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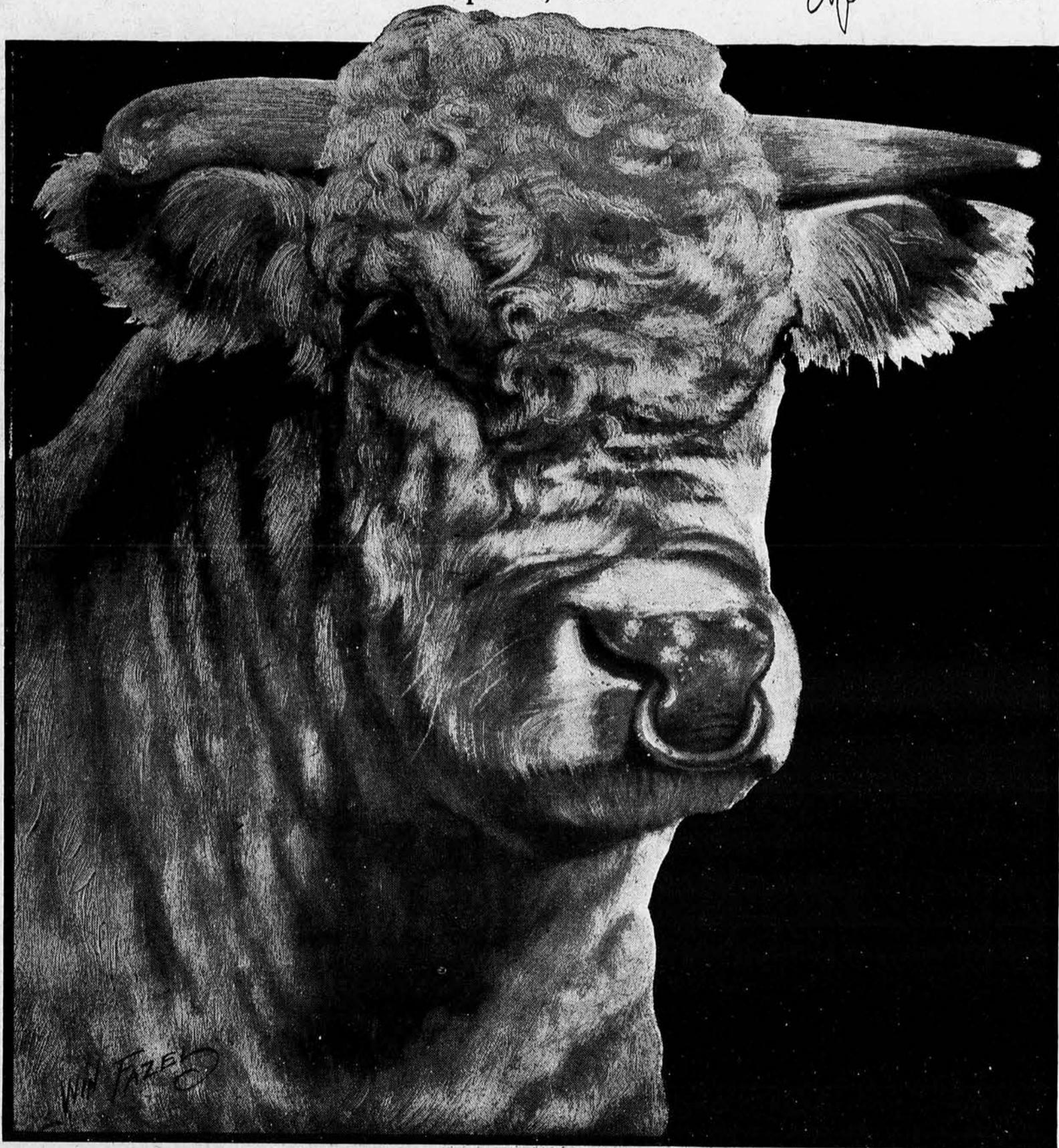
FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 46

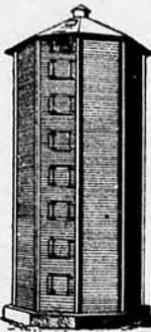
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Showers Benefit the Wheat

Potatoes and Early Garden are Being Made These Days

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEMAHA	DROWN	DOSSMAN
17 7/10	19 7/10	22 2/10	22 2/10	22 2/10	23 2/10	26 6/10	28 8/10	31 1/10	35 5/10	32 2/10	33 1/10	36 1/10
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	POTTAWATOMIE	JACKSON	JACKSON	JACKSON
16 9/10	17 1/10	20 6/10	20 7/10	21 6/10	24 2/10	25 1/10	24 2/10	31 1/10	34 1/10	34 1/10	34 1/10	37 1/10
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	25 1/10	25 1/10	30 1/10	34 1/10	33 1/10	38 1/10
16 4/10	17 1/10	19 1/10	26 1/10	23 1/10	24 1/10	25 1/10	25 1/10	26 1/10	29 1/10	33 1/10	35 1/10	38 1/10
GRIELEY	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	DARTON	24 1/10	26 1/10	29 1/10	33 1/10	35 1/10	38 1/10
15 1/10	15 1/10	17 1/10	18 1/10	21 1/10	21 1/10	25 1/10	24 1/10	26 1/10	29 1/10	33 1/10	35 1/10	38 1/10
HAMILTON	KEARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	22 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10
15 1/10	15 1/10	19 1/10	19 1/10	22 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10	23 1/10
STANTON	GRANT	HASKELL	19 1/10	20 1/10	22 1/10	25 1/10	27 1/10	30 1/10	33 1/10	34 1/10	35 1/10	36 1/10
16 1/10	16 1/10	18 1/10	20 1/10	22 1/10	25 1/10	25 1/10	27 1/10	30 1/10	33 1/10	34 1/10	35 1/10	36 1/10
MORTON	STEVENS	SEWARD	MELADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	22 1/10	24 1/10	28 1/10	30 1/10	32 1/10	35 1/10	44 1/10
17 1/10	20 1/10	19 1/10	22 1/10	24 1/10	22 1/10	24 1/10	28 1/10	30 1/10	32 1/10	35 1/10	35 1/10	44 1/10

The Figures Shown on this Map Give the Average Annual Rainfall for the Counties of Kansas. Figures are Supplied by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

SHOWERS in many parts of the state last week were good for the wheat. A few reports speak of some wheat being winter killed, but the percentage is small in most cases. Clarence Taylor of Pearl, says that the condition of the wheat in his section is unusually good. "In looking over three 40-acre fields in the last few days, I did not find a single dead straw," said Taylor, "and the crop seems to be in the best possible condition at this time." Some corn has been planted, and a great many persons have put in some early garden and potatoes.

Neosho County—Good rain March 24 and since then wheat looks better. Oats up well. Flax about all sown and some corn planted. Farmers well along with spring work and more than half the ground plowed for corn. Cold and windy weather. Fruit trees budding but no blossoms yet. Alfalfa and bluegrass growing well. Eggs 16c.—A. Anderson, April 1.

Ford County—A wet snow today which will help some but more moisture is needed. Some of the early sown oats beginning to show green. Some high wind storms lately and prairie fires which did considerable damage. Stock still on wheat pasture and doing nicely. Wheat 95c; corn 56c; potatoes \$1.50 to \$1.65; eggs 15c.—John Zurbuchen, March 31.

Sumner County—Light rains the last week greatly benefited the wheat and oats. Cool, dry weather has kept the oats from growing much. Oat sowing is finished and some farmers are preparing for corn. Stock doing well this spring. Considerable road work being done. Wheat 92c; corn 55c; oats 55c; kafir 54c; butterfat 37c; eggs 15c; potatoes \$1.30.—E. L. Stocking, April 1.

Lyon County—Heavy rains have delayed the spring work. Several fields of oats sown. Most of the farmers have planted potatoes and some garden. Grass growing rapidly. Most of the wheat looks good. Several fields of alfalfa will be plowed and planted to corn on account of wet weather killing it last season. Most of the upland will be planted to kafir and feterrita.—E. R. Griffith, April 1.

Cloud County—An inch or two of snow March 25 supplied moisture to start oats and grass, and wheat also is making a good start. Feed holding out well and stock doing nicely. Farmers beginning to prepare ground for corn. Stock hogs and cattle scarce and in good demand. Many incubators in use and a large number of chicks coming on. Hay \$4 to \$7 ton; corn 55c to 57c.—W. H. Plumly, April 1.

Ottawa County—A very dry spring so far. A little rain and snow March 25 but not enough to do much good. Wheat growing well but needs rain. Oats about all sown. Gardens planted and some of them up. Potatoes being planted and the spring clean-up in progress. No peaches blooming but apricots beginning to bloom. Eggs 16c; butterfat 35c; wheat 90c; corn 54c; hogs 9c.—W. S. Wakefield, March 31.

Anderson County—The rain and snow of March 26 put a check on farm work for a few days. Oats about all sown and coming up. A few farmers planted some corn last week. Potatoes nearly all planted and some gardens made. Alfalfa starting out well. All grasses growing nicely and it looks as if we would have early pasture. Most of the corn ground plowed. Rough feed plentiful and stock looking well.—G. W. Kiblinger, March 31.

Kingman County—Cold and cloudy the last days of March but only a little rain. If we do not have a good rain soon the wheat in this county will not make over a half crop. Oats not all up yet and will not be until rain comes. Farmers disking corn ground and getting soil in fine condition for listing to corn. Corn listing will begin in this county from April 1 to 10. Wheat 92c; corn 52c; fat hogs \$9; butterfat 33c; eggs 15c.—H. H. Rodman, March 31.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma County—Wheat and oats looking good. Ground too wet to work. Alfalfa looking good. Some gardens up. Peach crop will be light. Corn 55c; alfalfa \$9; eggs 15c.—Lake Rainbow, April 1.

Dewey County—Spring work has begun. Wheat needs rain. Oats not up yet on account of dry weather. Fruit crop will be good unless we have more frost. Some farmers planting corn.—William Liston, March 29.

Canadian County—A good rain last night which was much needed. Corn about half planted. Alfalfa doing nicely. Wheat and oats at a standstill. Plenty of feed and stock doing well. Wheat 95c; corn 55c; oats 40c; eggs 16c.—H. J. Earl, April 1.

Wagoner County—Corn planting in progress. Oats sown and the stand is good. Wheat is reviving since the late rains. Much alfalfa killed by freezing. Peach trees in bloom. Gardening has begun. Pastures getting green. Eggs 15c; oats 36c; hogs \$6.50; hay \$5; corn 55c.—A. P. Gregory, March 29.

Alfalfa County—Corn planting has begun and ground is in good condition. Oats up nicely and stand is good. Wheat looks good. Some calves dying with blackleg. Farmers will meet at Burlington on April 1 to organize for the purpose of operating an elevator to handle this year's crop.—J. W. Lyon, March 31.

Cleveland County—Heavy rain and some snow gave relief to the suffering wheat and settled the plowed ground nicely. Corn (Continued on Page 32.)

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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Cattle Do Well In Ness

J.C. Hopper and Partners Win With Herefords

By F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

REMARKABLE progress is being made at Ness City by the Bowman-Hopper-Handley ranch in building up a herd of purebred Herefords. This herd is composed of about 750 animals, all purebred, which makes it among the largest in the country. About 125 of these animals are polled, as this ranch believes in featuring both the polled and horned Herefords.

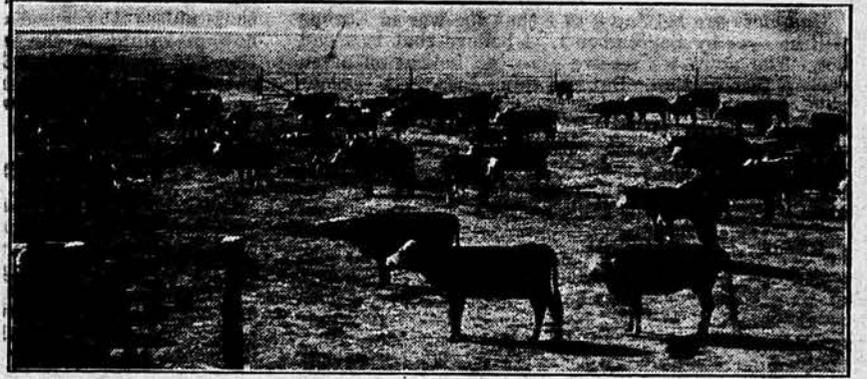
There is a separate organization for the two kinds of animals. All of the land is owned by J. C. Hopper, who has taken a very vital part in building up Ness county. The horned Herefords are in charge of W. I. Bowman and company, which incidentally is one of the most successful examples of a partnership in livestock production in Kansas. This company is operating on an immense scale, which will be expanded even farther. The sales already have become a feature in the livestock world of the Middle West; it is expected that more than 200 purebred animals will be sold this year. Generous 5th 875034 is at the head of this herd. Mr. Bowman, who has been connected with Mr. Hopper a great many years in livestock farming, is the manager.

The polled Herefords are handled as a partnership between J. C. Hopper and C. O. Handley, under the name of the Polled Hereford Stock Farm. There is some excellent foundation stock behind this herd, of which the bull, Atchison 180512, is the feature. All of the animals in this herd are double standard. There is a rapidly growing interest in the polled Herefords, and it is likely, judging from the present outlook, that the demand for these animals is going to be very heavy in the future.

There is a great human interest story in the remarkable development of this immense Hereford ranch in Ness county—a most inspiring story of the faith in livestock ideas which Mr. Hopper has. He believes most firmly that the agricultural future of Ness county is bound up with the developing of a profitable type of livestock farming. Not only that, but he has shown that it will produce a larger profit in that section than any other system that can be used.

His start with the Herefords came as a result of the belief that high class production pays in farming. For a great many years he handled grade cattle on an immense scale, and made good profits from them, too, but probably not so much as he would have made from purebreds. He saw that there was going to be a rapid development with well-bred cattle in Western Kansas, which has since come, and he started into the purebreds to be able to supply some of the foundation stock for this development, which he has since done. The Herefords are especially well adapted to the conditions in Ness county, and they have made good on a great many places there in addition to the farms owned by Mr. Hopper.

The ideal on which this herd was founded was sound; it was to keep a high quality Hereford herd under fairly



Livestock Farming—Such as That on the Land Owned by J. C. Hopper is Giving Larger Profits than Other Systems Adapted to That Section.

twice this year. Several more pit silos will be dug, and a much greater effort will be made in keeping the feed in this way, for it is a most efficient system.

There is to be a very rapid development with pit silos in the next three years all over Western Kansas, Mr. Hopper believes. The silos that have been dug have given big returns on the investment—they have shown that this is

a steady source of water for the cattle. Most of this water comes from wells along the draws, but the dams, which force the water out for a considerable distance from the reservoirs, help to maintain a permanent supply. The usual level in some of these wells has been raised 5 feet since the system was installed, and in addition there is water in some wells that never had any water before. Huge yields of alfalfa have been obtained on the lower land that is supplied by subsurface irrigation. This was to be expected, of course, for most of the soil in Ness county is ideal alfalfa land, and when plenty of water is supplied the conditions are made very favorable for the growth of this legume. Four cuttings a year are obtained, and all of these produce excellent yields; they frequently run as high as 1½ and 2 tons a cutting. This hay has done a great deal to add bone and muscle to the Herefords, and this is sold later at a mighty good price. Without this subsurface irrigation poor results frequently are obtained on upland soil in the growing of alfalfa. The alfalfa is of special importance, for the growing animals need a great deal of protein, which is supplied by the alfalfa, and when this protein must be purchased in the form of concentrated feed it is very expensive.

A great many incidental benefits have been obtained from the water supplied by the dams. The reservoirs have been well stocked with fish, some of which are now very large. The water also makes the air cooler in the summer, which helps greatly during the very warm weather. An interesting fact has developed, too, that young alfalfa on the ground supplied with water by subsurface irrigation does not frost down so readily in the spring as that on land which does not get this water.

The farms are well supplied with machinery; this includes two tractors. Storage space has been provided for much of the alfalfa hay—this space will be increased along with the enlarging of the storage space for the silage. The cattle are kept mostly in good sheds.

The principal effort on these farms is with the drouth resistant crops, to supply feed for the cattle. Some wheat is grown, but the main effort is given to producing crops that can be eaten by the Herefords. In speaking of the paramount place which the cattle take on the ranch, Mr. Hopper said:

"We keep the cattle in mind always, and in doing it we merely are working on a fundamentally sound basis. It has been shown repeatedly that the best system of agriculture for this section is one founded on livestock. This means that there must be a considerable use of alfalfa and the drouth resistant sorghums to provide feed for the animals

(Continued on Page 40.)



High Quality is the Basis of the Success of This Purebred Hereford Herd, as These Representative Animals Well Demonstrate.

good conditions such as would be practicable on any farm in Western Kansas. There is nothing fanciful about the methods used with this herd; the animals are given good, well balanced rations and are supplied with good shelter and water. The feed in the summer is mostly grass of course, largely Buffalo grass. In the winter the basis of the ration is alfalfa hay, roughage from the sorghums and some silage. Most excellent results have been obtained from the silage, which is stored in pit silos. They were filled

a most efficient way of saving feed in Western Kansas. The silos which are now in use have served the purpose of general educational work on this system of saving feed, just as they have on this Hereford farm, and this is educational work that is going to bring big results in the near future in getting more silos for that section.

In addition to the roughage, silage and alfalfa hay, some concentrated feed is given, but as a rule the amount is not large. Most of the concentrated feed is of a protein nature.

In order to reduce the amount of protein feeds which it is necessary to buy, a considerable increase will be made in the acreage of alfalfa. Most excellent success has been encountered in growing alfalfa along the lower land, where the soil gets subsurface irrigation caused by the damming of the draws. This is a hobby with Mr. Hopper; he has 17 dams on his farms, and they are giving excellent results. He has advocated this system of saving water so extensively that it has been unkindly said by some men that he is dam crazy, but he has the evidence of the profits to be obtained from this system of saving water. This shows that there is to be a much greater development with dams just as soon as the farmers in Western Kansas generally realize their value. That many of the men in Ness county appreciate their value is shown by the fact that there are perhaps 50 dams in the county of considerable size. About a dozen of these have been especially successful.

The dams on this farm have supplied



Good Shelter is Provided for the Herefords as a Protection Against Storms, But They are Not Kept Inside Much of the Time.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal.

X What Will Be Gained?

Gamblers are betting 2 to 1 that the war in Europe will be over by September 1. I believe that is a bad bet. The news we receive gives no indication of so early a termination. But one thing does seem reasonable, and that is that no great advantage is going to be gained by either side. So far as territory is concerned Germany may lose some of her colonies or rather may not regain what she has already lost, but otherwise the territory of each country will remain substantially the same as it was before the war.

Then what will have been gained? No country will be richer in point of territory. Every country engaged will be vastly poorer not only in the matter of wealth destroyed but more especially in the loss of its bravest and hardiest sons. The public indebtedness of Europe will be considerably more than doubled as compared with what it was before the war. The number killed in all the armies probably will amount to at least 5 million men, all of them able bodied and nearly all of them young men. Counting the value of the life of an able bodied young man of from 20 to 30 years old, at \$5,000 which certainly is a conservative estimate, the total loss of productive industry in the various countries will total 25 billion dollars for men killed alone.

Fully as many more men will be disabled for life. Certainly their industrial value will be cut in two, so that the loss from that source will be 12½ billion dollars more. There is no means of telling what the loss of property incidental to the war will amount to, but the total will reach far beyond the capacity of the human mind to conceive. But after all the loss of property is a minor matter. Human life cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The miseries, the horrible sufferings, the heartaches caused by this war weigh more than all the loss of property.

And what will have been gained by any nation? What principle has been settled? Absolutely none. Each nation will quit fully convinced that it was in the right and there is no way to prove the contrary. You cannot indict a nation as you can indict an individual. Each nation will go on honoring the memories of the men who fell fighting for that nation, and the generations yet unborn will be taught to believe these men died in a holy cause, no matter on which side they fought.

War never settled any principle. Even admitting that war may be necessary, it must be admitted that the only thing settled by it is the question as to which nation had the greater resources in men, munitions of war and supplies necessary to feed the armies. If Germany had been a little stronger she would have conquered Europe entirely regardless of whether she is right or wrong. If the South had been stronger in resources the North would have been whipped; the Union would have been destroyed and human slavery would have triumphed.

There is nothing in the result of any war to indicate that Providence favored one side or the other.

War does not determine even the relative bravery or efficiency of different races. Men of every race and every nation will fight bravely when well armed, well officered and trained to fight.

Five thousand United States soldiers under command of Zachary Taylor whipped 20,000 Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna at the battle of Buena Vista during the war with Mexico. That was four to one, and the people of the United States boastfully declared that one American soldier could whip four or five Mexicans any time. But if those 20,000 Mexicans had been well armed, well fed, well drilled and well officered Taylor's army would have been wiped out of existence.

Given equal conditions, men of all nations will show about the same fighting qualities. Men are for the most part timid as individuals, but when trained in masses they are brave almost without exceptions, or perhaps it would be truer to say that when trained to it they will always stay and fight.

War, then, settles nothing. It settles no principle of right or wrong. It does not even determine what people are possessed of the greatest bravery or greatest physical endurance. All it proves is that a superior force, properly organized will overcome an inferior force. But that has been known since the days of the cave man. So this war will teach no new lesson and settle no new principle.

Perhaps that statement is not entirely correct. It will demonstrate something. It will demonstrate that our present system of so-called civilization is a failure. It will demonstrate that the ruling classes

who control all the governments of the world have made a botch of the business. It will demonstrate that unless the governmental and economic order now prevailing in the world is changed our civilization and governments will be destroyed. It will demonstrate that the only hope for the future is a new order of things; the dawning of a new day.

Will the New Day Dawn?

Some one may ask me: "Well, admitting all that you say about the utter folly and wickedness of war, is there a prospect of the dawning of a day of universal and lasting peace?"

I want to be frank in answering that question. I am not so hopeful about it as I wish I were. I realize that wars are the result of the selfishness, ignorance and stupidity of men. Unless enlightenment takes the place of ignorance and stupidity, and broadminded far-seeing altruism supplants avarice, selfishness and brutality wars will not cease, because the causes of wars will remain and unless the causes are removed the effect is certain to follow. There are times when it seems to me that avarice is increasing, that selfishness is increasing and that ignorance, stupidity and brutality are increasing. If that is true wars are not ended. They will increase in destructiveness and cruelty until they have destroyed civilization, and man relapses into a state of barbarism.

But there are some rays of hope. There was a time when war was glorified. It was considered desirable and necessary to the progress of man. Now no one argues that war is desirable. It is now considered a necessary evil. It is now declared that universal peace would be a very desirable thing but that it is unattainable, and therefore all nations should continually be prepared to fight; that such preparation is the only hope of safety.

Few of those who argue this way are willing to admit the conclusion of their own logic which of course is that small nations must inevitably be destroyed, for it is manifestly impossible for them to make such military preparation as will protect them against the assault of stronger nations.

If it is answered that these small nations can insure their own safety by forming an alliance with some more powerful nation, the conclusion is the same, for the more powerful nation will only enter into such an alliance when it is to its advantage, and in return for the protection afforded the weaker nation must expect to yield its independence in part or whole to the stronger nation.

But if it is admitted that a successful alliance between nations of unequal strength can be made without the weaker members of alliance sacrificing any of their rights, that is an admission that a world wide alliance is possible. A world wide alliance or perhaps the grouping of the nations of the Eastern and Western hemispheres into two great alliances with a working agreement between each group seems to me to be entirely practicable. The only question is will the dominating classes which control the various nations permit such an alliance to be formed? They will not, unless convinced that it is to their interest to do so; for it may as well be admitted here that despite our talk about the rule of the majority, there is no country in the world which is not ruled today by a small minority and I think always will be so ruled.

The future fate of the world lies in the hands of the ruling classes in the various nations, and I mean by that the leading nations. Will these few who dominate be wise enough and unselfish enough to bring about the desired condition? I confess that when I read some of the speeches made in our own congress by men supposed to be leaders in thought in this country, my faith grows weak. These men seem to have no vision. They talk like time servers. They are looking for temporary political advantage. They have no vision of the future. Their motto seems to be: "Let the future take care of itself; what course can I take which will bring the most present advantage?"

Statistics Not Reliable

Several of the readers of this paper send me articles or speeches containing statistics which the authors say prove certain things detrimental to Kansas. These readers want me to explain these statistics and to defend the state's fair name. Well, my friends, life is too short to dispute every

fool claim that some man makes and backs up with statistics. I can take the most utterly absurd proposition and seem to prove its correctness with statistics.

Here is the latest one brought to my attention, which is a statement issued by the District of Columbia association opposed to woman suffrage. In this address it is attempted to prove that giving women the right to vote injures the cause of prohibition, increases divorces, and works a number of other evils. Figures are presented to prove it.

The absurdity of such conclusions is evident to any one who has watched the votes cast by women in the states where they are permitted to vote, and yet, as I have said, it is possible to collect figures which, disassociated from other facts seem to prove the contention. I might say, for example, South Carolina is the most moral state in the Union, that there are no matrimonial jars in that state at all, and prove it by the figures, showing that there are no divorces in that state. That would go with the reader perhaps until his attention was called to the other fact that the laws of that state do not permit the granting of divorces for any cause whatever. In many states there is only one cause for divorce and as a result when the husbands and wives of those states want to get untied one or the other of them has to move to some other state where divorces are more easily obtained. The result is that the court dockets of the states which provide that divorces may be obtained for any one of a number of causes are crowded with divorce cases brought by persons who started their family troubles in the states where only one cause is permitted under the law, for granting a divorce.

We know very well out here in Kansas that giving women the right to vote strengthens prohibition no matter how liars may figure, and we also know that giving women the right to vote does not increase the number of divorces and is not productive of domestic unhappiness.

But as I have said, I have neither the time nor the inclination to pay attention to every statistical liar.

Kansas Roads

I have heard a good deal of knocking recently about Kansas roads. I will admit freely that as a rule they are not what they ought to be, but they are not quite so bad, perhaps, as they are represented by the enthusiastic advocates of rock and paved roads.

One of the troubles about Kansas roads is that until recently, and to a considerable extent even at present, there has been no system, and I must say little brains used in road construction. I was born in a state where there was the same lack of system and brains in working the roads, so I am used to that. I am told that Ohio is now coming to have as good roads as almost any other state in the Union. That may be true now, but it wasn't true when I was a boy. Then, with the exception of an occasional graveled pike, operated as a toll road and kept up because it was necessary to keep it up in order to make it profitable, the roads in the part of Ohio where I lived as a boy, were about the worst imaginable. For a couple of months in the spring and often during more than half the winter, they were nearly impassable, and during the summer they were so dusty that it was an affliction to be compelled to travel on them. The road work, such as it was, might generally have been left undone, for it made the roads worse instead of better.

Every year, generally at the time when it would do the most harm, the farmers were "warned" out to work the roads. Every able bodied, male citizen between 21 and 45 was obliged to work two days poll tax. They would go out under the direction of an overseer and put in the time; it couldn't be said they worked. However, that was just as well for the way they operated the less work they did the better. It seems to me, looking back at it now, that it would be impossible for any ordinarily intelligent men to exercise so little judgment as the farmers of my part of Ohio used to exercise in their pretended road working. Sometimes they would just plow up the road and leave it that way, tho what the purpose was I cannot imagine. Sometimes they would plow a number of furrows alongside of the road and with a road scraper pile a number of heaps of dirt in the middle of the highway and leave them there, making no effort even to level them down. Then perhaps in order to compel the travel to go over these heaps

of dirt they would place fence rails along side of the road so that the driver could not get a chance to drive out where it was comparatively smooth. The travelers under these circumstances did not swear so much as might have been expected but I have heard even quiet and ordinarily peaceful and sweet tempered citizens, when traveling over a stretch of newly made or newly spoiled road, exude some of the most picturesque and earnest profanity it has ever been my experience to hear.

No attention was paid to the drainage of the road or to its grading. Of course the result was that water gathered in the low places and stayed there until finally it was evaporated by the summer sun. The mud would often be nearly hub deep, and it required a stout team of horses to pull an empty wagon through it, to say nothing of trying to pull a load.

And that kind of slipshod, stupid way of caring for the roads went on year after year. Ohio had been a member of the American Union for more than three quarters of a century before the people woke to the fact that good roads were not only a luxury but an economic necessity, and then they began to give the matter some real thought. Since then they have been coming along until Ohio is getting to be a state of good roads.

Kansas Imitated Ohio

In the matter of roads and several other things, Kansas patterned after Ohio. We took our code almost bodily from the Ohio code, and we started to care for our roads in the same slipshod, wasteful, stupid way. I say wasteful, because there has been enough time and money spent on Kansas roads to have put them in very fair shape all over the state. But most of the Kansas roads were worked in the same way the Ohio roads used to be worked and with the same result. Most of the work and money was wasted.

And here is a somewhat remarkable fact. Naturally you might suppose that every farmer would be enthusiastically in favor of good roads. Well, the fact is that a good many of them are not. They believe that the people who are urging good roads are just working up a scheme to tax the farmers to build good roads so the joy riders can enjoy themselves.

Motor Cars Road Boosters

It may be said that a change is coming over the spirit of the farmers, and the automobile is the cause. It really is surprising to me at any rate, how many of the Kansas farmers have automobiles. Now, I have noticed that when a man becomes the owner of an automobile he wants good roads. He may differ from you as to the kind of roads to build, but he is in favor of good roads. And while I do not think, out here in Kansas, that the intelligent system is used that ought to be used, I will say that the roads are getting better all the time.

The other day I was out in Lincoln county. That used to be called the short grass country, but now it ranks up with the best improved part of the state.

Land in Lincoln county, in the Saline valley, sells as high as \$150 an acre without any very expensive improvements on it at that. However, I am talking about roads rather than the price of lands. I notice that the roads I traveled over around the town of Lincoln Center are nearly all well graded and well dragged. I do not think they have any rock roads in the county, and they need none.

I do not agree with those persons who talk about building paved roads all over the state. There is half the state of Kansas which doesn't need paved roads, and I think never will need them. The character of the soil is such and the rainfall so moderate and so timed that it is possible to have dirt roads which will be simply fine during almost all the year. A dirt road, when it really is good is one of the best roads in the world. Roads in the Western half of Kansas are not all good by any means, but nearly all of them might be made good without a great deal of expense. Not every man knows how to build a first class dirt road, tho the old idea seemed to be that any chump could do it. In Eastern Kansas there are a good many places where the hard surfaced road would be the cheapest road in the long run to build but that is not generally true even of the Eastern third of the state.

I am not discouraged about Kansas roads. We have a lot to learn about building roads, and we waste considerable time and money because we don't know how to build them, but we are coming along. We have made more advancement in the last five years than we made in the 20 years before that.

Schools and Good Roads

I am of the opinion that good roads and good schools are hooked up together. I visited a school, last week, eight or nine miles southwest of Lincoln Center known as the Pleasant Valley school. Here, in this country district, is a 2-room school house with two teachers, where not only the grades are taught but also two years of the high school course. The people of that rural neighborhood are proud of their school. It runs eight months in the year. They have a right to be proud. I notice also that they are interested in keeping up the roads. On the occasion of my visit the school house was almost surrounded with automobiles. I do not think there were more than two or three horses and buggies there.

That kind of people want good roads as well as good schools, and they are willing to pay the price necessary to get both. Not that they are willing to waste any money. They are a pretty hard headed lot of farmers, and they want the worth of their money, but if they are convinced that they are getting what they pay for they are satisfied to dig up pretty liberally. For example, they have recently completed this new school house and they have no bonds to be paid for by the next generation. They simply voted enough taxes on themselves to pay for the new house in three years.

The example of a neighborhood of that kind is contagious. Their neighbors take note of the fact that good schools and good roads are not extravagances but a good investment, and they want the same.

We need more object lessons. We are a lot of chameleons anyway. We take color from our surroundings. If your neighbor paints his house and cleans up his yard you begin to feel that you ought to do the same thing.

If the neighborhood next to yours has a first class school of which all the people are proud you begin to think it would be mighty fine if there was as good a school in your neighborhood, and you think it stronger when you discover that the land in the neighborhood which has good schools and good roads always brings several dollars more an acre than the land in neighborhoods where the roads and schools are poor.

A Congress of the World

Congressman Campbell of Kansas has offered in congress a joint resolution proposing to establish a Congress of the world and also an international court to which shall be submitted international disputes. Whether the plan proposed by Mr. Campbell succeeds or not it is interesting and he is to be commended for attempting to get the nations together in a plan which may end wars forever. Here in brief is the plan. He proposes to establish an international federation with a congress composed of a senate and house. The senate shall be composed of not to exceed 96 members selected from the various nations composing the federation in proportion to the volume of their international commerce to be ascertained by the average of international commerce for the six years just previous to the formation of the confederation. The lower house shall be composed of 225 members to be apportioned among the nations forming the confederation according to their voting population. These members shall be elected by the popular branch of the legislature of each country and shall serve for six years. Members of the international congress must be at least 25 years old and must have been residents of the country they represent at least 12 years prior to election. The members of the international senate shall serve for 12 years and shall be selected by the upper branches of the legislatures of the countries they represent.

The executive power of the international confederation shall be vested in a president to be selected in joint session by the two bodies of the international congress. The international congress will have power to levy taxes to pay the expenses of the confederation; to prepare for common defense to regulate international commerce on the seas; to fix a uniform standard of weights and measures and money, to provide for the calling out of the land and sea forces to execute the decrees of the international federation and the decrees of the international court. The international court shall be composed of 17 members to be selected by the senate of the international confederation from judges recommended by the supreme courts of the nations composing the federation. The ratification of this constitution of the proposed confederation by 17 nations will be sufficient for the establishment of the same. The objections to the plan will probably come from small nations that will fear that the representation of the few great nations will so overshadow them that they will have no say in the international confederation. This answer may be made to that objection; that under the present condition they are only permitted to exist by the big nations. They would have more power under the international plan than they have at present. The big nations also will be jealous of each other and fearful that some one will get the best of it. So on the whole I am not very hopeful for the success of the plan but am glad that Congressman Campbell is at least willing to start something out of which may grow a permanent world peace.

Weather Forecasts

The United States Weather Bureau sends me an extended warning against long range weather forecasters who declare that they can determine by the spots on the sun, the position of the moon and the relation of the various planets to one another, what kind of weather we are going to have next Fourth of July.

The Weather Department, in this confidential communication, assures us that it has received full specifications concerning all the details of this sun spot and planetary system of foretelling the weather, and that there is nothing to it. But the Weather Bureau does not stop there. It attacks, apparently with scorn, the old and cherished belief that the moon has an influence on the growth of crops. I suppose next thing it will be declaring that shingles put on during the light of the moon will not warp. I suppose that

it's a mistake to suppose that apples can be shaken off the trees and bruised with impunity if the shaking down is done in the light of the moon. Possibly I shall get a circular from the Weather Bureau combating the well established theory that the coming winter can be forecasted accurately by examining the spots on the goose bone.

Personally I am not an astrologist, or a moonologist or a sunspotologist. I have frequently read the long range forecasts of these weather predictors, and I confess that I got little satisfaction out of them, for the reason that they always leave too many loop-holes for the forecaster to get out. Now, if one of these forecasters would make a positive statement that next Fourth of July it is going to rain in a certain part of this land of the free and the home of the brave, and that the weather is going to be dry and fine in another certain locality, and the weather should turn out just as he predicted, or on the other hand the weather should not turn out according to his prediction, there would be a chance to check him up. But when he goes on with a lot of lingo about the position of Jupiter and Saturn and several other planets, and says that owing to this planetary influence, with probable disturbances on the sun's surface which may occur at that time, it is well to expect rain or dry weather or a rise in the temperature between July 1 and 6, that doesn't mean anything to me. I know without anybody telling me that we can expect warm weather along about the Fourth of July, and that it is not improbable that it may rain.

So these long range forecasts, on account of their indefiniteness do not cut much congealed moisture with me. But for that matter neither do the forecasts put out from day to day by the government Weather Bureau. My observation has been that the Weather Bureau forecasts miss it as often as they hit it, and at that I am not blaming the Bureau. What it does is, to get a word that a storm or a hot wave or some other atmospheric disturbance is heading in a certain direction at about a certain rate of speed, and if it keeps coming at that rate for a certain length of time it will arrive at a certain place and produce a certain effect. And there is no getting away from that line of reasoning from cause to effect. The trouble is that some side current may butt in and divert the course of the first mentioned atmospheric disturbance so that here in Kansas, for instance, instead of getting the cold wave as predicted it may turn out to be hotter than love in August; or instead of the hot wave predicted the citizen may have to dig up his winter overcoat. I presume that along the coast the Weather Bureau really is useful in warning ships against coming storms, but here in the interior I can't just now think of anything that is really of less practical benefit than the Weather Bureau. Nobody so far as I know plans his work according to the predictions of the Weather Bureau. Most persons have learned from experience and observation that they will hit it just as well on the average if they make their plans without any reference to the weather forecasts as if they pay attention to what the weather man says.

Neither do I think any considerable number of persons pay any serious attention to the long distance weather forecasters. They may read the predictions with some curiosity but discover that the weather astrologist has made his predictions in such a way that they will fit almost any brand of weather that may be on deck at a certain time.

Adam and Eve Not Alone

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of March 25, on page 9 I see two lines which say, "Anyway Eve wasn't constantly nagging old Adam about other women." While there is no way of knowing whether she did or not it was not because there were no other women on earth at that time. What about those of the sixth day creation? Adam and Eve were of the seventh day creation and were the historic race, and the Jewish race at that. The Gentile race was the prehistoric race. See geology. The serpent which talked to Eve was a man of the sixth day creation, because no animal has the power of speech except man.

If Noah and three sons and the four wives were the only persons saved in the world at that time, where did the Gentiles originate? See Gen. 10:5. According to Luke 3:36 Noah and Shem were in the line from Adam to Christ. Christ was a Jew and all his ancestors were Jews and of the seventh day creation. So the seventh day creation were all Jews and the sixth day creation must have been the Gentiles.

The flood occurred 2349 B. C. and according to Genesis 10:5 the isles of the Gentiles were divided among the descendants of Japheth 2218 B. C., 131 years after the flood and in Genesis, 10th chapter we find no Gentiles among the families of Shem, Ham and Japheth and there you are. So, T. A. McNeal, get busy and tell us what you know about it. Can you show us any place either in sacred or profane history where the Gentiles began after the flood? J. F. RAMBO.

I am not authority on the origin of the human race, and have no explanation to offer concerning the Biblical story of the creation or the flood. If either of these stories is taken literally it is absurd and impossible. I have long since ceased to attempt to explain them on any reasonable hypothesis because to my mind that is impossible.

So I decline to get busy and tell what I know about the origin of the human race. I do not need to get busy to tell what I know on that subject, because I do not know or pretend to know anything about it.

I want to say also that it will be entirely useless for any reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze to undertake to draw me into a religious discussion. I am willing to lay down the bars for almost any other kind of a discussion but I draw the line on that.

Things You Can Make

Here are a Few Ways in Which You Can use Wood to Advantage in Your Workshop This Spring—Try Them Out

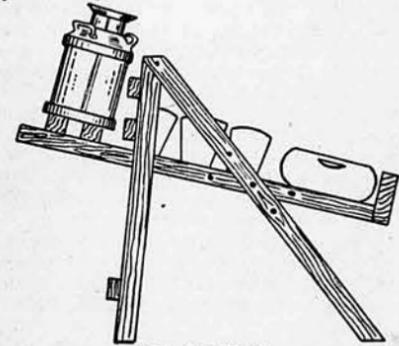
YOU WILL have no trouble in making any of the articles shown on this page, if you have had any experience in using the simple tools of carpentry. Most of the articles shown here are so simple in construction that it was not thought necessary to give detailed directions for making. You will get the idea from a glance at the drawing, and in a few minutes you can figure out measurements and specifications that will just suit you.

Wax makes the best finish for any little pieces of furniture that you make in mission style. You will find that it is much easier to apply than varnish, too. First stain the piece with any desired wood stain, and when the desired color has been obtained rub long and thoroughly with some reliable wax preparation. This will give a soft dull finish that is very pleasing.

The kind of wood to use is an important question. Oak or walnut are



Hen Coop.



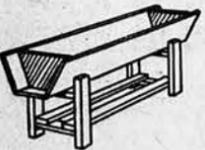
Milk Can Rack.

excellent for almost any pieces of furniture that you may care to make, maple is close grained and takes a nice finish. For all construction that is continually exposed to the weather, such as siding, shingles, porch columns, balustrades, doors, door frames, porch floors, cornice, steps, shutters. Southern yellow pine is superior to many woods higher in price and procurable in less uniform high grades. Furthermore, Southern Yellow pine is easily worked and nailed, and its smooth surface takes and holds paint perfectly.

Southern yellow pine naturally is impregnated with resin and vegetable oils, making it famous for its ability to resist decay. Throughout the South and wherever Southern yellow pine has been available in the last two centuries there are innumerable houses constructed entirely of that wood, 75, 100, and even 150 years old, still in use and in first class repair. In numerous instances those houses have been without paint or other protection 50 years or more, yet they have sturdily held their own against every destructive influence of time.

Rack for Sunning Milk Cans.

Cleanliness is a very vital factor in the successful production of milk. The illustration shows a simple sunning rack for milk cans and utensils. Any farmer can quickly construct this rack. All you need is a few 2 by 4's and 1 by 4's. The framework is of 2 by 4's and the braces are 1 by 4's. The cut shows an end view and the length will depend on the number of cans and utensils to be sunned. The rack should be adjustable to the direct rays of the sun. This is accomplished by the use of an iron bolt in securing the horizontal pieces at their intersection, with



Water Trough.



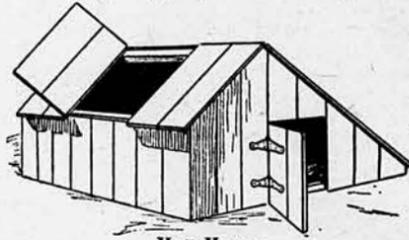
Flour Box.

the upright 2 by 4's forming the pedestal. For clean milk cans, wash first in cold water, then steam (or scald, if steam is not available), then use the sun rack.

4's forming the pedestal. For clean milk cans, wash first in cold water, then steam (or scald, if steam is not available), then use the sun rack.

A Hog Shipping Crate.

A strong shipping crate for hogs is an

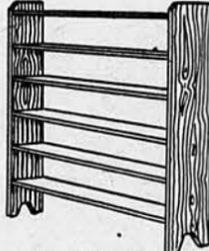


Hog House.

easy thing to make. It should be well built of Southern yellow pine. A neatly built crate, a shipping tag bearing the shipper's name and that of his farm often will aid in selling stock. In case the shipment is to be a long one, wire a pan of water in one corner.

Material for crate, 2 feet wide, 5 feet long, and 3 feet high.

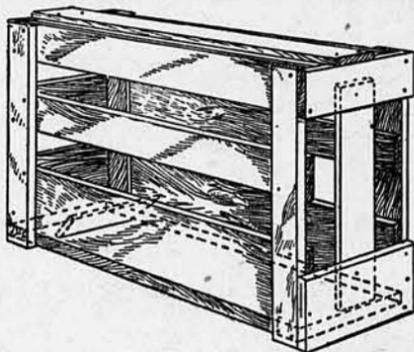
- 1—1 by 12—4 Bottom end boards.
- 1—1 by 6—16 Uprights and opening end.
- 3—1 by 6—10 Sides and closed end.
- 2—1 by 12—10 Floor and bottom side boards.
- 1—1 by 6—8 Cleats.



Book Shelves.

An Economical Hog House.

This hog house is built 6 feet square. Both doors are hinged. Yellow pine is used for flooring as it is lighter and much easier to move, when necessary, and is warm in cold, wet weather. The door in the roof can be opened, when the sun shines. Sunshine is the best



Hog Shipping Crate.

tonic known for little pigs in early spring. This door also will be handy as a means of entrance at pigging time.

Material.

- 8—2 by 4—6 Plates, Ridge, and Floor Joists.
- 2—2 by 4—8 End Plates.
- 4—1 by 12—12 Floor and Side.
- 2—1 by 12—18 Ends.
- 6—1 by 12—8 Roof.

Hardware.

- Nails.
- 2 Pair 6 inch Strap Hinges.

An Inexpensive Work Bench.

This is a good, substantial work bench, such as every farmer needs. The total cost for lumber and hardware should not be more than \$4.50.

Bill of Material.

- 3 pieces 1 1/2 inches by 12 inches by 8 feet—Top.
- 2 pieces 1 inch by 12 inches by 6 feet—Sides.
- 4 pieces 1 inch by 12 inches by 2 feet 6 inches—End and center cross pieces.
- 2 pieces 1 inch by 3 1/2 inches by 2 feet 6 inches—Cross rails.
- 1 piece 1 inch by 3 1/2 inches by 1 foot 8 inches—Vise piece.
- 4 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 2 feet 9 inches—Legs.
- 2 pieces 1 inch by 8 inches by 2 feet 6 inches—Drawer sides.



Towel Roller.

- 1 piece 1 inch by 8 inches by 2 feet—Drawer ends.
- 3 pieces 1/2 inch by 9 inches by 2 feet 6 inches—Panel, drawer bottom.
- 1 piece 2 inches by 8 inches by 2 feet 9 inches—Vise block.
- Use oval for drawer slides, etc.

Hardware.

- 1 vise screw 1 1/4 inches.
- 2 Pounds nails 8-d., common.
- 2 pounds nails, 8-d., casing.

Be Economical With Lumber.

The steady increase in the price of lumber and building materials has necessitated a closer calculation of their strength.

Economy prescribes that each piece shall be only as large as needed to withstand safely the strains to which it will be subjected, and so placed that it will be the strongest.

In the largest and best barns built today you seldom will see timber thicker than 2 inches. This is due partly to small dealers carrying a limited assortment of sizes, and to a greater extent to the present day calculations of architects.

Most modern barns are built with self-supporting roofs, as this type of construction eliminates heavy beams and posts and reduces cost. This type of roof resembles the hull of a boat turned upside down, and consists of built up plank arches reinforced with splice-braces at angles, spanning from one side wall to the other. This roof usually has four surfaces, the lower two being steep and the upper ones about quarter pitch. Many make the mistake of calling this type a "hip-roof." The proper name is "gambrel" and it also is known as "euro roof" and "mill roof."

Where to Put the Poultry House.

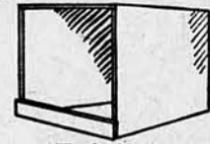
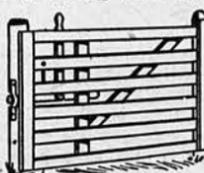
Locate the poultry house on dry, well drained ground. A damp location means a damp poultry house, and the result is that the fowls are affected with many troublesome diseases.

Always face the house toward the south so as to get the sun's rays throughout the day in the winter to keep it bright inside. Let it be sheltered from the wind. Where it is necessary to build in a windy place, trees or small shrubs can be planted to shelter the house during the fall and spring when the winds are violent.

A poultry house usually needs more ventilation than is given. Fresh air is far more important than warmth. Fresh air means health, but it never should be supplied by a draft. The best system of ventilation for the ordinary poultry house is a cloth covered window, which allows the air to pass through slowly. Only in coldest weather, however, is the cloth pulled across the window. For the rest of the time it is left wide open. Where a

Farm Gate.

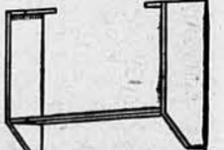
covered window, which allows the air to pass through slowly. Only in coldest weather, however, is the cloth pulled across the window. For the rest of the time it is left wide open. Where a



Hen's Nest.

house has its south side made up largely of a window group only about half of the spaces should be glazed and the other half left open, and cloth screens supplied.

The poultry house floor is important. In many localities a sand or dirt floor is cheaper and is advisable. Hens like a dirt floor if it is dry. It makes a natural dust wallow, but must be replaced frequently in order to keep the house sanitary. A dirt floor must always be well above the outside grade so that water will not run in.



Hanging Shelf.

Make a Hay Shed.

With the rapidly increasing interest in alfalfa growing in all sections of the country, the demand for an inexpensive hay shed, which can be erected in the field, has become general. The rapid increase in the value of forage crops and the high price of farm lands emphasize the advantage of providing shelter for the entire hay crop. Stacking in the field without cover means considerable deterioration and loss. In a large crop this loss will amount to almost the cost of a shelter in a year or two.



Foot Stool.

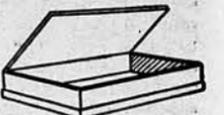
Make a House for the Hogs.

Hogs have little hair and for this reason, they need protection in the winter time more than any other farm animal. Hogs have been neglected by nature in this respect. There are hundreds of farms where larger animals wearing thick, hairy coats are housed carefully, while hogs are left out in their nakedness, with nothing but a loose board roof over them. Such farmers have bad luck with their hogs, and they never can account for it. They seem to think that a hog is tough, and that a certain amount of abuse is good for it. Hogs are the worst abused of all domestic animals, and they are among the most profitable when handled intelligently.

When a house is narrow, and built with a double set of windows, it is easier to get the sun into every part of the house than it is when it is wider. The length, of course, makes no difference in this respect.

The foundation of the building may be concrete, and a concrete floor is spread over the whole surface. A concrete floor in a hog house is a good thing, but it is too cold for hogs to sleep on.

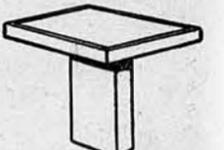
For this reason, the nests are placed on loose, wooden floors, that may be moved about quite easily for cleaning.



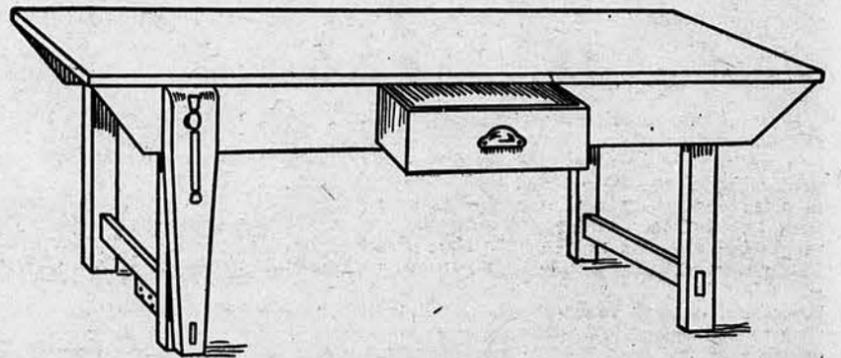
Clothes Box.



Bench.



Milk Stool.



This Work Bench is Substantial, and Easy to Make. The Total Cost for Lumber and Hardware Should not be More than \$4.50.

Long Leases are Best

When Tenants Stay on the Farm Year after Year
it is Possible to Produce Livestock

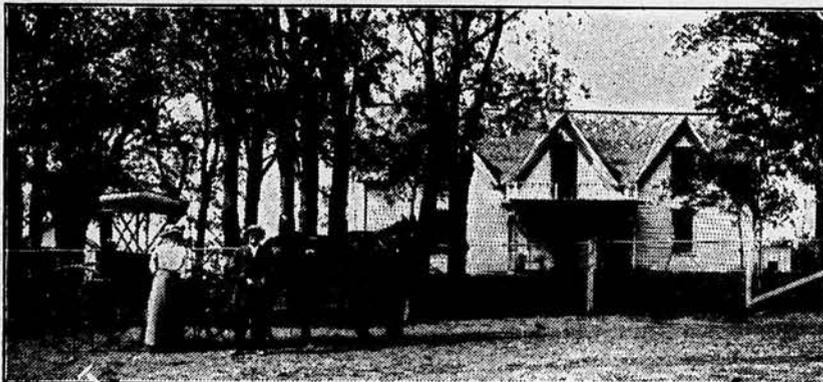
BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THE ANNUAL "moving time" has passed. Many thousands of families have changed their homes, with considerable financial loss, and are trying to learn farming on a new place. They are certain not to do so well as they would on land they know. All farms and fields have crop and soil adaptations, and it takes several seasons to learn these as a rule. In addition, there usually is considerable actual mechanical loss at moving, in "plunder" that is left behind.

All of which brings up the reflection that our system of one-year leases based on grain farming is a crime. This plan is doing a great deal to hold down the agriculture of Kansas, and the one-year leases are exerting their destructive force on the folks who can least afford to stand it—on the young people who are just starting out in life, and on the older men who have not been successful. After a man has paid for his farm he usually will get along all right even if the way is hard, but it is easy for the younger men to get discouraged. It is much more difficult now for a young man to pay for a farm than it was 10 years ago—in most communities there has been a big advance in price, which in many cases has been accompanied by a considerable drop in the crop producing power of the land. This decline in average yields has been very noticeable on a distressfully large number of farms, until we have arrived at the point where the average yields in some years are below the cost of production.

With grain yields lower than the cost of production, it is quite evident that a young man does not have a smooth outlook in his efforts to get a farm by the ordinary grain raising system. Of course he may make a good profit some years, as the wheat raisers did in 1914, but this is not the rule. The result is that a great many men continue to be renters all their lives when this would not be necessary if they had a good chance to get into livestock. This is offered when a sane system of long leases on a livestock basis is adopted. This has been very successful in Europe, and in parts of Northern Illinois and Missouri. It is winning in many parts of Kansas. The land owners of this state must come to this system of renting if the yields and profits are to be maintained.

A system that frequently is used, and which is giving good success, is for the tenant to put his labor against the crop producing power of the farm, and for the tenant and the owner to share equally in the cost of the equipment and livestock, and in the future expenses and profits. In other cases the tenant supplies the equipment and horses, and



The Home of a Livestock Farmer in Eastern Kansas—the Returns are Much Higher than Could be Obtained from Grain Farming.

they share only in the directly productive livestock such as the cattle and hogs. The exact details will vary with every farm of course, but the fundamental idea should be to have the tenant balance the crop producing power of the land with his labor.

Of course it is true that a large number of the young men in Kansas today who would make good livestock tenants of this kind on a long time lease do not have enough capital to buy their half of the stock to eat the crops. When this is the case it usually will pay the owner to make it possible for the tenant to buy the stock by going on his note for the cost. There are worth while young farmers in almost every community in Kansas who will make a rapid advancement if they get help of this kind, and produce a much larger profit for the owner than if he stays with the grain farming system.

A livestock system of tenant farming must be based on long-time leases—as a rule it is best to have a term of from five to eight years. This seems to be quite a while to the average owner who is used to changing tenants every year of course, but he must remember that in Europe, where the owners have had a great deal more experience in renting than in this country, thru many generations, the term frequently is made much longer than this. In a great many cases a tenant lives on the farm all his life.

I have in mind a tenant farm that has been handled very successfully under a long time lease. The owner rented the 160-acre farm to the tenant several years ago. It was in a fair condition so far as the buildings and the fertility were concerned. The lease provided for the keeping of enough livestock to eat all crops grown on the place. The capital to buy these animals was supplied by the owner and the tenant, half and

half. The tenant had about \$1,000 worth of horses, cows and implements, which capital he had made mostly when working as a hired hand. He mortgaged these to get money to pay for part of his share of the livestock; it was necessary for the owner to go on his note for some of the money.

As they share equally the cost of the directly productive livestock and divide the profits equally, the proposition really is based on the owner supplying the land and the tenant supplying the labor. This is a fair contract if the land is fairly fertile and the buildings are reasonably complete and in good repair. There is a silo on this place, as there ought to be on every well-regulated livestock farm in Kansas.

The soil fertility is guarded very carefully. This is provided for in the contract; there is a good crop rotation in which the legumes are featured. The main legumes are alfalfa, Red clover and cowpeas. Alfalfa is grown along the creek, on some of the best soil. There is some upland on the place on which alfalfa will not grow, but Red clover is produced fairly well there. Cowpeas is used very extensively after oats as a catch crop. Sometimes this crop is plowed under for green manure but as a rule it is harvested for hay. Corn, oats and kafir are the main grain crops. Some Sudan grass was grown last year and it did quite well; the tenant will increase the acreage of this crop.

All manure is hauled out to the fields promptly, and the owner supplies the manure spreader. There is not any objection from the tenant as a rule to hauling manure when he is on a long-time lease. He knows that he will get most of the benefit from the fertility, so he is working for himself when he is doing this work just as surely as when he is cultivating corn. This is not the case when a man stays on the farm for

only one year. He can't see the object in hauling manure from which someone else will get the benefit.

This manure and all the other fertility that can be obtained is much needed, for anyone can see, if he will study the proposition a little, that the fertility and yields on the rented farms are dropping every year. Poor methods on rented farms are responsible for much of this drop in corn yields in Kansas, which brought the average for the state to 19.9 bushels an acre. The land owners are in control of this situation, for they control the farms, and they must make the first move to put in longer leases and better systems.

The day of long time leases with a livestock basis is coming in Kansas. It will do a great deal to help in the movement toward a sane farming system, which will maintain the crop yields and profitable returns for the future.

The owners must lead in this movement. A successful livestock tenant brought this out recently in telling me of the methods that he and the owner had used. He says that the reason these long time leases are not more generally used is that they are new to the farmers of the state. "We have used the one-year leases so long," he said, "that most of them seem to think that it is impossible for us to change to a new and better system. We must make this change, however, or country life and farm prosperity will decline in Kansas. You can't build a good system of agriculture on one-year leases.

"In some cases there is a feeling of distrust between the owner and the tenant, too, and this has done much to continue our one-year lease system. There is little reason for this. I will admit that some tenants in Kansas are inefficient, and that it would not be possible to give them long-time leases. There are inefficient men in all lines, of course. But there are good tenants in every community, who have been compelled to operate under the one-year lease, who would do well on a long-time livestock contract. The landowner can get the tenant if he is willing to make the change.

"I think that the owners are to blame for much of the troubles we are reaping from the one-year lease in Kansas just now. It might be that I have the viewpoint of the tenant more than of the landowner in placing the blame, of course, for I had plenty of experience with this crime against humanity—the one-year lease—before I moved to this farm. But even if I do have the tenant's viewpoint, anyone can see, if he will study the proposition a little, that the fertility and yields on the rented farms are dropping every season."



When a System of Tenant Farming is Built up Based on Livestock the Returns are Larger than From One-Crop Systems, and the Yields are Maintained and Perhaps Increased. Even More Important than This, a System of Tenant Farming Can be Established that is More Satisfactory than the Old Plan, for the Renter Stays on the Place Long Enough to Get a Home.

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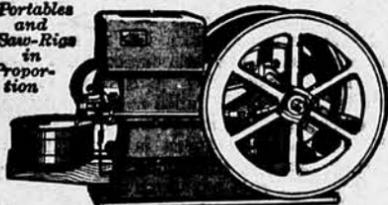
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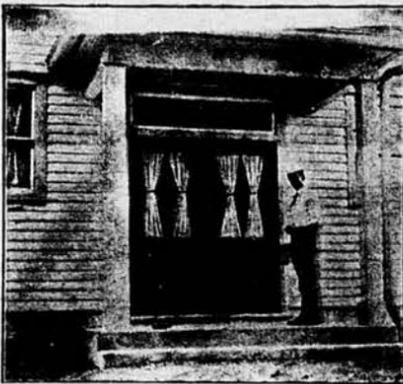
Riley - Schubert - Grossman Co.
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Give the Children a Chance

Ask for Better School Equipment at the Meeting Friday

BY L. D. GRIFFEE

PUREBRED stock long ago ceased to excite any comment in Kansas. We have blooded stock in all lines from chickens to horses and even the motor cars are registered and carry a number. It is only in the last two years, however, that any one could have a purebred country school. We have them now and their number is slowly increasing. I mean



A Pleasing School Door.

of course the standardized rural school, and any school that lives up to all the regulations imposed on these schools may very properly be called a purebred. Any community may well be proud of a school that fills all the requirements, for it is a long advance from the district school that you and I attended 25 years ago.

This article is an attempt to answer the question as to what it would cost to establish such a school in the average country neighborhood and what would be the advantage of the school when once established.

The requirements with regard to grounds and outbuildings are not at all hard to meet and many schools find themselves up to requirements in most of the conditions specified. There must be a well kept yard with at least 1 acre of ground, some trees and shrubs where climatic conditions will permit, two well kept, widely separated out-houses with screened approaches, convenient fuel house, and good walks. With the possible exception of the walks there is no requirement in this list that a good school should be without whether there is any ambition to standardize it or not.

The requirements for the schoolhouse itself are not quite so easily met, especially when we consider that many of the buildings were put up in early times without any special plan except to get a large room in which school and other public meetings could be held. The house must be well built, in good repair and painted. It must have a good foundation and be well lighted from one side or the left and rear. It must have adjustable shades and suitable cloak rooms. It must have good blackboards, slate preferred, and be heated by a room heater or furnace, have attractive interior decorations and above all be clean and tidy.

If a room has poor blackboards it will cost about 25 cents a square foot to put in a good grade of slate. Once in place it will outlast the generation that puts it there. It will cost about \$40 to put in 160 square feet of blackboard, which is enough for the ordinary building. If new shades are needed there is no other which compares with the adjustable denim shade. One shade of this kind will outwear several of the ordinary sort, and they are neat and attractive. The room heater will cost about \$100 and if rightly handled is a wonderful advance over the stove for school room use. If the plaster is in good condition one coat of alabastine will brighten up the walls. The only difficult propositions to handle are the windows and the cloak rooms. Where a room is

well provided with windows I think it has not been absolutely insisted on that the windows be all on one side, but it involves no very heavy expense to close up the windows on one side and open additional windows on the other. Where the room is of average size, say 24 by 32, the total window space should be at least 128 square feet. Five windows, 7 feet by 4 feet

would do nicely. Some buildings are large enough to have the cloak rooms placed in the space already built, but in some cases it will be necessary to build a small addition.

It would cost to put the average country school house in shape to become the home of a standard school from \$200 to \$400. I know a number of schools that could meet all the conditions within the first amount.

The interior must have desks suitable for children of various ages; a good teacher's desk and chair, a large bookcase and a collection of juvenile books suitable for reference work and general reading. There also must be a dictionary, a set of maps and a globe, sanitary water supply, sweeping compound, thermometer and a sand table.

Many school houses are already fitted with desks that fill the conditions and others would be all right if given one or two coats of varnish stain. In other cases new desks are needed and these should be single desks and either adjustable or of at least four different sizes so that the smaller pupils may have desks and seats that allow them to be comfortable. The common error lies in buying the desks of too large a size. The book collection should be selected with care and it might be best in doing this to write to the rural school inspector for suggestions. The other requirements for the interior are not expensive.

The remainder of the requirements have to do with the teacher and the organization of the school, and where one of the better teachers of the county is hired with the recommendation of the county superintendent there will be no trouble with this part of the matter. It is required that the teacher hold at the very least a second grade certificate and be a graduate of a four-year high school. The salary paid must be at least \$385 a year. The school must be in good shape as to organization and discipline.

To sum the whole matter up, to have a standard rural school in the average country district means the hiring of one of the better teachers of the county and the spending of from \$100 to \$500 in repairs, alterations and equipment. This standard, once achieved, is a thing for any neighborhood to be proud of.

The proper time to start a movement of this kind is at the annual school meeting, Friday, April 14. Full details may be obtained thru your county superintendent or by addressing the rural school inspector, care of the state superintendent, Topeka.

Under the direction of the Imperial museum, of Petrograd, agricultural lec-



Better Rural Schools are Developing Rapidly in Kansas, as a Result of Better Understanding of Modern Requirements.

tures are being given for wounded soldiers in 83 hospitals in and near the Russian capital. Patients who are able to do so are also encouraged to visit the museum, where cinematograph pictures on agricultural subjects are shown once a week.

Cottages for Rural Teachers

The General Federation of Women's clubs, the American Civic association, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the United States Bureau of Education, have united in a plan to build a teacher's home for every rural school in the United States. By making country life homey and attractive, it is felt that better teachers will be attracted to the country, and a wonderful step taken toward the keeping of the children on the farm.

If every rural school were to have a teacher's cottage as outlined in this great plan more than 200 million dollars would be spent in this great work, for there are 200,000 rural school districts in America, and a cottage for each would cost about \$1,000.

But there is no plan to make this colossal expenditure at once. It will be a campaign of many years duration, in which the officials of the rural school districts, 200,000 of them, will have to be educated, one at a time, to the need of their community.

This movement for teachers' homes in the rural districts has been growing gradually as the scattered districts realized the need of doing something themselves to help their school teachers. The movement, however, has been spreading so rapidly of its own momentum that the women's clubs of America, assisted by the federal bureau, the American Civic association, and the Rockefeller Foundation will launch their national campaign at the biennial convention the last of May in New York, of the General Federation of Women's clubs.

It has been left to R. S. Kellogg of Chicago, now secretary of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, to prepare a national bulletin on this problem, a survey of what has already been made, and of the needs for the extension of the movement to other states. The national lumbermen have made this bulletin, published at their own expense, the first contribution to the movement, providing sufficient copies to supply every rural school district in America with the survey of the conditions, both nationally and in every state separately, and also pledging the supplying free of plans to every school district which decides to build a cottage.

This survey of the nation shows there are more than 200,000 rural school districts in the United States, and more than 16 million children of school age who live in the country or in towns of less than 2,500 population. Out of 9,833 teachers in one and two-room rural schools in Missouri in 1910-11, only 55 had taught six or more consecutive years in the same location. A teacher may continue for many years with the lowest grade of certificate in the country schools, but this cannot be done in the city schools. In the four states of South Dakota, Kansas, Texas and Wisconsin, there are more than 18,000 rural teachers who have not had even part of a high school education.

More About the Vegetables

An important book on vegetable growing, Subtropical Vegetable Gardening, has just been issued by the Macmillan company of New York City. This book is a distinct contribution to the literature of vegetable-gardening. The author, P. H. Rolfs, director of the experiment station of Florida, presents the principles upon which the successful growing of subtropical vegetables depends. He includes in his discussion all the important vegetables—those with edible leaves, stems, bulbs, fruits, tubers, roots and seeds. There are also chapters on soils, fertilizers, watering, seeds, seed growing, planting, pests, diseases, and the important topic of marketing. While Professor Rolfs confines himself to subtropical experience, his work will still be found of interest and value by growers in a wide territory in the United States. The price of the book is \$1.50.

The meeting house in Bolton, Mass. is to be resingled for the first time since its erection in 1793. Some of the shingles are still in a perfect state of preservation after 121 years' service.

It's a Race for Duroc Honors

Hampshire Owners Also Line up for a Breed Association

BY JOHN F. CASE
Contest Manager

TALK about your elections! There's been more excitement in the contest manager's office over returns in the Duroc-Jersey breed association election than anything that's happened since our esteemed Chief was running for governor. Homer Godding, 16 year old hustler from Marion county, and Clarence Musgrove, 14 year old pepper-box from Jackson were placed in nomination for president of the breed club. These boys have been running neck and neck. One day Homer will be a vote ahead only to be passed by Clarence when the next mail arrives. This April Fool day closes the election, and it's a toss up. No matter who wins the Duroc boys are getting a president that will be hustling for the club's success until the contest closes. It's a great race. For secretary, Elmer Jones, 15 year old representative from Clay county, apparently has won over Francis Wilkinson, 14 year old booster from Sedgwick. In my letter to the boys enumerating the qualifications of these candidates I mentioned the fact that Elmer could handle a typewriter. It is very evident that the boys were impressed. But Francis isn't out of the running and you never can tell in an election until all the votes are counted. Next week you will be told about the new officers for the Duroc-Jersey breed association. And then comes the Poland China election, letters announcing the names of candidates just having been sent out to the 44 members of this club. The boys are showing genuine interest in their clubs. We are going to make them win.

The Duroc-Jersey and Poland China breed associations have a great many more members than the Hampshire club, but they aren't showing any more pep. In fact, the Hampshire boys have shown more than either for every one of the four boys who breed the belted beauties assured me he favored organizing an association. And that's more than I can say for the others. As the number of Hampshire breeders was not large I thought best to appoint the officers instead of holding an election, which proved satisfactory to the boys. After inquiring about all members I appointed Paul Merriman, 16 year old representative from Syracuse, Hamilton county, as president, and Ray Jones, 13 year old representative from Sylvia, Reno county, as secretary-treasurer. And you will have to go some to beat 'em.

Paul is a real farmer boy, living 10



As the Contest Begins.

miles from town. He paid \$25 for Lady Bess, Hampshire aristocrat, No. 64064. Five fine pigs arrived March 12. Paul is mighty proud of his contest sow and litter. "I'm away out in the short grass country," he writes, "but I'm going to see what can be done growing hogs." I'm sure that Paul will make a success, and will find his fine porkers in demand as breeding stock. He's going to send a picture soon.

No boy in the entire club has more pep than Ray Jones. Not a week goes by but Ray writes telling me that "Katie and the pigs are doing fine," and whooping it up for the club. You will remember reading about Katie and her growing family in a previous issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Katie has only lost one pig

and Ray is arranging to register the remaining 10. Many persons have visited Ray and admired his contest lot. And that isn't all; Ray sold three more sows for the man who sold Katie to him. It's a safe bet that he will market every pig worth selling as a breeder at breeder's prices. Keep your eye on this chap from Reno. At 13 he's preparing to enter high school, and his teacher says this: "Ray Jones is a very conscientious and efficient student. He is truthful and honorable. I feel sure you will find him competent to fill the position offered." I've gone into detail about this young hustler because many club members seemed especially interested in hearing about Ray and Katie.

Another hustling member of the Capper Pig Club Hampshire Swine Breeders' association is Wallace Corder, 12 year old Douglas county representative, receiving mail at Lawrence. Wallace paid \$25 for his sow and she has six pigs, the real belted kind. "I may not win but I'm going to try," says Wallace, which proves that he's the winning kind. Every boy who tries will win whether he gets a cash prize in this contest or not. Wallace has promised to send a picture of Queen and her promising family.

Joe Fulton, 12, Mentor, Saline county, is the fourth Hampshire breeder. Joe only paid \$15 for his purebred Hampshire and as she weighed 210 pounds when entered in the contest December 3 it is evident that he secured a bargain. He failed to notify me when the pigs were born (or the letter was missent) but writing under date of March 25 Joe says: "My pigs are doing fine. I took them away from the sow a short time

ago." So it is evident that Saline county has some thrifty pigs in the contest. Joe also says that he can be depended upon to boost the club and the Hampshire breed association. And that's the proper spirit.

Now all the Hampshire boys need is a slogan and some stationery for the officers. The stationery will be provided as soon as the slogan is sent in. If I print all the Hampshire "dope" that Ray Jones promises to bombard me with there will be small space for you other fellows. So members of the other associations must prod their secretary if they don't hear about what is going on.

Next week I'm going to tell you about the O. I. C. and Chester White breeders. As there are only a few of them the officers will be appointed. But although few in numbers these chaps who have chosen the great white breed are the quality kind. I'm hearing nice things about all these boys and it's going to be difficult to make a choice. With these appointments and election of officers for the Poland association the breed clubs will be complete.

The work of the entire club is going along fine. Almost all of the boys are reporting satisfactory litters and enthusiasm is growing as the pigs take on weight. One member, Ralph Strickland of Kiowa county, had the misfortune to lose his sow, but hopes to replace her. I think Ralph made a mistake in buying a very young and small bred gilt. We all learn thru experience, but sometimes the lesson is a costly one. Many of the members have promised to send pictures. Let's have yours and a letter telling about how your sow and pigs are getting along. If I don't answer "right off the bat" it isn't because I'm not interested but because it's impossible to spare the time. Nothing pleases me so much as a letter and a picture from one of my young friends.

Just to show what another Kansas boy can do I'm presenting Orville Caldwell, one of the winners in last year's Lyon county contest. Orville's pig gained 245 pounds at a cost of a fraction over 3 cents a pound. That's a pretty good showing.

One Way Out.

A short time back, while a certain general was inspecting a regiment just about to depart for new quarters, he asked a young subaltern what would be his next order if he was in command of a regiment passing over a plain in a hostile country, and he found his front blocked by artillery, a brigade of cavalry on his right flank, and a morass on his left, while his retreat was cut off by a large body of infantry.

"Halt! Order arms, ground arms, kneel down, say your prayers!" replied the subaltern.—Tit-Bits.

WISE HOSTESS

Won Her Guests to Postum.

"Three great coffee drinkers were my old school friend and her two daughters. They were always complaining and taking medicine. I determined to give them Postum instead of coffee when they visited me, so without saying anything to them about it, I made a big pot of Postum the first morning.

"Before the meal was half over, each one passed up her cup to be refilled, remarking how fine the 'coffee' was. The mother asked for a third cup and inquired as to the brand of coffee I used. I didn't answer her question just then, for I heard her say a while before that she didn't like Postum unless it was more than half coffee.

"After breakfast I told her that the 'coffee' she liked so well at breakfast was pure Postum, and the reason she liked it was because it was properly made.

"I have been brought up from a nervous, wretched invalid, to a fine condition of physical health by leaving off coffee and using Postum.

"I am doing all I can to help the world from coffee slavery to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

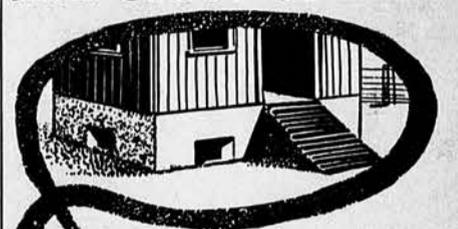
Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

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.

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Save DISCING, HARROWING, ROLLING. Do all this work while you plow. Hitch a Kramer Rotary Harrow behind your plow—disc, level, harrow and pulverize as you go. Save extra teams right during the busy season. Produces a mole seed bed that germinates quickly—no clods or dry dirt to hold back your crops—no missing hills. Fits any plow, satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Works in all kinds of soil—light draft, no extra horses required. The "Kramer" does more work than discing and harrowing the old way. Big FREE Illustrated Folder.



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FREE To Every Farmer!

Here is a book that every farmer needs—a book that every farmer must have if he desires to know how to stop the losses and increase the profits of the modern business of farming. This book contains 60 pages, printed and rated especially for keeping accurate account of everything you raise, sell and buy. Covers every phase of farm accounting, shows expenses, losses and profits at end of each year, also 62 tables and rules for farmers. No bookkeeping knowledge required. Bound in strong covers. Our Offer We want every farmer to have one of these useful books and will send it free to all who send 25c to pay for 1 year's subscription to our popular home and farm journal. Address, VALLEY FARMER, Dept. AB-10, Topeka, Kansas



Orville Caldwell, Lyon County, and His Prizewinning Poland Pig. Orville's Profit Was \$8.48.

The Spring Hatch

I'll Save Your Chicks

GILBERT HESS, M. D., D. V. S.

The annual loss of young chicks in the United States is staggering. More than one-half the yearly hatch die before reaching pullet age—die through leg weakness, gapes and indigestion. Talk about conservation! think of the millions of dollars that poultry raisers could save by saving most of these chicks.

Yes, most of them can be saved—saved by starting them on

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Cures Gapes, Indigestion, Leg Weakness, Etc.

During my 25 years' experience as a doctor of medicine, a veterinary scientist and a successful poultry raiser, I discovered that, by using a certain nerve tonic and appetizer, leg weakness could be absolutely overcome; that the use of another certain chemical that is readily taken up by the blood would cure gapes, by causing the worms in the windpipe (the cause of gapes) to let go their hold and helping the chick throw them off. By combining these ingredients with bitter tonics, I found that I could control and invigorate the chick's digestion.

My Poultry Pan-a-ce-a helps put stamina into the chick, strengthens and cleanses its system and sends it along the road to maturity, hardy and robust. Most of the biggest poultry farms in the United States, where chicks are hatched out by the thousand every day during hatching season, feed my Pan-a-ce-a regularly.

Ingredients printed on every package. Now read this:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will prevent and cure gapes, indigestion, leg weakness and the like, reduce your loss to mere nothing and help your chicks grow and mature rapidly, that I have told my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock, and if it doesn't do as I say, return empty packages and get your money back.

Sold only by reliable dealers whom you know. 1 1/2 lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West.)

Send for my free book that tells all about Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Your hogs are apt to be troubled with worms right now—feed my tonic in the swill as directed and I guarantee it will rid your hogs of worms. My Stock Tonic is also a fine conditioner for horses, cattle, sheep, etc. Guaranteed. 25-lb. 1. \$1.00; 100-lb. sack, \$5.00; smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South).

Dr. Hess Instant Lice Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or if kept in the dust bath the hens will distribute it. 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West).



Gilbert Hess M.D., D.V.S.



Remember, my Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic, not a stimulant; its good effects are permanent.

FREE

If you have a sick or injured animal, write Dr. Hess, tell symptoms, enclose 2c stamp for reply, and he will send you a prescription and letter of advice free of charge.

A Future in Colt Raising?

There Will be a Demand for Good Draft Horses

BY W. H. COLE

THE LITTLE colts have begun to arrive. Last spring a farmer friend induced us to try breeding by the capsule system. At first we, like many others, were rather skeptical as to the probable results, but we took the time to do a little investigating, and the more we found out the better we were impressed with the method. The three mares were bred in this manner. There is this to commend the system: there is absolutely no danger of accidents happening to a valuable mare, and the danger from contracting a disease is reduced greatly. This system, while a good many years old, is comparatively new here, but it is gaining in favor with the farmers every year. Our experience is that it is a sure as well as a safe way of breeding, and we are so well pleased with the results of last spring's breeding that we shall employ no other method this spring on the 10 animals which we intend to breed.

We cannot help but believe that it is a good time to start raising young horses and mules. Many thousands of the work animals of this, and other states have been shipped to the warring nations over in Europe, and will continue to be shipped as long as the war lasts. This will eventually cause a shortage here, and the man who has the young stuff to sell is sure to have a good market for his surplus. Many farmers, of course, assert that the tractor is going to supplant the farm horse to a great extent, but our observations have led us to believe differently for as a rule the farmers who buy tractors keep all of their horses and take in more land to farm with the added help of the tractor. This may not be the case everywhere but it holds good in nearly all the cases here.

One of the jobs disposed of since the rain, while we are waiting for the fields to dry off sufficiently to work, was the construction of a stock pond in the pasture. We are not an ardent advocate of the ordinary pasture pond. Of course the water impounded in them will keep stock from famishing from thirst, but in the heat of the summer there is always a green scum on the surface of the water and it always seemed to us that it was an unhealthy drink for stock. No sensible person would think of drinking such stuff and if it is unhealthy for a person why not for stock? The pond that we recently made is supplied with water by three small springs which run even in very dry seasons. It was made about 50 feet below them, and we reasoned that when they filled the pond it would cover them and perhaps somewhat shut off their flow and in this manner conserve the water until August when it is very likely to be needed the most. In seasons such as we had last year no pond was needed for the springs flowed strong the season thru. We have no assurance of so much water falling this summer, in fact we hope that there will not be so much, and to make sure of our water supply this pond was built. We feel sure that the stock will relish it more than ordinary pond water for the reason that the springs will keep it fresh.

The quails are more numerous here than they have been for 20 years. This condition was brought about somewhat by the recent state law prohibiting their slaughter at any time during the year, but before that law was enacted the farmers of this community organized what was known as a "No Hunting Association," the object of which was to put an end to the destruction of our little feathered friend, Bob White. Some of them of course were killed by the farmers themselves, but the farmer rarely ever got more than one shot at a bunch and was usually lucky to get any that were shot. The birds then flew and scattered in the grass and were safe from further harm, but with the skilled town hunter who used a high power gun and a trained bird dog the birds were never safe for no matter where they congealed

themselves the keen scent of the dog would find them and they were bagged as soon as they took wing. In this manner the entire covey would be exterminated. After five years of protection they are well established on almost every farm, and their clear calls may be heard any morning. The sleet of the past winter cut off their food supply to a great extent and no doubt many of them died of starvation. One flock that made its home in the orchard on this farm frequently would come up on the porch at the front of the house to get cane seed.

We haven't all of our potatoes planted yet. About 1/4 acre is yet to be put in, and this job will be attended to as soon as the ground gets warm. Our reason for putting the planting off till warmer weather conditions prevail is that we want to mulch this patch. The ground was plowed very deeply in the winter and when the time comes for planting it will be given a thorough disking and then harrowed lightly. Then we intend to mark it off shallow and drop the seed in the marks. They will then be covered lightly with soil and the mulching will be put on. We prefer hay for mulching but as we have none to spare we shall use 2-year-old wheat straw, putting it on 1 foot deep.

The much wanted rain fell here March 24. There was some snow with this and on the next day we experienced the novel sight of growing alfalfa protruding above the 2-inch snow. However, it was warm and the snow was practically the same as a rain. The moisture that fell will do a great deal of good. The wheat especially will be greatly benefited, and the late oats will now have plenty of moisture to bring them up. Wheat and corn seem to be able to germinate with but very little moisture but oats, owing to the dry hull, seems to require a greater amount.

Norton County Breeders Organize

BY J. W. JOHNSON.

The purebred stock breeders of Norton county are awake to the advantages of co-operation and are organizing their forces with the idea of helping each other and encouraging the improvement of farm animals generally and especially in Norton county where there is already a great interest being taken in good stock. On the evening of Thursday, May 11, the business men of Norton will tender the breeders of the county a banquet in honor of the county's fine herds of purebred stock of all kinds. Speakers of note will be secured and preparations are being made to insure a big, successful meeting of the breeders and farmers all over the county. A breeders' association will be organized that evening and everyone interested in better farm animals will be invited to join. Norton county already has one of the finest fair grounds in the state within four blocks of the "square," and some of the best public sales of purebred stock are held there each season. A movement is on foot among the business men to build a sale pavilion that can be used for public sales for breeders from all over the county and for livestock judging during the fair. Norton has always been proud of its fair grounds and now with the increasing interest that is being taken in better stock over the county they are anxious to encourage the breeders and farmers in every way possible. In February more than \$16,000 worth of purebred draft horses were shipped into the county. J. F. Foley of Oronoque, Carl Behrents of the same place, J. W. Leeper of Norton and Peter Luft of Almora are breeders who hold annual public sales. With the exception of Mr. Luft these sales are held at the fair grounds in Norton. The co-operative idea among the breeders in the county is sure to result in much good.

Have the hens a roosting place while the farm machinery is in use?

THE CHEMIST REPORTS TO THE GOOD JUDGE.

DID YOU TEST ITS QUALITY TOO

IF I DID JUDGE, AND BY EVERY TEST IT IS THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW



LASTING pleasure—a chance word from a user has brought many a man the comfort of W-B CUT Chewing—the long shred Real Tobacco Chew. It satisfies you better, and lasts longer than the ordinary kind. Get a pouch and see how it satisfies.

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Our Own Douglas Fir and Washington Red Cedar Direct from our Sawmill and Factory to YOU

"Tacoma" Dimension Lumber, Guaranteed "Dakota Clear" Shingles, Guaranteed full 2-in. thick, 20% stronger. Built to last. 1/2 inch butts. Will last for generations. We quote delivered to your station. To insure lowest prices send complete list for estimate. You pay only after inspection. Catalog Free. Our references any Tacoma Bank.

LOCAL LUMBER COMPANY - TACOMA WASH.



Raise Your Cattle at Home

Production, Not Speculation, Proves Best With Livestock

BY HARLEY HATCH

JUST AS we were thinking that for once we would have all our plowing for corn done before April, a rain came which has put a stop to the work for at least three weeks. If we could have had three more dry days in March we would have finished plowing all the corn ground. We have not finished before April 10 in any year since we have lived in Kansas except the first year we were here.

It is not our plan to list any corn this year. We expect to plant 60 acres and at this time, March 25, have it all plowed except 12 or 14 acres. I have never seen plowed land in this locality in finer shape than it is this spring, and we consider that we have a good start toward a corn crop if we do not get any heavy, flooding rains.

Many who have fall plowing are planning on listing the land to corn. This is a very good way to raise corn on well drained lands and is perhaps to be preferred to top planting in the dryer soils. But on this farm nearly all the land we have planned to plant to corn is naturally moist, and in an average year it is best to top plant. And when we top plant we like to use the check row method. Drilling on top of the ground gives the weeds and grass altogether too much of a chance.

A friend who writes from Nickerson, Kan., accuses us of "having it in" for Red kafir. I have no prejudice against that variety; the reason it has been practically discarded here is because the Blackhulled White has proved to be a better yielder. The Red variety has a number of merits; it grows a more slender stalk with many more leaves than the White and is thus a better fodder plant. It is also fully 10 days earlier which is many times in its favor. But the fact that all farmers here have discarded it after a fair trial in favor of Blackhulled White should show that the Red is behind in the race in this climate and on this soil, at any rate.

Yesterday was the last day of school in Sunnyside district and, as the country correspondent has it, "we all repaired with well filled baskets" to the schoolhouse where after a Kansas dinner the children proudly exhibited their talents. The enrollment this winter in this district was 42 pupils and all have done exceptionally well. The teacher, Walter Ainsworth, of Rush county, Kansas, gave full satisfaction to every patron in the district and they have shown their appreciation by hiring him for next term at an advance in wages of \$10 a-month. It is seldom that we see

a teacher giving such complete satisfaction as he has done and that he is satisfied with the district is shown by the fact that he has refused other schools at higher wages. It is also interesting to have such a pleasing report as he gives of the pupils; of the 42 enrolled Mr. Ainsworth says there is not a dull one to be found.

The earlier sown oats are now coming up and as we drove to the schoolhouse yesterday we could see faint green lines thru the field which looked good to us. The rain last night will certainly be a help to most fields altho the ground was in no instance dry. But when we can have a day of April showers in March it advances all growing things even if we do have a day or so of cool weather following. There is quite a showing of green along the creek and the earliest native grass that grows only among the timber is already high enough to give an old cow a fair bite. The appetite of the human family for "greens" is no greater at this time of the year than is the like appetite among the cow family. Even alfalfa has lost its flavor when the smell of green things filters in on the South wind.

There seems to be more pasture for rent in this locality than has been the case for several years. The local papers all carry advertisements of men wanting cattle; the price seems to run from \$6 to \$7 a head for the season which lasts from May 1 to October 1. This is less than is being charged in the Flint hills pasture country where prices of fully \$1 a head more prevail. Probably the reason more pasture is available here is because much of the grass land which has been mowed for the last three years is now to revert to pasture again. The hay market does not look good to many just now and the outlook for the coming year is not much better, from a price standpoint. Some of our neighbors who have loaded hay out during the last month have thought themselves fortunate to get from \$4.75 to \$5.25 a ton delivered on the track 5 miles away.

It has always seemed to me that there is not difference enough made in pasture prices between cows with calves at their side and other mature cattle. An old cow with a calf by her side will eat as much grass as two yearling steers. The owners of the best pastures try to fill with steers instead of "she" stuff. Horses are hard on pasture, too, and are responsible for the killing out of much prairie sod. They like to eat where the grass is short and because of this will

(Continued on Page 25.)



"The Soil Turns Over Like a Well Kept Garden; This is Due to the Action of the Frost Last January."

XII

Read This Farmer's Experience

Wenona, Ill.
Gentlemen—Last fall I plowed 140 acres with a PARRETT Tractor, pulling three 14-inch bottom plows; operating both plow and tractor by myself. I plowed 8 to 10 acres a day and did this at about one-half the cost of doing the same work with horses.
We disced 250 acres of oats ground this spring, pulling two 10 ft. discs on high gear, averaging 60 acres a day and running the whole outfit by myself.
The PARRETT Tractor is better adapted for doing all kinds of farm work than any other we have seen.
Yours truly, T. F. FLAHAVEN.

An Acre per hour

With PARRETT POWER

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

ONE MAN ALL PURPOSE

That's not mere claim—it is actual plowing and discing work done by a farmer like yourself. It is not a mere demonstration, but practical, every day work. What better proof can you ask as to the merit and make-good ability of a Tractor than the word of an owner who speaks from actual experience. When the PARRETT (One-Man, All-Purpose) Tractor will plow 8 to 10 acres a day, or disc 60 acres a day, as Mr. Flahaven did, you can readily see how much time, money and labor it will save you on your farm? With a Parrett you can do this day after day, for you'll find it ready and willing always. If your time is short and necessity demands it, with the PARRETT you can put your man or boy on the tractor and work right through the noon hour and plow an extra acre a day more in this way.

In addition to doing *all your work*—the Parrett Tractor will give long wear and low up-keep cost, because it is built extra strong and durable. The PARRETT pulls three 14-inch bottom plows at a steady speed of 2½ miles an hour. It will disc, drill, drag and seed your land at a much faster rate than this and can be used for hauling and all kinds of belt power work. You'll find it the most economical Tractor to buy.

Send for The Parrett Tractor Folder Before You Buy

The Parrett Tractor Catalog Folder shows how this wonderful tractor is built. It shows what the Parrett is doing every day for other farmers. Write for it and see for yourself what the Parrett (One-Man, All-Purpose) Tractor will do for you. A postal brings it by return mail—Send today.

PARRETT TRACTOR CO.
303-409 Fisher Building
Chicago, Ill.

Remarkable IHC Mower Record

LAST spring when Lester Brown, of Ottawa, cut his 40-acre alfalfa field with an IHC mower, he completed just about one-millionth of the total work done by IHC mowers during 1915. That interesting fact presents in a striking way the popularity of the reliable mowers and rakes sold under the old trade names—**Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano.**

IHC mowers and rakes were the first ever made. Their sales have grown larger steadily, year by year, showing plainly what the farmers who use them think of them. They cut clean and close in all kinds of grass, clover, alfalfa, or other hay crops. With reasonable care they do good work for many years. It is always easy to secure repairs, new parts, or special service. They are sold by local dealers whose business it is to see that you are satisfied.

If you are already using IHC haying machines, we need say nothing except to remind you to look over your machines before you take them to the field and order now any repairs they may require. If you have not yet used any of them, see your local dealers, or write us for catalogues and other information about International Harvester haying machines.

International Harvester Company of America
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33 Different Styles
High Shoes
Low Shoes
Button Shoes
Lace Shoes
All Solid Comfort

Take No Substitutes

Don't let anyone persuade you to accept an imitation of the genuine Martha Washington Comfort Shoe. No other shoe will give you so much real comfort and lasting wear.

Mayer

Martha Washington Comfort Shoes

Wear these great shoes and free yourself from the annoyance of tired, aching, burning feet. They fit like a glove.

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

We make Mayer Honorfit Shoes in all styles for men, women, children; Dry-Box wet weather shoes; Honorfit Cushion Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis.



Here's a new one on the FORD

DAYS CAN DOLLARS

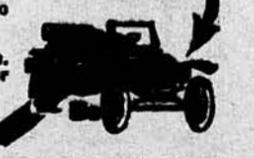
A complete painting outfit, quality the best, containing everything for painting a Ford or any similar size car, including top. **THE JOB IS EASILY DONE—SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE.** Only a few hours' work and three days for the paint to dry and your car is again ready for the road. Follow plain directions on each can of the *Peaslee* **AUTO PAINTING OUTFIT**

Repainting adds at least an extra year of service to your car and increases the selling value ten to twenty times the cost of painting.

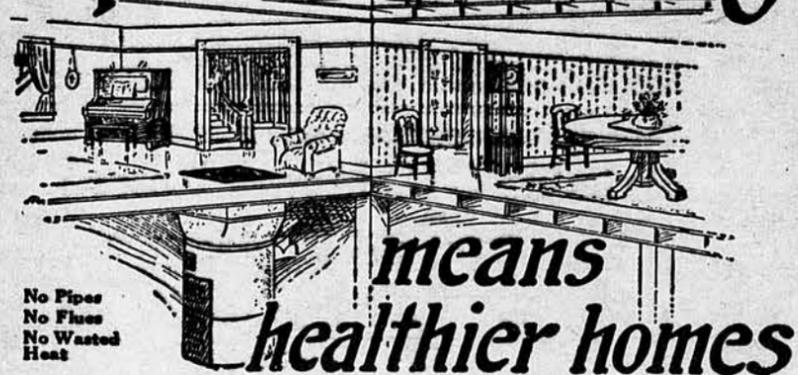
Don't let rust eat up your car—Paint it now!

For sale by all hardware, paint and drug dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will deliver on receipt of \$3.00.

PEASLEE-GAULBERT CO. Dep. 25.
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Pipeless Heating



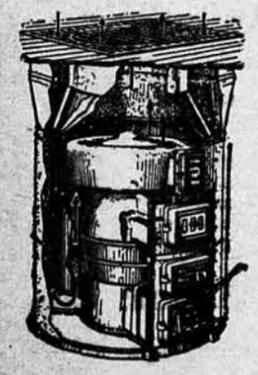
means healthier homes

No Pipes
No Flues
No Wasted Heat

PUT a Mueller Pipeless Furnace into your cellar and watch the difference in your family's health. Dangers of "catching cold" by going from warm rooms to chilly ones will be lessened, for the Mueller Pipeless will keep every room in the house at a comfortable temperature. The constant circulation of air will tend to prevent headaches, colds, catarrh and other ills.

And oh, the comfort of it! No more piling out on the icy floor to build the fire of a zero morning—no more lugging coal in and ashes out—no more of that twice-a-year wrestle of setting up and taking down the stove. No more dirty walls and sooty ceilings. Even heat in every room—and it all comes from one register—you don't have the costly, disagreeable job of tearing up your house to put in flues and pipes.

The Mueller Pipeless Furnace can be used successfully in both large homes and small. It is easily installed in any cellar, or can be used in homes having no cellar, simply by digging a pit to place it in. No heat wasted—no spoilage of produce stored in cellar. Easy to run. Burns hard or soft coal, coke or wood.



MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE

The pipeless furnace that you can depend upon. Real furnace construction—triple jacket, substantial firepot and radiator, best type grate—all doors put where they're handiest. Thousands of satisfied users endorse it.

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207 Reed St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Makers of heating systems of all kinds since 1857. Can supply you with regular hot air pipe furnaces, steam or hot water boilers and vapor heating systems; give you honest advice on your heating requirements.

Provide for the Queen Bees

Good Leadership is Necessary for Efficient Results

BY E. E. TAYLOR

THERE are two methods of increasing the number of colonies of bees: the common method of permitting them to swarm naturally, and the artificial method of dividing or forming nuclei. The honey bee is a social creature and always lives in colonies. The number of bees in a colony increases until a limit is reached. When the hive, tree, or other home of the colony becomes too crowded, it prepares to divide, making two colonies. There are other conditions besides overcrowding which bring on a division of the colony, or swarming. Swarming is the natural method of increase of bee colonies and where it is entirely under the beekeeper's control it is considered



the best method. On preparing to swarm, one or more young queens are developed by special feeding and an abundance of drone brood is produced. Then a few days before the young queen or queens emerge, the mother queen is literally carried from the hive by the workers and forced to go with the swarm. As a rule, about half of the bees go with the swarm and they usually cluster near the hive before starting on what may be a long flight to some tree or empty hive. If not hived at once after clustering, the swarm may leave for its new home which has been previously selected and cleaned out.

Have hives ready and work quietly when a swarm issues. Wet the inside of the hive with strong brine, or cool water. Put it carefully in place on bricks with the front slightly lower than the back. Spread a cloth in front to guide the bees into the hive. By this time the swarm ought to be settled on a branch, which can be cut off, taken to the hive, and the bees shaken on the cloth. To start them in push or brush a few up to the entrance. Once started watch for the queen to make sure of her safety. Sprinkle the swarms with water at once after settling as this will decrease the possibility of escape and make them easier to manage.

cord the old colony will rear a young queen and under favorable conditions soon build up a strong colony. The entrances of the new hive should be stopped up tightly with grass or most of the bees may return to the old hive. If in four days they have not gnawed out, help them, and as the colony increases enlarge the entrance. This, too, will develop into a strong colony.

From time to time old queens or inferior queens must be replaced, therefore the beekeeper should know how to secure strong queens when needed. Queens can be bought from those making a specialty of queen rearing, but there is always more or less uncertainty of getting them when needed. It is really better to produce your own queens, if you have one or more choice colonies from which to rear them.

Sometimes a swarm will settle high up on the trunk of a tree or other place difficult to reach, when the swarm catcher will be needed. To make sure that they will stay give them a frame or two of brood, and place the hive so that it gets only the morning sun and the colony will go to work at once.

Most beekeepers prefer to increase their colonies artificially rather than to run the risk of losing a few good colonies by permitting them to swarm. Some men attempt to prevent the escape of swarms by clipping the queen's wings. If one wishes to increase by forming nuclei he can always rear queens from his best stand for the nuclei and thereby build up his apiary. The majority of the experienced beekeepers prefer this method, but many beginners prefer to let their bees swarm in the natural way.

If you wish merely to replace an old, worthless queen or requeen a queenless colony, you may simply kill the old queen and after five or six days go in and cut out all queen cells which the workers may have started. Take from your best colony one or two frames rich in young brood and eggs and put them into the queenless colony in place of two of their central frames. In time they will develop a queen, the hive will take on a new life, and the colony will develop into a prosperous one.

By a nucleus—plural nuclei—is meant a start from which a full colony may develop. In warm, settled weather, when honey is plentiful, a single brood frame

Be sure that your colony is queenless. If you kill the queen yourself, you may introduce a new one immediately, but it is safer to wait from 24 to 48 hours. A new queen should never be turned loose at once in a colony, as she does not have the same odor, and the workers are almost sure to "ball" and kill her. The cage in which she is received will serve as an introducing cage, or she may be carefully transferred to the introducing cage already described. In place of a mail-order queen, she may be a home product taken from one of the most prosperous colonies with a view of having that colony produce a young, thrifty queen. In that case the queen is caught in the queen catcher in which she may be introduced, or she may be transferred to the rolled screen wire introducing cage, the ends of which are closed with plugs of comb.

To introduce the queen open the queenless hive using smoke and giving the

(Continued on Page 24.)

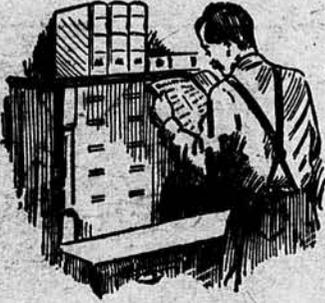


Orchard Trees in Bloom Make Excellent Bee Pasture, and Plenty of Insects are Necessary for a Good Fruit Crop.

Start a Bulletin Library

True and Accurate Information About Many Farm Problems May be Obtained at the Kansas State Agricultural College

HOGS have been lost because the owner took somebody's word on how to vaccinate them for cholera. Tricky juggling of scientific terms has swindled buyers who believed they were getting cholera-proof animals. They didn't know there were several degrees of immunization.



Potatoes are yet planted by the dark of the moon. By asking for information, one may get heaps of it, but the rub comes, in that about half of the givers do not know what they are talking about, merely having "heard" about it.

"What is the right thing to do?" questions every man when he faces a farm problem which has a scientific solution.

The results of investigations by companies or corporations are distrusted naturally as being biased and published for the purpose of selling goods. This fact is aptly illustrated by tooth paste manufacturers discovering that the teeth should be brushed three times a day—with their paste. Most of the printed material concerning manufacturers' goods is true and valuable, but the fact that it boasts profits lowers the value of the publication as a guide.

All the tests and experiments made at the Kansas State Agricultural college have been placed on record in pamphlet or circular form. These booklets are free and tell the story of the actual happening, good or bad, and the conditions that came up during the experiment. The purpose of sending them out is to save the farmer from as much experimentation as possible.

Private libraries of these bulletins are owned on many farms. Sometimes the material is kept in indexed files and often it is stacked for ready reference. They cover a wide scope of subjects.

Animal Husbandry.

Experiment station bulletins: Hog cholera and vaccination, 163; blind staggers. (Meningo Encephalitis), 173; Vaccination against Hog Cholera, 182; Feeding Work Horses, 186; Feeding Hogs, 192.

Experiment station circulars: Rabies (Hydrophobia), 9; Contagious Abortion, 14; Suggestions that will assist in the Prevention and Control of Hog Cholera, 40; Actinomyces or Lump Jaw, 41; Improving the Kansas Egg, 51.

Poultry Primer, extension division pamphlet; Losses in the Pig Crop, extension division circular; Feeding and Growing Swine, extension bulletin, 3.

Dairy Husbandry.

Experiment station circulars: Better Butter for Kansas, 24; The Report of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association, 35; Cream Grading for Kansas, 39; Dairy Farming, 45; Raising Calves on Skimmilk, 48.

Cement Silo Construction, Ex. Division pamphlet, vol IV, No. 6; Underground Silos, vol. VI, No. 11.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Fruits and vegetable topics are printed in extension division circulars. They are: The Acre Orchard, vol. VI, No. 11; Onions from Seed, 3; Spray Mixtures, 2; Asparagus Culture, 4; Mulching the Home Garden, 1.

Crops and Soils.

Experiment station bulletins: Grasses, 176; Preparing Land for Wheat, 185; Corn, 193; Alfalfa in Kansas, 197; Kafir in Field and Feed Lot, 198; Chemical Analyses of some Kansas Soils, 199; Soil Survey of Shawnee County, Kansas, 200; Growing Corn in Kansas, 205; The Relation of Moisture to Yield of Winter Wheat in Western Kansas, 206; Soil Survey of Cherokee County, 207; Soil Survey of Reno County, 208.

Experiment station circulars: Variety Tests, 6; The Sorghum Crops for Kansas, 25; Sorghum Crops for Silage, 28; Sweet Clover, 44; Filling Silos, 53; Contour Farming, 7.

Wheat Primer, vol. III, experiment division pamphlet, 17; Sorghum Primer, vol. V, experiment division pamphlet, 3.

Insects.

Insects are covered by experiment sta-

tion bulletins: The Chinch Bug, 191; Burn the Chinch Bug in Winter Quarters, 32; The Hessian Fly Situation in Kansas, 37; The Spring Canker Worm Situation in Kansas, 46; Insects Destructive to Grain, 47; Products stored in Bins and Granaries.

Extension division pamphlets: Insects Injurious to Fruit, vol. II, No. 2; and Study of Insects, vol. 1, No. 3. General Education.

General education subjects classified as extension division pamphlets are: Farmers' Institute Handbook, vol. V, No. 22; Demonstration Farming, vol. II, No. 6; Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs, Circular 1; Community Welfare Clubs, 4; Some Weather Studies, vol. II, No. 1; Suggestions for Girl's Contests, vol. II, No. 7; Hygienic Cookery, vol. VI, No. 6; Manual Training in Village and Rural Schools, vol. VI, No. 6; Home Economics in Village and Rural Schools, vol VI, No. 7.

Farm and Home Handicraft, vol. VI, No. 13; School Credit for Home Work, vol. VI, circular.

Correspondence Reading Courses, pamphlet 6; Extension Courses, vol. VI, No. 14; Extension Schools in Agriculture and Home Economics, circular 7.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous experiment station bulletins are: Forest Conditions in Central and Western Kansas, 165; A Quantitative Method of the Determination of Hardness in Wheat, 167; Milling Tests of Wheat and Baking Tests of Flour, 177; Effect of Common Mill Fumigants on the Baking Qualities of Wheat Flour, 178; Analyses of Registered Fertilizers, 187; The Analyses and Registration of Commercial Feed Stuffs, 195; Some Factors of Influencing the Bacterial Contents and Keeping Qualities of Eggs, 201; Analysis of Inspection Samples of Fertilizers.

Circulars on the subject are: How to Grow Black Walnuts, 13; Protecting Trees from Rabbits, 17; The Hardy Catalpa, 20; Preparation of Exhibits for Fairs and Contest, 36; Feed Control 38; The Pocket Gopher, 43; Kansas Live Stock Remedy Law with List of Remedies registered April 1, 1915, 50; Kansas Feeding Stuffs Law 1913 Revised 1915, 52; Prairie Dog Situation, 54.

Some division pamphlets are: Economic Value of Bird Life, vol. III, No. 7; Highway Improvement, vol. 1, No. 4; Tree Culture, vol. III, No. 6.

Sisal Trust Holds Up Farmers

Kansas farmers will pay nearly 1/2 million dollars more for their binder twine this year because the Yucatan sisal monopoly, supported by the military governor of Yucatan and backed by the Carranza government of Mexico, controls the raw material. As this trust was not formed in the United States, it declares itself exempt from the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It is being financed, however, by a small group of American bankers who have agreed to lend it 10 million dollars, or enough to withhold from the market an entire season's crop. These financiers are getting a commission of not less than \$400,000 a year and possibly 1 million dollars a year on a capital investment of 1 million dollars, besides the current interest. Facts confirming this have come out in an investigation of the sisal monopoly by a sub-committee of the senate at Washington.

By running up prices it is estimated the monopoly will tax American farmers between 3 and 4 million dollars this year, American twine manufacturers being compelled to advance the price of binder twine accordingly. Kansas penitentiary twine will sell for 9 1/4 cents a pound this year as against 6 1/2 last year, indicating Kansas farmers will have to pay about 1/2 million dollars more this season for their twine.

If you must haul over 10 miles of good road and 1/2 mile of bad road, you must load for the bad.



When You Blast Stumps You Improve the Soil

Burning stumps destroys fertility. Pulling them out is slow and expensive. When you blast them out, the work is done cheaply and quickly. And besides getting rid of the stump, you also liberate the plant food in the subsoil. The best way to do this work is with

Atlas Farm Powder

THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE
The Original Farm Powder.

Sold by dealers near you. Easy to buy, easy to use, and always satisfactory, because made especially for farm work. Quick and economical—bore a hole, load it, light the fuse and the work is done!

Use Atlas Farm Powder to break up hardpan, shale and clay subsoils, and get better crops. Use it to dig ditches—do a month's work in a day. Use it in planting trees—get stronger, deeper roots.

Mail Coupon for "Better Farming"
You will find our illustrated book "Better Farming" full of helpful, valuable information. It tells how to get better crops and save money on farm work by using Atlas Farm Powder, The Safest Explosive. Mail the coupon now.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY General Office: **Wilmington, Del.**
Sales Offices: Birmingham, Boston, Houghton, Joplin, Kansas City, Knoxville, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis

ATLAS POWDER CO.
Wilmington, Del.

Send me your 74-page book "Better Farming." I am interested in the use of explosives for the purpose before which I mark X.

Stump Blasting
 Boulder Blasting
 Subsoil Blasting
 Tree Planting
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Address _____

SAVE HARNESS MONEY

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**—Prepaid!

We Prepay the Freight

Save you from 20 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.

Get Rid of WORMS

and **INDIGESTION**

Do you know that ninety per cent of all live stock losses are caused by Worms and Indigestion and both these conditions are preventable? Get rid of the blood-sucking worms and you will remove the chief cause of losses. Wormy animals can't thrive; the food they eat is largely wasted; they run down in condition—become easy victims to disease. Worms eat up your high cost feed—bring on indigestion—cause heavy loss. Get rid of the worms with—

The Great Worm Destroyer



The Great Live Stock Conditioner



SAL-VET

The medicated salt without Antimony. Give your animals free access to it; they'll rid themselves of worms. Costs only 1-12 of a cent a day for each sheep or hog and only 1-3 of a cent a day for each horse or head of cattle. SAL-VET will do the work; I'll prove it or no pay.

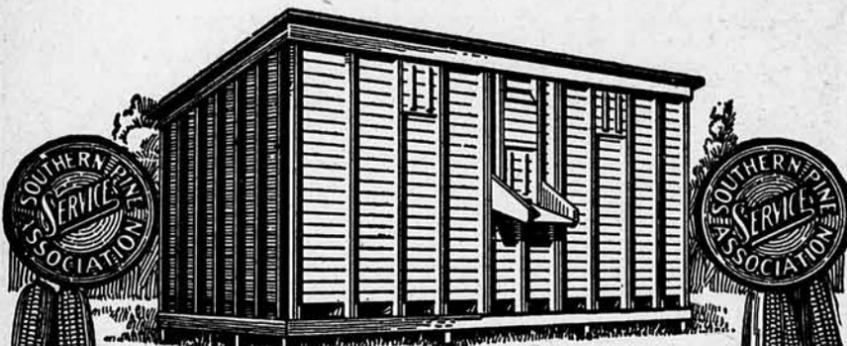
DON'T SEND MONEY—JUST THE COUPON
Fill in the coupon below—tell me how many head of stock you have; I'll supply you enough SAL-VET to last your animals 60 days. You pay the freight when it arrives; feed as directed, make a specific report at the end of 60 days. If SAL-VET does not do what I claim it will cost you nothing.

Sidney R. Fell, Pres.
The Fell Mfg. Co.,
Chemists
Dept. 49
Cleveland,
Ohio

THE FELL MFG. CO., Chemists
Dept. 49, 4-8-16
Cleveland, Ohio

Supply me enough SAL-VET to last my stock sixty days, agree to pay the freight, feed it as directed, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it fails and I so report specifically in sixty days you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing.

I have.....hogs.....sheep.....horses.....cattle
Name _____
P. O. _____
Shipping Sta. _____ State _____



How About THIS Year's Crops?

When harvest time comes this year, what are you going to do with your wheat, your corn?

Are you going to have to rush it off to market when prices are down, or let it deteriorate from exposure to the weather?

Or are you going to provide storage room for what you raise, and get 100 per cent returns from your time and labor?

Wheat Bins, Corn Crib, Hay Sheds—storage and protection for your crops—are the best investment you can make. They are sure-fire dividend payers.

Make that investment NOW, before the harvest rush comes. Prepare to Prosper.

You can build a strong, substantial, serviceable wheat bin, corn crib, or shed of honest, enduring

Southern Yellow Pine

"The Wood of Service"

for surprisingly little money. See your home lumber dealer and let him quote you prices. We will send you, FREE, detailed working plans for these or any other buildings you may need. Write today for these plans, stating your needs, and they will be sent you by return post. Please fill out the coupon with pencil.

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION,
614X Interstate Bank Bldg., New Orleans.

Please send me your free working plans for
Grain Bin.....[] Corn Crib.....[] Small Barn.....[]
Large Barn.....[] Silo Book.....[]

Name.....

Town.....

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



Southern Pine Association
614X Interstate Bank Building,
New Orleans, La.

Learn How to Kill the Bugs

Household Pests Can Be Destroyed if Right Things are Used

BY BAB BELL
Missouri Board of Agriculture

IT IS the purpose of this article to give some practical methods of controlling the most important household insects. Since many of them besides being pests also transmit disease it is of special importance that they be controlled.

The bed bug is one of the oldest companions of human beings. In the South it is called the "chinch," in New York "red coat," in Baltimore "mahogany flat," in England "wall louse." There are many arguments now to prove that the bed bug is a carrier of disease.

Carbolic acid, kerosene oil, gasoline, or benzine will kill bed bugs when forced into crevices with a feather or oil can. Boiling water will kill both bugs and eggs, but cannot be used on varnished furniture. The use of hydrocyanic acid gas is the most effective method of killing bed bugs. This is a deadly poison and should be used only by experts. Sulphur is used with success by some people; however, the fumes will bleach certain colors in wall papers and fabrics. Metals of various sorts are tarnished by sulphur.

Ants.

In old houses where ants are very numerous fumigation with hydrocyanic acid is to be recommended. Cyanide of potassium, a deadly poison, if scattered over an ant hill, will kill all ants as they begin to remove the particles. However, many animals have been killed by eating this poison when scattered about.

One part of tartar emetic mixed with 4 parts sirup, placed in shallow dishes in the house is effective.

Naphthalene flakes scattered on shelves, about the refrigerator, and other places frequented by ants is often used.

Many housewives set the table legs, and refrigerator legs in small dishes of kerosene to prevent the ants from crawling up the legs. Several commercial powders have been found to be effective. Sponges soaked in sweetened water and placed where ants are numerous, are used extensively. The ants crawl into the sponge in large numbers, when they are dropped into boiling water.

The House Centipede.

The house centipede is often seen darting across the walls or floors, stopping suddenly and remaining motionless, then continuing its rapid journey, often running directly towards some person. This is probably due to an attempt at finding a hiding place. Its food consists of house flies, roaches, and other household insects. It does not feed on household goods and woollens, as is commonly supposed. It will bite in self defense, and the bite is painful.

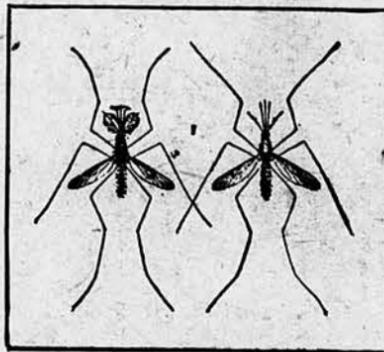
Destroy all house centipedes as they make their appearance. Keep moist places in the house free from any object behind which it may conceal itself. Around water pipes or in store rooms where they may secrete themselves in large numbers, sprinkle fresh pyrethrum powder. If it were not for the uncanny appearance and poisonous bite of the house centipede it would be useful in dwellings, since it destroys harmful insects.

The Cockroach.

The cockroach eats many food products and has been known to injure books and leather-covered furniture. Cockroaches are found in crevices behind baseboards, sinks and shelves.

Fumigation with hydrocyanic gas is the most effective method of control of this loathsome insect.

Carbon bisulphide can be used in small, tightly closed rooms, but this, like hydrocyanic gas, is a dangerous method. Various traps are on the mar-



A "Bug" That Brings Trouble.

ket, and are becoming more popular all the time. Probably the most unusual way of killing cockroaches is by the use of 1 part of plaster of Paris and 3 parts of flour, mixed and placed in a saucer. A saucer of water is placed near. The saucers must be bridged so the roaches can pass easily from one to the other. They eat of the flour and

plaster of Paris and then drink of the water. The plaster of Paris sets in the intestines and kills them.

Various powders are effective. Buhach or pyrethrum when fresh and sprinkled in the infected places brings results.

Insectoline, a commercial preparation, has been used with good results. Powdered borax is also excellent. Apply all powders in large quantities and repeatedly.

Fleas.

Bubonic plague, leprosy and other diseases are carried by fleas. Dogs and cats should be removed from the house or kept clean. These animals may be bathed in a solution of creolin to rid them of fleas. For dogs a 3 per cent solution may be used (4 teaspoonsful to a quart of water.) For cats a 2 per cent solution is strong enough.

Pyrethrum or buhach, if dusted on the hair of cats and dogs will kill fleas.

A house may be freed of fleas by removing carpets or matting, and using rugs. If the floors are swept often the larvae of fleas cannot develop. Floors should be washed with strong soapsuds and the floor coverings well beaten and left in the sunlight for several hours.

When only a few fleas are present, sprinkling of carpets or rugs with buhach or benzine is sometimes effective.

Naphthalene has been used with good results. Scatter 4 or 5 pounds of naphthalene on the floor and close the room over night. Then sweep the floor. This may be used in several rooms. Powdered alum has also been used and proved satisfactory. Sprinkle the alum on carpets and brush over the entire surface. Both fleas and moths will vanish.

The Clothes Moth.

The clothes moth may be controlled very easily. The tiny, yellowish brown moth which flits about the home in summer should be destroyed whenever possible. It deposits its eggs in the folds of clothes and furniture. When it hatches the larva begins to make a case for itself of the material which it happens to be on, and it is this that causes the trouble. It feeds best on woollens, carpets, furs and feathers. The odors coming from moth balls, cedar chests, and other things of this kind do not have any effect on the larvae. The moth often is repelled by these odors, but once the egg is deposited no amount of moth balls will avail.

Sunlight and air are the best agents of protection. Hang the clothes in the sun and then brush thoroughly. If packed away, unsealed, do not leave long at a time but hang frequently in the sunlight.

After woolen blankets, cloth, or furs, have been aired and brushed they may be packed in boxes and sealed by means of strips of paper. The moth cannot then gain entrance and the eggs cannot be deposited. Many moth-proof bags and boxes are for sale, but the home-made ones are just as effective.

When floors, carpets or rugs are infected, the room should be aired, the floor scrubbed and then sprayed with benzine or gasoline. The rugs and carpets should be left in the open air for some time and thoroughly cleaned.

Mosquitoes.

Mosquitoes have always been regarded as pests, but only of late years has

(Continued on Page 24.)

Why do you Stuff your Barns?

wasting valuable storage space or incur a loss of 20% to 40% by stacking your hay, when

Missouri Hay Press
(power-driven) will save you time and labor—bigger profits.

Bale from wind-row or stack. The machine will go anywhere a mower can. After you've done your own, do your neighbors. You can make money baling.

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through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 110,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



How Oakland Played a Big Part in the Better Day's Work of a Prosperous Farmer

EVERY one in Oakland County, Michigan, knows John E. Mitchell, who owns 160 acres of fertile land 17 miles from Pontiac, the nearest city, and about 40 miles from Detroit.

Mitchell breeds Holsteins and other blooded stock. He is a good type of the wide-awake American farmer.

Mitchell is enthusiastic over the part that an Oakland car played in his prosperity. He firmly believes that every up-to-date farmer, who not only lives off of his land but makes it pay profitable dividends, cannot afford to be without an automobile.

"I use my Oakland for everything that I carry to and from town," says John Mitchell, "and I have yet to be stalled with an Oakland car. I prefer them because they combine the ideal requirements of the farmer better than any other type car I have ever known. Moderate first cost, great strength with light weight, high power with plenty of speed and active motor at all speeds and a low center of gravity which holds the road steadily and it is easy on tires.

"My Oakland car averages about 19 miles to the gallon, and though I never spare it tough usage a set of tires lasts me over 6000 miles." A few of the practical things listed

below by Mitchell make an object lesson that any progressive farmer may apply to an Oakland car.

"300 days in the year I make a 4-mile haul to the cheese factory," says Mitchell. This takes 30 minutes as against 1½ hours with horses.

"With my light, powerful Oakland I can reach any part of my farm, even across plowed fields and ditches, so that my cattle are always available for quick inspection by a prospective buyer.

"Last fall I saved \$100 in a 2-hour run when I bought four head of cattle under the market price. Without my Oakland I would not have spared the time for the trip."

"I market my calves, butter, eggs and poultry direct and get the regular city prices, thus saving the middlemen's fee through my Oakland."

These are only a typical few of the endless usages to which John Mitchell puts his Oakland. Any resourceful farmer can make an Oakland pay for itself many times during the course of its usefulness. An Oakland, with its sturdiness, light weight and power, its features of economy, is just as necessary to farming progress as agricultural machinery.

Let the nearest dealer show you how to cut your costs and increase your farming profits with the ever-dependable Oakland car. Write for catalog

Oakland Motor Co.
Pontiac, Mich.

The Oakland 6—\$795

f.o.b. Pontiac

A marvel of economy, easy handling, and low upkeep, 30-35 h. p., 2100 pounds, five-passenger Touring Car and two-passenger Roadster bodies.

The Oakland 8—\$1585

f.o.b. Pontiac

With high-speed motor, 73 h. p., astonishing flexibility and economy. Built for seven with room for more.

The Oakland 4—\$1050

f.o.b. Pontiac

With high-speed motor, famous for its economy and smoothness—five-passenger Touring Car, two-passenger Roadster and two-passenger Speedster.



"Light as a Feather"

"Talk about light, fluffy, tempting and wholesome

Jelly Rolls, Cakes, Biscuits, and other good things. My! but

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

certainly beats the band for sure results—for purity, economy and wholesome bakings. Tell your mother to try Calumet Baking Powder on the money-back guarantee."

Received Highest Awards
New Cook Book Free—
See Slip in Pound Can.

© Calumet Baking Powder Co.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

One of the popular styles for this spring is found in misses' dress 7749. Striped voile may be used with the gümpe of white in the same material. The dress closes in front and has a one-piece plaited skirt. It is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.



Ladies' waist 7718 is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Long or short sleeves may be used and the cuffs and collar are made of contrasting material. Ladies' skirt 7719 is cut in sizes 24 to 30 inches waist measure. The skirt has four gores and closes at the left side.

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.

The Governor's Trophy

How would you like to live in the healthiest county in Kansas? Nobody knows for certain just which that county is now, but before this time next year the whole state will know, and lots of other states, too, for that matter. There will be a beautiful silver trophy cup awarded by Governor Capper to the most healthful county, and your county might just as well win it as any of them. It will be worth trying for, anyway, for besides the satisfaction of knowing your surroundings are the safest and best in the state for keeping yourself and your family well, property values are bound to be higher in the most healthful county than in other localities that score low in the contest.

This isn't a contest for cities. It takes in the whole county and that means that conditions out on the farm are going to be a large factor in winning. Schools, churches, women's clubs and farmers' organizations are to co-operate with the various county officers, the state board of health, the extension departments of the agricultural college and the state university, and various other state organizations. It is desired that some organization or member of an organization should call a meeting in every county for the purpose of entering that county in the contest for the governor's trophy. The

next step is to effect a local organization or appoint a committee to consider ways and means of conducting the campaign. The chairman or executive officer should send a notice of such intention or an outline of plans to the Division of Child Hygiene, Topeka, Kan. Helpful literature on the subject may be had from this department or from the child welfare department of the state university at Lawrence or the extension division of the agricultural college at Manhattan.

Clean-Up Week is Coming

April 17 to 22 will be the annual "Spring Clean-Up" week for Kansas. The movement was started by the federation of women's clubs 10 years ago to clean out the alleys and streets of cities and towns in the interests of sanitation. The state fire marshal for the last few years has asked all good citizens to co-operate in clean-up week, as keeping houses and yards free from old rubbish is one of the best means of preventing fires. Boy Scouts and other organizations have entered into the work with a will and it has become customary for the mayors of all towns and cities to issue a clean-up proclamation every spring.

Clean-up week should not be confined to towns, however. There is scarcely a farm but could be improved in appearance and in healthfulness if its owners would join in the general spring clean-up. Tin cans, chips, old papers and rubbish of all descriptions that may have accumulated during the winter should be taken out of the yard. Old cans or broken dishes that will hold rain water will breed mosquitoes later in the season. Manure piles and filth breed flies, and flies and mosquitoes cause disease and discomfort. Organize the children into a "Clean-Up Brigade" and pay them a few nickels for their work. It will be a paying investment in more ways than one. Neatness, order and beauty have a greater value than many persons suspect, and the surest way to be happy and satisfied with life is to make the home surroundings pretty and attractive.

Kitchen Fragments

BY DORA GOODE.

Cultivate the habit of opening and shutting the oven door gently and quickly.

By proper seasoning remnants can be made into palatable dishes.

Once well done is better than twice done poorly.

Do not use a linty dish cloth.

Apples cut in irregular pieces will cook more quickly in pies than if sliced.

When blacking the stove, mix a little vinegar with the polish and the blacking will not fly off.

Wash a bit of white soap into the cold starch and it will help in the ironing.

To prevent cake from sticking to the tin, grease the pan with lard and sprinkle with flour before putting in the sponge or batter.

A bit of sugar sprinkled on a live coal of fire will take away disagreeable odors.

If milk boils over on the stove, sprinkle the spot with salt and brush off.

Improve the quality of your cereals and save time and worry by using a double boiler.

When rolling out pie crusts use a bottle filled with ice water as a rolling pin.

The beauty of person, house or kitchen is neatness and order.

Renewing Old Furniture

Old furniture looks shabby in the spring when almost everything else is fresh and clean, but it can be made like new with the expenditure of a little time and money, so says J. T. Parker, assistant in woodwork in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The old finish first must be taken off the furniture, according to Mr. Parker. This may be done with a varnish remover which may be purchased at a hardware store. Two quarts will remove the varnish from all the furniture in the average living room. This remover should be applied with a brush or a cloth and allowed to stand for a few minutes. It must then be rubbed or scraped off. The scraper then should be used until the wood is reached because a varnish will not take a stain.

If the wood is an open grain piece, such as chestnut, walnut, or oak, a filler must be used to make a smooth surface. This

may be bought or prepared at home. The formula for the preparation is as follows: 1 pound of corn starch and ¼ pint of boiled linseed oil or turpentine, colored with burnt umber or lampblack. After the stain and the filler have been applied the wood may be covered with a floor or furniture varnish or a wax. If a wax finish is desired, the stain should be put on and allowed to stand until the next day when the wax or varnish may be applied. Wax is the preferable finish since it does not gather up the dust particles so readily as the varnish and is more easily applied.

Save Trouble for Baby

The mother who fears cholera infantum, acute gastritis or other ills for her baby during his second summer should prepare from the day of his birth to ward off these dangers.

The first year may be kept free from digestive disturbances, thus making the intestinal tract less susceptible to disorders later, by allowing the baby no taste of food other than good milk. By careful attention to diet, a child may be carried safely thru his second summer. Every article of food that contains starch should be excluded until the end of his second year, when the fluid that acts on starches first makes its appearance in the digestive system.

Mrs. Pearl Chenoweth.

Jennings, Kan.

Have a Violet Bed

Sweet violets may be grown in your own yard without much trouble, suggests M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Select a somewhat shaded, well drained spot for the violet bed. Take away the top 3 or 4 inches of soil, unless it is well enriched loam, and replace it with equal parts of well-rotted manure, leaf mold, and thoroly decomposed sod.

The plants may be set out late in April. Usually plants can be obtained at a small cost from growers who are glad to thin out their beds. Put them 6 to 8 inches apart each way. They must have plenty of water all summer. In the early fall put a cold frame over the bed. Cover the plants with straw or leaves, after the first hard freeze and do not let them thaw. Then put the wooden shutters over the top of the frame. When thawing commences, in February or March, the wooden shutters should be replaced with glass ones. In the warm part of the day, keep the shutters raised a little to let in the air. Never allow the plants to freeze again after they have started to grow.

For all These

I thank Thee, Lord, that I am straight and strong,
With wit to work and hope to keep me brave;
That two-score years, unfathomed, still belong
To the allotted life Thy bounty gave.

I thank Thee that the sight of sunlit lands
And dipping hills, the breath of evening grass—
That wet, dark rocks and flowers in my hands
Can give me daily gladness as I pass.

I thank, Thee that I love the things of earth—
Ripe fruits and laughter, lying down to sleep
The shine of lighted town, the graver worth
Of beating human hearts that laugh and weep.

I thank Thee that as yet I need not know,
Yet need not fear, the mystery of the End;
But more than all, and tho' all these should go—

Dear Lord, this on my knees!—I thank Thee for my friend,
—Juliet Willbor Tompkins.

A Help in Sewing

A woman, whose eyes are not as young as they once were and who is often expected to sew on buttons or mend a rip for her children in the evening, has found it a great convenience to have an emergency needle book, which contains an assortment of threaded needles ready to use in a hurry.

Carrie May Ashton.
Rockford, Ill.

A way to use the end of the boiled ham is to put it thru the chopper, add mashed potatoes, a raw egg, form into balls, dip in egg and cracker crumbs and fry brown in deep fat. This makes a good supper or breakfast dish.

The well employed man comes nearest being the happiest man.

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For the Spring Raid on Dirt

Women Tell Ways and Means They Have Found Good in Cleaning House and Storing Winter Clothes

HOUSE cleaning is becoming less of a bugbear to women every year. Modern standards of decoration demand that furnishings shall be sanitary and easily kept clean. Rugs that can be taken out doors for airing and beating or cleaned with a vacuum cleaner indoors have done away with the dust clouds that used to rise and settle on walls, curtains and pictures every time the old-style tacked down carpets were swept. If windows are washed every few weeks, curtains are laundered from time to time as they need it, and other cleaning is kept up, there will be little to do in the spring and fall except to put away one season's garments and get out those for the next. Another important point is to get rid of all unnecessary, dust-catching ornaments about the house and to dispose of out-worn clothing and other odds and ends as soon as they cease to be of value. Keeping partly worn old things from year to year because they "might come in handy some time, and they really are too good to throw away" is a habit that has done more than almost anything else toward making house cleaning a terror.

The woman's page has received many good letters lately telling how to make housecleaning easy. Most of them suggest cleaning closets, curtains and unused bedding before beginning the strenuous campaign against dirt on walls and floors. They advise against starting the cleaning proper until the worst spring dust storms are over and one can be sure the heating stoves will not be needed longer. Food should be prepared in advance so that little cooking will be needed during cleaning time. It is wise, they say also, to clean only one room at a time, beginning with the upstairs, and put everything back into this room before moving furniture out of another. As there was much duplication in the letters, none of them will be printed in its entirety but specially helpful hints and suggestions will be given from several.

Cleaner for Wall Paper.

[Prize Letter.]

A good way to clean carpets is to hang them on the line and beat the dust out, then spread them on the ground and rub them with a brush or cloth dipped in a gallon of warm—not hot—water to which a cup of gasoline has been added. The colors will look bright as new.

I clean and brighten the wall paper with a dough made by mixing 1 pint of flour and 1 tablespoon of powdered alum with 1 cup of cold water. Set the paste over the fire and cook it till it forms a ball, then turn it out on a board and knead into it another cup of flour to make a stiff dough. Go over the wall paper with a small piece of this dough just as if you were using a cloth, changing as often as the dough gets dirty, and being careful not to leave a streaky surface.

Mrs. A. H. Stewart.
Visalia, Calif.

No Rust This Way.

[Prize Letter.]

I think I have found an ideal way to prepare the heating stove for summer storage. After trying every way I ever heard of without success, I decided to treat the stove just as my husband does his plows, so I gave it, nickel and all, a generous coating of axle grease and set it in a summer kitchen which we had abandoned because the roof leaked. We shall have a granary in which to set the stove this summer, but I think a stove treated this way can be stored in almost any out of the way place as a wash-house, cob-house, or even a dry cellar. Any of these would be as dry as the place where our stove was stored last



Green, Kan.

season. We set the stove out in the yard in the fall with two joints of pipe attached to it, made a fire in it, and the grease burned off leaving the stove without a trace of rust and perfectly clean ready for polishing. The nickel parts were rubbed clean with paper and cloths while the stove was warm and then polished. This was so easy I am going to try the same plan again this spring. I use paraffine wax on top of my range and find it cleans and preserves the steel much better than stove polish when the range is not in use. It is applied by pressing a cake of paraffine on the stove in several places while it is slightly warm, then polishing with a soft cloth.

Mrs. L. H.

Starch for Ecu Curtains.

[Prize Letter.]

It pays to have a curtain stretcher for drying lace or net curtains. Two or three neighbors can buy one in partnership. I can put four curtains in mine at once and they look like new when they are dry. Soak the curtains in cold water over night, then wring them out and put in a boiler with plenty of soap and warm water and they will need very little rubbing. Rinse well, and starch them. For ecru curtains put coffee water in the thin starch. Coal oil in warm water is excellent for washing painted walls and windows. Nothing is better than soda in the water used for washing white enamel paint. Pantry shelves should be painted in white enamel. A good furniture polish is made of equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine and cider vinegar mixed well.

Mrs. Ida Cook.
R. 1, Effingham, Kan.

Where There are no Closets.

I had no storage space where we lived last year so I set the heating stove back of the piano thru the summer. I shall store it in a granary near the house this year and put boxes of bedding back of the piano, which is set across the corner of the room. We have no closets in the house. Can someone tell me where to keep the shoes so they will be out of sight and yet will be easy to get at?

Elsmore, Kan. Mrs. L. T.

A Place to Hang Clothes.

When wooden bedsteads are used and closet space is lacking, garments may be hung on nails driven in the back of the bed. Drive any number of small nails in the back of the headboard in a row, with another nail at each end a short distance above the first row. Make curtains of any desired material, run a strong cord thru the top and fasten to the two nails. This will protect the clothes from dust.

Subscriber.

Moths Stay Away.

The best way I have found to clean windows is to put a few drops of coal oil into a basin of soft water and wash them with this, rinsing with clear water and polishing with clean newspapers.

Winter clothes are sorted, cleaned, aired and put away in trunks and boxes, the heavier garments which will be brought out last being packed in the bottom to avoid confusion when cold weather returns. Moth balls or cloths saturated in turpentine will keep out moths. The cloths should be spread between layers of clothing.

Salina, Kan. Mrs. B. G.

A Pad for the Broom.

For cleaning the walls I have a pad to draw over the broom. It is made of heavy cotton flannel or outing. I cut two pieces the shape of the broom but wider at the top and finished the bottom with a double ruffle, then I sewed them up, leaving a slit at one side to make the top opening larger. The top is hemmed and

has a tape run thru it to tie the pad to the broom. I use this pad on a partly worn broom which I covered with oil-cloth. When the pad is soiled I wash it and put it back on the broom so that it is always ready for use.

Mrs. D. C. Coon.

Nortonville, Kan.

Rugs Better than Carpets.

I am glad to say I have no carpets to be taken up, cleaned and tacked down again at housecleaning time. For my rugs I have a vacuum cleaner which takes out the dust much better than could be done by hanging them on a line and getting a man to beat them. I clean the rugs on the floor, then hang them out on the line for sunning and airing. The woolen blankets are washed carefully in warm soap suds, rinsed in warm water and hung on the line to dry in the sunshine. Then they are folded and wrapped in newspaper and put away in trunks and boxes. Winter clothes are cleaned and put away in the same way. It is wise to put bags of cedar chips in the boxes between layers of clothes. I like to take the woolen things out for an airing once in the summer, then put them away again as before.

Vermillion, Kan. Anna Erickson.

Hot Breads for Hungry Men

BY MRS. D. G. BEATY.

Graham Scones—One and one-half cups white flour, 1½ cups graham flour, 3 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 level tablespoons sugar, 1 ½ teaspoonful salt, ¼ cup shortening, 1 cup boiling water, about 1 cup of milk and 2 level teaspoons cornstarch.

Sift the flour, baking powder, sugar, and salt together three times; work in the shortening with the tips of the fingers; mix to a dough with the milk; knead lightly; roll into a sheet; cut in small diamond shaped pieces and bake as biscuit. Dilute the cornstarch with cold water, add the boiling water and let boil. When the scones are nearly baked, brush the tops with cornstarch, dredge with sugar and return to the oven. Repeat this process several times until the scones are well glazed. Serve hot with tea or cocoa.

Date Muffins—One cup sugar ½ cup butter, ¾ cup milk, 1 egg, 2 cups flour, 3 level teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt and a scant ½ pound dates.

Cream the butter and add the sugar and the egg, beaten light. Sift the flour, baking powder, and salt together three times; add these to the first mixture alternately with milk; beat thoroly and add the dates, stoned and cut in pieces. Pour into a hot, well-buttered muffin pan and bake in a quick oven.

Sultana Muffins—Two cups sifted flour, ½ cup butter, ¾ cup milk, ½ cup sultana raisins, 2 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 level tablespoons sugar, ½ teaspoon salt and 2 eggs.

Sift the flour, baking powder, sugar and salt together three times and work in the butter. Beat the eggs, add the milk, and stir into the baking powder mixture. Beat in the raisins and bake in a hot oven about 25 minutes.

Hot Rusks—Three cups flour, about 1 cup milk, ½ teaspoonful salt, 2 tablespoons sugar, 3 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 eggs, ½ teaspoon cinnamon and ½ teaspoon nutmeg.

Sift the flour, salt, sugar, spices and baking powder together three times. Beat the eggs, add the milk, and stir into the dry ingredients. Knead slightly, roll into a sheet and cut into rounds. Bake about 25 minutes. Serve hot, or, when cold, cut into slices and dry in a cool oven, then let brown delicately by increasing the heat a little. Reheat before serving.

Raisin Pie

Heat 1 cup of raisins with nearly a cup of water and add 1 cup of sugar mixed with 1 tablespoon of flour. Cook till it thickens a little, then take from the stove and squeeze in the juice of a lemon. Bake in pies with two crusts.

Effingham, Kan. Essie Gault.

Date Pudding

Mix together 1¼ cups of sugar, 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of bread crumbs, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 egg, 1 cup of stoned and chopped dates or raisins, ½ teaspoon of soda and a little nutmeg. Beat well and steam for 2 hours. Serve with cream.

Mrs. W. N. Kiddoo.
Smith Center, Kan.



Knox Luncheon Salad

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine.
½ cup sugar. 1 cup cold water.
3 tart apples. 1½ cups boiling water.
1 cup celery, cut in small pieces.
½ cup lemon juice. ½ cup pecan nut meats.

Soak gelatine in cold water for five minutes, and dissolve in boiling water. Add lemon juice and sugar. When mixture begins to stiffen, add apples sliced in small pieces, chopped celery and broken nut meats. Turn into mold, first dipped into cold water, and chill. Accompany with mayonnaise or cooked dressing. This mixture may be served in cases made from bright red apples.

Serve this salad to the folks today and hear them say "let's have this again."



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The Range with a Reputation

Don't buy blindly
When you buy anything before you see it, you risk disappointment and loss. It may be exactly as represented and yet not what you thought it was and what you wanted. You may be getting your money's worth and yet be making a bad investment.

The Majestic is on the dealer's floor where you can examine it thoroughly. Before you buy, you can prove to your own satisfaction that it is the best range value.

The Majestic saves repairs and gives longer service than ordinary ranges, because it is made of Malleable iron and Charcoal iron—Malleable iron cannot break and permits all parts to be riveted, practically airtight (no stove putty used); charcoal iron by actual tests resists rust and crystallization 800 per cent greater than steel. It keeps the heat in and saves fuel. It bakes perfectly without turning, because heat is circulated to all parts of the oven and reflected to all surfaces of the baking by heavy asbestos boards. The Majestic copper reservoir, with one piece heating pocket against fire box, is a famous water heater.

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Learn to Use an Outfit Before the Rush Season

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

A FLOWER border for the garden costing only a cent a foot is surely within the reach of most purses. We find there is more inducement to keep the edges of the garden free from weeds if we plant flowers along them so we asked a Wichita florist to tell us the best border 25 feet long and at least a foot wide that can be bought for 25 cents. A quarter will buy enough seed of any flower he named to fill the space mentioned. Sweet alyssum, he says, is very desirable for around houses and walks where shrubbery or other flowers are grown. The flowers are white and the foliage is a good shade of green. Abrovia grows about 6 inches tall with lavender flowers resembling verbenas. Ageratum, Princess Victoria Louise, grows about 6 inches tall, forming dense bushy plants with a pleasing blue flower. Arabis also grows about 6 inches high with a good shade of green foliage and white flowers. Candy-tuft usually grows about a foot high and may be had either with white flowers or in mixed colors.

Taller borders, from 14 to 20 inches in height, may be obtained by planting heliotrope, four-o'clocks and phlox Drummondii in mixed colors, all of which make beautiful beds or borders. Rose moss is good for sunny places. Pyrethum Aureum or golden feather, named for its yellow foliage, the florist considers one of the very best of small flowers for borders.

Time was when we used to weep copious tears over grating horseradish for an early spring relish. Using the food chopper or grinder merely shortened the process. We have learned now to take our work out of doors. With the grinder screwed to the canning table we can grind for an hour without suffering in eyes and nose. The old mixture of horseradish and vinegar is good. For a change, however, we like to chop some of our beet pickles up fine and mix with the fresh horseradish. A relish that both looks and tastes well is a pile of whipped cream into which has been mixed some salad dressing and finely grated horseradish.

The cans of peaches left in the cellar have been set back out of sight. Those who profess to know tell us we shall have no peaches this summer. Late growth and cold weather are said to be responsible. That being the case, we plan to save the rest of our canned peaches for next winter, tho we miss them from our present bill of fare. The question of substitutes has been up for consideration. Prunes, of course, but not for many meals in succession! Dried peaches at 4 pounds for 25 cents are not to be scorned when properly prepared. We like to buy cranberries at this time when they are only 5 or 6 cents a pound and fill some of the empty cans. These berries are so radically different from other sauce and their flavor is so appetizing that the canned fruit finds a welcome long after the fresh berry has disappeared from the market. The juice, too, makes a delicious jelly either alone or mixed with some fruit juice of milder flavor.

We usually do not have many empty cans around. As we empty glass cans of berries and other fruit, we fill them with apples that are not keeping well. We unseal our tin cans by laying a red hot iron ring on the solder of the cap. This soon melts the cap hem and the cap may be removed easily with a sharp pointed knife. Our next purchase will be of enameled or lacquered cans. These may be used for acid fruits and are more desirable for meats, soups and many vegetables.

Those who contemplate buying a can-



ner for next summer's use would do well to get an outfit now and practice on spring canning so the use of soldering tools will not be new when the rush season is at hand. We have had our steam pressure canner four years and if we were buying again, we should buy the same kind. The high temperature produced by the confined steam makes one cooking of any fruit, vegetable or meat sufficient. This temperature also short-

ens the processing period and saves time and handling.

There never is any special canning season with us. Ours lasts the whole year. We can soups, pork and beans and meats such as pork, beef and corned beef in the winter and early spring when we have the fresh meat on hand. Many bones would be wasted if not converted into meat stock, and as 25 or 30 pounds of soup meat must be cooked 6 or 7 hours, we like to make our soup all at once at some time when it is necessary to keep a fire in the range all day anyway.

We use this meat stock with beans, carrots, rice, onions, barley, potatoes and seasoning to make vegetable soup. Either dry peas or canned peas and the stock make excellent pea soup; or beans and the stock make bean soup. We never have found it inconvenient to be able to reach up to the cupboard shelf and take down a can of almost any soup desired. We have only to open the can, heat the contents and the soup is ready to serve. One who wishes to practice with canning now might well make some soups, or can pork and beans using canned tomatoes in making sauce for some. Very definite directions accompany any canner. Still simpler and better directions may be had from Uncle Sam by addressing O. H. Benson, Washington, D. C. He is in charge of boys' and girls' club work in the North and West.

The only objection we ever have heard to the use of tin cans was based on the supposition that they could be used but once. We have used some cans a dozen times. The cost of No. 3, or so-called quart cans, is about 3 cents apiece—practically the same as the lid and rubber of a glass can. The tin keeps the light from changing the color of the contents and, being unbreakable, may be handled much more easily. There is another point in favor of using tin cans and a soldering outfit—one that we hesitate a trifle to name. Just as a man who would not be so foolish as to rub clothes clean on a washboard, will willingly assist in using a power-washer, so we find in our home that the man of the house enjoys sealing the tin cans as we fill them. He wouldn't "fuss" with the screwed caps for glass cans.

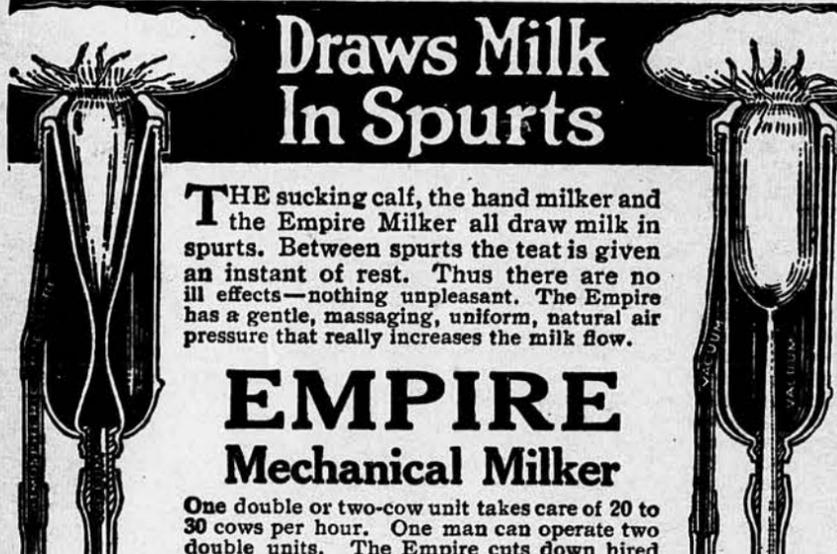
We did not start this subject with the intention of urging anyone to buy a canner. Since we seem to have been giving arguments in favor of doing so, however, we must mention the most telling one of all—the lessening of the cost of living. We were comparing methods of keeping household accounts and various lines of expenditure with some of our friends recently. It was surprising to us to see how much of the others' proceeds from eggs and cream was expended in canned vegetables and meats. What had been wasted in some gardens would have kept the family supplied with vegetables the whole year.

Not Biased

The Recruiting-Official—"One gran'-father living? Is he on your father's or mother's side?"

The Recruit—"Oh, 'e varies, sir; 'e sticks up for both on 'em—a sort of nootral."—London Sketch.

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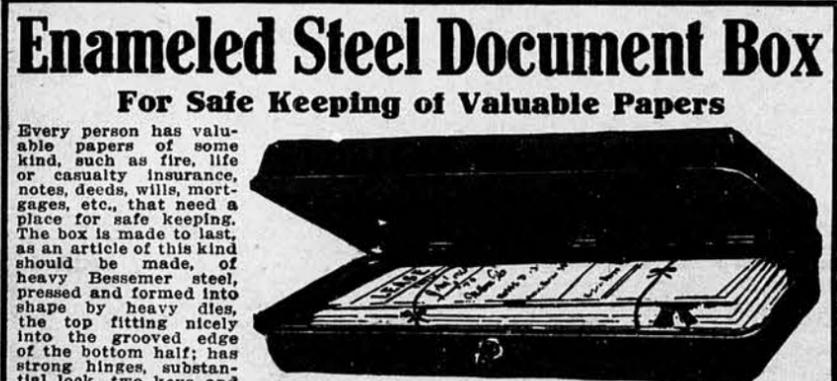
One double or two-cow unit takes care of 20 to 30 cows per hour. One man can operate two double units. The Empire cuts down hired labor and increases your profits. The Empire is easy to install and to operate, requiring but one tank and one pipe line. Farmers owning prize herds favor the Empire because it cannot injure the stock in any way—cannot cause sore or inflamed teats or udders. Insures clean, sanitary milk, free from dirt, germs and stable odors. Let us send descriptions and pictures, showing the Empire Milker and Empire Separator in use. We will also send you our offer on Empire Gasoline Engines and Empire Star Feed Mills.

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MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. SD, Topeka, Kansas

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Do You Know Many Birds?

There are at Least 150 Species in This Country all Summer

BY LULU CASE

CAN you tell the difference between a bluebird and a swallow? If you can you know a little about birds; if you can't you would better get a book on birds and learn the difference. Everyone should be interested in birds because of their beautiful song, and because they should be protected, for without them agriculture would be a failure. Many birds are being murdered, and their young left to starve, just for the pleasure the hunters have in shooting them.



What is more cheerful than a robin hopping about, just before a storm and singing his song, "cheer up! cheer up!" And as soon as the rain is over he is out again, strutting around pulling angle worms from the ground. When you hear the "tru-al-y, tru-al-y," of the Mockingbird, even tho the air is still chilled, you have the feeling that you want to be out of doors, for you know spring is well on its way. The tiny house wren is very easily satisfied and so industrious. She does not care whether her home is a palace or a tenement. They have often been contented with the meager home in an old clothes pin bag that was left hanging on a post, or a crevice in the barn. I once watched a wren family make a nest in an iron pipe that was used as a brace in a fence corner. She reared her family in there, just as happily as if she had been in the finest house. Have you ever watched them play hide and seek with each other in a rose bush? It is truly a hide and seek game, too, for in the fall when the leaves have turned brown it is very difficult to keep an eye on them, they are so nearly the color of the branches.

Chimney, a Swallow's Nest.

The swallow families are most interesting. They seek cliffs, gables of barns, and a variety of them the unused chimneys in homes. Last summer a chimney swallow built her nest in a chimney above a fireplace. One day I went in the room where the fireplace was, to read. I had scarcely started when I heard the strangest noise coming from the fireplace. I looked up the chimney and saw that the nest I had located before no longer contained eggs but tiny birds, and mother or father swallow had just returned with a grub for them, and the little birds were having a quarrel about which should get the grub.

Have you ever walked in a pasture or meadow and just about stepped on a meadow lark? They build their nests in the grasses near the ground in an inconspicuous place, and they will not leave their nests until the enemy is upon them. It is strange that they are able to find their nests when they leave it in search of food, for the spot is so much like every other spot around the nest. I have marked their nests by putting a stick in the ground, so that I could watch the eggs and young birdies. They seem to have no difficulty in finding the nest for the little birds thrive quite as well as other birds.

Characteristics of Birds.

Every bird has some interesting characteristics and if one learns what they are, the birds become very interesting to watch. Did you know that if the mother robin met her death that father robin mourned the rest of his life and never mated again, or that if one of the flock of young mourning doves, died that the other refused to eat, and soon died with a broken heart? If the careless hunters and children that rob bird-nests knew the heartaches that birds endure over the loss of one of their family, surely there would be much less killing of birds.

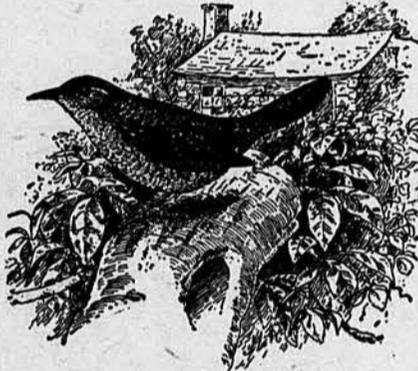
The decrease of birds causes a rapid increase of insects and worms to destroy trees, fruit and crops for the birds are the worst enemy the insects have. In a city in the East the sparrows became so numerous that a bounty was given to the boys of the town for them. While the sparrows were being killed, many

other birds were sacrificed as well. Soon the insects were attacking the trees in the town and destroying the farmer's crops in that vicinity at such an alarming rate, that the order was withdrawn, and an order given that a fine would be imposed on any one living in the city limits for killing a bird.

The boys and girls should have a more general knowledge of the life of the most common birds. They should know their songs, size and color, their nest and home life and their choice of food. I say most common birds for there are 150 species of birds that are common to our part of the country, and it would be impossible to learn all of them in a short time. The best way to learn the birds is to watch as they come in the spring and then compare them with the pictures, and after learning the specie it will be easy to find plenty to read about them. After one bird season you will be surprised how much you will depend on the birds for company.

Fun to Work Anagrams

These are anagrams of six musical instruments and six parts of the human body. You simply transpose the letters



A Busy House Wren.

in the numbered lines. Are you a good guesser? Next week's paper will tell you whether you are right:

1. Can't I score, N? (Answer: concertina.)
2. Cool Lon lives.
3. Clear tin.
4. S cast a net.
5. L hears a piano.
6. O. Pat of Erin.

Here is a Chance for You

Have you ever made a birdhouse? Of course most of you have. Perhaps all of you, but maybe it wasn't large enough or it didn't look just right, or you have it all rented out and need more. You will want to make another one, anyway,

for practice makes perfect you know. The Farmers Mail and Breeze wants to know just what sort of houses the young readers are making or have made. For the best photograph and diagram of a bird house that you

have made, and a letter telling how it was done, the material used and the cost, sent to the bird editor before May 15, the Farmers Mail and Breeze will give \$2.50. For the second best \$1. The third prize will be a gunmetal watch if a boy, if a girl a good book. This contest it not limited to boys. We expect to hear from a number of girls, too. Remember you have a month and a half to do it, and there should be a number of very good houses. And remember, too, that the picture of the house that you send must be a photograph of the house you have made, and the drawings are to be your own. The prize winners will be announced in the paper and many of the letters and photographs will be shown. Here is your chance to make the birds happy and to earn \$2.50 besides.

A concrete walk from the house to the barn will help the wife fully as much as it will the appearance of the yard.

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Good-by, Guess Work

THE New Sharples "Suction-Feed" is the only cream separator which eliminates guess work from cream production. All other separators have to be turned at exactly the speed indicated on the crank or they will lose from 7 to 13 pounds of butterfat per cow per year. The Purdue Experiment Station and other scientific investigators have proven these figures (see Bulletin No. 116, Vol. 13.)

This "guess" speed is used by 19 operators out of 20, because it is impossible to turn the crank at exactly the right speed.—It is much easier to turn it slower—and, whenever you do, you lose cream. Even a speed indicator will help but very little, as you won't and can't watch it every minute.

So we say to you dairymen: Quit guessing about your separator speed and your separator profits. Use

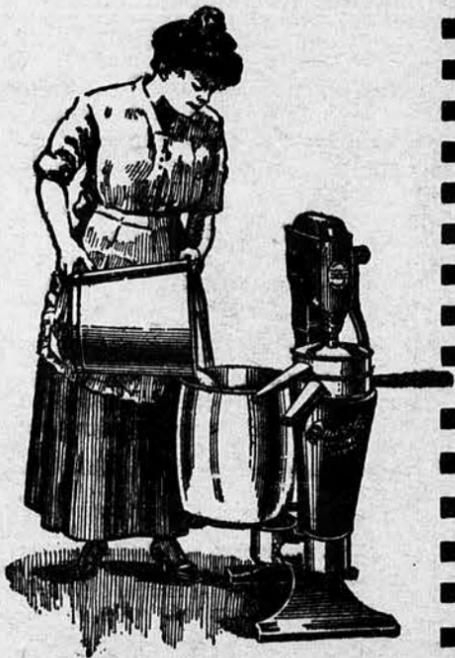
THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED

Separator and know that you get *all the cream all the time.*

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All these money-saving and trouble-preventing features are described in a handsome catalogue; "*Velvet for Dairymen.*" Send for a copy, now, while you think of it. Address Dept. 15.



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Feed Your Cows for Results

A Dairy Herd Always Should Be Kept Working at Capacity

BY IRA P. WHITNEY

THE machine that is kept running steadily at its normal capacity is the machine that gives the most satisfactory results. The same is true of the dairy cow. If we give her only a limited amount of feed above that required to maintain her body, it will be impossible for her to make a profit for us, but if we feed her up to her normal capacity we have a right to expect satisfactory results from her. Have you ever heard a dairyman say that he could not afford to feed certain feeds that you knew were necessary to economical milk production under his conditions? I have, and the man who could not afford to supply these necessary feeds was feeding his cows scarcely more than a maintenance ration and wondering why they did not pay him a profit. There are, of course, inferior cows with little or no capacity that never can be made to produce a profit in a dairy herd, but there is absolutely no excuse for the dairyman keeping such cows in his herd for any great length of time. The scale and Babcock test will locate the "star boarders" for him, and the dairyman who does not have these two detectives constantly on duty in his herd is not alive to his own interests.

You can readily see that the successful feeder must be a man of rare good judgment. He must know his cows, and he must be in a position to cater to their individual desires if he is to be successful.

Good Feeders.

I have seen good feeders struggling along with a herd of dairy cows greatly handicapped because the feeding stuffs available were of such inferior quality as to make best results impossible. This

better. Clover, vetch, and peas are all good. They must be harvested at the right time and properly cared for if best results are to be obtained.

Balance the Ration.

Don't make the mistake of overworking the cow by asking her to handle too much roughage. There is a limit to her storage capacity. Give her as much roughage as she can manage readily, then supply the balance of her ration in the form of concentrates. To the dairyman who is growing wheat, oats, and barley, and I believe nearly every dairyman should be doing so, I suggest that you market them thru the dairy cow. If she can't handle them for you at a profit, sell her. Don't act too quickly on my advice at the present time, for I realize that grains of all kinds are high priced, but this condition will not last always, and with normal prices for grain the dairy cow should be able to handle them at a profit for you. Bran and shorts are good, but the demand is forcing the prices up and the quality down, and I prefer to grind the grains as they are produced on the farm. Linseed oil meal, soy bean meal, and other feeds rich in protein can be used to advantage, especially with heavy producers, but if used to excess they will do a great deal more harm than good. Peas grown and threshed with oats is an excellent source of protein when well ground, and no dairyman is justified in buying feed when he can produce it at a less cost at home.

Feeding for economical production is one of the greatest problems confronting the dairymen at the present time. We must, of course, have the true dairy individual, properly bred and reared, but it is only by intelligent feeding that such an animal can reach the maximum of her production. The keeping of records of production has been of untold value in developing the scientific feeder. The careless and indifferent feeder has learned, by watching the milk sheet, that careful and intelligent feeding has a monetary value that cannot be overlooked.

In Favor of Thick Cream

A buttermaker with his head in the game submits the following reasons why his patrons should not send thin cream to the creamery.

1. Less bulk to handle, therefore less labor, fewer churnings, smaller equipment and building.
2. Less buttermilk, therefore less loss of fat in buttermilk.

3. Costs less to pasteurize; about one-half as much steam is required for 100 pounds of fat in 34 per cent cream as in 17 per cent cream. In cooling the cream less water or brine is required for the handling of the same amount of fat when the cream is rich than when it is thin.

4. In pasteurizing sour cream the formation of large curd particles, with the attendant loss of butterfat, is avoided, to a great extent, if the cream contains more than 30 per cent fat.

Advantages to the farmer:

1. Less bulk to handle, therefore fewer cans and smaller cooling tank required. Fifty pounds of 34 per cent cream and 100 pounds of 17 per cent cream both contain the same number of pounds of fat.

2. Less bulk to cool, therefore less ice or cold water required; quicker cooling, less deterioration. Cream spoils in a short time if not quickly cooled and held at a temperature below 50 degrees F.

3. Less bulk to haul to creamery.

4. Better keeping qualities of the cream. It is not the fat, but the other solids in the cream which become sour and spoil. As thin cream contains more of these solids it sours sooner than thick cream.

5. More skimmilk kept on the farm. The farmer who delivers 100 pounds of fat in 17 per cent cream delivers 204 pounds of skimmilk more than he would if he delivered 34 per cent cream. Unless the buttermilk is returned free this is a dead loss to him. At 25 cents a hundred pounds it amounts to nearly 75 cents, or 3/4 cent on every pound of butterfat delivered.

A jury of fifteen hundred members of the Farmers' Union of Kansas heard President Wilson's prepared speech at Topeka. The next day in convention assembled, they rendered the following verdict which the Union directed to be telegraphed to every member of the Kansas delegation in Congress: "We are opposed to militarism and preparedness and the excessive expenditure of national and state revenues in times of peace, and we favor the manufacture by the government of the munitions and naval supplies that we need." It would be difficult to find more red-blooded Americans than Kansas farmers, but there is a difference between being red-blooded and seeing red.

is indeed discouraging, but I believe this condition to be no worse than having a poor feeder with an abundant supply of good feed. The combination of a good feeder and a plentiful supply of good wholesome feed is certainly one to be appreciated.

In the early days of the dairy industry the dairymen followed the lines of least resistance, milking their cows in the spring and summer when grass was good and drying them up in the fall when the grass was gone. Such a practice is no longer justified. Pasture is a fine thing for the dairy cow, but it is expensive, and many dairymen, considering the present high land values, are not able to afford their cows this luxury. Green forage crops cut and hauled to the cows have proved to give practically the same results as pasturing, and at the same time will produce nearly three times the food value to the acre. When green forage crops are not available, some other form of succulent food is absolutely essential. The silo is without question the best means of supplying succulent feed out of season. Root crops are good, but with the present high prices of labor they are generally too expensive. There is no succulent feed for the dry spell in summer and for the long winter months that will completely take the place of good corn silage, and the dairyman who wishes to work his cows to capacity cannot afford to be without it.

A good leguminous hay is ideal to complete the roughage part of the ration. We use alfalfa hay, and there is nothing

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It Pays to Raise the Calves

Give the Young Stock Special Care, and Improve the Herd

BY E. G. WOODWARD

THE dairyman's main object in raising calves should be to improve his herd. He also may raise stock for sale either for breeding or slaughter. Under ordinary conditions it will pay to raise every well-bred heifer calf. Heifer calves of inferior breeding and grade bull calves or purebred bulls of inferior breeding should not be raised with the intention of using them for breeding purposes. Unless conditions are such that it will pay to raise these for meat it is best to kill such calves at birth. Then they will not leave any inferior offspring in the country.

In order to determine what gains may be produced on dairy calves by the use of skimmilk and home grown feeds, three dairy steers were fed from birth up to about 1 year old. Whole milk was fed for about three weeks. The grain consisted of a mixture of 200 pounds of corn chop and 100 pounds of ground oats. The results were as follows:

Three Steer Calves Fed for One Year.

Calf	Age	Whole Milk		Skim Milk		Alfalfa Hay		Grain		Birth w'ght	Final weight	Daily gain
		Lbs.	Days	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			
Jersey	360	258	5,958	1,809	1,178	80	580	1.44				
Holstein - Jersey	384	251	6,386	1,896	1,652	48	750	1.83				
Grade Holstein	344	245	5,620	1,584	1,238	74	700	1.82				

Cost for Six Months if Skimmilk is Used.

Feed	Amount	Price	Value
Whole milk	175 lbs.	\$1.50 a cwt.	\$2.63
Skimmilk	2,700 lbs.	.25 a cwt.	6.75
Grain	125 lbs.	1.00 a cwt.	1.25
Hay	450 lbs.	10.00 a ton	2.25
			\$12.88

Cost for Six Months Using Whole Milk.

Feed	Amount	Price	Value
Whole milk	900 lbs.	\$1.50 a cwt.	\$13.50
Grain	250 lbs.	1.00 a cwt.	2.50
Hay	600 lbs.	10.00 a ton	3.00
			\$19.00

At 6 months old a skimmilk calf should weigh from 250 to 400 pounds, depending upon the size of the breed and the thrift of the calf. Whether or not it will pay to grow steer calves of the dairy breeds, or the inferior dairy heifers, for meat will depend entirely upon conditions.

If whole milk is sold and none of the milk is skimmed the raising of calves is decidedly more expensive than if skimmilk is abundant. Ordinarily the calf must be fed milk until it is 2½ or 3 months old before it can be expected to live on a grain and hay diet. This will require 750 to 1,000 pounds of milk, worth at \$1.50 a hundred from \$11.25 to \$15. After the first two or three weeks, a calf will do equally as well on skimmilk as on whole milk, so the expense can be cut down possibly one-third to one-half by skimming the milk and selling the butterfat.

A calf 2½ to 3 months old is able to get along without milk if fed liberally of grain. The gains, however, will not be so satisfactory as those of a calf

weaned at a later age. Alfalfa hay, silage, and 3 or 4 pounds of grain mixture made up of 2 pounds corn chop, 2 pounds ground oats, and 1 pound oil meal is very good to use for 2 or 3 months. However, the practice of weaning a calf so early is not to be recommended.

It has been found possible by careful handling to raise calves without milk after 3 or 4 weeks old. Such calves usually are stunted but may recover from the effects to some extent if well fed in later life. It is not practicable to raise calves in this way.

Until a calf is weaned it receives a liberal allowance of protein in its milk, but when milk is removed from the ration it is necessary to supply protein in some other form, such as alfalfa hay or a high protein concentrate. It is advisable to keep the heifer in a thrifty growing condition, altho there is no need of fattening her. However, if she does

become rather plump it will not injure her dairy qualities. If fed so as to induce a thrifty growth yet not produce fat, dairy heifers will gain on an average 1 pound daily from 6 months old up to 2 years or calving time.

Rations for Heifers Under 12 Months.

Ration I.—About 2 pounds daily of a mixture of 75 pounds corn chop and 25 pounds bran; all the alfalfa hay the heifer will eat.

Ration II.—Six to 10 pounds silage; about 2 pounds daily of a grain mixture of 40 pounds corn chop, 40 pounds linseed meal or cottonseed meal, and 20 pounds bran; all the alfalfa hay the heifer will eat.

Rations for Heifers 1 to 2 Years Old.

Ration I.—About 3 pounds of corn daily; all the alfalfa hay the heifer will eat.

Ration II.—Corn silage, 12 to 20 pounds; about 3 pounds daily of a grain mixture of equal parts corn chop, bran, and linseed meal or cottonseed meal; all the alfalfa hay the heifer will eat.

Keep the Calves Healthy

BY H. T. TINGLE

It does not matter what method is used in raising calves, there is more or less trouble caused from scours. Scours makes the animal much more susceptible to other diseases, as its vitality in many cases is greatly weakened.

The writer has noticed in many cases that as high as 50 per cent of the calves were affected with scours upon some dairy farms. In most instances this was due to improper feeding.

Scours may be brought on by overfeeding, sudden change in the temperature of the milk fed, feeding sweet milk when you should have fed sour milk, and, conversely, feeding sour milk when you have been feeding sweet milk, not observing the proper sanitary precautions in keeping the milk pails and feed troughs cleansed.

Rich, nitrogenous feed, such as alfalfa or clover, should be fed lightly at the beginning. Sudden changing from the feed lot to pasture also causes scours.

Calves should be allowed to graze only an hour or so at a time every day and the periods gradually increased until they are permitted to remain continuously upon the pasture.

When a case of scours occurs, cut the feed ration in half and add to each quart of milk fed 2 teaspoons of formalin made by dissolving 1 ounce of formaldehyde, as purchased at the drug store, to about 16 of pure water. The formalin should be fed for three days or more and the feed gradually increased until the calf is again back on feed.

A good remedy is to give 3 ounces of castor oil and follow with a teaspoonful at a feed, giving during the meantime an equal amount of limewater.

In 1860 a young turtle was caught under a mill in Calais, Me., by some workmen, who cut the date on its shell. In 1899 the same turtle was caught again under the same mill and this year it was once more captured by some fishermen off the coast of Grand Manan. During the 65 years since 1860 it has grown only 6 inches.

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1st—If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE your cows have likely freshened now and your supply of milk is greater.

BECAUSE your spring work requires every minute of your time and a good cream separator will be a great time and labor saver.

BECAUSE your young calves will thrive best with warm, sweet separator skim-milk.

BECAUSE with your increased milk flow your greater waste of cream, without a good cream separator, must run into more money than you can afford to lose.

2nd—If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator whether new or old—

BECAUSE the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming, and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and unsanitary separator mean most when your volume of milk is the greatest.

BECAUSE of the ample and "more than advertised" capacity of the De Laval, you can separate more quickly and save time when time means most to you.

BECAUSE an Improved De Laval Cream Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you can't afford to waste time these busy days fussing with an inferior or half worn-out machine.

BECAUSE the De Laval Separator of today is just as superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting.

Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now. See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Wants School Laws.

How and where can I get a book containing the school laws of the state?
Newton, Kan. J. C. J.
Write W. D. Ross, State Superintendent of Schools, Topeka.

Annulment of Marriage.

If a girl and boy aged 18 and 20 years old, were married in Oklahoma a week before their parents found it out could the parents of the girl separate them and have their marriage annulled, or could the parents of the boy do it?
Anthony, Kan. READER.
No.

Homestead Rights.

Can a man take another homestead after he has taken one of 160 acres, proved up on it and sold it? I took my homestead in 1891. Can I take another homestead in New Mexico or Colorado?
Speed, Kan. J. T. B.

You have the right to take up another 160 acres in the following states: Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, North Dakota, Kansas and California, provided the land is contiguous to your original entry. This proviso, I believe, makes the 320 acre homestead law valueless to you for the reason that it is scarcely probable that

you can get another quarter section of homestead land contiguous to your original quarter section.

To Cure Stammering.

I am afflicted with the impediment in my speech known as stammering. Is there any school where this defect is cured?
SUBSCRIBER.

I am told that the best place to cure stammering is at the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York City. If you will address letter to Speech Department Vanderbilt Clinic, New York, they will send you all particulars, and cost of treatment.

Poll Taxes.

Is a foreigner who has not taken out his citizenship papers and who does not own any property in this state obliged by law to work his poll tax on the roads when called upon?
Hillsdale, Okla. INQUIRER.

Yes; if he has been a resident of the state for 30 days and is not a public charge or member of the state national guard or of a volunteer fire company and is not more than 50 years old.

Question of Arithmetic.

Suppose A owes \$1,800 on land and gives a mortgage for \$1,400 with interest paid up, how much will he have to borrow to pay the debt?
Hillsdale, Okla. SUBSCRIBER.

I do not think I understand the question. If A owes \$1,800 and pays \$1,400 with a mortgage he would still have to borrow \$400 to pay his debt. Evidently, however, the subscriber does not mean that. Probably a discount or commis-

sion was charged on the \$1,400 mortgage, if so I do not know how much. In asking questions please make them understandable.

Who Is This Man?

Can you inform me as to the name of the United States statesman also distinguished as a soldier and orator, who, in an address on peace delivered in New York City about 30 years ago, used these words: "If our boasted civilization and Christianity mean anything, they should mean this: No war is justifiable unless the cause or object stands in just proportion to its cost in blood; in destruction; in human misery; in political corruption; in social demoralization; in relapse of civilization; and even then it is justifiable only when every expedient of statesmanship to avert it has been thoroughly exhausted."
Osage City. EDITH WILSON.

I will have to confess that I do not remember the name of the statesman.

Stray Law.

A stray animal gets into my pasture and remains with my stock. I advertise the fact according to law. The law seems to require that I keep said animal one year before it can be appraised and sold and my bill for advertising and keep paid out of the proceeds of the sale. But suppose I make a sale prior to the end of the year what disposition can I make of the animal, providing I am leaving that part of the country and at the same time get the amount due me? Would the authorities who have charge of such matters be compelled to take the animal off my hands and settle?
Harper, Kan. J. C. JORDAN.

I am not at all surprised that you are somewhat puzzled over our stray law. So far as that law is concerned it makes no provision whatever covering such a case as yours, altho such a case is quite

likely to arise. Indeed it seems to place a penalty on the man who disposes of the stray or takes it away from the premises for any reason whatever before the end of the year. However, I think that in such a case as that mentioned by Mr. Jordan he could arrange with a neighbor or with the purchaser of his farm or the renter if he should rent the premises, to hold the stray until the end of the year and advertise and sell it according to law and out of the proceeds he could reimburse himself.

Berry Boxes.

On page 5 of your issue of February 19, you answer W. G. West of Arkansas City in regard to berry boxes. The law which you quote was amended by the legislature in 1911 (chapter 335), to read:

Berries and small fruits whenever sold in boxes shall be sold in boxes containing standard liquid quart or liquid pint, and if said boxes contain less than this amount, the information must be given to the purchaser by such package being labeled with a statement of the net contents.

By this you will see the legal box in Kansas is the liquid quart and liquid pint instead of the dry quart and dry pint.—O. F. Whitney.

Renter and Landlord.

A owns town property which he rents to B March 1. A had house papered. B did some cleaning up about the yard and house of his own accord. B knew the property was for sale when he rented it. A sells the property, March 27, and makes a verbal agreement with B to give possession by



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This "Daisy" Repeater Is a Real Gun

THIS is a man's gun as well as a boy's gun, and should not be confused with the ordinary cheap air rifle that you see advertised. It is a real gun. Best of all you can receive one of these dandy rifles **Free of Cost to You**

The Pump-Action Daisy, Take-Down Model, operates by pulling the slide toward the stock. Fires rapidly from the shoulder, the magazine having a forced feed. A strong and accurate shooter for men and boys. Metal parts in non-rusting gun blue; stock, genuine black walnut, hand polished; adjustable sights; length 38 inches; weight 3½ pounds. The rifle sensation of 1916.

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Our Special Free Offer We haven't the space here to tell you all about our big special free offer so if you will fill in the blank below with your name and address we will send you full particulars as to how you can receive this dandy pump action repeater rifle free with express charges prepaid so that it will not cost you a penny. Fill in the blank before you forget about it. Do it NOW.

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Gentlemen: Please send me full particulars explaining how I can receive free the Daisy Repeater Rifle described above.



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AGENCIES will be very valuable—like Ford Auto Agencies soon. First Applicant Gets the Plum.

April 10. A agreeing to pay B for plowing garden, hauling off trash and in addition to pay him \$2.50 to defray part of expenses of moving. B also goes with A to purchaser of the property and gives her privilege to enter upon premises, and do any work she wished to do. B goes home and tells his wife of the agreement with A. She objects and wants to force A to pay B \$25 for her trouble. Has B any chance to collect damages, and how should A proceed to get possession for purchaser of property? Property was rented by the month only. C. B. H.

1. According to your statement of the case B has no right to claim damages.

2. A and the purchaser of the property should join in a written notice on B demanding possession. This notice must be for 30 days unless the rental contract between A and B provided that rent should be paid at shorter intervals than one month, in which case the notice need not be for a longer period than the intervals between rent payments.

Still Another.

I own a farm along a public road and the law here compels me to cut the weeds, which I do. Has anyone the right to come on my half of the road without permission and put up mail boxes when they will bother about the mowing of weeds? They are put up on a contrivance which turns round with the wind so that I have to lead the horse with the buggy by it when I go out on windy days. Could I collect damages if any accident should occur? SUBSCRIBER. Aitona, Kan.

The writer has the same rights of user of the public highway that belong to all other members of the general public. No one has a right to do that which interferes with your rights or privileges as one member of the public. The mere putting up of a mail box on your side

of the road would not be an infringement of your rights, but if such a mail box was put up so that it was calculated to frighten your horses you might have a right of action for damages, if you could show that you were actually damaged, or you might go into a court of competent jurisdiction and get an order compelling the removal of the offending mail box or the substitution of one which would not be objectionable or dangerous.

Question of Wages.

1. A was working for S on a farm. He was put to watch a ditch in time of high water. The overflow of the ditch would flood the farms of Mr. O and Mr. R, so they agreed to join with S in paying A for his services in watching the ditch. S received from O and R their share of A's wages but never paid the amount to A. Can A collect this money and how?

2. B worked for S as housekeeper. In payment for this service S gave a note payable in six months with 8 per cent interest, but has failed to pay either interest or principal. How can we compel him to pay it and can we get damages? He was notified when note was due.

3. Are wages a prior lien over mortgages? A & B.

1. If A's contract was with S alone he will have to look to S for his pay; if however there was an agreement between A and O, R, and S that they should become jointly liable for A's wages while watching the ditch, he can collect his wages from them notwithstanding the fact that they have paid their share to S. They must look to S in that event to recover what they paid him which he failed to pay A.

2. A can bring an action in the nearest justice court if his claim does not exceed \$300. If his contract was exclusively with S then he must bring his action against him; if he was employed jointly by S, O and R he can sue them jointly or individually.

3. In the case of B, action can be brought on the note at any time after there is a default in the payment of interest or principal. Notification to S that the note was due was not necessary.

4. The labor account or note given for labor would not be a prior lien to mortgages given before the labor debt was contracted. It would take precedence to all other debts.

5. If A were working for a corporation he would be entitled to an attorney fee in addition to the amount due on his wages, but our law seems to provide for nothing of that sort when the labor debt is owed by an individual.

About the Monroe Doctrine.

1. Should Germany be successful in the present European war, invade Canada and establish there a permanent German government would it conflict with the Monroe doctrine?

2. Would the same invasion of British Guiana conflict with the Monroe doctrine? 3. Does the Monroe doctrine apply to South America only or to North and South America? Manchester, Kan. A. B.

1. The Monroe doctrine is somewhat flexible and different statesmen have held somewhat different opinions about what it really means.

It declared, first, that the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. Second, we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. Third, that we would not interfere with any European already established nor meddle with the politics of Europe.

Canada was a British colony long before the Monroe doctrine was established and we therefore do not meddle with it. We would look to Great Britain to take care of its already established colonies and I am of the opinion therefore that even if Germany should conquer Great Britain and take possession of Canada that it would not be a violation of the Monroe doctrine, but I am not at all certain that our government officials at Washington would look on it that way. They might say that German rule of Canada meant the establishment of a despotic form of government on this continent instead of a government which is to all intents and purposes a republic, as is the case with Canada at present and that such invasion violated the spirit of the Monroe doctrine.

2. The same rule would apply to British Guiana.

3. The Monroe doctrine applies to both North and South America.

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It is to Save out of what we Make—and the More we Make. The two most expensive wastes of profits are production and getting the fullest value out of production. A serious factor in the cost of production—an absolute must for much farm work. Power—cheap power—is the key here you have offered you the best and cheapest power to read every word of this announcement.

Feedstuff—Grains and Forage—are the firsthand production of the farm. Maximum farm economy means putting it into a finished product before marketing—turning it into meat, butter or milk and draft animals. One of the greatest crimes of farm management today is the scandalous waste of feedstuff—feeding whole grain. Here is a little mill of extraordinary capacity for grinding your feedstuffs into the highest possible value. Study the GUARANTEED claims and descriptions of these two wonderful Money and Time Savers.



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GIVES ABUNDANT POWER For All Kinds of Farm Work!

Pumps Your Water; Saws Your Wood; Shells Your Corn; Grinds Your Feed; Runs the Cream Separator, the Washer and Churn; Operates the Cider Mill; Bales Your Hay; Cuts Your Ensilage; Saws Your Building Material; Runs Your Fanning Mills and Seed Grader; Runs Cement Mixer; Runs Your Hay Carrier, and scores of other things.

Put on or taken off in ten or fifteen minutes. It can be thrown in or out of gear without moving, and can be left on all the time, ready for instant use when needed. It furnishes abundant power for nearly every farm work. will furnish 3 Horse Power for Only 1 Cent Per Horse Power Hour. It will furnish as much power as any 4, 5, or 8 H. P. Gasoline Engine made. It will make any farm machine

run from a Grindstone to a 12-Inch Blade Ensilage Cutter. This universal friend and money maker is not an engine—just an attachment for your Ford Auto, and makes the wonderful 20 H. P. Ford Engine applicable to all your work. Nothing runs on the Auto but the engine, and is positively guaranteed not to injure the Auto in the least—no more than running the Auto itself. Thousands have been sold

under our positive guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money back—and not one returned. This Guaranteed 3 H. P. Power Maker Costs you less than a Good 2 H. P. Gasoline Engine—Just think of it! Use FREE Information Coupon BELOW and learn all about it. It will make you several hundred dollars each year.

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Adds 15 to 35% Value to Your Feed At a Cost 1c of Only 1 Per 100 Pounds Makes Extraordinary Whole Wheat Flour and Cornmeal.

Grinds Shelled Corn; Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Kaffir, Cane, Feterita, etc.—either separately or mixed. Grinds either or Mixed, Fine, Medium or Coarse. Has capacity of 12 to 18 bushels per hour, according to grain and fineness. Has a perfect bolting, attachment and sacking or loading elevator. Makes Delicious Whole Wheat Flour and Extra Fine Corn Meal.



complete Farm Mill is the result of years of study and experiment by the leading mill manufacturers of America. It is a direct result of the insistent demand of the farmer for a small-sized, low-priced, and economical combination for the average sized farm—requiring but a small amount of power. Here it is—filling every requirement, so perfect that not one out of the thousands who

have already bought, has found a single fault in it, nor able to offer a desired improvement. It takes little space and a 1 1/2 or 3 H. P. engine will operate it nicely. Millions of dollars are wasted in America every year by feeding unground feed—grinding it adds from 25% to 40% to its feeding value. Every dollar's worth of grain which you are now feeding unground can easily be made worth \$1.25 to \$1.40, and in some cases of still even greater value. This little mill will grind it fine for little chicks and small pigs—or medium or coarse for the larger animals. You can grind any kind of shelled grain separately or you can mix your grains—two or more varieties—and grind them together, which usually gives it greater feeding value and is more appetizing. You have paid for a feed grinder many times already in the decreased value of your feeding stuff. Are you going to go right on

and continue this waste indefinitely? Mill will pay for itself in 60 to 90 days. This Mill will do as Good Work and as much of it as any other Mill now on the market, offered for twice the money. ONLY \$35. Look at this price. The FREE Information Coupon BELOW will also bring you The Whole Story of Cheaper Feed—How to Add Hundreds and Hundreds of Dollars in Value to Your Grain.

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FAIL TO SEND FOR THIS WONDERFUL STORY OF CHEAP POWER AND HOW TO MAKE YOUR FEED GO FARTHER. Labor getting higher every year—and grain getting more valuable, and surely it will never get lower, thousands of farmers coming discouraged with their farm investment and work. Get you folks, and do what Big Factories do, what Big Railroads do, Big Merchants do—put in time-saving, labor-saving, money-saving MACHINERY. They put in a machine that does as much work as ten or more men can do—and one man can run it—and a cheaper hand at that. So figure out all the economy of materials possible—and they save 30, 40% there; altogether they save much more than the advanced costs of the time hand-made methods—that means more profits for them now than ever. You want to quit that hand-made farming, too—Isn't it foolish to have five or ten men sweat all day over a job that a little engine and one man can do, especially when good hands are worth \$2 a day—including their feed—the day after day, never ending pay for 4, 5, or 8 men stops. STOP FOR ALL TIME—remember that. Now listen, here is the greatest opportunity you have ever been offered in all your lifetime to get a GUARANTEED

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SEND sure and abundant power for all your farm work, for so little cost. It's just like hiring 5 or 6 good, strong, efficient hired men for 15 or 20 cents a day, and they board themselves. You wouldn't turn such a proposition down, would you? Well, that's just what you are doing if you overlook this offer.

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A comparatively few years ago the soul-stirring arias and concerted numbers that have immortalized the names of the great composers were hidden mysteries with only an occasional opportunity, at rare intervals, to hear and become familiar with them. Today millions of people are familiar with them through the wonderful achievements of the Victor. The Victor Records of these musical treasures have revealed their sublime beauty

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The Famous Sextet from Lucia by Tetrizzini, Caruso, Amato, Journet, Jacoby, Bada (96201)

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THIS hard, tough, springy sheep and hog fence—26 in. high—only 23½¢ per rod. Stock fence—42 in. high—only 24½¢ per rod. Wires are of basic open hearth steel. Heavily galvanized. A real stiff, stay fence. Does not rust nor get out of shape. Hogs can't root through, nor cattle trample it down.

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A \$45 SADDLE for \$36 Cash

Fourteen-inch swell front, 28-inch wool-lined skirt, 8-inch stirrup leather, guaranteed, solid steel fork.

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RANGER BICYCLES in 24 styles, colors and sizes. Greatly improved; prices reduced. Other reliable models, \$11.95 up.

WE DELIVER FREE to you on approval and 30 days trial and riding test. Our big FREE catalog shows everything new in bicycles and sundries. A cyclopedia of information which every person should have. Write for it.

TIRES, lamps, wheels, parts and supplies at half usual prices. A few good second hand bicycles taken in trade \$5 to \$8 to clear. Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you write and learn our wonderful new offers, low prices and liberal terms. A postal brings everything. Write now.

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Each of these Easter Booklets are in envelopes. They are printed in colors, beautifully gold embossed and have verse on inside page. Do not confuse these booklets with the ordinary cheap grade of cards you see advertised. They are high-grade printed on enameled Bristol board.

Our Free Offer A set of six booklets with envelopes to match given free to all who send us for a three months subscription to our big family magazine, the Household. Address Household, Dept. EB-2, Topeka, Kan.

Learn How To Kill the Bugs

(Continued from Page 14.)

It been known that yellow fever and malaria were carried by them. There are several hundred different kinds of mosquitoes in North America, but only three carry malaria and only one carries yellow fever.

Mosquitoes can exist only where there is water, and they are found in swamps, marshes and low lands. They breed in almost every place where fresh water is found, such as pools, ditches, hollow stumps, rain barrels, watering troughs, and cisterns.

Their control consists of drainage of bodies of stagnant water, application of oil to bodies of water that cannot be drained—just enough to form a thin film over the surface—and the introduction of fish into ponds and pools, that cannot be oiled or drained.

Fumigation with pyrethrum is often used. Pyrethrum, buhach, and Persian insect powder are all the same thing. When burned in a room the mosquitoes are stupefied but not always killed. One pound of powder to 1,000 cubic feet is sufficient.

Sulphur is used more extensively because it is cheaper. Two pounds to 1,000 cubic feet is sufficient. The gas kills mosquitoes but tarnishes brass, nickel and gilt.

Nets and screens are indispensable and are now in common use.

Fumigation.

While the control of household insects is important, the control of disease-carrying forms of bacteria, (or germs) is equally as important. Formaldehyde destroys these organisms. The fumigation of homes and schools following contagious diseases is very essential. Formaldehyde gas is now commonly used in fumigation. It does not injure the texture of fabrics and very rarely changes their color. Formaldehyde is usually sold as formalin, which is a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde in water.

Seal all crevices with cotton, rags, or by pasting strips of paper over them. The furniture should be arranged so as much surface as possible will be exposed. Place ½ pound of potassium permanganate in an earthen or wooden vessel and pour in 1 pint of formaldehyde liquid (full strength). A large container should be used, since it will effervesce and if in a small container will run over the edge. Leave the room at once, as the gas will be liberated immediately.

This amount of potassium permanganate and formaldehyde should be used for every 1,000 cubic feet of room space. Leave the room closed 12 to 24 hours. Many kinds of commercial disinfectants are used, and these are not always reliable. The burning of small quantities of sulphur has little, if any, value.

Formaldehyde is not an insecticide. Although it will kill bacteria, it will not kill insects. Bed bugs, cockroaches and mosquitoes have been found apparently un-injured after a thorough fumigation for 24 hours.

Provide for the Queen Bees

(Continued from Page 12.)

bees time to fill. When thoroly subdued space the top bars near the middle of the hive to suit the cage. Then place the cage between the combs about 6 inches from the back, directly over the main cluster and in the most favored place in the hive. Close the hive and success is almost sure, but it is best to peep in after about two or three days. If she is not yet out, break up the plug of comb with the small blade of a pocket knife, loosening it so that in a few hours she may escape.

By the next day she probably will be the queen of the hive ready to begin laying at once. Remove the cage for future use. Never breathe on bees or queen, and never expose the queen to cold or drafts.

After you have once succeeded it is easily done. If you should not succeed the first time, try again. A bright boy or girl can soon learn to introduce queens in this way.

Lloyd's of London have recently issued a form of insurance against appendicitis. The claims have become so numerous that Lloyd's have found it necessary to double their premiums.

Raise Your Cattle at Home

(Continued from Page 11.)

kill out spots in the pasture while in other spots there is a full growth of grass. The wet season last year gave new life to many pastures and meadows and on the whole the native grass shows a better start than it has for a number of springs.

The new 16-inch walking plow does fine work. I cannot see where the sulky is any ahead on that score and on these cool, windy days it is fully as pleasant to walk after one plow as it is to ride on the other. The 14-inch walking plow which we discarded, while a good one, was not entirely suited to three horses. It was not heavy enough to stick to the ground as does the heavier 16-inch and for some reason a plow cutting only 14 inches never seems to run just right behind a three horse team. I have heard young men say they would not work where they had to walk after a plow; I cannot see why it is now thought such a task to walk; not long ago we all had to walk when we plowed and it harmed none of us. In warm weather it is pleasanter to ride but during the cool days of spring walking is most of the time preferable.

From Quinter, Gove county, Kan., comes a letter from a farmer friend who wishes to buy a carload of 125-pound shotes. This is certainly a reversal of the usual conditions when Gove county buys shotes from Eastern Kansas because Gove county has plenty of corn and Eastern Kansas is short of that grain. But just now there are no shotes of that weight for sale here; even if corn has to be bought at 70 cents a bushel there is good money in feeding it to shotes when fat hogs bring close to \$9 locally. From our feeding bunch of hogs we have sold every sow to neighboring farmers for breeding purposes. Had the price of fat hogs remained under \$7 it is probable these sows would have been in possession of the packers some time ago. Our present plans are to sell our fat barrows next Monday unless there is a marked fall in price.

I am sending in a picture of the plowing done in our hog pasture lately. Note in what fine condition the plowed ground is and remember that this ground has been tramped by hogs ever since last spring and that much of the time the mud was deep at the very spot where the picture was taken. The soil turns over like that of a well kept garden; this is due to the action of the frost last January. During that week when we shivered and wished for warmer weather the frost was at work for us and in a few days did everyone in this part of Kansas uncounted good.

One can hear on every hand tales of the amounts lost during the past year by men who have been feeding cattle. If any have made money they have concealed the fact. On the other hand, those who have lost money have let it be known and figures giving amounts paid out and amounts received show a loss of from \$15 to \$25 a head in almost every case. Such conditions more than ever convince me that the sure way to make money from cattle is to raise your own from the calves up to selling age. I cannot recall a case where a bunch of good cows of one's own raising have ever lost money for the owner. On the other hand, the shores of speculation are strewn with financial wrecks of the men who thought just because they made good money from 15 head of cattle they could make 10 times as much from 150 head.

For Better Livestock Farming

A most interesting book for livestock farmers, *The Breeds of Livestock*, has just been issued by the Macmillan company of New York City. This book was written by some of the leading livestock specialists of the United States, and it was arranged by the noted authority on horses, Dr. Carl W. Gay of Pennsylvania. He will be remembered by the Kansas horse breeders as the judge last fall of the heavy horses at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka. A special effort has been made to keep the economic idea in the foreground in this book. It should be in the library of every Kansas farmer.

The less birds the more bugs.



A Standardized Car

Maxwell Motor Cars offer no fads, no innovations, no eye-catching frills, no experimental features.

We could build cars of two or three different sizes. We could make any and every kind of an engine that has ever been tried out on a patient and unsuspecting public.

We could constantly make changes, bring out new, revolutionary and untried models to stimulate interest for the passing moment.

But we do not do these things and we will not. Because we don't have to. Because our car is sought solely on its solid, substantial and demonstrated merits.

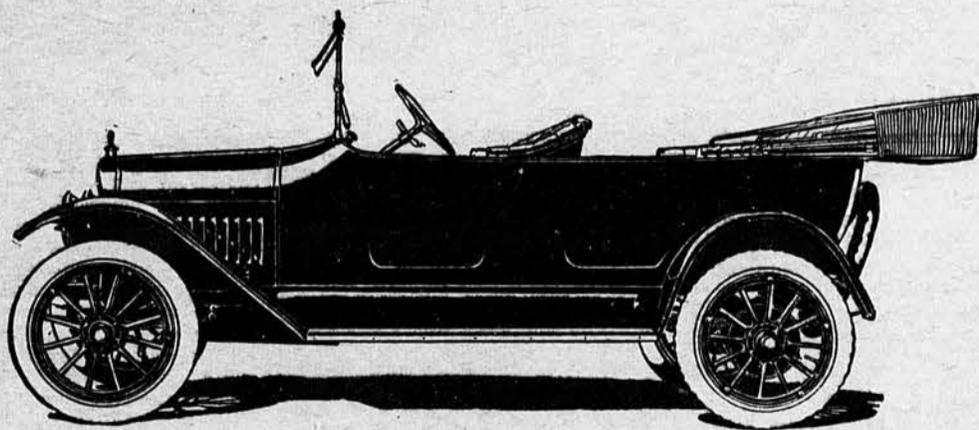
Maxwell Motor Cars are standardized products. They represent a definite and known quantity. They are as nearly a staple commodity as any automobile can be.

In all basic details the Maxwell of last year was the same as the present Maxwell. And the Maxwell of next year will be essentially the same as its predecessor.

Of course, we are continually experimenting, testing and taking advantage of the progress made in the engineering and metallurgical sciences. But we know and Maxwell owners know that our car, in its class, is the finished and recognized standard of value.

The Maxwell policy of concentrating on one and only one car, of devoting every energy and resource to such minor improvements as time may develop, assures you of two things—that you will never suffer any abnormal loss by the introduction of a cheap car, made only to sell rather than to serve, and that when buying a Maxwell you will always be able to get the greatest possible established motor car value per dollar of your investment.

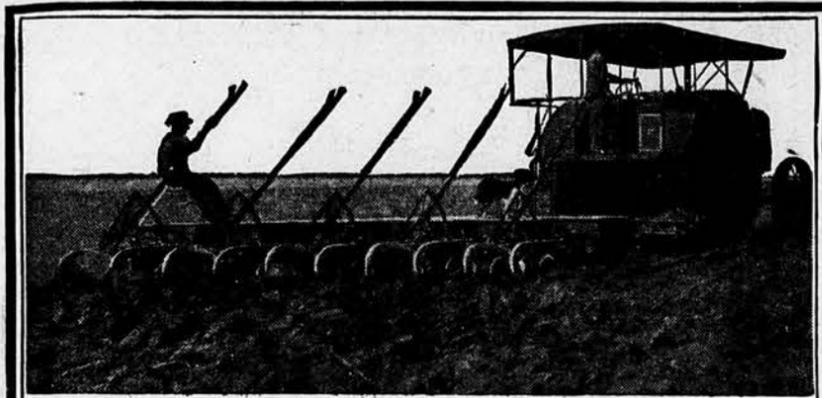
The World's Champion Endurance Car



Touring Car, completely equipped, including Electric Starter and Lights, \$655, f. o. b. Detroit. Four other body styles.

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MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Write to Dept. 23 for our catalog giving detailed specifications and our booklet "22,000 Miles Without Stopping."



The Tractor that Does a Week's Work in a Day!

THIS is the machine for the farmer who does things in a big way! A powerful giant that draws twelve fourteen-inch plows through the sod as easily as an ordinary tractor can pull two plows. One man at the wheel of a Huber 35-70 and one man to work the levers of the plows will do as much work in a day as they could do in a week with an ordinary tractor. The saving in labor is more than enough to pay the difference in price.

A Texas farmer writes that he plowed 3000 acres of ground, threshed thousands of bushels of wheat and graded miles of roadway last year with a

HUBER FARMERS' TRACTOR

He seeds more than 100 acres a day with it, using three twenty-foot drills. Our 1916 Model 35-70 walks away with the heaviest loads, up hills and over sandy roads, going where steam tractors can never go. It plows out hedge roots six inches thick, operates the biggest threshing machinery, silo fillers and saw mills. It is a steady money-maker from the time of breaking ground till the crops are all harvested and delivered at the railroad or the elevator. It earns big dividends in highway construction.

The Huber 35-70 is not a machine for the little farmer. But for the man who does big things in a big way it is the one best buy. Write today for particulars.

The Huber Manufacturing Company

Established Forty Years
 862 Center Street MARION, OHIO
 Pioneer Builders of Steam Traction Engines, Grain Threshers, etc.

SEED CORN AT FARMERS' PRICES:

High Grade, Prize Winning, Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Butted, Tipped, Shelled and Graded. \$1.50 per bu.; 10 bu. or more \$1.25 per bu. in seamless sacks. S. G. TRENT, HIAWATHA, KANSAS.

SEED CORN Special Sale

ECHTENKAMP'S BIG yielding Seed Corn was picked before freeze. Each ear is fire dried on a rack with air and steam heat. Sure to grow because germ is preserved. Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write for catalog—it is FREE and it will save you money. Address
FRED ECHTENKAMP, Box 8 Arlington, Nebr.

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The three great wonder crops that never fail. Always produce big crops under conditions which burn up corn entirely. Complete success in all parts of the Southwest. Samples free with prices and our big new 1916 Seed Book telling all about our celebrated "Acorn Brand" Seeds for growing those great dry weather forage crops, also Sudan, Seed Corn, Clover, and all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds.
Ross Brothers Seed House
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 "Acorn Brand—the Seed to Demand."

100 Everbearing Plants 1.75 Post Paid
 choice of Progressives, Superb, Iowa and Americas. 200 spring strawberries, choice of 20 varieties \$1.00 postpaid. 1,000 by Ex. \$3.00. Ever-bearing Red Raspberries, 20 for \$1.00. Catalog of big bargains FREE.
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SLASH IN PRICES
 Two Row Lister Cultivators, only \$22.50—SAVE 20 TO 35%
 12 or 14 Inch Gang Plows, only \$40.00 ON HARRIS
 Prices good only till April 10th. Write or wire order to:
MARVIN C. VAN DERVEER 4928-50, 28TH ST. SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA

APPLES AND PEACH, lots of 25 and up.
 5 to 6 ft. 10c each
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99% SEED CORN
 Big, Sturdy Seed Corn—fully developed. Price very low, subject to advance. Get in on this high quality seed right-a-way. A postal brings FREE SAMPLE and prices—write **STOECKER SEED CO.** 350 Washington St., PEORIA, ILL.

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 Kills Prairie Dogs, Ground Squirrels, G. Hogs, Pocket Gophers. Saves alfalfa. Experimental stations approve. 1400 tablets, P. P. \$1.25. Warranted. Mole Tablets, 75c. Ask Druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. Ft. Dodge Chem. Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

LET 'ER RAIN
 If you've a man's work to do—wear **TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER \$3**
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON **TOWER'S FISH BRAND**

For a Larger Grain Profit

Co-operation in Wheat Selling Usually Increases the Returns to Producers—The Movement is Growing Rapidly

THE ideal situation in selling grain in Kansas is where the community has but one elevator or a unified control of the different elevators under competent direction, and operated in the interests of the community on a non-profit seeking basis. In starting the elevator movement some of the concerns have begun by buying out another elevator, paying in some instances what appeared to be high figures but securing thereby a local marketing situation which is much more satisfactory to all concerned. In other instances, new elevators were built to avoid being held up by competitors. The results appear to have been unfortunate in that the new building has represented a duplication of elevator equipment in a given territory, thus increasing the costs of marketing from that community because of increased overhead expense to the unit handled.

A competitive situation at one point has an influence over a much wider area than that represented by the local elevators concerned. Farmers will drive several miles out of their way to market their grain for a difference of a cent or two a bushel. Moreover, even though the farmers do not care to drive long distances their knowledge of differences in prices paid by co-operative concerns

problem is the building up of an adequate reserve fund.

The co-operative elevator movement now has many advantages over the earlier developments that took place. When the first elevators appeared in Illinois, Iowa and other states the railway situation was not under good control. Consequently there was much chance of discrimination against co-operative concerns in supplying cars, and with rebates. These discriminations are now much better controlled by the federal and the various state governments, and consequently the co-operative organization can get its product into the central market on the same basis as the independent. Another advantage is that present day co-operators have the benefit of the experience of the earlier movements. The pioneers made the mistakes which wrecked the organizations in many places. The newer concerns are profiting by the knowledge of the mistakes of their predecessors and consequently fewer failures occur now than formerly.

Again, the first co-operative elevators were formed at a time when the grain business had passed into the hands of large combinations of line elevators in league with the railway companies, the terminal companies and commission men. In those days it was a problem for the



To Get the Best Returns from the Grain, Co-operation in Marketing is Necessary, so the Overhead Profits Can be Removed.

causes discontent in regions where farmers are receiving the smaller prices. One center where competition is particularly keen is pointed to by other managers as the point which fixes the price for the entire district. It would appear that the principle of co-operation demands ample protection even to the extent of co-operation between different concerns through a reserve fund to help withstand cut-throat competition made possible because the independent competitor may be supporting the local business at a loss through the use of profits made at non-competitive points.

Co-operation and close buying margins have resulted in the education of the farmer as to grain grades, said P. L. Vogt recently in the Ohio Farmer. Formerly when the independent buyer handled the crop on a profit seeking basis there was little effort to discriminate between grades of grain as they came from the farm. The first-class grain and the poor grain were included in one category and received but one price. The good quality had to bear the burdens of the poor. Today, when grain marketing margins are close, the manager of the co-operative concern inspects the grain very carefully and if he thinks it of low grade he will pay a correspondingly lower price. The result is that the farmers are learning methods of standardization of their grain product and of preparing it for the better markets with the result that higher quality commands a better price.

The problem of financing the movement of grain presents itself to many of the organizations as very serious. In some cases after the property of the concern is pledged to the limit in securing running capital, the personal liability of the directors becomes the basis for further loans. This places too much responsibility on the men who are serving as directors. The solution of this

co-operative elevator man to find some one in the terminal market to handle his grain. Terminal dealers would refuse to deal with them for fear of withdrawal of patronage on the part of the large line companies. Now, the business of the co-operative company is sought by the railways as well as that of the independent, and the way to permanent success is accordingly much more open than formerly. The principal problem now is that of securing a manager of sufficient ability to carry on the work free from speculation and with due attention to the risks of the business.

A writer in a recent number of the Journal of Political Economy gives figures on the growth in the number of farmers' elevators from 1903 to 1913 in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas: 1903, 22; 1904, 120; 1905, 203; 1906, 635; 1907, 703; 1908, 882; 1909, 1020; 1910, 1234; 1911, 1504; 1912, 1694; 1913, 1750. Such a record as this certainly indicates stability in the movement. Yet these figures are but one part of the evidence that might be brought together showing the increasing volume of co-operative activity on the industrial side if not on the political side of world life.

The farmers' elevator has come to stay. It has wrought noted changes in the marketing situation where it has gained a foothold. It deserves the support of every farmer who is public spirited enough to realize that without its presence the local grain marketing situation would in all probability be in the control of a highly-organized group of independent buyers who would be in a position to dictate prices to the farmer. Under present conditions where co-operation has been introduced the determination of the margin between what the farmer receives and what the elevator concern gets for the grain is controlled by the farmers' organizations.



Growing Alfalfa in Kansas

Be Sure That the Seedbed Is Well Worked Down

BY C. C. WHITE
Riley, Kan.

THE land intended for alfalfa usually requires attention in the spring, even if the seed will not be sown until late summer or early fall. Many farmers find that spring sowing gives good results. As a rule, the only objection to the spring sowing of alfalfa is that the weeds and grass may come up so quick in the patch later in the season that the young alfalfa plants will be smothered. If the farmer has a field which is not foul with weed and grass seed, the chances are good from spring sowing.

A few precautions should be taken in selecting a site for an alfalfa field. Alfalfa will be a failure if sown on wet, undrained land. Some farmers finally give up in despair after several failures with alfalfa, and ever more regard the crop with disfavor. The land is usually at fault in such cases. Alfalfa will always fail if sown on sour or acid land. However, this barrier to success can soon be overcome. Ground limestone applied at the rate of two tons an acre, will correct the sour or acid tendency. It should be remembered that lime will only improve the physical condition of the soil; its purpose is not to enrich it. Lime makes possible the growing of bacteria on the roots of leguminous plants. It frees plant food which is necessary for the growing alfalfa plants.

It is pretty generally understood that the successful growth of any plant belonging to the leguminous family requires that the particular kind of bacteria should be present in the soil. The use of lime will not add this bacteria. If land will not grow alfalfa because the bacteria is not present, it can be inoculated. Some farmers use artificial cultures; others use soil. Both methods are successful. As a rule 350 pounds of inoculated soil should be applied to the acre. This soil is easily obtained. Some men get it from alfalfa and sweet clover fields which are well established. It can be obtained from the roadsides where sweet clover is growing. The more popular plan of applying inoculated soil is to scatter it at seeding time.

Manure is beneficial for land upon which alfalfa is to be sown; but it will not inoculate the soil unless the manure comes from cattle that have been fed alfalfa hay. Spreading inoculated manure upon the ground has given good results, but it is doubtful if inoculated soil should be dispensed with in all cases. Manure, well rotted manure especially, has a marked beneficial effect when spread upon alfalfa ground and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Manuring and inoculating go well together.

If the right elements are present in the soil, the success or failure of alfalfa

growing depends largely on the preparation of the seedbed. The roots of the alfalfa plant require a firm subsoil. Often considerable time and energy must be expended before the field is in shape for the seed. For spring sowing the disk harrow is used by many successful farmers for preparing the ground. On old stubble fields where the ground is fairly loose, two diskings sometimes will loosen it up sufficiently. Then the drag tooth harrow is used until the surface is thoroughly pulverized to a sufficient depth so the seed can be well covered. The amount of work expended on the preparation of the seedbed will depend to a large extent on the land.

Now that the modern drills are provided with alfalfa seeding attachments, drilling is becoming more popular than broadcasting in many sections. When the seed is sown broadcast the wheelbarrow seeder gives accurate results. Some farmers find that sowing half the seed each way insures a more even distribution.

Many farmers believe that 20 pounds of alfalfa seed should be sown to the acre; some sow less. As a usual thing the roller should not be used when finishing off the alfalfa field. The advantage of leaving the ground covered with small ridges which the harrow teeth make is that the wind is checked to some extent, and cannot work havoc with the young plants so easily.

A good method of getting a stand of alfalfa is to cover a field with manure, adding lime if necessary, plow it deep in the spring, and then harrow the surface frequently throughout the summer. The seed can be sown on the patch the latter half of August.

The advantages of preparing an alfalfa field in this way are many. The frequent harrowings conserve the moisture in the soil and then when the seed is sown there will be little danger of it sprouting and dying from lack of moisture.

Many spring sown patches of alfalfa are ruined by being mowed when the weather is hot and dry. Care should be taken when mowing the young alfalfa patch. If the weather is unfavorable and a rain fails to fall soon after, the plants may die. Some farmers have made the mistake of pasturing a patch of young alfalfa too heavily the first year. The better plan is not to pasture it at all until it is at least a year old, then it should not be overpastured.

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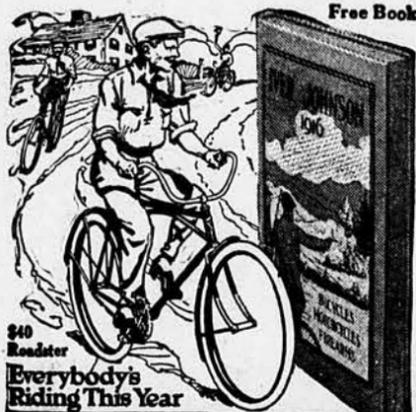
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Better Roads Are Needed

The Hauling Charge on Kansas Farm Products Is Too Costly, and Good Highways Would Reduce It

"GOOD roads represent the greatest problem before the American people," said former Senator Jonathan D. Bourne, in an address before the upper house. "The construction of good highways would result in the partial substitution of oil and alcohol power for the horse and mule power represented by the 25 millions of the animals on our American farms. It is entirely conservative to say that this would effect savings to the farmers and country residents, of 1 billion dollars a year, since it costs 2 billion dollars annually to feed this great drove of animals, which must be provided for whether working or idle and which are subject to epidemics and diseases."

"What is your estimate of the value of good roads to the nation?" was asked of Mr. Bourne, who has made a deep study of the good roads movement.

"I am absolutely convinced that the adoption of a Federal aid plan with betterment of present highways, followed by state co-operation and completion of same, will add 100 billion dollars to our national wealth. It would more than double the value of our American farms, today valued at 40 billion dollars. Even with the continuance of our present horse and wagon transportation facilities, it would reduce our existing "mud tax" at least 100 million dollars annually. It would furnish occupation for more than 400,000 men in road maintenance, improve country schools and make country life more attractive and remunerative."

Hauling Costs Millions.

The annual cost of hauling the products of the farms of the United States is 940½ million dollars, says the American Thresherman, which, we are told by road-building experts, is 500 million dollars more than it would cost if our vast domain were equipped with the kind of roads that Caesar built. Our farmers pay 200 million dollars more for their road hauling than they would be obliged to pay if they had the present roads of France. So we find that our farmers are experiencing an annual loss which surges high into the millions because of the poor roads that exist in our agricultural communities.

But there exists a great awakening on the part of producer and consumer, and 1912 saw a daily expenditure of ½ million dollars a day, or 150 million dollars for the year. In 1904 the total sum expended was 80 million dollars, while 1913 saw the figures jump to 160 million dollars. Greatest progress is being made in states in which a part or all of the money is drawn from the state treasuries, which means that each commonwealth has a personal interest in the welfare of its state roads.

During the past 15 years, remarkable changes in highway transportation have been brought about by the introduction of motor-driven vehicles. The motor car was first regarded as an exclusive luxury, but it has become, to an increasing extent, an economic necessity. The adaptability of the automobile and motor truck is almost unlimited, and the farmers, especially of the Middle West, have been quick to recognize it. In handling milk and cream the motor truck has become especially useful and has extended land areas available for profitable dairying.

The economic problem of our day is not so much a problem of production as it is a problem of distribution. In the process of distribution it is not too much to say that the highway is the first link, and that it is at present operated with lowest efficiency for producer and consumer.

Farming Depends on Roads.

The business of farming is essentially dependent on the condition of country roads, for whatever is not produced on the farm must be hauled to the farm, and the majority of the moneyed crops of the farms must be hauled to the markets and railway stations.

It has become a well established fact that market prices for even staple crops vary considerably throughout the year. Where bad roads prevail, farmers are forced to move their crops, not when the market price is the most favorable, or when the consuming centers are in greatest need of the products, but when

the roads are most favorable. It is common for the farmer to find that he cannot haul his produce to market when prices are highest, because roads are impassable. This means that farming soon becomes unprofitable, and that the number of producers decrease while the number of consumers increase, for the farmers flock to the city in search of other and more paying employment.

Passable Too Late.

When the roads become passable, the time for market has largely passed and produce is compelled to move in masses which frequently glut the market and break the prices. Excessive fluctuations in market prices are seldom due, as many believe, to overproduction. They frequently take place in regions where the local production does not equal the annual consumption. There are counties rich in agricultural possibilities, burdened with poor roads, where the annual shipments of foodstuffs exceed the outgoing shipments in the ratio of four to one. Many such counties with improved roads could not only become self-supporting, but could ship products to distant markets.

"The road situation in the United States today," said the president of the

The abject funk of the war-scarred East, the wild schemes of armament proposed by war-excited, military-bred experts, the evident purpose of American Krupps to force a military policy calling for hasty and immediate expenditures of vast sums by the people while they still are in a sensible doubt what their course should be, and what method of defense is, or will be, really defensive—has resulted in developing a sane determination in the people themselves to do nothing rash or foolish, to look, to investigate, to think calmly before they leap into militarism or before they let any armor-plate defense league push them into it.

American Association for Highway Improvement, "is that we have 2¼ million miles of public roads, 8 per cent of which have undergone some measure of improvement. Of this 8 per cent of so-called improved roads, probably not more than a half, or 4 per cent of the total, really deserve to be classed as improved roads. If we accept the general assertion that 20 per cent of the roads carry 90 per cent of the traffic it follows that we have before us for improvement 16 per cent of the total mileage of the country, or 360,000 miles of roads."

Money From the Bees

There is an increasing interest in bee keeping in Kansas. It is especially fortunate therefore at this time that the J. B. Lippincott company of Philadelphia should have issued the best and most practical book on this subject which has appeared for some time. This is Productive Bee Keeping, by Frank C. Pellett, the state apiarist of Iowa. It takes up a discussion of the bee keeping conditions that are encountered in this territory. The book consists of 326 pages with 134 illustrations, and the price is \$1.50. Bees are a money-making asset on any farm, bringing annually a far greater return to your table and at the market than they cost in care and expense. Do you know the Twentieth century methods? Buy this book, learn how to make a beginning and how to see it thru. It gives the methods found to be the best money-makers by extensive honey producers. Practical bee knowledge has been gleaned from every possible source. Direct information; every word is practical advice and information. The illustrations give in pictorial form all that is needed to explain the text.

I received the Farmers Mail and Breeze all O. K. and think it a fine paper. It has much interesting news in it about stock and poultry.—A. B. Cude, So. Coffeyville, Okla.

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Cause of White Diarrhea

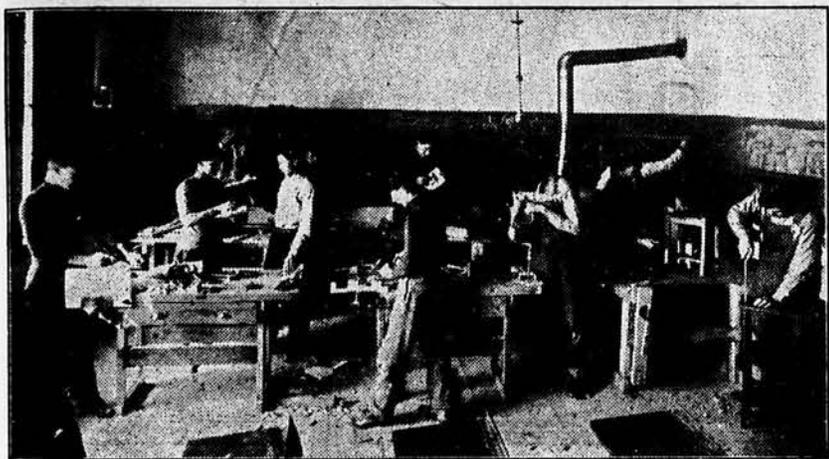
White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pullorum with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal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

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L3, Waterloo, Iowa, (formerly located at Lamoni, Ia.), for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.—Advt.

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., L3, Waterloo, Ia.—Advt.



Teach the Better Methods

Higher Man Yields Easily Can be Produced

BY HENRY JACKSON WATERS

AMERICAN farmers are business men and not mere laborers. A farmer has invested in land, equipment, and working capital an average of approximately \$8,000, an investment which fairly classes him with the business man of the town. He is entitled, therefore, to an income comparable with that of the average business man.

City people, however, have been thinking too much in terms of acre yields and too little in terms of man yields. They have not yet learned that, as the acre yield has gone up, the world over and in all ages the man yield has gone down.

For illustration, the yearly farm income for all the land in cultivation in Japan is \$71 an acre, in the United States it is \$15, and in Kansas it is \$13.50. The average annual income of the farm family in Japan is \$235; in the United States, \$1,000; and in Kansas, \$1,500. To take another illustration, the average acre yield of wheat in Germany is nearly 31 bushels, in France it is more than 29 bushels, and in the United States it is 14.5 bushels. The average yearly income of the farm family in Germany is \$580, in France it is \$670, and in the United States it is \$1,000.

Intensive farming, therefore, is not the simple and easily applied remedy for all our present ills. Intensive agriculture is adapted only to conditions where lands are high and labor is cheap. Intensive farming developed to a moderate degree has produced the peasant class of Europe, "the man with the hoe."

For High Man Yields.

A sound system of agricultural education stands squarely for high man yields as well as high acre yields, and seeks to prevent a rural class from growing up in America, a class that is different from and antagonistic to the city class. Every obstacle to the free intermingling and intermarrying of the country and town people must be removed. It must not be true that the town girl would rather marry a drug clerk or a city omnibus driver than an industrious young man with a farm. Conditions under which the best women are not content to live will not long attract good men.

Agricultural education seeks to put the children and the back yards and vacant lots to work, producing food to assist in reducing the cost of living and to teach these children thrift, a quality so lacking in the American people.

It is only when a satisfactory system of instruction in agriculture is introduced into the school which the future farmers are attending, the one-teacher rural school, will we be planting generally the ideas which will ripen

into better systems of farming. But it must not stop with the farmers' children, it must extend to the farmer himself and the other members of his family and must continue throughout the farmer's active life. The supreme test of a system of agricultural teaching is made when we apply it to the man on the farm.

Agricultural education seeks to establish a permanent agriculture, and it recognizes that the first essential of a permanent agriculture is an intelligent, progressive, and contented people. To bring about such a condition among the rural people it is necessary that these people have, as has already been stated, an income equal to that of the city people in its power to procure the real satisfactions of life.

Every attempt to keep up the country stock and to resist the power of the city to call the best the country produces on any other basis than this is unsound, and nearly every civilization that has preceded ours has tried the experiment, and it has been a failure.

Build Up High Standards.

But back of all questions relating to the securing of an income either through greater efficiency as a laborer, or through securing a fairer share of what that labor brings, stands the equally important question of the utilization of this income, or the coining of it into higher standards of family life.

Rural people must be brought to realize that the country is not merely a place in which to work while accumulating the means with which to live in town. They must be shown how to expend the farm income in such a way as to give as satisfactory a life as that which the town affords. The occupation of farming and life in the country need to be idealized, for it is what a man thinks of himself and his work which counts for most. A people never rises above its ideals.

To Boost the Livestock

The farmers at the recent district meeting at Colby organized the Northwest Kansas Livestock Conference. About 400 farmers were present. The purpose of the organization is to aid in every possible way to increase the interest in livestock in Northwest Kansas. The officers of this association are J. L. Wisdom, Colby, president and Carl G. Eddy, Colby, secretary.

A grenade that can be fired from an ordinary rifle held in any position four times as far as one can be thrown by hand has been invented by a United States soldier.

For More Straw Spreading

There is a great deal of interest among Kansas wheat growers in the spreading of straw. This work is giving better profits than had been expected, and a much larger proportion of the wheat straw has been spread in the last year than ever. The Farmers Mail and Breeze would like to get letters from farmers who have had experience with straw spreading. For the best letter received in the next week it will give a year's subscription to the Topeka Daily Capital. For the second best letter it will give a cash prize of \$2. Letters should be mailed promptly.

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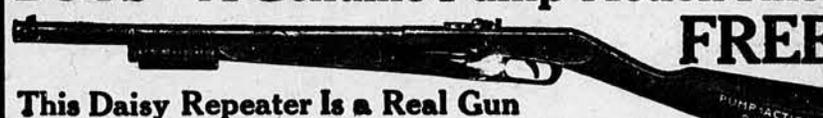
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More Strawberries for Dickinson

BY HARRY HUFF.

I have all the ground plowed for my strawberries, and will try to plant the rest of them during the coming week. My raspberry and blackberry plants came the middle of last week, and as soon as they came I took them home and took the box down into the Sweet potato house. I got a bucket of water and as fast as I took the bunches of plants out of the box I dipped them into the water and wet the roots. Then I placed them on the ground with the roots against the wall of the house. After I had them all out, I took the packing material and covered them. As the rain that I wanted had not come I left them there for four days. After the plants came, I got my copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry" and looked up what he had to say about setting the plants. Then I found that I was not ready to plant, as he advises one to make a deep furrow from 8 to 10 inches deep for the rows, and plant the berries in the bottom of this ditch. Monday morning after the rain I hitched the team to the walking plow and started to mark out the field. The first furrow that I made thru the field did not look very good. The manure and trash that I had plowed under bothered so that I could not get the plow to go in the soil. So I turned around and went right back in the same furrow. This time I got a nice clean ditch below where the ground had been plowed, and so I marked the rest of the field out in the same way, going twice in every row. As soon as the ground was marked out I started to plant as I did not want it to dry any before I got the plants in. I had a man to help me set these plants and we used a spade to make the holes for the blackberry and gooseberry plants. One of us would use the spade and the other man would take the plant out of the pail of water where we keep them and hold it until the dirt was put around it, and then he would firm the dirt around the plant. The raspberry plants were smaller and we used a common garden trowel in setting them.

We set out some strawberry plants and we used the trowel for them also. They were Progressive fall bearing, and they were some of the big 2-year-old plants that had been set out last year. Some of them had crowns that were 1 1/2 inches across. I divided these into three or four plants. These plants are not quite so good to plant as the young runner plants, but they do very well when you cannot get the other kind.

I am going to plant about 1/2 acre of horseradish this year. It will be a new crop for me but I believe that it is a good one. The crop is dug during the winter or spring after you plant it, and there is always a demand for the roots. I have a produce house that will agree to take all the roots that I can raise. I will plow the ground and drop the roots in every third furrow and plow them under. It takes about 6,000 plants to plant an acre, and after they are once planted I do not think that they will have to be planted again as there will be roots enough left in the ground to make a stand of plants.

I had some ground that I wished to harrow and mark out at the same time this week, and I tried this kind of a plan: I took three small posts and fastened them 4 feet apart behind the harrow so they would drag along and make a mark. Then I started at one side of the field and every time I drove so the marker on the side next to the ground that was already harrowed followed the last mark that was made. By this method I harrowed all the ground and keep my rows fairly straight.

Last Monday I opened several of my bee hives to see how they were doing. I found that the hives seemed to be full of bees and brood, and all of them were in good condition. If the weather remains nice they will be ready for another story by the time the apples are in bloom. As I expect to run for extracted honey, I will put another full sized body with Hoffman frames and full sheets of foundation in it on each hive. This will give the bees plenty of room and will keep the most of them from swarming. If I have any transferring to do I will do it at this time. After I get the second story on them they

should have room enough to last till the clover is in bloom.

The oil and gas fever has struck this part of the country. Men have been taking leases on land here. They are offering 1/4 of all oil found, \$150 a year for each gas well from which gas is sold and a yearly rental of \$1 an acre for every year after the first.

Asparagus Needs More Attention

Asparagus will grow in most Kansas soils provided they are sufficiently rich to meet the feeding habits of the plants, says M. F. Ahearn, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The ground for planting asparagus may either be prepared in the spring or fall. In fall preparation of the field, well rotted manure should be plowed under in the prospective asparagus garden. The subsequent steps of preparation are similar to preparing the ground for gardening.

"Asparagus is grown either from seed or from 1 to 2 year old roots. The seeds are planted thick in the rows in a nursery bed, and when the plants are grown to the desired age, the roots are transplanted to the permanent field. For quick germination the seed is soaked and warmed before planting. One year old roots have given satisfactory results in Kansas.

"The distance between the rows varies according to the purpose for which the asparagus is planted. If grown for home consumption, the plants are set 14 to 18 inches apart in the rows and 3 feet apart between the rows. The roots are set either in a deep furrow, which is gradually filled as the plants grow, or planted 6 to 8 inches deep. Where plenty of manure can be applied a trench is made and filled at the bottom with manure and this is covered with soil. Over this the roots are planted. No tips should be cut the first two years after setting. In the third year a partial crop may be cut. This cutting season should not extend more than 5 to 6 weeks."

Sow Rape for Hogs

BY L. A. WEAVER

Forage crops supply the best possible way of cheapening the cost of pork production if we can trust the experience of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment station and of numerous hog feeders. High priced grain must be used to a certain extent, but cheaper crops may be substituted for a part of it. The Missouri experiments show that the 5 pounds of grain required to produce a pound of pork in dry lots may be reduced to 3 pounds if the hogs are running on alfalfa, rape, clover, sorghum, or bluegrass. The average return for the corn fed was 66 cents a bushel in case of dry lot feeding as compared with \$1.10 when the hogs fed were running on pasture.

Economy of work and a better effect on the fertility of the soil are also secured by hogging down, so the 40 per cent saving in grain feed does not tell the whole story. Hogs on pasture nearly always drop the manure where it will do some good, but this is rarely the case if dry lot feeding is practiced. The grain feed keeps the animal in better health and free range gives him a chance to keep himself more nearly free from lice and worms.

Among the forage crops tested for pork production, alfalfa stands at the very top because, (1) its long growing season enables it to supply both early and late pasture, (2) it is drought resistant and does very well on the driest seasons and the driest parts of the growing season, (3) its high protein content makes it especially good for balancing the corn in the ration.

Clover ranks next to alfalfa and fits into born-belt rotations much better. It is similar in composition, but does not supply pasture so early or keep as many hogs an acre.

Dwarf Essex rape is the best of the crops that must be sown each year. It may be sown alone or broadcast at the rate of 6 pounds an acre after which a bushel of oats an acre can be drilled in. Sorghum also is to be recommended and bluegrass is excellent, especially for early and late pasture, but it is likely to take a rest during a hot, dry summer. At such times the green, succulent sorghum will be very acceptable.

To Grow Sweet Peas

Planting time for Sweet peas is here. If they are planted late, germination may be hastened by soaking the seeds in warm water before planting. Nearly everyone now plants Sweet peas by the trench method. The trenches should be from 6 to 8 inches deep and 1 foot wide. The bottom of the trench should be turned, and well-rotted manure worked into it. Firm the soil. Plant the seeds in the bottom of the trench in two rows, 6 inches apart, one seed to an inch in the row.

The pit should be left open until the plants appear and filled gradually as they grow. This encourages the development of long roots and gives the plants the ability to withstand the hot summer months.

If the weather is cold when plants first appear, the pit should be partly filled with dry leaves to protect the tender plants until warm weather arrives. Thin the plants to a distance of 3 inches.

A 4 to 6 foot trellis of wire netting should be provided, cross bars being nailed between the uprights to support the netting. If this is not done the netting will sag, causing injury to the vines because of the play allowed, as well as producing an unsightly appearance. The tips of the vines should be clipped when they attain a height of 6 feet. The more flowers picked, the more will follow. If pods are allowed to set, the flowering will soon end.

Watering should be thoro. Frequent light waterings are not desirable. The plants may be helped by spraying the vines with water in the evenings of very hot days.

An application of soapsuds will aid in destroying insect pests.

For convenience and beauty, varieties should not be mixed. The following are some of the best varieties: Dorothy Eckford, white; Mont Blanc, white; Bridesmaid, pink; Black Knight, brownish purple; Henry Eckford, orange; King Edward VII, scarlet; Othello, dark brown and chocolate; Lady Grisell Hamilton, lavender; Mrs. Walter Wright, mauve; Miss Millie Maslin, maroon; Helen Pierce, white and blue; Rose du Barri, carmine-red and orange; Florence Nightingale, purple; and the lately developed Spencer varieties. The last named have frilled flowers, with wavy, corrugated petals. They are a large type and are coming to be exceedingly popular.

M. F. Ahearn.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

A Demand for Angus Cattle

The American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' association has just made some comparisons of the first quarter of the year 1915-1916, which ended February 29th, with last year and for the past five years covering the same periods. Registrations have increased 43 per cent this year over the same period last year. They have also increased 43 per cent over the past five year average for the same period and have increased 111 per cent over the same period during the year 1911-1912.

Membership enrollment has increased 50 per cent over the same period last year, and shows an increase of 48 per cent over the same period for five years and 118 per cent increase over the same period for the year 1911-1912. This phenomenal increase is an index of the Aberdeen Angus trade thruout the country, and shows very forcibly the degree in which the production of beef is becoming more popular and profitable.

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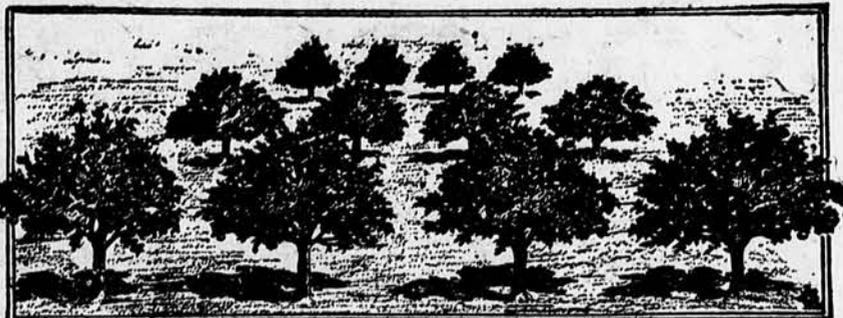
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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for April 16: Peter and Cornelius. Acts 10:1-48.

Golden Text: There is no distinction between Jew and Greek: for the same Lord is Lord of all, and is rich unto all that call upon him. Rom. 10:12.

The study purpose of the Book of Acts, as the unfolding and broadening spirit of the church is more fully understood in today's lesson, than in the previous ones. The race question, between the negro and the white people that confronts us today, is simple compared to the chasm that existed between the Greeks and the Jews.

Caesarea, the Roman political capital of Judea, was about 30 miles north of Joppa. It was a magnificent city rebuilt by Herod the Great, and displayed wonderful engineering skill. It took 12 years to build the city, and on its completion a celebration, costing 120,000 pounds was given by Herod, who used this port for his frequent voyages. Today Caesarea is a dreary wilderness of ruins, inhabited only by wandering shepherds. At the time of this lesson it was to the Gentile world what Jerusalem was to the Jews.

Cornelius, a Roman centurion, was a devout man, who sought knowledge of God, and ways in which to serve Him without accepting the law of Israel. He gave alms liberally to Jew and Gentile. All his household thought him just, and he was honored by all the Jews and the Romans. Thus in breaking down the Jewish prejudices we find a Gentile to whom they could not take exception.

While Cornelius sees a vision, Peter has a dream. It must be remembered that to a Jew, by long heredity came the physical repulsion to meat that was unclean; meat that was clean if in contact with unclean meat became also unclean. Peter's "Not so Lord" is a strange contradiction of devotion and pride. Christ had bidden Peter to "Feed my sheep" three times, and here again he gets a command thrice, thus implying that the underlying truth is important, and also that maybe Peter is a little difficult to convince.

Creation is symbolized in the vessel; the coming down from Heaven, the descent of all mankind and creatures from the same divine origin; the four corners, are the four quarters of the globe; the Jews and Gentiles are represented by the clean and unclean beasts, and the command to eat contains the declaration that the new creation in Christ has henceforth annulled the Mosaic law about food, also the distinction between nations: that even the heathen were to be received into the Christian church without the intervention of Judaism, as the cloth and all in it were taken up again into Heaven.

Peter was very much perplexed at first, but when he comprehended its meaning he was anxious to be of service. He had gone to sleep a conservative, he awakened a cosmopolitan. His first step in fellowship with the Gentiles, was the lodging of the messengers over night.

We can understand something of the earnestness of Cornelius when we think of a Roman centurion prostrating himself at the feet of a Jewish fisherman, just thru his appreciation for the divine things. Peter's reply, "I myself also am a man", is great. In all of us there is a sense of hero worship and we all like to be admired, but here Peter wanted to tell the things he had been sent for and he wanted all worship to be for Christ.

There follows a comparison of their dreams, and a discussion of the law, then Peter goes straight to the heart of the matter in his magnificent sermon, "God is no respecter of persons". The essence of the Gospel, in the supernatural character of the Christ, his miraculous powers, and his authority to forgive sins, is told with all the activity and tenderness of a personal companion.

Rome was a splendid place, but it was a world without love. There was absolutely no protection for the sick and helpless who were looked upon only as incumbrances. Don't you think Peter's description of Christ's life was a great surprise of charm and freshness, with all its love?

It was, possibly, a fortunate thing for Peter that he took the six Jews with him as his companions, for while they were very much astonished that the

Gentile Pentecost, should so closely resemble their own, they were perfectly willing to help him baptize Cornelius and all his friends, and later to justify him in Jerusalem, when the church there questioned Peter's act.

Get After the Weeds

BY ROBERT McGRATH.

It is reasonable to believe that the farmers will have an unusual amount of weeds to contend with in their fields this year. There were bumper crops of cockleburrs, sunflowers, crabgrass and morning glory vines last year. Those fields abandoned to the weeds and wet weather early in the season especially gave a full harvest. Hence the ground must be full of seeds this spring. It is always difficult to keep growing crops from the weeds under normal conditions but it is much more difficult when the weather is wet at the wrong time. The present year may be reasonably dry enough to give one time to get ahead of the weeds but those who expect to plant a large acreage of corn should figure on the extra labor to tend their crops in case wet weather comes.

Last winter we cut an 80 rod hedge intersecting two 40 acre fields. The brush from the hedge was piled in a line on either side of the stumps, while the wood and posts were thrown in between. Last week we carried away the wood to the woodpile to await the saw. The posts were set up tepee-like near the wood. Then the brush was piled in great heaps. We did the piling with a 20 foot pole with a horse attached to each end. The brush was closely stuck together and consequently piled well. It burned rapidly.

The richest ground on earth is that along an old hedge fence row. The soil is practically virgin. The leaves from the hedge have fallen and fertilized the ground about for many years. No vegetation has sprung up on either side of the hedge for some distance out because the great broad arms of the hedge trees shut out the sun's rays. Such ground when cleared grows fine watermelons and pumpkins. We planted corn last year along some hedge cleared ground and the stalks grew very high. It is a difficult proposition sometimes to get rid of hedge. The stumps will continue to sprout. Some farmers here have had the roots pulled out with engines. Another method is this: Pile a generous supply of straw over the old stumps and let it lie there all summer. The following spring when everything is dry, set the straw on fire. The result will be what was expected. The stumps will be killed and no more sprouts will appear.

The bluegrass pastures awoke very early this year. A week of warm, spring weather set them growing. It surely was good to see such pastures attired in bright green. They presented a striking contrast to the brown seared native pastures. A goodly number of farmers let their stock run in the bluegrass fields early, while others are holding off until the grass gets a good start. This latter method seems best since bluegrass becomes stunted if pastured too early and too heavily. If turned in late, when the stock can get a good, toothsome mouthful, there will be good grass all summer and fall.

A hoot owl has taken up its abode in the maple tree next our kitchen door. The little fellow came here in March and every night about dusk he begins his solitary wailings. Whenever I go under the tree, I can see the owl's little bright eyes peering down on me. When day comes the owl hides itself in an old hollow knot hole in the maple. There are many farmers who have an ungrounded prejudice against owls. They think such birds destructive to chickens. But there is only one kind that cares anything about chickens and that is the Great Horned owl. I always try to encourage the little hoot owl's presence for they eat bugs and mice. Then, too, they are kind of entertaining in the evening with their refined hooting.

We made our annual clean up about the cattle lot after the wet weather of the 26th. It took a good deal of work to get the lot in good condition. There was a great deal of old stalks and hay scattered about as the lot was the cattle feeding ground during the winter months. We raked this up and hauled it down to fill up some spring ditches. But

the manure was taken to the alfalfa ground and the prospective corn fields.

The missus brought in her first turkey egg March 22. The hen had her nest down by an old plum thicket on the creek border. There was a little trouble in finding the nest. Turkey hens are very wise in keeping their nests hidden and this hen was no exception. But by watching the suspected one and keeping at a safe distance with one eye on her, the bird went to her nest, in a round about manner. Our flock of turkeys, save the gobbler, are hen raised and don't stroll far from home. Sometimes their eggs have been found in the henhouse and manger of the barn. There is this much to a turkey hen's credit. They usually keep the same nesting place during the laying season. The missus puts a nest egg in the nest after taking out the first egg. She says she does this so that the hen will not get discouraged and leave when she comes back to lay again.

In this neighborhood there is a uniform system employed in dragging the roads. A road committee assigns certain portions of the road to some farmer living along that particular road. Just as soon as possible after each storm, a

One baby in six, born in the United States, dies in infancy, says Dr. DeVilbiss, the Kansas authority on babies. One-fourth succumb because they are born under the shadow of yesterday. By the shadow of yesterday, the doctor means the weaknesses handed down by bad parentage. The fraction of this class that do not die are our mental defectives which fill jails, asylums and reformatories. A recent survey of Topeka, capital city of prohibition Kansas, indicated that only 400 of the city's 50,000 inhabitants ever come to the notice of the police, and that criminal population, says Dr. DeVilbiss, is composed of mental defectives.

drag is put on the roads so the cross and main roads are dragged about the same time. The counties pay the dragmen 50 cents a mile for their work. This systematic method has done wonders in keeping the roads in good condition. It is more beneficial to them than the money spent in improvements in other ways. We had a month of fine roads. Now we will have to fight mud for a little while.

Home Butchering is Needed

Did it ever occur to you as a producer that an animal you have raised and fattened never advanced in price for you as it does after it passes over the stockyards scale to the packer, going from 25 to nearly 300 per cent? If 10,000 or more of the producers all over the United States would try a little of this packing business themselves, it could be made profitable and a great help to the consumer in reducing the high cost of living.

If the producer will figure the cost of production in his own case, including all expenses, and then add a fair profit of from 1 to 4 cents a pound and advertise his products locally or as extensively as the amount of his production justifies, stating prices for dressed meat f. o. b. his station, some of this

high-priced meat would not be 20 or 30 cents a pound. The same meat could be bought from the producer at 11 or 14 cents by the quarter and at these prices the producer would have a profit of about \$15 on a 1100-pound beef or nearly 30 per cent.

It always occurred to me that in the packer's statement of 2.8 per cent profit the period should be behind the 8 instead of between the 2 and 8. None of the cheaper meat that a packer buys was ever offered as such to the consumer. He buys it all from the packer as No. 1 fancy corn fed meat. Can you tell the difference in a piece of meat after it is placed on the table ready to eat, whether it was cut from a 5-cent corn fed cow or a 9-cent corn fed steer there. You as a consumer know about how much meat you buy in a year and you can figure what your saving would be if you could buy your meat free direct from the producer and cure it to your own satisfaction. Recipes for curing meat are to be found in almost any of the farm papers. These consumers live both on the farm and in the city and in thousands of instances there would be neither freight nor parcel post charges, as the meat could be delivered personally. We also would have a little competition this way as some parts of the country could supply it a little cheaper than others.

Some persons will say we cannot slaughter and ship meat from the farm but I should like to refer you to Regulation 4 Section 4 of the regulations governing meat inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture which can be had for the asking from the Bureau of Animal Husbandry in any of the larger cities. The main object is to have the producer slaughter and sell his own products and let the packer slaughter and sell his. M. S. Concordia, Kan.

Showers Benefit the Wheat

(Continued from Page 2.)

planting being rushed. All farm work in good condition. Large acreage of corn being planted. Gardens coming up nicely. Cold wave and light frost since the rain but no damage reported. Fruit trees in full bloom. Peaches all right yet. A large number of young chickens.—H. J. Dietrich, March 28.

Garfield County—We are having a good rain. Alfalfa has made a remarkable growth and wheat looks good. Oats poor stand. Some corn planted. No green bugs or Hessian fly in this locality. Much building going on. Stock market getting better. More corn will be planted this year than last.—J. A. Voth, March 31.

Pottawatomie County—Good rain on March 30 put the ground in good condition for corn planting which is in progress. Alfalfa 6 or 8 inches high and looking nicely. Oats getting green. Stock in good condition for spring work. Fat hogs \$8.90; cattle \$5 to \$5.50; potatoes \$1.50; sweet potatoes \$1.—L. J. Devore, April 1.

Kearny County—High winds the last month and some very warm weather, but too dry for growing crops. A hard freeze March 24 and 25 got the best of the early fruit. Wheat not looking very good. Stock doing well. Some blackleg reported among young cattle. Wheat 85c; kafir and milo 70c; eggs 15c; butterfat 33c.—A. M. Long, March 31.

Kay County—Weather cool. Plenty of moisture. Wheat coming out nicely. Oats all up and looking well. Peaches in full bloom and not damaged by late freeze. Considerable garden already made. Some new oil wells coming in. Grass starting very well. Plenty of feed and stock doing well. Wheat 95c; corn 60c; kafir 50c; eggs 15c.—I. E. Deadmond, April 1.

Kiowa County—Fine rain yesterday and today which will be of great benefit to the wheat, oats, and pastures. Land getting so dry and hard that plowing and listing is difficult. Wheat stand good but it is short for this time of year. Stock in good condition. Feed plentiful. Cream 32c; eggs 15c; hens 13c; oats 32c; potatoes \$1.50.—T. Holmes Mills, April 1.



When the Butchering is Done on the Farm the Best Quality of Meat is Obtained at the Lowest Possible Cost.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including various small notices and advertisements such as 'Advertisement', 'CHOICE', 'ANCON', 'MAMM', 'BLUE', 'BUFF', 'HALL', 'WHITE', 'BABY', 'YOU E', 'BABY', 'TRUE', 'PRIZE', 'DARK', 'RUNN', 'INDIA', 'WHIT', 'RUNN', 'MAMM', 'FAWN', 'ENGLI', 'QUALI', 'LIGHT', 'WHIT', 'Kan.'

FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. The rate is low: 5 cents a word; four or more consecutive insertions 4 1/2 cents a word. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery stock, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation. Write us for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified advertisement now.

POULTRY

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.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA EGGS 15 FOR \$1.00. 100-\$5.00. M. Hampton, Bronson, Kan.

CHOICE ANCONA EGGS 100-\$5.00. 15-\$1.00. O. L. Burnett, Council Grove, Kan.

ANCONA-CALIFORNIA STRAIN. EGGS ten cents each. Lute Carr, Garden City, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS AND STOCK. REASONABLE. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write D. Fitch, Burt, Iowa.

CHOICE PUREBRED ANCONAS AND Fawn Indian Runners exclusively. \$1.00 per setting. \$5.00 per 100. Lucie House, Haven, Kansas.

SHEPARD'S STRAIN S. C. ANCONA NON-setters. Winter layers. 100 eggs \$5.00. Buche's Spring Branch Poultry Farm, Cedarvale, Kan.

ANCONAS, STRONG, VIGOROUS, FARM raised stock. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. \$5.00 per 100. Write for printed matter. C. K. Whitney, R. No. 8, Wichita, Kan.

MY ANCONAS LAY WHEN FOUR MONTHS old and lay all winter, never loaf, dark colored. Beautiful types and vitality to spare. If you want the best send for my Dope on Anconas, it explains why I quit other breeds and raise them exclusively. Pages Ancona Farm, Salina, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS \$1.00 per 15. A. M. Richardson, Altoona, Kansas.

FOR SALE-LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS. None better. C. H. Saunders, Winfield, Kan.

MAMMOTH PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs 15 \$1.00. Carrie Warner, Grenola, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIANS, EGGS FOR SETTING. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS, HIGH SCORING. eggs \$1.15. Lester Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

HALF'S "RINGLET" CHICKS. EDWARD Hall, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS that make good. Priced right. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, GUARANTEED. \$8 PER hundred. White Leghorns, both combs, Buff Orpingtons. Fluhart Hatchery, Russell, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST BABY CHICKS FOR the least money. Guaranteed and shipped anywhere from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS. BARRED ROCKS, REDS, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns .10 each. Eggs \$1.00. S. C. Black Minorca chicks .15. Eggs \$1.50. Riverside Poultry Farm, Blackwell, Okla.

BUTTERCUPS.

TRUE SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. SEND for illustrated folder giving valuable information of wonderful laying strain. Prosperity and happiness with this breed. Eggs and stock. W. C. West, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

CORNISH.

PRIZE WINNING DARK CORNISH. Sunnyslope Farm, Stillwater, Okla.

DARK CORNISH GAMES-PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs \$3.00-15. W. F. Brammer, Arkansas City, Kan.

DUCKS.

RUNNER DUCKS-CUP WINNERS. BURT White, Burlingame, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$3-100. Jos Schneider, Howard, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER EGGS \$1.50 PER 12. Marten Johnson, Russell, Kan.

RUNNER DUCK EGGS, CUP WINNERS. Eural Carter, Burlingame, Kan.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.25 FOR 12. Lillia Hockman, Beattie, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER EGGS 13-\$1.00. Carl Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCHED RUNNER EGGS. 50C for 11. Fred Dunn, Formosa, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS 12-\$2.00. Jas. R. Snyder, Frazer, Mo.

LIGHT FAWN RUNNERS. EGGS 30-\$1.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. \$5.00-100. Ralph McClung, Harper, Kan.

DUCKS.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS 75 CTS. PER 11 through this month. J. A. Davis, Richards, Mo.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, PURE BRED. Drakes, \$1. Bertha Louk, Michigan Valley, Kan.

TEN FAWN-WHITE, TWO WHITE DUCKS and two white drakes 75c. Minnie Holt, Wilmet, Kan.

CLOSING OUT-25 INDIAN RUNNERS, 14 Chalk White Wyandotte cockerels. Geo. Clary, Fairbury, Neb.

RUNNER DUCKS, FIRST PRIZE TOPEKA and Wichita. Free circular. Ora Dubbs, Douglas, Kan.

MUSGOVY DUCKS, EXTRA FINE EGGS and drakes. Prices reasonable. J. H. Cunningham, Zenda, Kan.

TRUE LIGHT FAWN RUNNERS. SCORING 90 to 95. Eggs \$1 setting, \$3 50. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, extra fine stock, world's greatest layers, \$2-12. W. R. Mayer, Marysville, Kan.

TRUE INDIAN RUNNERS, FIRST AT Kansas City. 267 egg record. Valuable circular free. Gertrude Mills, Sabatha, Kan.

WHITE RUNNERS, CHOICEST QUALITY. All year layers. White eggers, 1.50-15. 6.09-100. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER EGGS \$1.00 FOR 15. Some stock for sale from prize winning birds. \$1.25 each. Milt Irwin, Marquette, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Sawyer strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$8 per 100. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 50. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

FAWN RUNNER DUCKS, PRIZE WINNERS, good laying strain, eggs \$1.00 setting. \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

MAMMOTH PEKINS; PRIZE WINNERS headed by 10 lb. drakes, eggs \$2.00; utility \$1.00 per 15. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.

ENGLISH PENCHED RUNNER DUCK and White Leghorn eggs. Ferris and Barron strain. 15-\$1.00. 50-\$3.00. 100-\$5.00. Wm. Graham, Eldorado, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN, WHITE EGG, RUNNERS. Stock from world's record holding pens. Eggs as low as \$5.00 per hundred. Write for list. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

EGGS-MAMMOTH PEKIN, WHITE RUNNER, utility birds, yet winners at Kansas City, Wichita, Independence, Oklahoma, Etc. \$2.00 setting. The "lay more, eat less" Anconas, \$1.50. Two settings (mix if you choose), at 1 1/2 times price of one. Mitchell, Ward Place, Salina, Kansas.

GEESE.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS .20 each. A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan.

GUINEAS.

FOR SALE-PEARL GUINEAS, ANNIE Maxton, Rydal, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS CHEAP. BOX 111, Inman, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15-\$1.00. MRS. Ennefer, Pleasanton, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS \$4.00 PER 100. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS, EGGS \$5-100. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS 30. Mrs. Ida Standifer, Reading, Kan.

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

EGGS 17-\$1.00. 108-\$4.00. BABY CHICKS 12c each. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, \$4 100. Mrs. Crites, Florence, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$3 hundred. Mrs. Charley Rose, Paola, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 SETTING, \$4.00-100. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Sam Brehm, Hutchinson, Kan., R. No. 2.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00-100. J. W. Young, Sun City, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, HUNDRED \$3. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. 30 eggs \$2. 100 \$4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$3.00-100. 75c-15. Nellie Gerardy, Villetts, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Hundred \$3.00. Lizzie Evans, Wiseley, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. 75c-50 and \$3.00-100. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb Buff Leghorns. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS 45-\$2.00. 100-\$4.00 prepaid. G. Schmidt, Goessel, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Cockerels, eggs for setting. W. J. Walton, Newton, Kan.

WHITE SINGLE COMB LEGHORNS 1.00 eggs \$3.00, free range. L. E. Strite, Kanopolis, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00 hundred. Crandal Love, Conway Springs, Kansas.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3 hundred. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

SPONG'S FAMOUS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Size and quality birds. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00 per 100. Chicks 10c. Ida M. Vincent, Garden City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, EGGS Kulps strain 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

EGGS FROM EGG-BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Joe Boyce, Carlton, Kan.

PURE BRED, SINGLE COMB, WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$3.00 per hundred. L. Williams, Haddam, Kan.

EGGS, SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS \$1.00 setting. \$5.00-100. Mrs. John H. Peirce, Braymer, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EXTRA layers. 30 eggs \$1.50, 100 \$4.00. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3.50 per 100. .75 per 15. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

BERRY STRAIN SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns. Eggs 15-\$1. 100-\$4.00. O. R. Strause, Milford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Pen 15-\$1. Range 100-\$3.50. Mrs. Lewis Olson, Barclay, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs \$4 hundred. Earl McKeever, Sharon, Kan., Barber Co.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Extra good layers. \$3-100. Mrs. Chas. Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. L. E. Day, Herington, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per hundred. Marten Johnson, Russell, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn eggs. 100-\$3.50, 30-\$1.25. Carl Larson, Osage City, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per hundred. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs \$3.00 per hundred. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

EGGS FROM S. C. BROWN AND WHITE Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50 per 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4.50-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, hundred \$3. Eight year. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS PEN ONE, 15 eggs \$2.00. Pen 2 \$1.50. Range \$1.00. H. Vincent McPherson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN CUP winners eggs \$1.00 fifteen. \$4.00 hundred. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING, LAYING, PAYING, SINGLE Comb White Leghorns sold cheap at Colwells, Smith Center, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 per 15 or \$3 per 50. Wyckoff strain. Gust Freeburg, McPherson, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. I. H. Gaazy, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

FARM RANGE, PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, 100-\$3.50, 15 parcel post \$1.35. Hattie Jones, Jamestown, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS, 60C FOR 15. \$3.50 100. Results guaranteed. J. L. Shaner, R. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, High scoring. Best eggs, promptly. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, heavy laying strain 75c for 15, \$4.00 per 100. J. P. Rishel, Galatia, Kan.

CAREFULLY SELECTED SINGLE COMB brown Leghorns eggs, 100-\$3.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

YOUNG STRAIN, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Daisy Denlinger, Frankfort, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE WINTER LAYERS, ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs \$0-\$1.75. \$4.00-100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

FARM RANGE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$3.25 hundred, any quantity. Victor Hawkins, Randolph, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns exclusively; 102 eggs \$3.50. 30-\$1.25. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 100 eggs \$4.00. Circular free. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from laying, paying strain \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. Andrew Peterson, Beloit, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00 per hundred. Results guaranteed. Eureka Poultry Farm, Sycamore, Kan.

FAMOUS WINTER LAYING S. C. W. LEGHORNS of high quality. Eggs, chicks, Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, PRIZE WINNING pen and range stock, Mating list free. Mrs. V. C. Cook, Plattsburg, Mo.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs 100-\$3.50. Fertility guaranteed. Cora Taylor, Baxter Springs, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS-EGGS AND CHICKS from specially mated pens and range flock. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY, Farm range. Eggs \$3.00 per hundred. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs 100-\$3.00. \$0-\$2. Setting 75c. Mrs. Claude Twidell, Frankfort, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS-dollar. Eggs dollar per fifteen. Chicks-ten cents each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

HENS THAT LAY ARE THE HENS THAT pay. Our S. C. Brown Leghorns do. Eggs \$3. Baby chick \$10. Richard Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, MATED TO COCKERELS from Missouri Experiment station. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. O. B. Dovel, Argonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.00 for 15. \$4.00 for 100. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Cora Hildebrand, Le Roy, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Special pen of prize winners \$5 per 15 lim. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan.

PURE FARM RANGE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, eggs for hatching four dollars per 100 or incubator lots. Flora Watson, Altoona, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Selected stock. Even color. Eggs \$3 per 100. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kansas.

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Heavy laying strain. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Baby chicks 10 cts. each. Mrs. Wm. Brooks, Beattie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4-100; baby chick \$10-100. \$25-300. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. A. Witmer, Balleysville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 15-\$1. 100-\$5. Fertility guaranteed. Sunnyside Egg Farm, Box B, Hallowell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS from selected matings \$5.00 hundred. Eggs tested 98% fertile. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, SELECTED eggs from great layers. \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCELLENT prolific, strong, farm range, eggs hundred \$3.50, 15 \$1.00, Minnie B. Pierce, Humansville, Mo., R. No. 8.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Twenty-four prizes at state show, 1916, including ten firsts, eight seconds. W. Roof, Maize, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, HAVE won 22 blue ribbons, 10 specials and silver cup. Eggs \$4 per 100, 75c per 15. Selma Fager, Admire, Kan.

EGGS FROM SELECTED, HEAVY LAYING S. C. White and Brown Leghorn pens. Price \$1.00-15, \$4.50-100. Postpaid, Ed Hobbie, Tipton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EXHIBITION and utility stock and eggs for sale. R. W. Bradshaw, White Leghorn Man, Ellsworth, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, PURE D. W. Young strain. 3 cock birds in pens sired by Young's first prize winners. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

"HARDSCRABLE" STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Bred 11 years from the best layers. 90 per cent fertility guaranteed on all eggs. Write for particulars and state what you need. E. M. Wheeler, Jefferson, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

FEHR'S LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. BROWN Leghorns exclusively. Eggs 100-\$3. 50-\$2. 75 cents a setting. Farm range. J. E. Fehr, Jewell, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Wycoff-Frantz strain. Pens headed by Tom Baron cockerels. Eggs \$2.50 per hundred. S. W. McComas, Crocker, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. BOTH matings. Eggs from high scoring pens \$2 and \$3. Utility \$4.00 per 100. Mating list free. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

WINTERLAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred for eggs exclusively. Baby chicks, hatching eggs, stock, orders booked now. Write us. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Young-Frantz-Yesterlaid strains. 15 \$1.00. 100-\$4.00. Chicks 100-\$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. BETTER than ever. Three choice matings, two range flocks, one pen. Eggs \$4 per hundred, \$1 per setting. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs 15-\$1.00. Chicks 100-\$12.50. Rhode Island Reds. Barred Rocks. Chicks 100-\$10.00. W. P. Strole, Rosedale, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS, PURE BRED, SINGLE Comb, 10 birds won 10 ribbons, second sweepstake at Lyons county show. 105 eggs \$4.00. 30-\$1.50. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE LEGHORNS. Free booklet tells how I get eggs in winter. My practical experience. Eggs for hatching. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

EGGS S. C. W. LEGHORNS (YOUNG strain). Pen 1 from Young's \$20.00 settings \$3 for 15. Pen 2 and 3 \$2 and \$1; \$5 hundred. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan., R. No. 5.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from high scoring trap nested hens \$1.00 per setting. A few good utility cockerels one dollar. Crystal White Poultry Yards, Dunlap, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS. BLUE RIBBON kind. Well marked, excellent layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 \$1.25-50 \$3.00-100 \$5.50. Baby chicks 100 \$12. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS PROGENY OF state prize winners; bred 21 years for constitution and heavy egg production; eggs \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. W. I. Gorsuch, Stillwell, Kansas.

FANCY LEGHORNS. SINGLE COMB Brown (exclusive). Blue ribbon and high egg record winners. Setting \$1.25. 100 \$5.00 and \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

OUR SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN hens lay two eggs where only one was laid before. Put some of the blood in your flock. Eggs 100-\$5. 50-\$3. 15-\$1. Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND. BARRON S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels head my yards. World's greatest layers. A limited number of eggs at \$2.00 setting, 2 settings \$3.00. R. C. Wilson, Pittsburg, Kansas, R. R. 1, via Capaldo.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WORLD'S CHAMPION layers. S. C. W. Leghorns. Special mating 15 eggs \$1.50. Other matings 15 eggs \$1.00. 100 eggs \$5.00. Selected Ferris Frantz hens mated with Barron cockerels 100 eggs \$3.50. C. C. Shenkel, Geneseo, Kan.

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S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS. \$3 PER fifty. \$5 per hundred. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. EGGS, prize strain \$5.00 per hundred. W. A. Row, Alex, Okla.

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. GRAND in shape, size, color, splendid layers. Pape strain direct. Eggs \$6 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Elmer Nordstrom, Randolph, Kan.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1 PER 15. Mrs. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00 per 100. Russell Ware, Cawker, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. KELLERstrass. Mrs. B. H. Bornhouser, Toronto, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, 100-\$5.00. Mrs. H. F. Arnott, Sabetha, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS 50C-15. \$3.00 per 100. Wilson Hough, Holton, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$4.00-100. Standard range flock. Nettle Kubik, Caldwell, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. .60 per 15. \$3.00 per 100. R. C. Duncan, Gridley, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. HUNDRED EGGS, \$5. Mating list free. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. PURE bred. \$1 fifteen, \$5 hundred. Zephie Ray, R. 2, Lewis, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTON eggs. 15-\$1.50 prepaid. Ed Chandler, Buffalo, Kan.

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EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpingtons. 18 75c. 100 \$4.50. Mrs. A. Gfeller, Chapman, Kan.

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BIG BONED BUFF ORPINGTONS. TRUE to color, nothing better. Cockerels with this flock weighing 10 and 12 lbs. Eggs 50 for \$2.50. 100-\$4.50. Pleasant View Poultry Ranch, Peabody, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

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

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$4.00 PER 100 or parcel post \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$5 PER 100. Pen eggs \$2 per 15. Best blood lines. Chas. Pfeffer, Riley, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, PURE BRED, WINTER layers. Twenty eggs \$1.00. Harry McKnight, Cherryvale, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$1 per fifteen. \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. W. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. RANGE FLOCK. Eggs \$5.00-100. \$1.00-15. Chicks 10 cts. Geo. Roggendorff, Carlton, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from Cook strain. One dollar for fifteen. Mrs. Chas. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. 15 EGGS \$1.00. 100-\$5.00. Prizes at four shows this season. Mrs. E. L. Knapp, Maple Hill, Kan.

COOK'S STRAIN OF SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs for sale \$1.00 per 15. Mrs. C. C. Thornburrow, Wetmore, Kansas.

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BASSETT'S BUFF ORPINGTONS LAY. Eggs \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00 for fifteen. Mating list free. C. A. Bassett, Burlingame, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS \$3.00 per 15. Barred Rocks \$2.00 per 15. Member of A. P. A. W. P. Schmidt, Canton, Kan.

LARGE BUFF ORPINGTONS. WINTER laying strain. Eggs \$4 per 100. \$1 per 15. Mrs. Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., R. No. 5.

SHEPHERD'S S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS won first pen, Topeka fair. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per fifteen. Max Shepherd, Salina, Kan.

THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs. \$1.00 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Delivered. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 15-\$1. 100-\$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

MY WHITE ORPINGTONS ARE BETTER than ever. Eggs \$1.50 and \$3 setting. 100-\$6. Express prepaid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from good winter layers. 50 eggs \$3.00. 100-\$5.00. Mrs. Ellis Merrell, Route 7, Newton, Kan.

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PARTRIDGE ROCKS, 15 EGGS \$7.25. \$2.00 per 30. Stella Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCK EGGS, PURE, 100-\$4. MRS. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$2. 100-\$3. Christina Bazil, Lebo, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.00-15. Mrs. Jesse Beam, Otego, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$1.00. 100-\$5.00. Mrs. R. S. Fish, Waverly, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS \$3.00-100. C. F. Fickel, Barton, Kan.

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BUFF ROCK EGGS \$2.00, 15 PREPAID, \$6.00-100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS. MATING list free. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, ONE DOLLAR per setting. C. E. Haworth, Argonia, Kan.

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PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS \$4.00 PER 100, \$2.00 per 50. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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BARRED ROCKS, BLUE RIBBON WINNERS. Eggs, Pen \$2.00 per 15. Range \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. E. M. Ingmire, Coffeyville, Kan.

THREE EXTRA FINE PENS BARRED Rocks. Eggs \$3 per 15. 1st hen at Topeka, Hutchinson and Ellsworth. C. D. McIlree, Lorraine, Kansas.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1-15. \$5-100. BABY chick 10c. Excellent show record. World's best strains; information free. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 1.

EVERY HEN IN MY BARRED ROCK flock scores high. Roosters 90 and better. Eggs \$4.00 per hundred; 75c per fifteen. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kansas.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. From high scoring exhibition stock. Fertility guaranteed. All inquiries promptly answered. Roy Sutton, Minneapolis, Kan.

IMPERIAL "RINGLET" COCKERELS. Show winning stock, pullet mating, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Eggs \$1.00 to \$5.00 per 15. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1 TO \$3 per fifteen. Blue ribbon winners. Send for mating list. Fine cockerels and pullets for sale. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.

COOK'S BARRED ROCKS-I WILL SELL eggs from the finest flock I ever owned at \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50 and \$7 per 100. Express prepaid. Chas. J. Cook, Marysville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND SINGLE COMB RED; eggs for sale; write for circular; to Sunny Crest Poultry Yards, 806 South Lawrence Ave., Wichita, Kansas. Prices right for quality.

WHITE ROCKS-IF YOU WANT WINTER eggs try Heaton's White Rocks. Winners at Harper, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita. Eggs 15-\$1.00. 100-\$5.00. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE and quality. Seventeen years' careful breeding. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS-SEVENTY-ONE PREMIUMS, Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver, cockerel matings. Eggs, Pens 1, 2, fifteen \$3, thirty \$5; 3, fifteen \$2. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS-AT HUTCHINSON SHOW, January, 1916, won silver cup for best pen, first and second cock, first and second hen, first pen. Eggs from farm flock of large hens, \$5 hundred. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

PURE RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS 15-\$1.50. Excelstor strain. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

EGGS FOR SALE-R. C. RHODE ISLAND White. Excelstor strain, the great year around layer. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS 17-\$1.00, \$4.00 per 100. Kate Recker, Dresden, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS-FIFTEEN EGGS PEN 1 \$2, pen 2 \$1.50. Andrew Ketter, Kelly, Kansas.

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SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 100 EGGS \$4. 50 eggs \$2.25. Mrs. John Bettles, Herington, Kan., Rt. No. 1.

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ROSE COMB REDS-EGGS \$1 PER 15. Range .50 per 15 or \$3.00 per 100. Strong fertility. Mrs. J. E. Swenson, Clay Center, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS, THE BEST FOR your money. Color, size, shape. Twenty years' experience. Eggs, \$3.50 for 15. H. C. West, Mountain View, Okla.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS for hatching from birds with show record, bred to lay strain. Don't buy elsewhere until you have seen our mating list, it is free for the asking. Eggs \$5.00 per 100, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting delivered at your door. Hale Red Farm, Hale, Mo., B. W. Eisenhour, Prop.

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DARK, EVEN COLORED WINTER LAYERS. Pure R. C. Reds. Eggs \$5-100. \$1.25 setting. Baby chick 10c. Pens a specialty. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, IF it is good Reds you are looking for write Redview Stock & Poultry Farm for their mating list. A. S. Fellers, Hays, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS, LARGE BONED, well colored and heavy layers. Open range. Strong fertility. \$5.00 per hundred. Safe arrival guaranteed. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, eggs from high scoring birds, pen 1 \$3.00 per 15. Pen 2 \$2.00 per 15. Free range \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 hundred. T. J. Smith, Arrington, Kan., Box 68.

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HIGH-SCORING, DARK, R. C. REDS. Tompkins strain. Winter layers. Cockerels heading flock from \$100.00 cock. Chix of all ages. Eggs \$2.00-15. \$8.50 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

GUARANTEED FERTILITY, SAVE DELIVERY of low priced hatching eggs. From big boned, good colored, heavy laying strain both combs Rhode Island Reds. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, MISSOURI AND KANSAS state show winners for years. Choice yards. Fine farm range flock, \$4.00 per 100. Delivery and fertility guaranteed. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

SIX GRAND PENS ROSE COMB REDS. Mated to roosters costing \$15 to \$35. 15 eggs \$2.00. 30 eggs \$3.50. 50 eggs \$5.00. Splendid range flock \$5.00 per 100. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS, YARDS HEADED by first cock and other Kansas State Show winners. Three fine matings. Eggs \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$4.00 per 15. Fine farm range \$4.00 per 100. Catalog free. Stever & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

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BEAUTIFUL THOROUGHbred ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Dark velvety Reds. Splendid laying Bean strain. 15 eggs \$1.00. 100, \$5.00. Two grand pens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route No. 3, Erie, Kansas.

MAKE AN INVESTMENT TODAY THAT will pay you a profit this year. Buy eggs that will hatch from Whiteley's Lay More Strain Single Comb Reds at \$3.00 and \$5.00 for fifteen. I have the Quality Reds of the West. Clyde C. Whiteley, Wichita, Kansas, Box 972.

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SILVER CAMPINES-EGGS FROM CHOICE mating \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS FROM old stock \$2.50 for 11 eggs. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

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PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs \$3.00 per 11. Mrs. Frank Richmond, Baileyville, Kansas.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs \$3 per 12. Mrs. Ada Poindexter, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS - CHOICE strains. Eggs for sale. Mrs. Chas. Mitchell, Thayer, Kan., R. No. 4.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, FINE MATINGS headed by my first prize tom at Missouri State, Kansas State and San Francisco shows. Eggs \$3.00 and 4.00 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

TURKEYS.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$2.50 PER 9 from big frame, well marked stock, also toms. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, FIFTEEN EGGS \$1.50. Geo. Kittell, Newton, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, BEST IN THE West, eggs, baby chick, correspondence solicited. E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

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DUROCS IMMUNIZED BIG TYPE REGIS-tered boars, real hard headers; if you want good boars, I have them. Bred sows, A. V. Balch, Morrilton, Ark.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE JACK, COMMO-dore, 12 years old, about 1000 lbs., for small automobile or good work team. Wm. Buckell, Junction City, Kan.

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BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE. IMPORT-ed Percheron horse, black, weight one ton, Reg. Jack fifteen hands; both extra good breeders. At a sacrifice price, if sold at once. J. A. Holt, Pleasanton, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED Jersey bull 5 yr. old. Flying Fox and St. Lambert breeding. Also registered Jersey bull calf 8 mo. old, grandson of Financial Countess Lad. For particulars write, C. H. Browne, Lakin, Kan.

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BELGIAN HARES. LUTE CARR, GAR-don City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE—FULL BLOOD BULL DOG pups. H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT. Watch, pet, stay home little dog. 5c for price list. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

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LUMBER! BUY FROM US. HIGH GRADE Bottom prices. Quick shipment. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE TO THE CON-sumer. Send itemized bills for estimate. We guarantee quality, count and ship promptly. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

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WANTED—SEPARATOR AND 30-60 OIL tractor. Hart-Parr preferred. Must be good and cheap. Jos. Wencil, Caldwell, Kan.

FOR SALE—BIG BULL TRACTOR, SAME as new, only plowed 40 acres. Price right. C. O. Morris, 925 S. Emporia Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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BALED PRAIRIE AND ALFALFA HAY. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO CYPHERS INCUBA-tors, 244 size, \$25 each. F. Vernum, Altoona, Kan.

FOR SALE—500 TONS OF LIME STONE soil, early cutting prairie hay. Severy Mill & Elevator, Severy, Kan.

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MY 350 BBL. MILL, 60,000 BUSHEL ELE-vator and grain tank located in the best city in Kansas, for sale. I am retiring from the business and offer this valuable prop-erty at a bargain on easy terms. Address H. Imboden, Wichita, Kansas.

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.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—FARM range 15-75. 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Henry Behrens, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM large big boned stock. \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$1.50 per 15. \$7.00 per 100. Mating list free. Flocks White Wyandotte Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; WINNERS AND layers. Eggs from choice flock \$1.50 per 15. \$7 per 100. Guarantee 9 chicks per setting or duplicate at half price. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, show quality and winter egg strain. 15 eggs \$1.00. 50-\$2.50. 100-\$4.50. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

CHICKS—REDS, WHITES, LEGHORNS, Anconas, Barred Rocks. James M. Harris, Muskogee, Okla.

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS.

Campbell Bros., Manhattan, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

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J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

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PURE BRED SEED CORN. J. J. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

ORANGE CANE SEED 75c PER BUSHEL. Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kan.

HILDRETH CORN, ACRE 129 BU., \$2.00 bu. C. E. Hildreth, Aitmont, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed \$18 bu. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

SEED CORN BEST VARIETIES. LOWEST prices. Write J. A. Jordan, Ogden, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS PURE RECLEANED SIX cents pound any quantity. Gardiner, Leedey, Okla.

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SUDAN GRASS. SHAWNEE CO. GROWN. \$2.25 per 25 lbs. John Howey, R. No. 20, Berryton, Kan.

JAPANESE SORGHUM SEED, 6 CENTS LB. Sample 10 cents. M. H. Southworth, R. 3, Boynton, Okla.

200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, POSTPAID \$1.00. Leading varieties. McKnight Bros., Cherryvale, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 19 CENTS PER pound. No Johnson grass. Fred Atherton, Waukomis, Okla.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed. Hulled \$10 per bu. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kan.

SEED CORN—IMPROVED, HIGH-YIELDING strains—Bristol Seed Corn Farm, Wetmore, Kansas.

HAND PICKED SEED CORN IN EAR OR shelled. For prices write John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

ACCLIMATED CANNA BULBS, ASSORTED colors. 35c per dozen. Add postage. Jas. R. Wolfe, Lewis, Kan.

GANO APPLES BARREL \$3.50. SWEET potatoes \$1.25 bushel. Plants of all kinds. The Copes, Topeka.

SUDAN SEED, FREE FROM FOREIGN seeds of any kind. \$7.50 per hundred. P. P. Orr, Garfield, Kan.

20 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1. ALL KINDS of fruit and forest trees. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

NICE CLEAN FETERITA SEED \$2.00 CWT. Orange cans seed \$1.50 cwt. Sacks free. Dick-Holt, Wilmot, Kan.

SMUTLESS WHITEHULL KAFFIR, RE-cleaned. \$1.00 bu. Sacks 25c. O. S. Newberry, Hutchinson, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—THOROUGH-bred and well rooted. Prices reasonable. R. A. Jenne, Bureksa, Kan.

ACCLIMATED BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS. Bran sack full \$1.00. Six sacks \$5.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

RED KAFFIR, MATURED, PURE, MADE fifty bushels per acre. \$1.20 per bushel. H. G. Abbott, Nickerson, Kan.

SEEDED RIBBON AND SUMAC CANE seed, hand picked and re-cleaned, \$1.50 per bu. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

SPANISH PEANUTS—SOUND, BRIGHT seed. One dollar per bushel, sacked, our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

ST. CHARLES WHITE SEED CORN. Fancy. Hand picked. \$1.50 per bushel. D. D. Sullivan, R. 2, Effingham, Kan.

SEED CORN IN EAR OR SHELLED, KAN-sas Sunflower, Golden Beauty Kaw Chief Blue and White. F. E. Tenn, Haven, Kan.

SEED CORN, FIRST PRIZE AT STATE exhibit. \$1.50 per bu. White Wyandotte eggs. A. Munger, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED KANSAS GROWN, FINE germination. \$5.50 bushel while it lasts, sacks free. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

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BOONE COUNTY WHITE AND HILDRETH Yellow Dent graded seed corn at \$1.50 per bu. F. O. B. cars Humboldt, Kan. Josiah Wood.

BROME GRASS SEED. BEST FOR PER-manent pasture. Fifteen cents per pound in fifty pound lots. Achenbach Bros., Wash-ington, Kansas.

10 ELBERTA PEACH TREES FOR 75c postpaid. Fruit book with wholesale prices free. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wel-lington, Kansas.

SEED CORN—KANSAS SUNFLOWER; 95% germination test; shelled and sacked. F. O. B. Seward, Kan. W. H. George, St. John, Kan. R. F. D. 3.

HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

HOG ARTICHOKE FOR SALE; BIG PRO-ducers. Mammoth White Pearl \$1.00 per bu. F. O. B. cars Wichita. J. O. Rea, Wich-ita, Kan., Route No. 3.

SUDAN. KANSAS GROWN, FREE FROM Johnson grass, fancy quality, and re-cleaned. \$6.00 per hundred. Gould Grain Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

GOLDEN DWARF MAIZE, DWARF black hulled white kaffir in head 2c lb. Eden Gem canteloupe 50c lb. Teopery beans 10c lb. Delicious squash 15c lb. Mexican beans, 10c lb. F. O. B. Tyrene, Okla. J. W. Wartenbee.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN—A SURE and heavy yielder. Seed carefully selected, tipped, shelled and graded, \$1.60 per bushel. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD WHITE hulled Kaffir seed; was ripe before frost. Also some white corn. John Roehman, R. No. 4, Herington, Kan.

BLACKHULLED WHITE KAFFIR DWARF African kaffir. Dwarf White maize and fetarita. Pure well matured seed \$1.25 per bu. Louis Bauersfeld, Liberal, Kan.

MILLET SEED. I HAVE A QUANTITY of choice German millet seed for sale. Re-cleaned and fine. Ask for samples and price. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

LARGE WHITE AND BLOODY BUTCHER seed corn. Guaranteed to germinate and please you. Write for samples, description and prices. John S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BLACK HULLED White Kaffir corn seed \$1.00 per bu. No orders less than 2 bu. Sacks free. Send draft with order. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

PURE IOWA GOLD MINE AND BOONE County White seed corn. \$1.50 per. Guarantee satisfaction. J. F. Feigley, Enter-prise, Kan.

LARGE DEEP GRAIN CHAMPION WHITE \$1.50. Bu. sacked. Champion large deep grain Yellow, same price. Early New York Yellow dent 50 cts. peck. Jno. Bingham, Cedarvale, Kan.

FOR SALE, CHOICE RECLEANED HOME grown Sudan grass seed inspected, free from Johnson grass 10 cents per pound F. O. B. Spearville. J. E. Wiese, Spearville, Ford Co., Kansas.

CANE SEED. WHERE ARE YOU GOING to get it? Of Fairchild Bros., Endicott, Neb., of course. They are the largest grow-ers of cane seed in the West. Good seed; price reasonable. Let us supply you.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, YELLOW JER-sey \$1 thousand; All other kinds \$1.25 thou-sand. Tomato plants \$2.50 thousand. 50c hundred prepaid. Give railroad. D. Childs, R. F. D. 27, Topeka, Kan. Phone 3751K2.

GUARANTEED PURE, WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet clover seed, absolutely clean, \$9.50 per bushel, sacked. Sow with oats. Sam-ples furnished. Reference, State Bank of Admire. Herbert Miller, Admire, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED, MILLET, CANE, KAF-fir, white and red Boone County White corn, above seeds were all raised in Green-wood county. Ask us for samples and prices. Severy Mill & Elevator, Severy, Kan.

BERMUDA GRASS—HARDY, RANK growing variety. Stands floods, droughts, hot winds and severe freezing. Best and hardest pasture grass. Great milk producer. Write today for leaflet telling how to get started. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS, tomato plants \$2.00 thousand; cabbage plants \$1.25 thousand. Any kind 40c hun-dred by parcel post. 5,000 lots prepaid ex-press. Can ship million weekly after May 1st. Quantity orders solicited. Catalog free. Acme Plant Company, "Largest Southwest," Bentonville, Arkansas.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 100 lbs. \$19. Under 60 lbs. 70 cts. per lb. Ask me to prove to your satisfaction the superiority of scarified seed. Pure Sudan grass seed from northern grown stock; grown seven miles from Nebraska state line in Marshall county. No Johnson grass here. 100 pounds \$9; 50 pounds \$5. 10 pounds and under 12 cts. per pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. Willis J. Conable, Axtell, Kan.

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.

FOR RENT—60 ACRES ALFALFA AND 35 acres corn land. Otto Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

SEVERAL SNAPS IN WHEAT AND AL-falfa farms. C. S. Eno, Bazine, Ness Co., Kan.

150 ACRE FARM, FIRST CLASS. IMMEDIATE sale necessary. Hubert Beeman, Mannville, N. Y.

FINE FORD COUNTY FARMS. GRAY, Haskell and Stevens Co. lands. T. L. Baskett, Bucklin, Kan.

160 ACRES, LEVEL, IN WHEAT BELT. Gray Co. Immediate sale \$12.50. Jesse Scott, Garden City, Kan.

INTERESTED SHALLOW WATER DRY lands in Northeastern Colo. Write King & Thompson, Greeley, Colo.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED WHEAT, corn and pasture land for sale. \$6.25 to \$30 per a. N. H. Griffin, Ellis, Kan.

FOR SALE—7 1/2 ACRES, ONE MILE north of Lawrence State University. E. W. McNamara, Lawrence, Kan., R. R. No. 3.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE 160 A. FIN-ney Co. Wheat land and 5 room house in Iola, Kan. Wilber Ross, Owner, Cedarvale, Kan.

A CHOICE BARGAIN—IMPROVED 160 acre farm, 120 acres cultivated, wheat, looking fine. Price \$4945.00. G. C. Brittain, Wakeemey, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 A. GRASS LAND 3 1/2 MILES from Delta, Jackson Co., Kan. Lays well. Price \$50 a., will carry back 60 per cent. A. J. Jones, owner, Mayetta, Kan.

FOR SALE; OR TRADE FOR MO. OR Kansas land; fine level quarter of land fifteen miles from Rocky Ford, one and one-half miles from Timpas on main line of Santa Fe, fenced and buildings. Price \$3,000.00. Terms. W. J. French, La Junta, Colo.

FOR SALE—220 ACRE IMPROVED STOCK farm, 100 acres in blue grass pasture, bal-ance in alfalfa, clover, and farm land. Also good level section in Greeley Co., Kan. Roy Flory, owner, Lone Star, Douglas Co., Kan.

320 ACRE COLORADO HOMESTEADS. Your last chance to get one free. Fine water. Rich soil. Address Day And Night Realty Co., Box 596, Pueblo, Colorado.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD Western Kansas land, two standard bred stallions, two and four years old, sound, good individuals. W. L. McCarty, Concordia, Kan.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWN-ers send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. IMPROVED quarter of land fifteen miles south of Goodland. Twelve hundred dollars. Half cash, terms on balance. J. E. Cotter, Good-land, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—SOME OF best farm land in Colorado still open to settlement. Ask us how to get it. Pamph-lets free. Immigration Department 1510 Tremont Place, Denver, Colo.

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TANNING

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.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE; COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

TOBACCO

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.

KENTUCKY'S BEST NATURAL LEAF TO-bacco, chewing or smoking, parcel post prepaid, 4 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00. S. Rosen-blatt, Hawesville, Ky.

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. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN OF GOOD HAB-its to work on farm by mo. Write wages desired. Earl R. Myers, Hardy, Neb.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, clerk-carriers, and rural carriers. I con-ducted examinations. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 38 R, St. Louis, Mo.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN; \$100 MONTH-ly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East 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.

HUSTLERS MAKE BIG MONEY DURING spare time, selling household and farm necessities. For particulars address Gales-burg Specialty Works, Galesburg, Ill.

SUITS \$3.75, PANTS \$1.00, MADE TO MEAS-ure. For even a better offer than this write and ask for free samples and styles. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 451, Chicago, Ill.

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.

BINDER TWINE SISAL STANDARD 500 feet 10c job Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City. Cooper Twine Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

HEDGE POSTS—STATE PRICE ON straight posts. Must be 2 1/2 in. at small end and six or seven feet long. Fred John-son, Leoti, Kansas.

HEAVES CURED OR MONEY BACK. Bairds Heave Remedy is guaranteed. Write Baird Mfg. Co., Box 601, Purcell, Okla., for particulars.

A LIMITED QUANTITY PURE VERMONT maple syrup. We produce it and guaran-tee it absolutely pure. Sugar 35c pound. \$3.25-10 lb. pail. Syrup \$2.00 gallon. Drop postal. Rust Bros., Chester Depot, Vermont.

TWO PAPERS FOR PRICE OF ONE— For the next thirty days, we will give one year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, edited by Tom McNeal, and one year's subscription to Capper's Weekly for one dollar. Send in your subscription at once. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

To Get Larger Yields

An important addition to the list of good books on farm crops has just been issued by the J. B. Lippincott company of Philadelphia. This book is Productive Farm Crops, by E. S. Montgomery, and it takes up the discussion of crops in the most practical way. There are 522 pages and 203 illustrations. If this book is studied carefully by the farm-ers of Kansas it will result in a con-siderable increase in the crop yields, which at present are not all that could be desired, as the average corn yield of 19.9 bushels an acre well indicates. One of the important things in this state is to get a better idea of the soil adapta-tions of the different crops; this book gives considerable attention to this. If these adaptations were better understood in Kansas there would be an increase in crop yields, for corn is being grown on a great deal of land that should be in the grain sorghums. The price of this book is \$1.75.

Get rid of the scrub sire, no matter if he has a pedigree a mile long.

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.

WANTED—FARMS; HAVE 3,357 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 647 Farm-ers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

FARMS WANTED—THE CLEANEST AND most up-to-date stock of general merchan-dise in county seat, railroad division, West Central Oklahoma, business 95% cash, making money, invoice around \$20,000, also building. Exceptional opportunity for right parties. Want to trade for \$6000.00 cash and balance in good farm properties, clear. Selling account of outside interests. B. B., care Mail and Breeze.

PATENTS

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.

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,812 CLIENTS made. Searches. Advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885 F, Wash-ington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED THROUGH CREDIT system. Send sketch. Free search and certificate of patentability. Book and list of patent buyers free. Waters & Co., 4215 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patent-ability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their in-ventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

BEES 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.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA HONEY. TWO 80 lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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, Kan-sas, buys direct from the farmer. Writ: for particulars.

STOCK REMEDIES

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.

NEVER FAIL WART PASTE. ONE AP-plication completely removes all bloody warts, proud flesh growths following wire cuts, and jack sores. Easily applied. Money refunded if not satisfied. Full directions. Price \$1.00. Queen City Chemical Co., Win-field, Kansas.

CANNERS

Advertisements under this heading will

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 orders and change of orders 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.

160 A. fine wheat land; well located. \$10 acre. Box 874, Garden City, Kan.

FOR LAND BARGAINS write or call on Towanda Realty Co., Towanda, Kan.

SNAPS. 50 and 160, 3 mi. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

PROSPEROUS Meade County. Land, \$12 and up. No trades. Write J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

320 A. stock and grain farm. \$37.50 a. Terms, mdse. and farms to exchange. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY, Eastern Kansas. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

300 A. Blue River bottom; no overflow. 150 a. bottom, bal. rough grazing land. \$5000 worth imps. \$20,000. 2 mi. R. R. No sand; no trade. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR SALE. Imp. irrigated grain and alfalfa farms with electric power for pumping and farm use. Also unimproved shallow water land can be irrigated by pumping. Free book and photos. Agents Wanted. Write B. H. Tallmadge, Garden City Sugar Co., Garden City, Kan.

CORN AND WHEAT farm, 480 acres, well improved; 4 miles out; 200 a. cult., bal. pasture; 3 wells and mills. Price \$10,000. Will carry \$4,000.00 at 6%; other farms, all sizes. Above farm rented for 1/2. Come or write. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness County, Kansas.

FOR SALE: 80 acres, joins the city of Wichita; all level and every foot alfalfa land. Nothing as good around it at \$200 per acre. Price for a short time only \$125 per acre. There is a mortgage company loan on this; \$5000 long time 6%. Wright & Edminster, 415 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

320 A. fine stock and grain farm, well located. Well imp. Price \$55 per acre; terms. Canterbury & Canterbury, Butler, Mo.

CHASE CO. RANCHES and alfalfa farms at bargain prices. Some exchanges. Webb & Park, Clements, Kansas.

160 ACRES level valley land, four miles from town; in Reno Co. Improved; \$9000. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

FOR SALE at a bargain. My improved alfalfa farm one mile east of Goodland, Kan. S. O. Gibbs, Goodland, Kan.

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal time; easy terms. Worth \$60, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

GOOD KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are farmer-kings today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man with little money.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs and dairy cattle increase your profits.

Write for our illustrated folder and particulars of easy-purchase contract by which you get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Address

E. T. Carlidge,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,
1869 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kas.

GOOD improved 80 adjoining Burlingame. Electric lights and water works. \$5200. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR, and have him tell his neighbor, now is the time to buy Western wheat land. See or write The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

230 A., 100 cult., bal pasture. Black limestone soil. Highly impr. Will trade for mdse. or rental property. \$65 a. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kan.

160 A. WELL IMP., 100 cult.; 15 alfalfa, bal pasture. Creek bottom. No overflow. \$160 income, gas rental. \$45 a. J. W. Showalter, Altoona, Kan.

320 A. half second bottom: 100 cultivated; 60 mow. 160 pasture. 7 room house; 2 large barns. \$10,000. One-half cash. Landrith & Bradley, Buffalo, Kan.

160 A. Bourbon County, 2 miles to town. dark limestone soil, no stone; 80 acres cultivated, 40 meadow, 40 bluegrass; well improved, good water. \$60 an acre. Chenault Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

MAKE A RUSH for this Rush County, Kan., bargain. 160 a. close to market; 100 a. in wheat, bal. fenced; no improvements. Sale only. A snap at \$4800. Farms, Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

GOOD QUARTER NEAR MOSCOW, KANS. 160 acres good smooth land, mixed soil, not sandy. Small house, well, other improvements. 100 a. fine wheat goes with land. 15 miles Moscow. Price \$3000. Write for other bargains. Land-Thayer Land Co., Kansas.

160 A. GOOD LEVEL WHEAT LAND. Price \$1,800; \$500 cash, rest to suit, 10 years. New 6 room residence in Englewood, Kan., nice front; cost \$2500. Also general mdse. Invoice \$2000. Want Mo. or Ark. land. F. J. Pospisil, Owner, Lincolnville, Kan.

SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION. It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write LAFE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER, Wellington, Kan.

WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE. A few choice wheat farms in Rush Co., Kan., can be bought with a small cash payment; bal. on wheat plan. Write for particulars. Schutte & Newman, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY FARM. 280 acres 6 miles Elmdale, main Santa Fe. 120 acres cultivated, 1/2 bottom, 1/2 second. 160 acres fine grazing, good improvements, daily mail, telephone, fine location, some timber. 40 acres alfalfa. \$13,000. Terms on half. J. E. Bocoock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

KAW RIVER BOTTOM FARM. 120 acres, 7 room house, barn, good out-buildings, 3 room tenant house. Fenced, plenty water. Main road. Improvements only 2 years old. Rich soil. All tillable. Does not overflow. Worth \$150. No trade. \$110 per a. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, Kan.

Read This Ad—You May Find What You Want

By writing to J. C. Hopper, Ness City, Kan., you will get in touch with some valuable ranches from 1000 to 5000 acres each at low prices; also two, three and four year old feeding steers; two to three hundred head of young mules, ranging in age from two to four years; some first class stallions and jacks; good gelding farm teams, registered polled and horned Hereford males, ready for service. Some good wheat farms. These things belong to customers of the CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK and I desire to help them and you. No trades, and no trouble to correspond with anyone meaning business.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

WESTERN LANDS to exchange for horses. John A. Keeran, Goodland, Kansas.

123 ACRE farm E. Kansas for merchandise. Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

206 ACRES Anderson Co., Kan. Improved; to exchange for clear land or income property. J. F. Ressel, Colony, Kansas.

ARK-OKLA. INV. CO., Siloam Spgs., Ark., sell and exch. real estate, mdse., and other property. Describe what you have and want.

FOR EXCH. Well imp. 80 a. close in; 35 a. orchard; other exchanges, what have you? Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark.

A TEN THOUSAND bushel grain elevator located in the best wheat section of Central Kansas. This property is leased for 3 1/2 years for \$2200 in monthly payments. Will take good western Kansas land at its cash value. Would prefer place with creek and some bottom farm land. Address "Elevator," in care of Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

80 ACRES smooth, tillable land, 3 miles town, 30 blue grass, remainder cultivation, fair buildings, plenty of water, good neighborhood. Price \$10,000. Encumbrance \$4000 6%. Want western land. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

360 A. WELL IMP. N. E. Kan. Inc. \$10,500. Trade equity for hardware and implements. \$100 a. Modern home, new; Kansas City, Mo. \$26,000. Mtg. \$6,500. Equity for good land. Rental \$100 a month. Whitaker Bros., Falls City, Neb.

Ness County Wheat Land
Write for free list and county map.
Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas

HASKELL COUNTY
Good level land, rich soil. Every foot tillable at \$12.50 to \$17.50 per acre. Write for literature and land list, or better yet, come out.
Satanta Land Co., Satanta, Kan.

FOR SALE
160 acres Trego Co. land. Owner will sell at bargain. Write for description and terms.
C. M. Bell, Box 106, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS
Choice wheat farms, near market, \$15 per acre. Excellent pasture lands as low as \$6.00 per acre. You want our bargain list.
Griffith & Baughman, Kansas.

TREGO COUNTY GUARANTEED LAND.
Wheat, corn, hogs and cattle leading products. Some real snaps. \$15 to \$40. Write for particulars.
E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, Kansas.

Stevens Co., Kansas Special
160 acres 4 miles S. of Moscow; nice smooth land. Sandy loam. The farm across the road made 40 bushels of wheat per acre in 1915. A snap; \$2000.00.
Moscow Land Co., Moscow, Kansas.

160-ACRE SNAP
Southwest of Wichita; joins good town; 90 acres wheat; 30 oats; new bldgs.; all crops go; possession; only \$75 per acre; terms.
R. M. Mills, Schwelzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

SCOTT COUNTY
160 acres, level, 3 miles north of Modoc. Good soil and water. \$10.00 per acre; terms.
R. H. CRABTREE, Scott City, Kansas

YOURS IF QUICK ENOUGH
160 a. 7 mi. from town, smooth and level, good location, price \$3500, \$1000 cash, bal. 3 yrs. 6%. First man who sees it will buy. Take advantage of the opportunity.
Coons & Jacobs, Plains, Kansas.

For Sale by Owner
20 acres, all good land, in timothy and clover. Inside city limits, good town of 1000, in Linn County, main line Frisco, excellent High School, Good 8 room house, with large cellar, two barns, city water and electric lights, good well and cistern. On good sidewalk, four blocks from Main Street. Price \$5,000, might take part good land, small or no improvements, balance cash. Address P. O. Box 26, La Cygne, Kansas.

Read This Ad—You May Find What You Want

By writing to J. C. Hopper, Ness City, Kan., you will get in touch with some valuable ranches from 1000 to 5000 acres each at low prices; also two, three and four year old feeding steers; two to three hundred head of young mules, ranging in age from two to four years; some first class stallions and jacks; good gelding farm teams, registered polled and horned Hereford males, ready for service. Some good wheat farms. These things belong to customers of the CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK and I desire to help them and you. No trades, and no trouble to correspond with anyone meaning business.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TO EXCHANGE QUICK for mdse. General stock preferred. 560 a. of all smooth, unimproved land located in Lane Co., Kan. No better soil in the state. Approximate value \$21 per a. I have all kinds of wheat and alfalfa land for sale. Address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

414 A. improved in Pawnee Co. 170 in cultivation, bal. hay and pasture; fenced. 4 miles to Garfield, 2 mi. Nettleton. Will take hardware or clear rental for equity. Price \$40 per a. Mtg. \$5500. Would take young ton stallion and a big jack on this land.
E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 80, 160 and 320 acre farms, some improved and some unimproved, to trade for General merchandise, or for Hardware and Implements. Cheap 80 for Automobile. Write for full particulars.
C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A few choice, well improved farms north and east of St. Joseph, Mo. These are bargains. M. E. Noble & Son, Corby Bldg., St. Joe, Mo.

200 ACRES
On the Bay of Galveston, well improved, all under irrigation, rice and fruit land. \$65 per a. Will exchange for Kan. land. 80 a. well improved, 40 a. apple orchard, 4 a. peaches, some small fruit. 2 miles from Gentry, Benton Co., Ark., \$9,000, will exchange for west Kan. land. Some fine clear homes in Wichita to exchange for land. 237 acres in Cass Co., Texas, improved, 175 acres cult., bal timber, \$25 per a. will exchange for Kan. land.
Live Wire Realty Co., Wichita, Kansas.

Santa Fe R.R. Lands
We have good propositions for the man with \$100, as well as the man with \$100,000. Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved. Terms, cash or easy payments. Low interest rates.

Santa Fe Land Co.
Hugoton, Kansas.

320 Acres
1 1/2 miles of Marienthal, Wichita Co., Kansas. Good house and barn; well and windmill in sheet water district with enough water to irrigate whole tract. Will sell for \$25 an acre, and will carry \$3200.00 back on place. Write and tell me your wants.

Ness County Lands
Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades.
Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

LANE CO.

If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same.
W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

Free Map
Send today for colored lithographed map of Ness County and list of land bargains.
MINER BROS.
(Established 1885) Ness City, Kan.

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

640 ACRES, gently rolling, all plow land, splendid soil, one and one-half miles Cheyenne Wells, County Seat, exceptional bargain \$10 per acre; half cash, balance to suit. Cheyenne County Land Company, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

LANDS IN THE RAIN BELT. Washington County, Colo. Finest farm land in the West at lowest prices. Land where the crop pays for it in two years. Good climate, markets, churches and schools. Live agents wanted. Write for information.
Co-Operative Realty Co., Akron, Colorado.

LAND FOR SALE. If some of you fellows that are looking for land don't come out here pretty soon and get some of the \$10 and \$15 Russian thistle land, I am going to quit telling you about it. I have herded sheep for a living and can do it again.
Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Colo.

A Good, Smooth 160 Acres
All prairie land; no improvements; shallow water. Good well. Six miles from Flagler, on mail route. For quick sale, \$1360. Terms.
Chas. E. Gibson, Flagler, Colo.

Lincoln Co., Colorado
320 a. improved farm, near store, cream station, school and mail route. Fine level land; pure water at 35 feet. About 80 a. farmed 4 years and raised good corn and other crops. No hot winds; ready for occupancy. A great bargain. Price \$4800; good terms. P. O. Hedlund, Hugo, Colo.

NEBRASKA

FINE LITTLE RANCH—480 a., 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 6 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000). 11 mi. good roads. School 1 1/2 mi.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/4 cash, bal. any time desired. 5%. No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

TEXAS

A SNAP. 480 a., imp. 200 in wheat. Land and location choice. \$15 a. \$1300 cash, bal. easy. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Tex.

FREE TRIP TO SUNNY TEXAS
All kinds of farms for sale. Send for our free list. G. Less, Texarkana, Tex.

BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES, improved and unimproved. Midland Upton and Glasscock counties; 70,000 acres for sale right. Henry M. Half, Owner, Midland, Tex.

OKLAHOMA

OKLA LANDS. 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

FARMING, pasture, oil and gas land, \$3 to \$15 a. J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

400 ACRES, good land; 8 houses. \$35 per a. Good terms. Other lands. Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.

WHY PAY \$150 an acre for Missouri, Iowa and Kansas land, when you can buy just as good farm lands for 1/2 or less? Big oil and gas field. J. W. Davis, Ada, Okla.

IF YOU WANT 80 A. PASTURE and fruit land, near this city in oil development territory at \$2.60 per acre write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

160 A. all good corn land, 2 1/2 miles out. 80 broke; fine bearing orchard. Good well, all fenced; light improvements. Price \$2200. Good terms; no trades. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

240 ACRES-2 1/2 miles Oakwood, Dewey Co.; 190 cultivated, 90 in wheat, good orchard; fair improvements; all fenced; silo; good black sandy loam soil. R. E. D. and phone. School, 1/2 mile. Price, \$4500. Terms, L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

PRYOR, MAYES CO., OKLA No oil, no negroes. Agriculture strictly. Write T. C. Bowling.

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.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla. Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric interurban, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery, manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best county fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like those already here. For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

Public Auction Of Oklahoma State and School Lands Beginning April 24th, 1916

The Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma will sell at the highest bid on forty (40) years' time at five (5) per cent approximately \$11,711 acres of its state and school lands in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, according to the government survey thereof. Said lands being situated in Kiowa, Woodward, Ellis, Harper, Beaver, Texas and Cimarron Counties, and will be offered for sale in the respective county seats of said counties at the door of the County Court House thereof where County Court is held, as follows: HOBART, KIOWA COUNTY, April 24th. WOODWARD, WOODWARD COUNTY, April 26th, 27th, and 28th. ARNETT, ELLIS COUNTY, April 29th. BUFFALO, HARPER COUNTY, May 1st and 2nd. BEAVER CITY, BEAVER COUNTY, May 3rd and 4th. GUYMON, TEXAS COUNTY, May 6th to 16th, inclusive. BOISE CITY, CIMARRON COUNTY, May 18th to 27th, inclusive. Sales each day will begin at 9:00 o'clock. A large percentage of these lands are vacant lands and have no improvements. For further information address G. A. SMITH, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS LANDS. All kinds for hogs and cows. H. Hall, Waldron, Arkansas.

40 A. WELL IMP. Good orchard. 2 1/2 ml. town. \$17.50. Exchanges made. Frazer Realty Co., Gravette, Ark.

142 ACRES well imp.; 80 a. cult. \$8500. 200 acres, good Missouri land, imp. All tillable. \$7000. Box 45, Gravette, Ark.

160 A. IMP. 60 a. cult.; 100 timber. \$25 an acre. 1/2 cash, balance 6%. J. S. Ewalt Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.

FOR SALE. 39 a., 1 1/2 miles out, well imp. 7 a. orchard. Bargain, \$3500. 10 a. tract for auto. Foster & Austin, Gravette, Ark.

160 A. black sandy loam, 1/2 in cultivation. Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton. \$40 acre. Pike and railroad. Folk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

BIG CREEK VALLEY LAND, sure crops corn, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa. \$10 to \$50 per acre. No swamps, rocks, mountains, alkali or hard pan. Fine climate, water, schools, churches, neighbors and markets. Northern settlement, 15,000 acres already sold to satisfied homeseekers. Car fare refunded, if not as represented. Cash or long time, easier than paying rent. Write for free map and booklet. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Arkansas.

MINNESOTA

FOR SALE: A stock farm 550 acres; river runs full length; all fenced; new set of buildings, good well. 20 acres ready for crop. Would furnish money to right man to buy stock. Price \$32 per acre. First State Bank Pine County, Pine City, Minn.

OREGON

FOR SALE. 160 acres good land in Oregon; over four million feet good fir timber on property. Price \$25.00 per acre. Fine investment. Timber alone worth more money. Address for full particulars. Box 193, Seattle, Wash.

A Wabbling Market Steadied

The Slump in Livestock Ended with the Week—Kansas Wheat Conditions Prevent Nervousness

THE TOTAL receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep for last week were moderate, they were unusually large on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the light supplies both preceding and following were not sufficient to offset the effect of the big supplies in the two days, and material declines in prices resulted. After Monday cattle prices declined 25 to 60 cents, hogs 35 to 50 cents, and lambs 35 to 40 cents. Monday cattle prices were up 10 to 15 cents, and trade was lively at the advance. This, however, called in large supplies of fat steers from nearby feedlots in the next two days, and there was also a delayed heavy movement from the West. Tuesday and Wednesday nearly 80 per cent of the offerings were fat steers, and prices were reduced again, sales averaging 50 to 60 cents under Monday's, and a net loss for the week of 35 to 50 cents. Friday the market steadied. Large numbers of fat steers sold at \$8.75 to \$9.45, and the top price for a carload of heavy steers was \$9.50, the few head sold at \$9.75, and for yearlings \$10. Colorado steers sold at \$8 to \$9.25, and Texas steers \$8.75. Some yearling steers from below the quarantine line brought \$9.30, and that price equals the former record price paid last July. Cows and heifers were quoted off 15 to 25 cents, the two carloads of 600-pound heifers sold at \$9.85, a high record for March. Veal calves were off 50 cents. Stockers and feeders continued in active demand, and altho prices were moderately lower after Tuesday, the

offerings were absorbed readily. Some 1,250-pound fed steers sold for further feeding at \$9.15, and there were others in about the same class at \$8.85 to \$9. Most of the thin cattle brought \$7.50 to \$8.25.

On Tuesday of last week hog prices were at the high level of the season, top \$9.80. In the next two days and early Friday prices dropped 50 cents, and late Friday the market rallied 10 cents and closed the week 35 to 40 cents net lower than last Saturday. Receipts were moderate, and the total supply at the five Western markets was less than the preceding week. Shippers, however, were not strong buyers and the advantage was with packers. A material reduction is expected in next week's receipts because of this week's decline. Country shippers cleaned up most of their contract hogs last week, and it will take a vigorous rally in the market to start them buying again. Prices are unusually high for this season of the year.

Lambs sold up to \$11.65 Monday of last week, a high record. Since then a decline of 35 to 40 cents occurred. No sheep have been received in Kansas City in the last two days. A few spring lambs are expected this month but the bulk of the offering will be winter fed grades. Fat lambs are quoted at \$10.50 to \$11.25, yearlings \$9.50 to \$10.25, wethers \$8.25 to \$9 and ewes \$7.75 to \$8.40. Some goats sold at \$5 to \$6.

Receipts of livestock last week, with comparisons, are here shown:

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Kansas City, Chicago, Five markets. Rows: Last week, Preceding week, Year ago.

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.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WANT few more members to assist in defraying expenses to secure half to a million acre FREE LAND GRANT in Bolivia; fine rich soil; ideal climate; highest references. Map 25c. J. B. S., Box Q, Sawtelle, Calif.

ALABAMA

WHY PAY RENT of \$500 to \$5000 per year when you can buy your own farm for from \$10 to \$20 per acre in the Land of Peace, Plenty and Prosperity? Our lands are suitable for any crop grown in this county and you can make three crops each year. Ready market for all produce. We are within thirty-two hours of 50,000,000 American consumers. Get in touch with me. Waits Realty Company, Andalusia, Ala.

MISSOURI

70 ACRES, 1/2 ml. good town. Well imp. Watered. \$80 a. John B. Fugitt, Holt, Mo.

80 ACRES, highly improved. 2 miles Railroad town. \$80 an acre. Easy terms. K. & S. Land Co., Butler, Missouri.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200. \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

FARM LOANS

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

Ship Your Own Hay Hundreds of farmers consign to us. Bill to the Dougan Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo., and mail us the Bill of Lading. We will send you an advance check as soon as the car arrives, and make you prompt returns. Write us for market information. DOUGAN HAY COMPANY, 751 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.



Ship Us Your Stock That You Want to Market Our twenty years' experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent free upon request. See that your stock is billed to us. Ryan-Robinson Commission Co. 421-5 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

Livestock Shippers

Try us with your next shipment. 20 years experience—a dependable commission house. This paper or any other market paper sent Free. Write for information. Lee Live Stock Commission Co. Kansas City and All Markets

week, but the vessel situation does not indicate much larger average shipments than this in the near future. India is also concerned with the problem of obtaining tonnage to transport its new crop surplus.

Primary receipts of wheat diminished last week and further contraction in movement is expected owing to pressure of spring farm work and the added incentive to hold, caused by advancing prices. Arrivals at the five principal winter and spring wheat markets last week were 4,576 cars, 13 per cent less than in the preceding week and over twice as large as a year ago. Prices for carlots of wheat in Kansas City advanced 4 to 6 cents a bushel, with principal demand for milling wheat.

The advance in wheat, some improvement in domestic demand and smaller receipts gave believers in higher prices for corn more confidence last week and quotations at the close were about 3 cents higher than a week ago.

Prices for carlots of corn in Kansas City are 3 1/2 to 5 cents higher than the preceding week and quotations for contract grades are slightly above the May quotation, compared with about a cent discount a week ago. Local dealers made sales of 350,000 bushels or more of corn for shipment to the East for Baltimore, the first direct business this year. Corn receipts show 67,000 bushels increase for the week and amount to 6,398,000 bushels, compared with 2,961,000 bushels a year ago. Chicago receipts were 325,000 bushels more than shipments, and stocks there will probably show some increase.

Receipts of corn at three Western markets last week were 1,320 cars, 20 per cent less than in the preceding week and 52 per cent more than a year ago. Movement is not expected to enlarge much until after spring farm work is completed.

Aside from moderate buying by the Dutch government there was no evidence of any important foreign demand. The Liverpool market was dull, with quiet spot demand and arrivals adequate.

Argentina shipments of corn last week were 358,000 bushels, compared with 2,388,000 bushels a year ago. Exports from the United States were 899,000 bushels.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.07 @ 1.13; No. 3, nominally \$1.06 @ 1.13. Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.10 @ 1.14; No. 3, nominally \$1.06 @ 1.12. Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 47 @ 48c; No. 3, nominally 44 @ 47c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 41 @ 43c; No. 3, nominally 35 @ 40c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 88 @ 89c. Shorts—Nominally \$1.07 @ 1.11. Corn Chop (city mills)—New bags, nominally \$1.39. Seed—Per cwt., alfalfa, \$16.50 @ 18.50; clover, \$16 @ 19; cane seed, 80 @ 95c; millet, German, \$1.70 @ 2; common, \$1.30 @ 1.45; Siberian, \$1.25 @ 1.40.

Eggs—New white wood cases included, firsts, 20c; current receipts, \$5.70 @ 5.80 a case; secondhand cases, 10c less; Southern, 15c less. Butter—Creamery, extra, 35c a pound; firsts, 33c; seconds, 31c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 25c. Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 pounds, 30c; springs, 23c; young roosters, 12c; old roosters, 11c; hens, 17 @ 17 1/2c; turkey hens and young toms, 20c; old toms, 16c; ducks, 17c; geese, 10c.

A full load of yearling Hereford steers was sold in the quarantine division at the Kansas City market March 29 at the highest price ever paid for quarantine cattle at any market. There were 23 head in the load, averaging 950 pounds, and they sold at the record figure of \$9.30. The same figure was paid in July, 1915. These steers were high grade Herefords, and were marketed by the M. Sansom Cattle Co. of Paint Rock, Tex.

Control Sweet Potato Rots

The control of disease in the field and in the storage bins will enable sweet-potato growers to extend the marketing season and to dispose of a greater portion of their crop at higher prices. At present many growers, especially the smaller ones, sell their entire crop at digging time when prices are low, while those who store their potatoes lose heavily from the various storage rots.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 714, a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, offers suggestions for the improvement of this situation by protecting the stock from disease, both in the field and in the storage bin. Five field diseases—stem rot, black rot, foot rot, scurf and root rot—are described and directions for their control given. They are caused by fungi which invade the plants and their roots, and infest not only the plants but the soil itself, and may be carried to new areas and plants by insects, farm animals, infected implements, drainage water, wind, or diseased roots or tubers. The fungi are also often spread in manure used as fertilizer. The bulletin can be obtained on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

When Preparing for Kafir

BY GEORGE K. HELDER.

The most practicable and economical method of seedbed preparation for kafir in western Kansas is by the use of the lister. The preparation of the seedbed should begin even before the previous crop is removed. When any crop has been well tended, with the soil left in good physical condition and some moisture stored, the prospects for the following crop are much better than they are when the soil has been left dry and cloddy or in otherwise bad shape. Shallow fall listing, leaving the furrows open through the winter to catch all the snow or rain, also leaves the ground rough so that no blowing can occur, and it is the cheapest and best method of handling the ground until the frost is out in the spring.

Later preparation depends upon the season, and a farmer must be the judge of conditions. If the spring is very dry,

The killing of weeds.
Aeration of the soil.

With the right kind of soil mulch, from 2 to 4 inches deep, depending upon the soil and season, much evaporation can be prevented. In all cultivation in western Kansas a farmer should be careful to leave the ground rough, in order that any water which falls will be held.

Kernel smut is the most important disease of kafir in this state. In kernel smut each individual grain of the head is affected separately, although usually every grain in an affected head is diseased. The kernel has a dirty appearance and is slightly elongated, and when broken open or crushed between the fingers the entire kernel is found to be a mass of smut.

Head smut is readily distinguished from kernel smut because in head smut the entire kafir or sorghum head is affected as one ball or mass. In this respect it is similar to the smut ordinarily found on corn.

Both smuts affect all members of the

fact that he is comparatively a small-power unit. The horse at best cannot work, usually, with more than two or three other horses, so that really a farmer never has more than 3 or 4 horsepower of energy to put on any one job. If the field to be plowed is large enough, there is no reason why a farmer should not put 20 horsepower at work at one time and plow the ground quickly. With horses, however, to apply 20 horsepower to the job would mean five or six teams, a man with each team. Many farmers could not possibly afford to keep this number of horses, nor could they find the necessary hired help simply to do a plowing job.

In the last place, while the horse can do a great deal of farm work to very good advantage, the nature of this work is such that the hardest of it always comes when he is really in the poorest condition. After a winter of idleness in a barn the horses are soft and not in condition for the severe strain of spring work. After the hard work of spring, along comes the harvest, in the very hottest time of the year. This is work that cannot be delayed, and too often must be rushed through in order to save the crop. Again, the horses are really not in the best condition to put up with this severe strain.

The safe rule for many Kansas farms, when the owner wishes to cut his producing cost, is this—substitute oil power for animal power where the time saved and the increased amount of work done will result in a profit. Sell all but enough horses to do the light work. Keep preferably brood mares that will help pay for their keep by the colts they produce.

Cattle Do Well in Ness

(Continued from Page 3.)

of course. In building up the livestock system here we have tried to proceed on a broad basis. We give considerable attention to hogs; this idea that Western Kansas cannot produce good hogs is all bunc, as has been demonstrated on a good many farms. Then we keep young horses and mules, from which we can get a profitable growth.

"In the building up of the Hereford herd the paramount idea has been high quality all the way along. Our ideal has been to have the blood of the best strains in the United States, and then to keep the animals under conditions that any good farmer of this section can afford. We think that it pays to use good Ness county grass and feed for animals that have quality, for the day of the scrub has passed in Western Kansas."

There is no doubt that the success of the Bowman-Hopper-Handley Herefords has had a most beneficial influence in encouraging the keeping of purebred herds in Western Kansas. But few men can operate on the big scale and the careful technique which have been used here, but all farmers can start with one or two good animals, and gradually work into a large herd. Indeed this was the method used by Mr. Hopper and his partners in developing these herds. Both herds will take a big and vital part in supplying the foundation stock for the rapid development with purebred cattle which is coming in Western Kansas.

Well Informed Sister

"Why does the doctor wear white shoes?" asked Willie.
"To scare the germs off!" informed the little sister.—M. T.



A Field of Kafir in Finney County—Remarkably High Yields of This Crop Were Produced Last Year on many Farms in Western Kansas.

in many cases the best thing that can be done is to plant with an ordinary two-row corn planter with a furrow opener attached, planting in the bottom of the furrow opened the previous fall. If the spring is wet the lister cultivator is used to kill the weeds and form a mulch that will hold moisture in the soil. The harrow may be used after subsequent rains, if they come prior to planting time. When the ground is warm and the right time arrives, planting may be done with a two-row planter in small furrows thrown out in the bottom of the furrows listed the previous fall, or the ridges may be split and the planting done at the same operation. In listing to split ridges in the spring, the furrow should be a little deeper than for blank listing in the fall. Since 1909 the usual method of handling kafir on the Hays station has been fall listing, early spring cultivation, and re-listing—splitting ridges—at planting time.

The depth at which planting is done has some effect on the time of planting. Where plantings are made very shallow the ground is warmer near the surface and planting can be correspondingly earlier, but where planting is done in a deep furrow in cold ground it must be late to insure success. Kafir will not sprout satisfactorily in cold ground, and it is practically useless to plant milo or feterita before the ground is thoroughly warm. As a general rule, kafir should be planted one to two weeks later than Indian corn in the same locality. At Hays this means that plantings made from May 15 to 20 have been the most satisfactory.

In planting for seed production in western Kansas, with seed of known good germination, 4 pounds an acre is sufficient. If planting for forage or for silage, many growers will use twice this amount, and some use even a greater quantity. The amount to be planted is governed entirely by the vitality of the seed, the locality, and the purpose for which it is planted.

Where ground has been properly prepared and the crop well planted, there are four main objects in later cultivation:

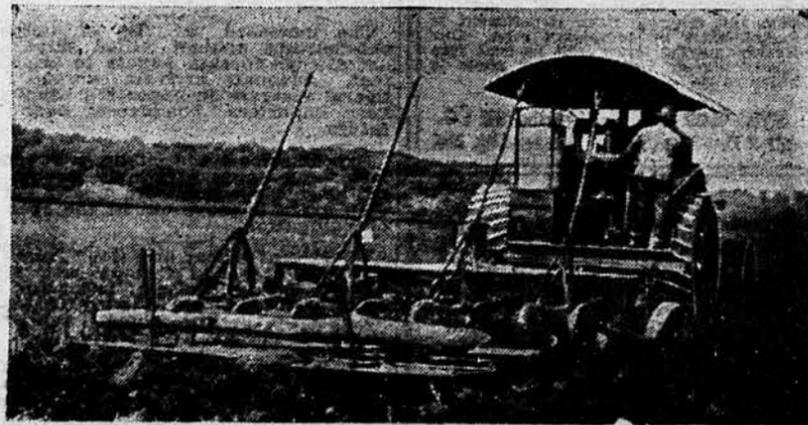
The conserving of moisture already stored.

To catch the rain that falls.

The Power of a Horse

Measured in actual pounds of work, the horse delivers about one-tenth of his weight at the drawbar. A 1,500-pound horse would have a pull at 2 miles an hour, of about 150 pounds. If this horse were traveling at 2½ miles an hour, pulling 150 pounds, he would be developing an actual horsepower, which is the power necessary to raise 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute. This is the standard horsepower measure. It is apparent, then, that the efficiency of a great many horses is considerably less than an actual horsepower in continuous work, especially when the horse weighs less than 1,500 pounds or travels at a speed of less than 2½ miles an hour.

The second handicap of the horse is



On a Great Many Farms in Kansas a Tractor Will Help in Reducing the Cost of Producing Power and Thus Increase the Profits.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.
LARGE O. I. C's. Special offering in young pigs, pairs, trios or young herd. H. W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

IMMUNED O. I. C's. Booking orders for March and April pigs; pairs and trios not skin. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs
Spring boars and gilts for sale. Also fall pigs not related. Get my prices. F. C. GOKIN, RUSSELL, KANS.

Silver Leaf Stock Farm!
I am booking orders for Jan., Feb. and March pigs, to be shipped at 10 to 13 weeks old. Pairs and trios not skin. 10 summer and fall gilts left. Bred right and priced reasonable. C. A. Cary, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Kan.

Fehner's Herd of O. I. C. Swine
Anything shipped anywhere on approval. Write today for prices. Herd immune. Member of either O. I. C. or C. W. A. HENRY F. FEHNER, Higginville, Mo.

Smooth Heavy Boned O. I. C's
100 choice spring pigs, priced right. Descendants from blue ribbon winners, champions and grand champions. All ages for sale at all times. Write for circular, photographs and prices. F. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

Originators of the Famous O. I. C. Swine 1863

Two O.I.C. Hogs Weighed 2806 lbs.

Why lose profits breeding and feeding scrub hogs? Two of our O. I. C. Hogs weigh 500 lbs. Will ship you sample pair of these famous hogs on time and give agency to first applicant. We are originators, most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. All foreign shipments.

U. S. Govt. Inspected
We have bred the O. I. C. Hogs for 53 years and have never lost a hog with cholera or any other contagious disease.

Write-to-day for Free Book, "The Hog from Birth to Sale"

THE L. B. SILVER CO.
568 Vickers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.
Immune Durocs
Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. Write for circular. E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.

Immuned Durocs!
An extra fine bunch of fall boars and gilts. Good enough for any company. F. J. MOSEB, GOFF, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Gilts
to farrow in May. All so fall boars and gilts for sale. Write for prices. E. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

Jones Sells On Approval
Fancy last August Duroc-Jersey gilts bred to your order or open. White Wyandotte eggs \$1.00 per setting. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Durocs of Size and Quality
Fall herd boars and gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the champions Defender, Superba, Golden Model, and Gano Breeding. Prices reasonable. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.

Wooddell's Durocs
One summer boar and a few bred gilts sired by Cowley Wonder; also some fall gilts and boars. Priced to move. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Ks.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
Duroc-Jerseys
Fall boars and gilts by A. Credit out of sows by Champion Test-Wall. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Big Type Herd Boars
20 big, husky yearling and fall boars, by G. M.'s. Crimson Wonder and Good Enuff Chief Col. A choice yearling by Illustrator II and a Golden Model dam at \$50. Herd header prospects. Order quick for first choice. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

DUROC-JERSEYS
A young sow in a crate and her pigs in a box, only Fifty Dollars, \$50. JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.

DUROCS-RED POLLS-PERCHERONS
20 immune boars, \$30 each. 2 bulls \$125 each. Young ton stallions—bed rock prices. 1 good registered jack GEO. W. SCHWAB, Clay Center, Nebraska

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 146175, Crimson McWonder 160933, Constructor 167651. Write your wants. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

Special Prices ON SUMMER AND FALL BOARS AND GILTS.
A few bred sows, one show best. Herd on E. C. & St. Joe interurban. Write when you want Duroc-Jerseys. J. E. Weller, Faucett, Missouri

BANCROFT'S DUROCS
Everything properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale, September boars and gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Pairs or trios not related. Wanted May 1st. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS
Shipping Point, Downs, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Real Big Type Poland Chinas at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Missouri. Come and see them or write. E. F. Hockaday, Peculiar, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Big March and April boars priced to move. Glits bred to your order, to a great son of King of Wonders. Fall pigs, the best I ever bred. Write me.

ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS

Enos Immuned Polands

Three choice late spring boars now ready for service. Also 50 choice late summer boars and glits. They are all sired by Orphan Chief and Maudsloni King. Bargain prices. Write us today. A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

September and October boars of popular big type breeding and priced where any farmer can afford to buy. A. M. MARKLEY, Mound City, Kansas

Fall Glits

Poland Chinas, open. Weigh around 125 lbs. Sired by Big Orphan and out of sows by Mammoth Orange and Expansion Too. \$17 for one, three for \$48.00. F. S. COWLES, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE: Yearling herd boar, a proven breeder. Young boars, heavy-boned fellows, ready for immediate use. Also choice fall pigs. Bargain prices. Write us your wants. F. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

Original Big Spotted Polands!!

Fall and winter pigs and spring pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios not related. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

B's Big Orange Fall Boars

A few top fall boars by this great sire. Real herd boar material and popular blood lines. Prices right for quick sales. JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS.

I Ship on Approval

Big Immune Sows and Glits bred, for early litters, to McWonder and Long A Wonder. A few big boars and a lot of big fall pigs. Boar and glits not related. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

Big Type Polands!

Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

HORSES.

Imported and Home Bred Stallions FOR SALE Home bred stallions \$300 to \$450, except two. Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa

Clydesdale Dispersion Herd Stallion; 2 reg. mares, bred; 2 stallion colts, one 2-year-old filly. C. H. WEMPE, Seneca, Ka.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION TWO YRS. OLD; WT. 1900; black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write M. E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.

Welsh Ponies I will sell my prize winners at the Panama Exposition and state fairs. The greatest string of show ponies in the U. S. An opportunity of a lifetime to you. They are priced to sell. Also my Prize winning Shetlands, including stallions, mares, fillies and geldings of both breeds. Can fill any order. Stallions of both breeds to lease for the season. MRS. ADAM STIRLING, DES MOINES, IA.

Best 1550 lb. Percheron

Who owns best 1400 to 1700 registered Percheron stallion in your section? Also several best 1100 to 1400 mares. (No ancestry requirements for mares.) It is quality we want. We want you to start a new breed of horses. Write for information.

WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Woods Bros. Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

(Successors to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.)



Our Importation is Here

We received at our barns March 31 an importation of Percheron stallions from the breeding herd of the late Chas. M. Avelline of France. This shipment is the first since war was declared, consisting of all ten horses rising 4 and 5 year old, mostly black, and the best that France has produced. We also have a very choice selection of American-bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires from one to six-year-olds, that we are making special prices on for the next 30 days. We are anxious to dispose of them early in May. We invite inspection. Come and look them over. We have what you want. Barns opposite State Farm. Woods Bros. Company, Lincoln, Neb., A. P. Coon, Mgr.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Quality Registered Jacks and Jennets

After the big sales are over come to the home of John L. Jr. Grand Champion of Kansas 1914 and 1915. We have a few extra good ones left priced to clean up. We make a good guarantee good. We raise and break all we sell.

M. H. ROLLER & SON, Circleville, Jackson County, Kan.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb. C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 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.

Saddle Horses and Jacks.

April 11—Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

April 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan. June 16—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.

May 20—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

Apr. 18—J. R. Smith, Newton, Kan. Apr. 25—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Polled Durhams.

April 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

May 3—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

May 3—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan. 1/4

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

J. R. Smith's sale at Newton, Kan., April 18, will be a good place to buy Holstein dairy cattle, either one or a carload. These cows and heifers will most all be showing in calf or have calf at side. They include both registered and high grade dairy animals. They are young and bred to splendid Holstein sires. They are the kind that will develop into good producing cows, the kind you can begin to realize upon soon. Buskirk & Newton, Newton, Kan., are consigning a number of these good Holsteins, making a total of 40 head in the offering. Write today for illustrated catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

B. M. Lyne's public sale of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs at Abilene, Kan., March 23 was well attended and prices paid were very fair. The general average on the Poland China sows and glits was \$43 and about \$90 on the Shorthorns, most of which were young bulls. Among the well known breeders from a distance who attended were S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Grant Crawford, Lincoln, Frank Gamber, Cuiver, L. Hartman, Elmo, E. A. Corey, Talmo, J. F. Martin, Delavan, W. A. Prewett, Asherville, and L. H. Bacon, Sylvan Grove. Mr. Lyne lives on his stock ranch near Oak Hill, Kan., where he gets his mail but to better accommodate breeders from over the state he took his stock to Abilene.—Advertisement.

Great Holstein Sale.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of F. J. Searle's big registered Holstein cattle sale at his farm joining Oskaloosa, Kan., April 25. Over 100 head of cattle go in this sale consigned from the leading herds of the country. Thirty pound breeding will predominate as most of the cows will be carrying calves by 30 pound sires. It is a sale that is sure to attract attention and will be one of the most important public sales of registered Holsteins of the season. Oskaloosa is easily reached via Topeka. The catalogs are ready to mail and will be sent promptly upon application to Mr. Searle. Look up the advertisement of the sale in another part of this issue and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze as Mr. Searle would like to know where you saw his advertisement.—Advertisement.

Durham Cattle Sale.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of W. A. Prewett's public sale of registered Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle which will be held at his farm near Asherville, Kan., Tuesday, April 18. Asherville is in Mitchell county and is 8 miles south of Beloit. There are good train facilities going to Asherville in the morning and returning in the evening after the sale. Beloit can be reached very conveniently on morning and evening trains. It is a draft sale of strictly desirable Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. There will be 37 head in the sale, consisting of 30 cows and heifers and seven young bulls of serviceable ages. Three of them are double standard and every animal in the sale registered or eligible. Every cow is a regular breeder and will have calf at foot or be safe in calf to the splendid bull, Scotch Marshal 428309 (X12150). Mr. Prewett is putting nothing in this sale that he is not willing to get behind as he has done in the past in his Poland China hog business. It is his first sale of Shorthorns and Polled Durhams and he is selling this draft of good cattle strictly on its merit. The catalogs are ready to mail upon application. Write Mr. Prewett for any information about the offering and he will gladly give it. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him today.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Woods Brothers, the big draft horse importers and breeders of Lincoln, Neb., report a nice line of sales during the last 10 days.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

10 MAMMOTH Missouri Jacks and Jennets; black, large, and heavy boned. For sale at a bargain. Grant Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

KANSAS CHIEF

World's Champion Jack

Heads Fairview Stock Farm

More registered jacks and jennets than any farm in the West. Jacks up to 1,240 pounds. Choice young jennets bred to Kansas Chief 9194. Written guarantee with every jack sold. Reasonable prices and terms. Car fare refunded if stock is not as represented. Reference, any bank in Dighton.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

BARGAINS in Jacks and Percherons

Six Jacks, two Percherons, all blacks; sound and good performers. I will sell you a good one as cheap as any man in the business. Come and see, or write. LEWIS COX, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

Jacks and Jennets

27 Jacks and 25 Jennets. These Jacks range from 3 to 6 years old; a fine assortment from which to select and at prices you will say are reasonable. Write today.

Phillip Walker Moline, Elk County, Kansas



The Saunders Jack Company, Holton, Kans.

Bruce Saunders recently visited his uncle's jack farm, Lexington, Ky., and brought to Holton as choice a load of jacks as was ever shipped out of Kentucky. Registered Mammoth jacks, two to six years old, 15 and 16 hands high. Write to BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAN.



KINGFISHER VALLEY JACK FARM

70 registered, big-boned, black jacks and jennets. Big herd jacks and great mule jacks. Best of breeding. Good individuals, including prize-winners, colts to 16 hands. Prices and terms right.

J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

Kentucky Jacks at Private Sale

The firm of Saunders & Maggard, Poplar Plains, Ky., has shipped twenty head of Jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they will be for sale privately at Welsh's Transfer Barn. This is a well bred load of jacks, including one imported jack, and they range in age from coming three to matured aged jacks; height from 14 to 16 hands. We will make prices reasonable, as we want to close them out in the next thirty days. Any one wanting a good jack will do well to call and see them. Barn two blocks from Santa Fe Depot, one block from Interurban. Come and see us.



Saunders & Maggard, Newton, Ks.



REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

29 black ton and 2200 pound 4 and 5 year olds, 44 black coming 3's, 41 black coming 2's. 29 registered mares for sale. 19 Belgian stallions. Just above Kansas City. 47 trains daily. FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, CHARITON, IOWA

Lots of All Kinds of Shetland Ponies

For sale. Write us your wants. 150 head of the choicest to pick from. All colors, lots of coming yearlings and coming two-year-olds. Disposition guaranteed, as we have used great care to select gentle stock. Won't do any harm to write us.

Johnson Pony Farm, Clay Center, Neb.



German Coach Stallions and Mares

75 Head From Which To Select

Stallions from yearlings to 5-year-olds. The kind that mature into 1300 to 1700 pound stallions. They will be priced so that one year's stand will pay for a stallion. Also mares and fillies at very reasonable prices. Write or call on

J. C. Bergner & Sons, Pratt, Kansas

Riley County Breeding Farm

Ed. Nickelson, Prop. Leonardville, Kansas

I have bought Jeun (84638) 8359, the undefeated grand champion sired by Carnot (66666) 66666 and out Tulipe 58429 by Lachere (48474) he by Besique (19692) by Brilliant 3rd. This great stallion was bred in France and has been referred to as the second best stallion in the United States and will be retained at the head of my Percheron stud. I can breed a few good mares to him for other breeders. Service fee, \$100 for a live colt.

Shipments received at RILEY and LEONARDVILLE. Mares pastured free. Write for further information. Address as above.



ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 Herd headed by Louis of Vlawpoint 4th. 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
 Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Cherryvale Angus Farm
 Bulls all sold. A few choice heifers for sale. Write at once.
 J. W. TAYLOR, R. 8, Clay Center, Kansas.

ANGUS BULLS
 Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and inspection invited.
 W. G. Denton, Denton, Kans.

ANGUS BULLS
 From yearlings to 3-year-olds. Bred from best strains. Call or address **J. W. McREYNOLDS & SON**, Montezuma, Kans., or Dodge City, Kans.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
GUERNSEYS FOR SALE
 Choice registered Guernsey Bull about 6 months old. First letter containing check for \$90, gets him.
OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, C. F. HOLMES, Owner. OVERLAND PARK, KAN.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls and females for sale. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.
75 POLLED DURHAMS
 (Hornless Shorthorns) Double registered. Roan Orange, 2000, in herd. 15 bulls, reds and roans, low and blocky; halter broke. Will meet trains. Write **J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
WANTED: To purchase 20 head Shorthorn Registered cows. In answering state strain and price. Box K, Walters, Okla.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!
 Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans.
 L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBOENE, KANSAS

Registered Shorthorn Bulls!
 20 bulls 11 and 12 months. Reds with a few roans. Sired by the sire of my 1913 show herd. All registered and extra choice.
K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan. (Atchison County.)

Shorthorn Bulls
 Two yearlings by a Grandson of Captain Archer. Inspection of our herd invited. Farm near Clay Center. For full information address **S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE.
QUIVERA PLACE JERSEYS
 HERINGTON, KANSAS
 E. G. MUNSELL, Prop. F. L. CUNO, Mgr.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS
 Kansas First Register of Merit Herd. Established in 1878. A surplus of young bulls (nothing better) at bargain prices.
R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS



The Giant Of The Dairy
Grade up with a Jersey Bull!
 He is half the herd, and the breed determines half the profits. Breed him to your grade cows and bring the herd average near the Jersey average—489 pounds of butter fat per year. Your calves will be beauties. They'll mature quickly into gentle, hardy, vigorous and persistent milkers, long-lived and adapted to any climate. Let us tell you more about them. Send for our book, "The Story of The Jersey." It's free and it's a dandy.
 Write for it now.
The American Jersey Cattle Club
 355 West 23rd Street - New York City

nitrate of potash to act on the kidneys. One thing is almost certain to be true; that is that your animals have worms. For this reason, if for no other, you should feed Dr. Hess's Stock Tonic. It is a sure worm expeller. This matter of worms is to be taken most seriously. It is amazing how generally all animals, especially hogs, are afflicted with worms. It is proven beyond question that nearly 90 per cent of all the hogs in the country have worms. They have no means of their own of getting rid of them. Dr. Hess's Stock Tonic makes short work of worms, and the dealer who sells it to you will refund your money upon return of the empty package if you are not convinced that it has paid you to use it.—Advertisement.

National Swine Show at Omaha
 BY JAMES J. DOTY,
 Secretary National Swine Growers' Association.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Swine Growers' association January 26, plans for a National Swine Show to be held at Omaha, October 2 to 7, 1916, were made.

At a meeting at Springfield, Ill., in 1914, the National Swine Growers' association was formed. The idea of a National Swine Show was presented, but it seemed too big a task. Some said, "an impossibility"; others, "interest cannot be aroused"; "Too big an undertaking," and all that. But the idea grew; the different breed associations became interested; breeders began to think and then to push and the National Swine Show now is assured—the biggest and best that any breeder could hope for. The show will be a big thing for the hog men, the breeders—to those interested directly or indirectly in the raising and marketing of swine. For once the barriers are down. We can hold an annual show where and when we please—we can select our own judges, make up our own purses, appoint our own superintendents and officers, cast politics to the four winds and run a hog show to suit the breeders. Last year, according to government figures there were 64,645,000 hogs in the United States representing a value of approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars. Think of it. Don't you think with this asset we can make this show a success? Don't you think with an efficient organization, our voice will be listened to in all matters pertaining to the hog whether it be legislative, shipping or development?

The National Swine Growers' association will help fight the breeders' battles; it will investigate the conditions, and give you the "know-how" in the hog business. The hog business today is a science, and it is the man who applies the scientific business principles to his hog business that succeeds. Proper mating, feeding, developing and the business in all its phases come within the scope of the new association.

Omaha is an ideal place for the National Swine Show. Several cities competed, but Omaha made the best offer. The new horse barns in which the show is to be held will be fully equipped to handle the show.

Marketing and Farm Credits

A new note is sounded in the book, "Marketing and Farm Credits," for 1915, just off the press. The book contains the addresses given at the third annual session of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits in joint program with the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative associations. It contains 544 pages, is printed on good paper in clear type and is brimful of interesting facts about the two great business problems that farmers must solve for themselves, that every person on a farm or interested in farming should know. The price of the book is \$1 (postage 15 cents extra). Write Secretary Charles W. Holman, Washington Building, Madison, Wis.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I have disposed of all my Shorthorns I have for sale. I have certainly enjoyed a good cattle business the past three months.—Yours very truly, A. M. Markley, Breeder of Shorthorns, Mound City, Kan., March 25, 1916.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Your advertising has surely done wonders for me in the last three weeks. I have sold about \$2,000 worth of bred gilts and a lot of fall pigs.—Yours very truly, R. W. Baldwin, Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, Conway, Kan., March 25, 1916.

Durham Cattle Sale

At Sunnyridge Stock Farm

One-Half Mile North of

Asherville, Kan., Tues., Apr. 18

37 Head of Registered Polled Durham and Shorthorn Cattle
30 Cows and Heifers; 7 Bulls

3 of these bulls are Double Standard. The cows are sired by such bulls as The Baron 322892, Belvedere 195058, Orange Cup 253226, Sunnyridge Favorite 378558, Meadow Sultan 353690, Gay Laddie 119293, Scottish Hero 2nd 229964, Violet Godoy 3rd 225403, Gloster Lad 322568. These cows are mostly red and are good individuals, and are regular breeders, with calves by their sides or safe in calf by Scotch Marshal 428309 (X12150). This bull is of the thick-fleshed, easy-feeding kind.

Ask for Catalog. Lunch served by the ladies of the Christian church.

W. A. PREWETT, Owner
Asherville, Kansas

Auctioneers—H. S. Duncan, Will Myers, W. H. Harper.
 Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

(Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.)

Sunflower Herd's Second Annual Sale

Oskaloosa, Kan., Tuesday, April 25

110 Head—Registered Holsteins—110 Head

QUALITY and BREEDING will be the key note of this great event: 100 females and 10 bulls. It is seldom that so much 30-pound blood is offered among so great a number of cattle in any sale. There will be 20 females bred to Sunflower Herd's great 30-pound sire, Prince Artis Pontiac Abbekerk 136782. Many close up springers. There will be a number A. R. O. cows bred to a son of Colantha Johanna Lad. Twelve daughters of the 31-pound sire, Sir Pontiac Bag Apple Korndyke 49334 (He has 14 A. R. O. daughters, one above 29 lbs. at three years.) Ten daughters of the great sire, King Segis Pontiac. Daughters of this wonderful sire are seldom offered either at private or auction. Then there will be a fine lot of daughters of such bulls as Woodcrest Hengerveld DeKol, Oakland Paul Beets Burke, Lewis Prilly Ruble Hartog, Woodcrest Nig DeKol and the 40 pound sire, Johanna McKinley Segis, nearly all bred to King Segis Pontiac. Such breeding simply cannot be bettered. The bull offerings will consist of a number of youngsters ready for immediate service and choice individuals, six sons of King Segis Pontiac; dams of the best breeding; one son of the world's champion show bull; Paul Calamo Korndyke, out of a dam that was 1st prize winner at the Nat'l Dairy Show. One son of the 30 pound sire; Oakland Paul Beets Burke from a 24 pound daughter of Hengerveld DeKol. A son of King of the Pontiacs from an A. R. O. dam and a son of Johanna McKinley Segis (dam has 40 pound record) from an A. R. O. grand daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. What better could you ask? Your failure to attend this greatest of all middle-west sales will be your loss. Come and bring your neighbors, seating room for all. The proper State and Federal Authorities will have tested these cattle for tuberculosis and they will be a clean, straight lot. Don't forget the date, April 25. Send for catalog.

F. J. Searle, Mgr., Oskaloosa, Kansas R. E. BAEGER, Auctioneer

Holstein Cattle Sale

Newton, Kansas

Tuesday, April 18

3 Registered Young Bulls

5 Registered Cows and Heifers

33 High Grade Cows and Heifers



These cattle are nicely marked. The cows and heifers are most all showing safe in calf to excellent registered bulls; a few have calf at side. They are the good milking kind that will make good as producers and at dairy. A number of these cattle are consigned by Buskirk & Newton, Newton, Kan. Write today for catalog and particulars. Address

J. R. Smith, Newton, Kan. Auctioneers: Lutz Burger and J. P. Oliver. Fieldman: A. B. Bunker.



KEROSENE ENGINES

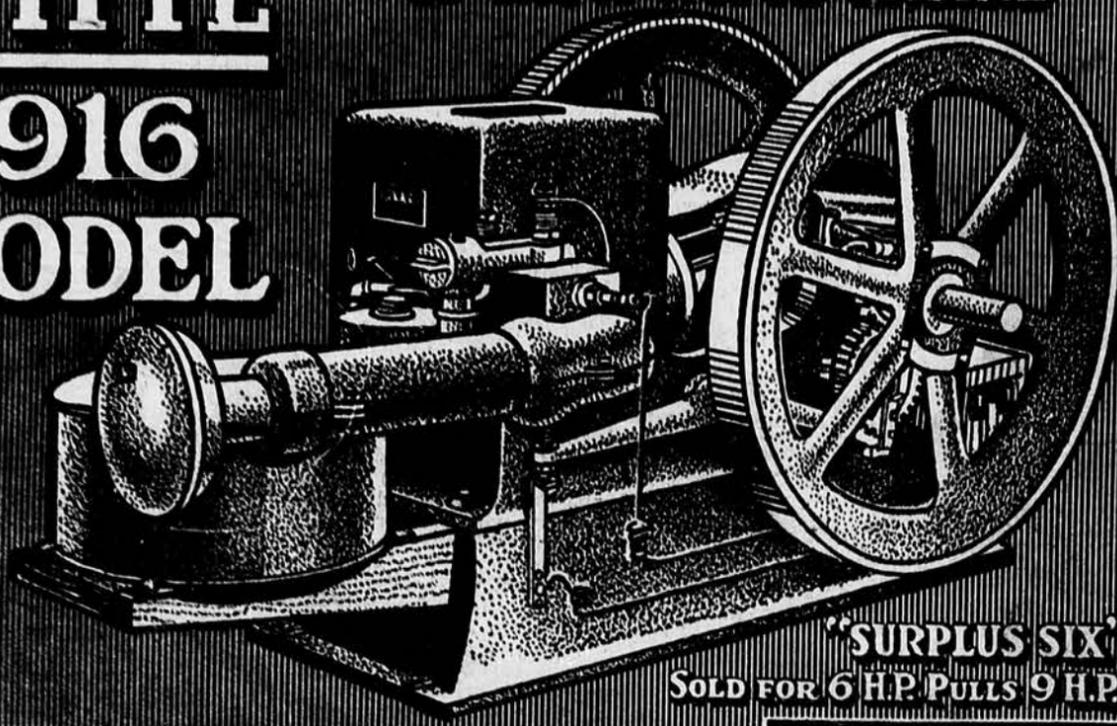
WITTE 1916 MODEL

90 DAYS (THREE MONTHS) IN WHICH
TO TRY A WITTE ENGINE

A Personal Word to You

Right Now I am giving greater engine value for the money than ever before in my 30 years of engine building experience. My half-million dollar factory is one of the most efficient plants in the world. I have the greatest machinery made, and hundreds of skilled workmen turning out engines. I sell direct to you — just you and I — are concerned in a sale. Whether or not you are thinking of buying an engine at once, I want you to send for my free book, "How to Judge Engines," and latest price list.

Ed. H. Witte



"SURPLUS SIX"
SOLD FOR 6 H.P. PULLS 9 H.P.

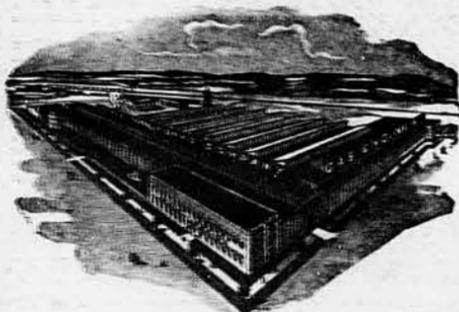
They say that "figures don't lie," but my engines are so good and the prices are so low that the figures are misleading to the man who does not know WITTE quality. If I had a small factory turning out a few hundred engines a month, instead of a factory capacity of thousands, I would have to charge at least one-half more for my engines.

While my great factory enables me to make prices astonishing low, I have always figured quality as more important than prices. What a man pays for an engine is soon forgotten. What an engine **does** is **never** forgotten. The third engine I built — nearly 30 years ago — is still doing steady work in a pumping plant at Chillicothe, Missouri. Probably the owner forgot years ago what he paid for this engine, but what he has to

pay every month for fuel and other upkeep is **always** fresh in his mind.

That is why I have always been so determined to build my engines to **Use Less Fuel, Give More Power, Need Less Attention.**

Then, after building the very best engine that can be built, I figure my prices. The fact that they are the lowest is secondary to the fact that they are the best! **Quality First!**



THIS great factory has been built by 43 years of hard work and honest dealing. We have never entered a trust or "combination" or "gentleman's agreement." We have always held steadfast to the determination to give every bit of value possible for the dollar.

ures of merit that it has taken me 30 years to discover are best — and my book, "How to Judge Engines," will show **you** in ten minutes.

Free Book Tells "How"

Don't buy any engine at any price till you get this book. After reading it you will be in a position to judge engines from the standpoint of an expert. It is clearly written, beautifully illustrated in four colors to make it most understandable, and should save many, many dollars for any man who is going to buy an engine. It is Free — and you put yourself under no obligation by letting me send you a copy.

Ed. H. Witte, Witte Engine Works,
1545 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 1545 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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I want one of my engines to prove to you — right on your own farm — that a WITTE is the biggest value on the market. I want **you** to know, **yourself**, that you can't buy a **better** engine at any price. You should, in justice to yourself, investigate the truth of what I say. Do not accept as final the word of any man who has a "profit" interest in selling you some other engine at a big price. The day of big engine prices is passed, no matter how much talk may be used to excite the appetite for asking high prices. **I not only make a most liberal trial offer,** but you can buy on easy terms and under a rigid guarantee. If I can do anything more to convince you of my honesty of purpose, **ask!**

Let Me Give You Engine Details

I use semi-steel castings where others use common gray iron; why I make cylinder and bed separable; why vertical valves; 4-ring pistons where others use three; automobile style ignition; safety spark shift for easy starting; high carbon, open-hearth steel crank shaft; machine-cut gears; rocking lever valve operation instead of punch lever; and other feat-

Send me your address so I can send you free by return mail, my whole engine story. Learn why

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You may send me your free book, "How to Judge Engines." It is understood that this request obligates me in no manner.

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