks.

DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY CHOICE FALL BOARS READY FOR SERVICE Bred sows and gilts; also weaning pigs, priced for quick sale. Best of breeding. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule Foot Hogs Stock of all kinds for sale in 1912, 13 and 14 than any herd in the U. S. Write your wants. ZENEG. HADLEY, Wilmington, O.

Mule Foot Hogs Mule foot boars; bred gilts, bred sows and weanlings. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kans.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Berkshire and O. I. C. Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, \$10 each. Also bred gilts and sows. J. L. ALVEY, Billings, Mo.

One Good Herd Boar August and September pigs, booking orders for March and April pigs at bargain prices, if taken at weaning time. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS.

O. I. C. BRED SOWS and GILTS A few tried sows and gilts bred for summer farrow; boars ready for service, pairs and trios not related. Best I ever offered. Very reasonable prices. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

O. I. C. Private Sale! 79 March and April pigs at \$15 each. Choice Sept. boars \$15 to \$25 each. Sept. gilts bred to your order. Write for further information. CHAS. N. SNYDER, Effingham, Kan. (Atchison County)

MAPLE GROVE O. I. C'S.

Over 100 head of pigs from two to three months old at the following prices: choice of litter \$12.00; litter average \$10.00 each, all under average sold as feeders; September, October and November gilts \$15 each, bred gilts \$20 to \$25 each; bred sows \$30 to \$35 each. My herd carries prize winning blood and represents the most popular strains in the country. Each individual guaranteed to give satisfaction.

F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

POLAND CHINAS.

Pigs—big type—pedigreed. Pairs and trios. Shipped on approval. Davis Bros., Box 12, Lincoln, Nebr.

HEDGE WOOD STOCK FARM

Leading Big Type Polands For the next 60 days we will make special prices on weaning pigs. R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MO.

Fairview Poland Chinas

For Sale: Choice fall boars, some good enough to head herds. Write us for prices and guaranteed descriptions. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

ENOS BIG TYPE POLANDS!

Extra good young boars ready for service by Orphan Chief and Giant Jumbo; 5 herd headers in the lot. Also a few choice gilts for first of May farrow. Prices right Quality high. Must sell soon. A. R. ENOS, Ramona, Ks.

Becker's POLAND CHINAS

Spring gilts, Hadley, Expansion, Mastodon, and other leading strains and safe in pig to Orphan Boy, by Orphan Chief. Fall pigs, pairs and trios, by Orphan Boy and Hadley's Wonder, a grandson of A. Wonder.

Erhart's Big Type Polands

A few choice late fall males sired by Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Also a few late October pigs by the great 1200 pound Robidoux. Am now booking orders for spring pigs by these boars to be shipped in June. Send your order early. Address

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

Poland China Boars

If you want a young boar now ready for service, a big boned, handsome headed boar with good back, hams, loin and feet, and good enough to make you proud to own him. I will sell you just such a boar and at one-half the price usually asked and when he arrives at your town he is guaranteed to please you or just ship him back at our expense and your check will be returned.

A. H. JOHNSON, NEWTON, KANSAS

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

E. J. Gullbert, Wallace, Kan., has 50 yearling and 2-year-old Galloway bulls for sale. They have been raised on Mr. Gullbert's big Smoky Hill ranch and are a grand lot. Write him for prices and descriptions. Mention his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him.—Advertisement.

N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Inquiry brought the information that the large barn seen from the Wabash railroad near Atlanta, Mo., belongs to W. H. Ronejue, an extensive breeder and dealer in jacks and jennets. We visited this breeder's place last week and saw 20 big, heavy-boned jennets and the largest collection of big, 2-year-old jacks we ever saw on one farm. The farm consists of about 400 acres and is ideally equipped for the breeding business. Missouri is world famed for her mules and jacks, and few are equal to those found on this farm. Mr. Ronejue will hold a public sale of jacks and jennets, September 15.—Advertisement.

October Stock Sale.

On October 15, Geo. Lewis & Son of Stahl, Mo., will hold one of the largest sales in the state. Included in this sale will be 20 jacks, an equal number of jennets, two registered Percheron stallions, 40 high grade and purebred Shorthorn cattle and 100 Shropshire sheep. The sale will be conducted by Col. P. M. Gross of Macon, Mo., and Col. C. E. Nelson of Princeton, Mo. Messrs Lewis would take about 10 jacks for this sale on consignment and have the sale advertised extensively in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. This will afford an excellent opportunity for the man who has one or two good jacks to sell. For further information about his sale address Geo. Lewis & Son, Stahl, Mo., and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

High Class Hereford Bulls.

J. J. Early of the Homestead Stock Farm, Baring, Mo., recently sold 22 head of high class Hereford bulls to a party in California. Two of this bunch will be in the view herd at San Francisco. He has consigned seven head to the St. Joseph Association sale, June 7. These are the sort that will be appreciated by discriminating buyers. They are from 15 months to 28 months old. With one exception they are all sired by Dismay (187339), by Disturber (139989). Dismay is considered the greatest son of Disturber. This breeder owns 100 head of as good Herefords as can be found. Until the last two years Homestead Herefords have been awarded many of the leading prizes at the Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Colorado State Fairs, also at the International at Chicago. The last show was at Denver in 1914, where they were awarded a number of prizes on bulls, no females being shown at that time. Be sure to look up the Early consignment at the St. Joe sale, June 7.—Advertisement.

The Kinloch Durocs.

Dr. C. E. Still, owner of the Kinloch breeding farm and the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., has one of the best bred Duroc-Jersey herds in the country. In fact this herd represents practically every popular blood line known to the breed. The breeding worth of the \$2,000 grand champion, Illustrator, is recognized by breeders everywhere. The fact that Dr. Still's 1914 bred sow sale was the top sale of the season was due very largely to the popularity of this great sire. About July 25 Dr. Still will hold another Illustrator bred sow sale, when he will offer 50 sows bred to Illustrator and 10 of his fall gilts bred to Cherry Col. These gilts are of October and November farrow and by sale date will weigh around 400 pounds. They are absolutely tight. Illustrator is a great individual but his success as a sire depends in no small measure on the good judgment Dr. Still has used in selecting the sows with which to mate him. These sows are sired by such noted hogs as Oakland Ohio Chief, Defender, King Gano, Col. Chief, Proud Col., Cherry Chief, L. E. Col., Chief of Cols., Golden Model 7th, Crimson I. Am, I Am A Crimson Wonder 2d, Model Wonder, Sure A Wonder, Col. Chief 2d, Advance Chief, Proud Professor and others of like note. While no definite date for the sale has been decided Dr. Still would be glad to have you write him for catalog, which will be mailed as soon as off the press. When writing kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

The Searchlight, Prince Pavonia Short-horn sale, by C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan., is going to be the big Shorthorn event of the season. The coming June 4 will include a number of show individuals and the 1914 Nevius show herd. If you want Shorthorns with quality and breeding come to Chiles, June 4. Write for catalog today and kindly mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Sold All the Guernseys.

The Overland Guernsey Farm sends in a change of copy this week. That they breed the kind of Guernseys that are in demand may be appreciated by the fact that they have sold everything they can spare at present. They will have a choice lot of young males and females to sell about the first of August. If you are intending to buy a good bull or heifer this fall, it would be well to place your order for same in the near future.—Advertisement.

Boars by Champion Sires.

Many of our readers are no doubt thinking of buying boars at this time. In this connection we would call special attention to the offering of J. L. Taylor Olean, Mo. Mr. Taylor owns one of the best bred Duroc herds in Missouri. His hogs not only represent the best in prize winning blood but they are prize winners themselves. He has been showing for a number of years at the Missouri State Fair and American Royal and without exception has succeeded in winning his share of the premiums. The boars he is offering at this time are sired by these champion herd headers and some of them are out of sows that have won the

POLAND CHINAS.

I Am Booking Orders for a fancy line of my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars also out of prize winning sows. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid. Start a fancy herd from one of the greatest show herds in existence. W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

Original Big Spotted Polands

Commencing this week I offer 20 Sept. and Oct. gilts, bred to your order at \$25 each. Boars same age at \$20. I have 90 spring pigs. Boar sale Nov. 2. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

SHEEHY'S BIG IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS.

Fine big gilts bred to farrow early; some fine big stretchy fall boars and gilts, extra good and priced to sell. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires Spring boars, bred gilts—immune, priced to sell. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.

Big Type Unpampered BERKSHIRES

Cholera Immune. 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Trusteye, King's Trusteye, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. 80s farrow every week from March 1 to Dec. 1. 80 bred sows and gilts to farrow soon. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera Immune. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Registered Hampshires Weaning pigs \$10 each; pairs not related. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kans.

C. T. Drumm & Sons, Longford, Kan. Breeders of Hampshire and Spotted Polands. 4 Nov. Hampshire boars, \$15 each. Spring pigs, both sexes and breeds. 1 yr. bull. Address as above.

Shaw's Hampshires Boars ready for service. Spring pigs either sex. Pairs and trios at reduced prices. All nicely belted. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE Best of blood lines, well marked pigs. Pairs or trios with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belted Cattle, Arab Stallion COLLIE DOGS AND GESE FEATHERS. WRITE C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALAMONT, KANSAS.

Prairie Slope Hampshire Farm Pure bred, well-belted sows and gilts for sale; will farrow in April and May. Also herd boar and several spring boars, all well marked and good blood. Write for information; satisfaction guaranteed. E. G. BURT, Eureka, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see. CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE BEST OF BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices. I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KAN.



HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS. The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm



175 Head of Shorthorns

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oderic and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

DAIRY CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 1 yearling and one five months old bull, by Shadybrook Gerbon Sir Korndyke. Write for further information. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kas.

SIX REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS Ages 8 to 13 months. Well marked and priced right. State Hospital, Osawatimie, Kansas

HOLSTEINS Bull calves better than the common run. Two ready to use. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Higginbotham's Holsteins

A few choice registered young bulls for sale at prices that are right. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

Linscott JERSEYS Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1873. Bulls of Reg. of Merit. Imported, Prize Winning stock. Most fashionable breeding, best individuality. Also cows and heifers. Prices moderate. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Tredico Holsteins

A fine bunch of bull calves that will be ready for light service next November to March. One that is ready for service now. Some that are top notchers for grade herds. GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE All females able bulls sold. Have nothing to offer now but bull calves from a few weeks to four months old. The calves are from good producing dams, some giving as much as 70 pounds a day. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Registered animals from high producing dams. DeKol, Korndyke, Netherland, Josephine, Sarcastic Lad strains. Write me for prices. E. J. CASTLE, Route 8, Independence, Kans.

For Sale Seven choice Jersey cows, fresh or springing. Six 2 and 3 yr. old Jersey heifers, fresh. Five 2 and 3 yr. old springers. Two yearling Jersey bulls. All of above are fawn colors. R. F. HODGINS, Topeka or Silver Lake, Kas.

Guernsey Bulls 3 registered, 1 grade, serviceable ages, by a sire, backed by best production records and out of A. R. O. cows. For prices address O. E. WALKER, Prop. PARKVIEW FARM, TOPEKA, KANSAS

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Young service bulls and bull calves from A. R. O. dams at prices never before offered. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Maplehurst Guernseys!

Choice registered and grade cows and heifers for sale. A registered herd bull for sale or trade. A. P. BURDICK, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Juliana Grace DeKol. Dam, semi-official record one year, milk 22,087 pounds, butter 924 pounds. Sire's dam, semi-official record, one year as three year old, butter 1,028 pounds; three years consecutive 3,000 pounds. Bull calves for sale.

SHULTHIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence, Kan.

GUERNSEYS

SOLD OUT Will have some choice young males and females to offer about August 1, 1915. A cordial invitation is extended to anyone wishing to visit the farm. OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS 5 miles from Kansas City on the Strong Electric Line.

SHORTHORNS.

Pure Bred Dairy Double Marys (Flatreek strain) and Rose of Sharon families. **Shorthorns** Two young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Registered Poland Chinas. Big type. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Four Shorthorn Bulls -straight Scotch and Scotch topped. 18, 14, 9 and 6 mos. old. Two by Royal Gloster. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kan.

SHORTHORNS

Serviceable bulls, bull calves, and a few females. Prices reasonable. **KELLEY BROS., GARDNER, KANS.**

Straight Scotch Heifers!

Five yearling heifers, 3 straight Scotch and 2 Scotch topped. Got by a son of Barmpton Knight. Also a choice lot of fall and spring bulls for this fall's trade. Address, **S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Ks.**

SHORTHORNS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 Months Old Sired by ROSEWOOD DALE by Avondale. This is a strong, husky bunch of bulls ready for immediate service and priced to sell. **Levi Eckhardt, 1209 E. 10th St., Winfield, Kan.**

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 881962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited. **C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kansas**

GALLOWAYS.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type. **G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.**

Registered Galloways

25 bulls ready for service. 30 females all ages. The blood of the 2200 pound Carnot. **W. W. DUNHAM, Doniphan (Hall County) Nebraska**

50 Galloway Bulls

SMOKY HILL RANCH Yearling and two years old. Best of breeding and a grand lot of individuals. Write for prices and descriptions. **E. J. CUILBERT, Wallace, Kans. MAIN LINE UNION PACIFIC**

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS

Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ks.**

HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled **Hereford Bulls For Sale** Also a few horned heifers. **JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.**

HEREFORD BULLS!

Homestead Stock Farm Offering. I am selling seven strictly High Class Hereford Bulls in the Hereford Breeders' Assn. in St. Joseph June 7. Call around and get acquainted. **J. J. EARLY, Box B-186, Baring, Missouri**

50 Hereford Bulls Yearlings and two. Herd heads, farm and range bulls, strong and rugged. 20 yearling heifers, a carload of cows some with calves, others bred. **SAM DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KANSAS**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle **DUROC HOGS** Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS BULLS

I have 12 bulls for sale. 1 three-yr-old the best coming two and yearlings. Also some yearling and 2-yr-old heifers. All stock registered. **D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KAN.**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Young stock sired by reliable herd bulls for sale, singly or in car lots. See our herd of cows and show herd at Lawrence or write us. Phone, Bell 8454. **Sutton & Porteous, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.**

blue and purple ribbons at these shows. He is offering some good service boars, guaranteed in every way, at from \$20 to \$25 each. He is making his unusual low figure on these boars to move them quick. He has a nice line of spring boars that will please those wanting a good one. On these he is making prices ranging from \$27.50 to \$30 each. If you want a strictly high class, richly bred Duroc boar write Mr. Taylor today mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Remarkable Herd of Polands.

Sigel Brown of Reeds, Mo., has claimed Tuesday, October 19, for his fall sale. Mr. Brown is a real live wire in the Poland China business. He has been the heaviest Missouri buyer this year, and the number of outstanding Polands now on his farm shows that he used exceptionally good judgment in his selections, both as to individuality and breeding. At his fall sale breeders will be able to make their selection from one of the most fashionably bred offerings to be sold this fall.—Advertisement.

Spotted Polands at Carthage.

Last week we called on Thos. F. McCall of Carthage, Mo., and were shown a most commendable bunch of Spotted Poland Chinas. Mr. McCall has been breeding Spotted Polands for several years, but has been selling his pigs at a young age to some of the larger dealers, who have grown them out and sold them at quite long prices. This year Mr. McCall has decided to make a public sale and has claimed September 23 as his date. He has for immediate sale a half dozen exceptionally good young boars of serviceable age. The offering this fall will include a number of bred gilts and bred sows.—Advertisement.

Roy Johnston's Poland Sale.

The Poland China sale held last week by Roy Johnston of South Mound, Kan., was the poorest attended of any he ever held and the prices were much below the average of his sales. The sows he offered were in splendid condition and those who bought certainly got bargains. The average was \$38. The principal buyers were: F. D. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.; W. Brown, South Mound, Kan.; E. G. Gilliland, Hepler, Kan.; Sam Able, Parsons, Kan.; Mr. Chatterton, Colony, Kan.; J. F. Dillon, Enid, Okla.; W. Edmond, Hepler, Kan.; G. W. Heymann, DeGraff, Kan.; J. E. Bush, Walnut, Kan.; Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.; J. V. Burnett, St. Paul, Kan.—Advertisement.

Final Notice Holstein Sale.

Col. C. E. Bean's Holstein sale at Garnett, Kan., May 25, should be of special interest not only to those who are breeding purebred Holsteins, but to everyone who is interested in the production of dairy products. There is scarcely anything on the farm more profitable than a good cow and nothing more expensive than a poor cow. This is going to be a great chance, and the only one soon, to attend a sale of Holsteins. The display ad of this sale appears in other columns in this paper. This is a very busy season and there is a chance that a number of good bidders will be too busy to attend the sale and it is possible that a number of these cows will go out at very reasonable figures as has been the case in a number of sales in the past two weeks.—Advertisement.

McPherson Show and Sales.

C. D. McPherson of Kansas City, Mo., is planning on holding a show and sale of big type Poland Chinas at Grantville and Perry, Kan., on September 1 and 2. Mr. McPherson for years was one of the leading stockmen of Iowa; for the last three years he has been engaged in farming and stock raising on a big scale in Kansas. This year he has arranged with farmers around Grantville and Perry to raise a lot of pigs for him on the shares. Mr. McPherson thinks now that there will be about 1,000 of these pigs raised. It is these pigs that he is going to sell on the above dates. It is his plan to have a regular hog show at which he is to give premiums and then follow with his auction sale. The sales will be conducted by Carey M. Jones of Chicago, Iowa, and Chas. Crews of Topeka. These sales will doubtless afford excellent opportunity for both farmers and breeders to get high bred Poland Chinas. It is very unusual for so many pure bred hogs to be sold in two sales and doubtless this fact alone will make it possible to buy good ones at a reasonable price. Keep these dates in mind and if you want further information or a catalog write Mr. McPherson at Kansas City, Mo., care Y. M. C. A. Bldg., and mention this notice.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Power Without Cost.

The American Gas Engine Co., 1503 Winchester Ave., Kansas City, Mo., manufacturers of the famous Weber engines, are making farmers in this locality a proposition whereby he can own his own power plant without cost. A letter or postal to this address will bring full particulars, without cost or obligation on your part.—Advertisement.

Livestock Losses

The losses from disease of livestock in the United States amount to about 150 million dollars a year. This is based upon the average rate of loss during the past 30 years applied to numbers and values of livestock January 1. The losses from exposure, estimated in the same way, amount to about 44 million dollars a year. In the past few years loss from disease is somewhat greater than the amount given, largely on account of the hog cholera epidemic; but losses from exposure have been diminishing in recent years by reason of better shelter and care.

Polluted well water cannot be purified by painting the pump.

There are 144 tree-planting societies in Norway.

Holstein Dispersion Sale

GARNETT, KANS.

Tuesday, May 25, 1915



28—Registered and High Grade Holsteins—28

Consisting of 7 registered cows, 1 registered bull, 2 registered bull calves, 8 high grade cows, (all in milk) and 11 high grade heifers coming twos. These cows are all from good producing families and are the right ages to produce well. Ranging from three to eight years old, only two older. I will also sell a registered Percheron mare five years old and a standard bred mare, with a track record of 2:26 1/4.

C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kansas

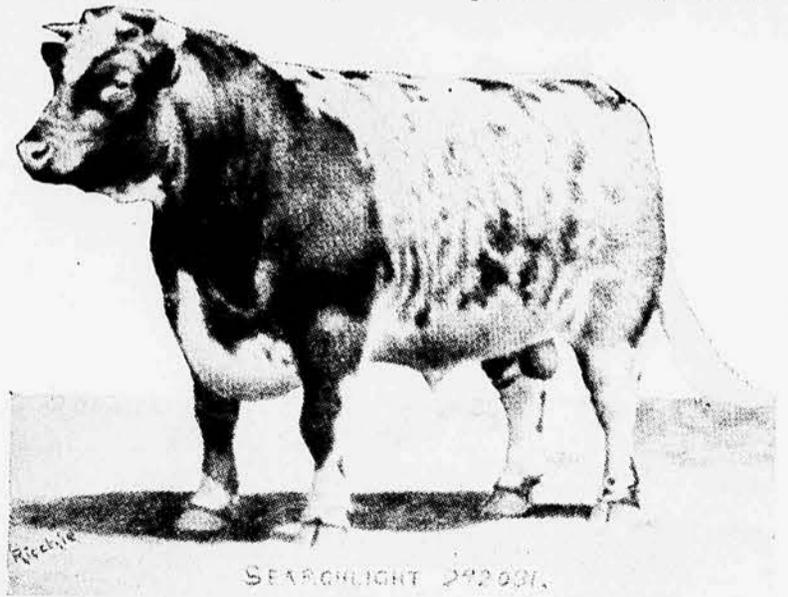
C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

Prince Pavonia Searchlight

12th Annual Shorthorn Sale

From Glenwood Farms at

Chiles, Kansas, Friday, June 4, 1915



45—HEAD—45 20—SERVICEABLE BULLS—20
20—BRED HEIFERS—20
75% Roans and Show Animals. 5—COWS—5

The kind that breed on and on, and produce from year to year. Bulls and heifers that have won at our leading fairs and shows.

C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Kan.

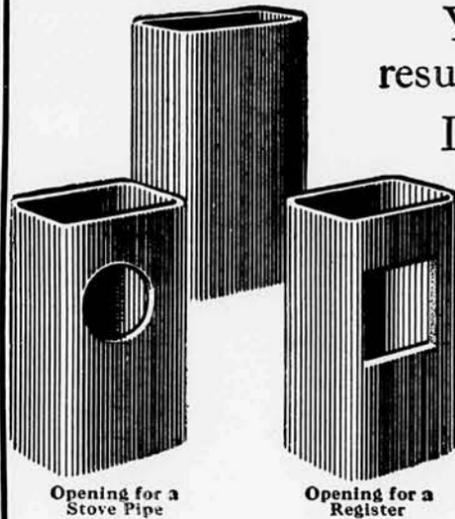
Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer. C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR CATALOGUE



Unlined Chimneys
the greatest cause
of Fire!
Protect
your Home with
DICKEY
FIRE CLAY FLUE LINING

The above picture shows the wrong and the right way to build a chimney for your home—it shows too, what happens when it's built the wrong way.



Your insurance agent will tell you that defective chimneys result in more fires in residences than any other single cause.

Dickey Fire Clay Flue Lining makes your chimney safe.

Constructed of the same materials as fire brick, it fits snugly inside of the chimney making a hard, smooth fire-proof lining. It keeps the fire *in* the chimney and protects the woodwork alongside when the mortar gets loose and drops out from between the bricks.

The smooth interior walls of Dickey Fire Clay Flue Lining improve the draft of your chimney. Birds cannot nest inside as on the rough brick work. Soot cannot collect; therefore no dangerous sparks will be thrown on your roof.

Dickey Fire Clay Flue Lining keeps the fire in your stove where it belongs. It frees you of the greatest danger on your place.

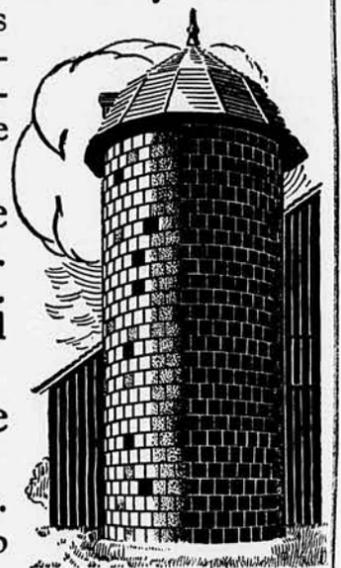
And the cost is small—12 to 30 cents a foot, depending on the size of your chimney.

Your lumber dealer sells Dickey Fire Clay Flue Lining—if he doesn't we'll ship it to you direct.

Send us a postal for your free copy of our booklet, "How to Build a Safe Chimney."

W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company

220 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.



This is the Dickey "Tight as a Jug" Silo, the most durable, practical and economical silo manufactured—made of salt glazed, vitrified, hollow tile. Send for a free catalogue describing the Dickey Silo in detail.