

Forty Pages

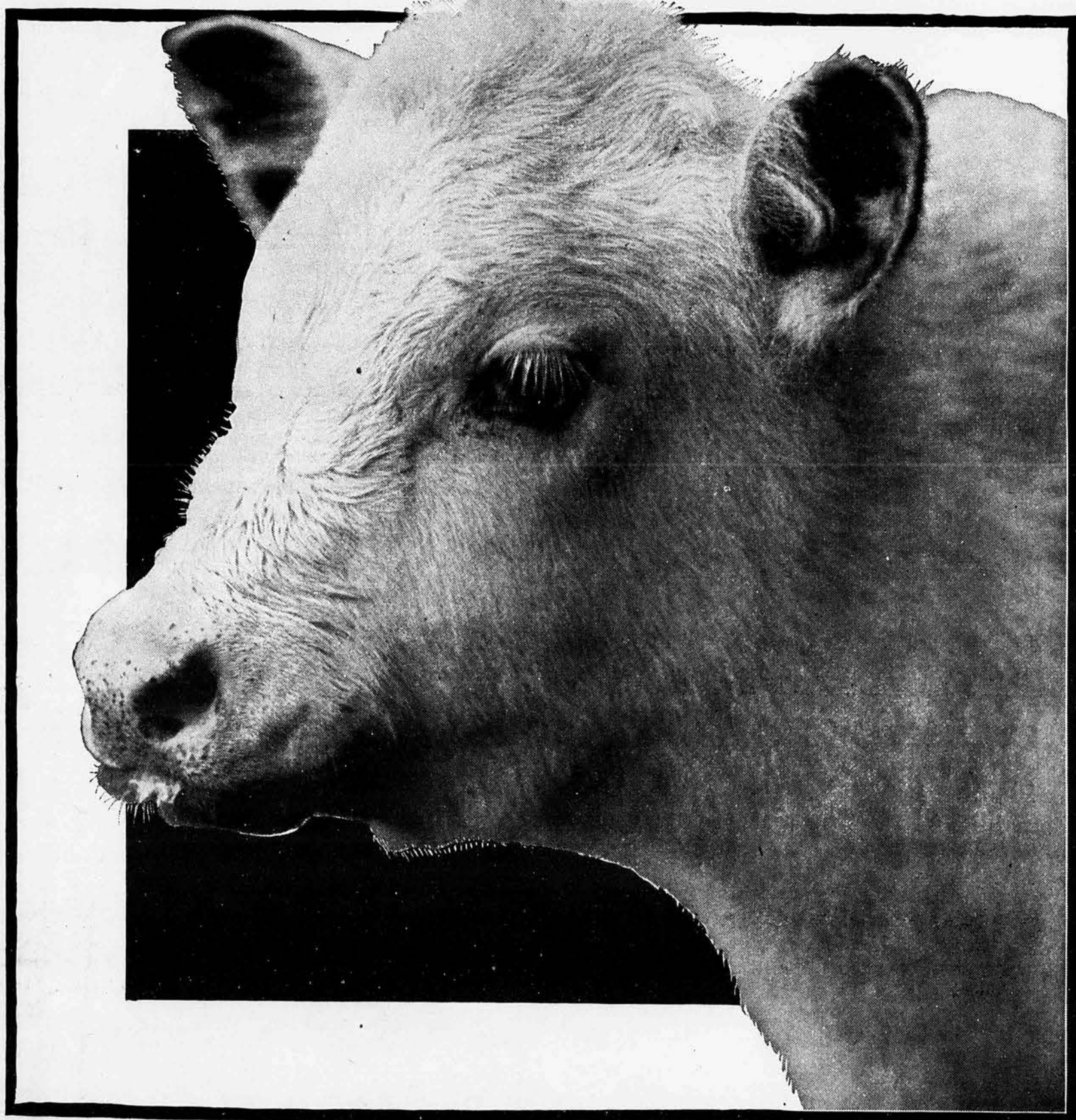
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# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 46

April 22, 1916

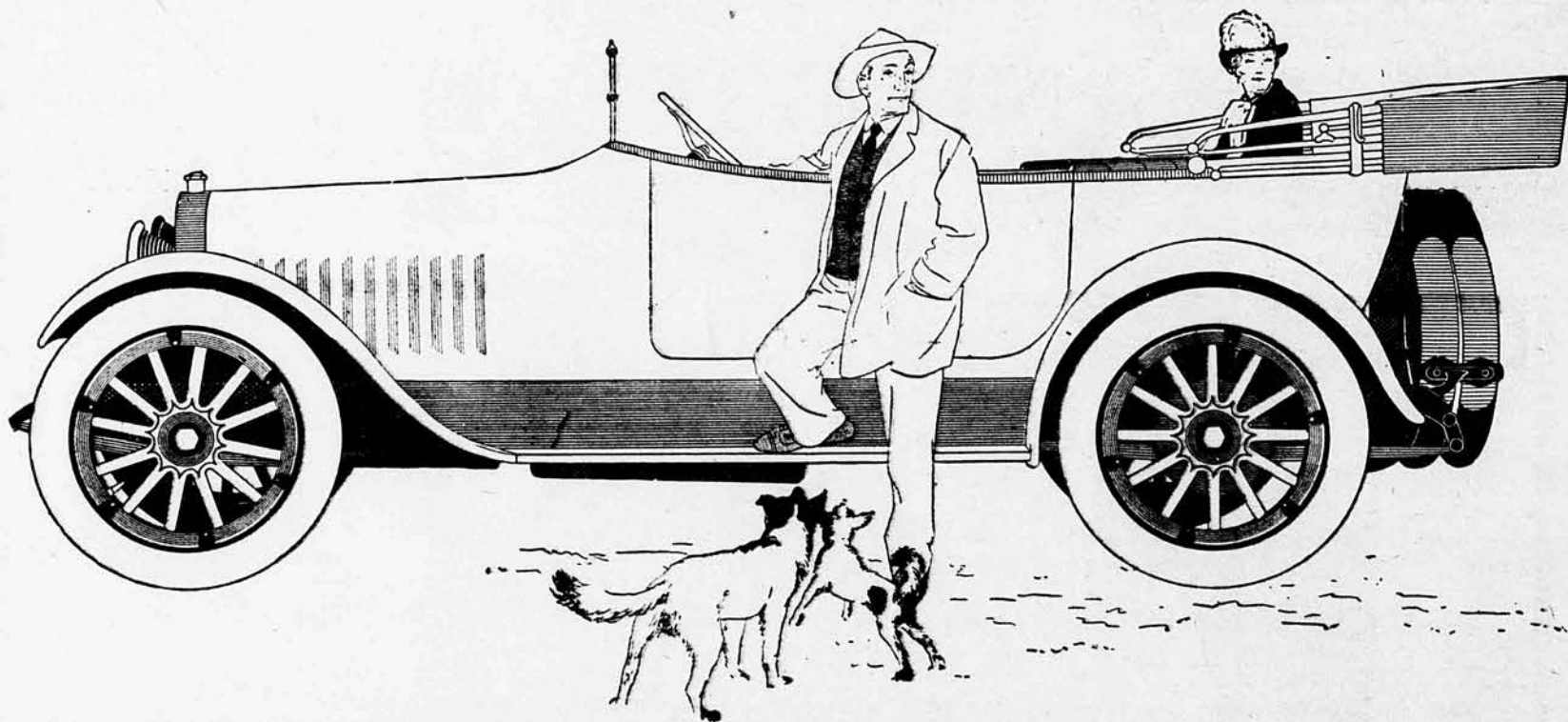
No. 17







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## A Real Farm Family Paper

Dr. Lerrigo, Health Adviser, Joins the Staff this Week

BY CHARLES DILLON  
Managing Editor

IT HAS taken nearly three years to find the right man, but at last we have him. Dr. Charles Lerrigo, next to Dr. Woods Hutchinson the most widely read physician contributing to the press, has joined the staff of the Capper Farm Papers as medical adviser. His services, within reason, are yours for the asking.

Doctor Lerrigo's column is to be our own health department. It is introduced here for the sole purpose of giving real help to those in need.

It is not intended to supplant the family physician where one is available; it is not to advocate any line of medicine; it is not to exploit any special school or plan of medical treatment. It will offer no crank theories, but it will try to suggest rational plans of daily living that will make a healthful body and an unruffled soul.

Since the prescribing of drugs can seldom be done to advantage without a careful examination of the patient Doctor Lerrigo's aim will be to tell you what to do rather than what to take; how to keep well rather than how to get well; but realizing that infirmities come despite the wisest precautions he will always extend a helpful sympathy to the man who is down and do his best to help him up.

"One of our greatest physicians," said Doctor Lerrigo, a few days ago, "expressed an opinion that the wildest absurdity found in clever America is in the action of certain deluded citizens—shrewd enough in most matters—who soak up great quantities of medicines solely on the recommendation of those who make enormous profits by their sale, 'pouring into their bodies, the construction of which they know nothing, poisonous mixtures the composition of which they know less.'"

Sensible persons are prejudiced against the taking of any medicine the action of which is not thoroughly understood, by any person who does not know positively the nature of his ailment and the remedy that will cure it. This prejudice is based on two points, one that it is expensive to conduct experiments in health, and the other that it may be fatal.

As public health measures Dr. Lerrigo hopes to tell how to maintain healthful premises; how to bring up babies; how to safeguard children from contagion and, how to adjust their school life that they may grow up with keen minds in sound bodies.

Why shouldn't a farm paper have its own health department? Doesn't it give space every week to answering questions about thumps in pigs and lumps in cows' jaws, and spavins on horses' legs? Not long ago the Farmers Mail and Breeze published a book made up wholly of just such answers, a very small number of those printed in a year. Don't you believe the paper ought to answer questions about babies and colic and pains in the back, and all the hundreds of other ills that assail mankind?

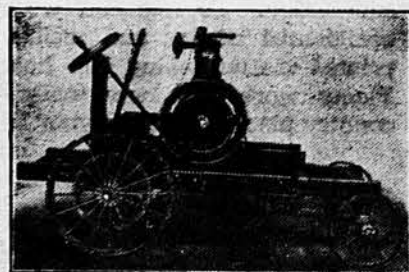
Certainly. Doctor Lerrigo's department, acting in the common sense capacity outlined by him is the most important service the Farmers Mail and Breeze has added to its program since "Tom McNeal's Answers" was established. It makes a complete family paper for the farm or suburban home.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze now maintains a building service department in which it gives advice when requested to those contemplating improvements. It conducts a carefully edited veterinary service bureau. It prints "Tom McNeal's Answers" every week, and his editorials. It has a complete staff of editors to prepare the best material for its women and children readers. It has special women correspondents whose contributions are in every issue. Its pattern service is unexcelled, and is especially prepared for its own people. Its woman's and children's departments are not buried among livestock advertisements, either. It publishes only the best fiction, month after month, by recognized authors. At present it is carrying one of Harper & Brothers' latest successful novels, "Keeping Up With Lizzie," by Irving Bacheller. Within twelve months it has had stories by such men as Harold Bindloss and Hamlin Garland, names seldom seen in farm papers. It has its own exclusive Sunday school service for the young folks.

And this week it presents Doctor Lerrigo's health department. There may be a better family farm paper—somewhere—but we do not remember the name.

### An All Purpose Engine

This is not a tractor, but a sort of a cross between a tractor and a common engine mounted on wheels. Mr. Kimmel needed an engine to do the odd jobs about the place such as pumping water, running the washing machine and sepa-



rator. To avoid the trouble of hitching a horse to it when it was to be moved about from one place to another he decided to make the engine go to the place where its services were required. The rear wheels were taken from an old mowing machine, one of which does the

driving. A countershaft is mounted on the frame with a spur gear meshing in the internal gear on the drive wheel. At the opposite end of the countershaft, not shown in photograph, a belt pulley was placed in line with the one on the engine shaft. An idler pulley or belt tightener is operated by the hand lever, which acts as a clutch and with it the machine may be started or stopped at will.

The front axle is pivoted in the center and connects by a chain to a shaft under the engine. Motion is transmitted to this by bevel gearing from the steering wheel. Nearly all of the parts needed were taken from old cast off farm machinery.

Morrill, Kan. F. E. Poister.

### Poor Baby

A Canadian newspaper calls attention to an advertisement of a nursing bottle that concludes with the following words: "When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled."—Country Gentleman.

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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 46  
Number 16

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Subscription  
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## A Jack Farm That Wins

### M. T. Hineman of Dighton Has the Best Sire in the World for His Herd

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor



that have real quality. The day when mere owners would enthuse over an alleged jack has passed, for it takes a good animal to sire quality colts. More than this, good jacks are getting real money in service fees, and this demand is making it possible for a man to pay the price necessary to buy a good jack with some hope of getting it back.

Considerable effort also is made on this farm with mules, and there always are some excellent ones on hand. A part of these mules are raised, and some of them are bought. There has been a great chance to compare the difference between the mules from the different grades of mares bred to the same jack. In about every case the best mules have come from the big, smooth, quality

number of jacks as compared with the jennets. In some years this has been as high as 75 per cent, while the average the country over is about half and half. This has been a most fortunate thing of course, and it probably has been due largely to the jacks which have been in service. The capsule method of breeding is used on this place with excellent results, which makes it possible to breed a maximum number of mares and jennets. A considerable trade has been worked up among the farmers of that section, and mares are sent many miles to be bred to these animals.

The development of the Percheron herd has made it possible to take care of the mares from which the owners desired to produce horse colts. The outlook for the future of the Percherons is good, and it is planned to increase the size of this herd greatly. The success has no doubt been aided by the quality of Samson, the herd stallion, an animal that has excellent bone and action. He is doing a good deal to raise the standard of the horses of that section.

The cropping system used on this place has been carefully worked out to provide for the producing of the feed for the jacks. About 220 acres of alfalfa is grown, which has been a most important crop. This is produced mostly on the low land, as this legume usually does not do well on the higher fields in that section altho it has done fairly well almost anywhere in the last two seasons, which have been very wet. It is planned to make a considerable effort in the future with Sweet clover on the lower land in the pasture, where it will grow well. It will help in balancing the ration of the jacks and jennets in the summer, by supplying a ration high in protein, and at the same time it will give a higher production than is now being obtained from the grass along the bottoms. Another advantage of Sweet clover on a farm of this kind is that the flies frequently do not bother the animals on this pasture under the conditions around Dighton as much as they do

(Continued on Page 28.)

**R**EMARKABLE progress has been made on the Fairview-Stock Farm at Dighton in building up a champion herd of jacks and jennets. This farm is owned by M. T. Hineman & Sons. It has Kansas Chief 9,194, the senior and grand champion jack at the World's Fair at San Francisco. Eleven animals were taken to this fair, and they brought back 23 ribbons. Kansas Chief is a Kansas product, bred and raised in this state, which indicates the paramount place which Kansas is taking in the business.

Kansas Chief is an excellent example of the encouraging progress which is being made in the jack breeding business in developing animals that are better adapted to the needs of western farmers. He is 5 years old, weighs about 1,200 pounds, and is 15½ hands, standard measure. He has a remarkably large and smooth bone, and he carries a 36-inch head from pole to lip. He made his record at San Francisco with but one day's rest after having been on the road 13 days, which is a record in itself. Kansas Chief was sired by Missouri Chief, the first at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson in 1915, and the dam was Betty, a most excellent jennet.

There is an average of about 100 animals in this herd, which makes it the largest jack and jennet herd in the state. It was established about 18 years ago by Mr. Hineman, who believes that the dry climate at Dighton offers excellent advantages for developing a superior type of jacks. There is no doubt that the herd has been remarkably free from rheumatism, which the jacks in the humid regions so often have, and the winnings which the herd has taken in world wide competition give some indication of the quality which has been developed. The farm has been growing with the success of the herd; about 3 sections now are in this ranch. It is planned to increase the size of the herd still further, to allow larger sales. A start also has been made in purebred Percheron horses, there now being about 18 head on the place, including an excellent stallion. Some effort also is made with purebred Tamworth hogs, which have done very well.

The trade now is well established, and the jacks are sold without a great deal of trouble. Much of the trade is in Central Kansas, and a good many animals also are sold in other states, especially Oklahoma and Colorado. The western trade has not developed so rapidly as had been expected, but it is growing, for there is an increasing appreciation all over the country of the importance of breeding mares to jacks

Mr. Hineman is after this quality trade, and he is getting a big share of it, too. A system of feeding and care is used on this place that is practicable on all



Herod, First in the Jack Colt Class at the World's Fair at San Francisco, an Example of the Quality of the Young Animals.

farms. The basis of the ration in the winter is sorghum roughage, mostly from the Sumac variety, and alfalfa hay. Some concentrated feed is given, it consisting mostly of oats and bran. A big use is made of oats on this farm; they are fed in both the grain and bundle forms. The yields from these crops have been very high for the last two years. Most of the animals run on the wheat pasture in the winter, also, which helps a great deal to keep them in good condition. Even the great Kansas Chief was on pasture last winter.

There is no doubt that the methods used on this place are very efficient, and they result in producing the animals at a very low cost as compared with the expense in the East. Almost all the feeds used on the place, including the alfalfa, and the oats, are grown there, so the direct outlay for feed is low. Land is cheap at Dighton as compared with the price of land farther east of course, which helps in holding down the costs.

There are several other jacks on this farm of considerable merit. Among these is Pharaoh 2,491 which is an animal that has had a good deal to do in developing the Hineman herd. He has never been defeated in his class in the show ring. He was the grand champion jack over all classes at the Tennessee State Fair at Nashville in 1910, and at the Kansas

mares. This is a matter of common observation, of course, but the large number of mares used on this place has shown it most forcefully. Another most remarkable thing has been the abnormal



Kansas Chief, Born and Raised in Kansas, the Grand Champion Jack of the World, and George Hineman, a Junior Member of the Firm.



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

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 18, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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# The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association. Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.  
 Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

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**CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.** **F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.**  
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# Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

## A Serious Situation

This is written several days before it will reach its readers. What these few days may bring forth I of course cannot foretell, but I fear that there is very serious business ahead of us in Mexico. Every day it looks more and more to me as if we are heading for a war in Mexico.

The Carranza government has ordered our troops out of the Republic. Carranza says that our government misunderstood his note supposedly giving permission to send our troops into the country. At no time has there been any evidence of really sincere co-operation with our troops on the part of the troops of Carranza. This is written after the receipt of a rumor that there has been a clash between some of our troops and the citizens and Mexican soldiers at a town called Parral away down in the Southern part of the state of Chihuahua, more than 400 miles south of the New Mexican border. It is not certain as this is being written that the Carranza soldiers attacked our soldiers, but it is pretty certain that at any rate they did not help our troops.

Every day I am fearful of hearing of a massacre of United States troops. It must be remembered that our army in Mexico is now compelled to maintain a supply line more than 400 miles in length. All the way along this must be guarded. Necessarily small garrisons must be depended on to guard this line of supplies. Some of these days, perhaps before this will be read, I fear that some of these garrisons will be attacked by overwhelming force and the troops annihilated. I tremble lest the news will come that there has been a massacre more terrible than the Custer massacre.

Of course the result would be inevitable. Intervention with sufficient force not only to conquer but to hold and police Mexico would be certain to follow. It would mean an army of perhaps 300,000 men; not that it would be necessary to have that many to defeat any or all of the organized forces which Mexico could muster, but the Mexicans would separate into guerrilla bands and infest the entire country. These would have to be hunted down. The railroads would, of course, be seized and repaired and utilized to transport troops and supplies. Once really in we will not be out for the next 10 years in all probability. It will cost us at least a billion, and Mexico is at present too poor to bear this cost. We will have added another problem to those already vexing us, the most serious one we have had to encounter since the Civil War.

Since the foregoing was written comes the report that Villa is dead. If so that clears up the situation at least for the present. Our troops will be withdrawn in all probability and the Carranza government given an opportunity to restore law and order in Mexico.

## Things to be Considered

It is popular just now to say that we ought to have gone into Mexico long ago, and that we ought to rush in at present without any further delay. Let me say that there are several things to be carefully considered before making a final decision in this matter. For a long time we have been trying without much success to get on friendly terms with the various South and Central American countries. All thoughtful men have recognized the fact that in Central and South America is a vast undeveloped field for trade. While South America is not quite so large as North America much more of it lies within the tropical and temperate zones than of North America. A greater area of South America is subject to cultivation than of North America. Its mineral resources will in time prove to be equal to if not greater than those of North America. But comparatively speaking it is an undeveloped country. Of course there are rich cities and very considerable development in some of the South American countries, but speaking generally the resources of that country are almost untouched.

Here is the proper and natural field for American capital and American enterprise. But in order to hold that field we must have the confidence and friendship of the people of South America. They have been suspicious of us and still are suspicious. They believe, despite our protestations of disinterested friendship, that we want to exploit them, and it must be admitted that the business interests

of this country have not generally been operated on the theory of the Golden Rule.

Now, suppose without such provocation that we are simply compelled to do so, we should go in and take possession of Mexico. Suppose that, after taking possession of that country, we turn its resources over to greedy syndicates for exploitation. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the South American people, who are suspicious of us anyway, will grow more suspicious and unfriendly? Is there not danger that instead of turning to us they may be disposed to form trade alliances with European nations to our great hurt, and possibly even to our danger?

Sometimes it is better to suffer minor wrongs in order to avert graver dangers. We want if possible so to handle the Mexican situation that we shall retain the confidence and good will of the nations of South America and of Central America. Whenever some blatant jingo gets up on his hind legs and declares that our flag should float over all of the Western continent he is doing a wrong to his country. He should be muzzled.

When President Roosevelt organized a revolution in Panama, established a government over night and then sustained it with United States marines he set back the hopes of a complete and friendly relationship with the South American republics for almost a generation. It was not a question as to whether Colombia was trying to hold up the United States and force us to pay an exorbitant price for the right to dig a canal across the Isthmus; it looked as if we were coercing and bulldozing an independent, though weak republic; and that is what it amounted to. They reasoned that whenever the United States decided that it was to its interest to coerce one of the other South American states it would serve that state as it had served Colombia. The administration, in my judgment, did right in calling into consultation the representatives of the leading governments of South and Central America in an attempt to bring peace to Mexico. Of course the conference did not accomplish what it set out to accomplish, but it showed a disposition to consult these smaller and weaker nations, our neighbors, and the effect must have been good.

It is easy to criticize but after all it is very difficult to decide just what ought to be done by the Washington government in regard to Mexico.

## Reaching the End

There is increasing evidence of the terrific strain financial as well as physical, of the war in Europe. Perhaps some of the nations engaged are feeling it more than others but they are all suffering. Some time ago the value of the German mark which used to be nearly 25 cents in our money, has depreciated until it was only worth 19 cents. It probably is worth less than that now. Before the war one dollar of United States money was worth a little more than five francs of French money; now it takes six francs to equal an American dollar. The value of the Russian ruble has depreciated nearly or quite 40 per cent. It used to be worth a trifle more than 50 cents in our money; it is now worth only 30 cents. The English pound sterling has also suffered owing to the terrific strain put on English finances.

If this war should continue another year, every leading nation of Europe would be verging on national bankruptcy if it had not already reached there. It is true that a nation can fight on even after it seems to be hopelessly bankrupt. That was seen during the War of the Rebellion. The financial condition of the Confederacy for nearly two years before the close of the war was so low that its currency was practically worthless and its bonds no better, and yet for these two years the Confederacy managed somehow to get enough guns and ammunition to keep up the fight and actually did more fighting and expended more ammunition than during the first two years. How it was done has always been an unsolved mystery to me but it was done, which is the principal thing. So the nations of Europe may be able to continue this war even after to all outside appearances and by all standards of financial measurement they are bankrupt, but as bankruptcy comes nearer and nearer the rulers will do more and more anxious thinking about how the war can be stopped and they be able to save their faces.

And when the war has finally ended, as I think it must within the next 12 months at the very out-

side, no nation engaged will be able to figure any gain for itself, only loss; loss which cannot be reckoned in figures, loss of life beyond parallel and loss of property beyond the power of human mind to comprehend.

And yet I doubt whether these war-sick, maimed, almost bankrupt nations will be willing to do the only obviously sensible thing: disarm and agree to live in a neighborly and peaceful manner. I expect to see them continue to maintain armies and navies and again begin a race with one another toward another maelstrom of destruction and gulf of death. Rulers do not learn much from experience, maybe because they do not have to suffer as their subjects suffer.

## He Differs from Me

In discussing a chance to save \$5,000, in your issue of March 25, you say that our economical system is wrong and a change is imperative. You cannot fix the amount a person must earn in order to save and live self respecting. When I was first married we lived in a sod house with a board roof and floor in one room. We had milk and mush and a few other necessities that did not cost to exceed \$1 a week each. Our habits were simple and our fare plain, but we were never healthier or happier or more self respecting.

We learned not to be jealous of our wealthy neighbors, nor to associate with a spendthrift crowd; have no desire to. That seems to be the greatest cause of this social unrest, inability to keep up with the fast set.

Almost any man can become independent at present wages and opportunities if he will keep out of style a while and begin to save before he gets a large family to clothe and educate and keep up with the banker's children.

In advocating a change let us look twice before we leap. Mexico has taken that leap professedly for the benefit of the poor man. It has now reached a state of anarchy and chaos. France took that same leap to put the poor man on top and it ended in the reign of terror. We may yet look back with bitter remorse on the present day of plenty and peace.

I believe a majority of our newspapers and periodicals are teaching dangerous doctrines to the multitude, which they would be powerless to control if the crowd was once thoroughly aroused.

I really feel that about enough has been done and is being done for the poor. There is no justice in the Socialist demands of no rent and no interest. I firmly believe that capital as well as labor produces and should have its share of production. Social colonies have been tried all over the world without success. Common ownership Socialism, pure and simple was tried by our early pilgrim fathers under ideal conditions but it failed. When the same colony on the same soil was put on a competitive basis it dazzled the world with its progress. Almost every country has tried common ownership but no great progress has ever been made by any people until after competition has supplanted co-operation. As long as common ownership was the custom semi-civilization was their portion.

The Socialists say there shall be no rich or poor but a common level. They expect to acquire the great business concerns by any of three ways, confiscation, buy with cheap printing press money, or ruin the great corporations who will not sell by operating without profit other industries in competition.

They, as a class, simply want to divide up what the thrifty have laid aside. They say that will be referred back to the masses and if they demand confiscation then the leaders will confiscate.

Why not stop knocking and enjoy the golden age of all time that is now upon us?

May the good Lord grant that I may never live to see our present system supplanted with anything like Socialism.

OLD HOMESTEADER.

The Old Homesteader must remember that in the article referred to I did not give my own figures. I gave the estimates quoted by the Kansas City Star and they were compiled, so the Star stated, from the federal census. The Old Homesteader may regard it as a most delectable condition when 66 persons out of 100 reach old age in a state of abject poverty, but I do not. He may say that a condition which, according to these figures, shows that 97 out of every 100 persons in the United States are either wholly or in part dependent on public or private charity in



their old age, is the pinnacle of prosperity, but it does not seem so to me.

The so-called competitive system, which Homesteader regards as ideal, has been in operation, with a few sporadic exceptions, since organized government began, and it has been under that system and not under a Socialistic system that have come about the horrible conditions to which he refers. There is anarchy in Mexico, but that anarchy is the direct and logical result of the competitive system by which all the wealth and resources of Mexico were being given over to the strong and greedy, while poverty and oppression among the masses were becoming more and more pronounced.

The Diaz government fell because it failed to do justice to the poor. The present harvest of anarchy, murder and destruction of property is the legitimate harvest of the sowing of injustice and tyranny.

The French revolution and the reign of terror were the fruits of the heartless, competitive system of that day, best typified by Louis XIV. The Homesteader says that he is of the opinion that "enough has been done and is being done for the poor." That was exactly what the French nobility thought before the revolution.

I have no doubt that many people are poor as the result of their own fault. If from the beginning all people had used the same amount of brains diligence, shrewdness and persistency of purpose in gathering property there would, of course, be none of the differences in conditions that exist today. However, it happens that no two human beings are endowed with equal powers, and therefore from the very beginning the race was bound to be uneven.

Many persons have good brains and industry, but they lack utterly the ability to accumulate property, and yet they often are more worthy citizens than the people who have the faculty of accumulation.

The competitive system carried to its logical conclusion encourages selfishness, dishonesty and the exercise of brutal force. It discards the doctrine of brotherhood and takes for its creed the slogan, "Let him take who can and hold who is able." It is the justification for war. It has drenched the world with blood and filled it with crime. It has substituted hate for love and the discord of envy for the harmony of friendship. Under the baleful influence of greed and avarice which the system engenders the world, which was intended for a paradise, has been made to a large extent a hell.

### Mr. Copeland Explains

In your paper of April 1 you say that your sympathies are now and always have been with the railway employees in their demand for an eight-hour day, meaning especially the enginemen and trainmen, who are demanding a revised working contract based on an eight-hour day, with time-and-a-half after eight hours. The article is so worded that readers will be led to believe that the train service employees, who are seeking what they themselves term an "eight hour basic day," want to discontinue their labors when the eight hours have expired, and, therefore, never work over eight hours continuously. That is not the case. The "eight hour day" in this case simply is an expression to denote a period of time when regular wages cease and a 50 per cent increase in pay begins. The eight-hour basic day would enable the freight train service men to compute the time for a day's pay, of eight hours, and a 50 per cent increase for over eight hours, but would not prevent them from continuing work for 12 or 14 hours, if the business required their services. The demand, therefore, is not for a shorter day, but for increased compensation.

The work of enginemen and trainmen is of such a nature that their services cannot be regulated by the whistle. Like traveling men, newspaper reporters and thousands of other toilers, they are engaged to perform certain tasks—to accomplish specified things—and then take their rest. Enginemen and trainmen, for instance, contract to move freight trains from one terminal to another in 10 hours, or less; and at the end of the run they are permitted under their contract to charge by the hour for the time put in, or by the mile for the distance run, whichever gives them the most money. If the run is made in less than 10 hours, they charge by the mile; if there is delay, and they are kept out longer than 10 hours, they charge by the hour. If they have rather an arduous task for a couple of days, they rest up for a day, and altogether they are the healthiest and best paid men in the railway service. Here is their average yearly pay on the Western railroads:

|                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| Enginemen      | \$1,819.91 |
| Firemen        | 1,084.62   |
| Conductors     | 1,599.22   |
| Other trainmen | 1,058.22   |

Average . . . . . \$1,296.31

How do these averages compare with the pay of men working in other industries—printing plants, stores, factories, offices, agriculture?

The eight-hour day which we hear about in the discussion now going on was explained by Val Fitzpatrick, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in a statement published in the January issue of the official bulletin of the order. Mr. Fitzpatrick doubtless wanted to make it plain to the members of his order that they would not be limited to eight hours of work in a day. His explanation will tend to give people who read it an unobstructed view of the situation, and prevent any undue sympathy for those who are using the eight-hour day to work up public sentiment.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said: "There is quite a difference

between an eight-hour workday and an eight-hour basic workday. The eight-hour basic workday (the system proposed by the train service brotherhoods) contemplates that eight hours shall be the basis for a day's work, and any time in excess shall be paid for as overtime. Under such a system there is no limit to the hours that may be worked."

Your editorial seems to be based on an anonymous communication from Strong City in which the question is asked:

"Is it right for train and engine service employees to work 16 hours a day?"

Sworn statements on file with the Interstate Commerce commission show that during the last six months of 1915 there were 85,142 freight trains run on the Eastern lines of the Santa Fe railway, and in that period only 31 trains were stopped by the 16-hour law—one train in 2,746.

The railroads have always given especial attention to getting high grade trainmen for passenger service. The safety of the public is the constant thought of the management, and only efficient and careful men are entrusted with the responsibility of running trains. Please understand that the train service employees demand no change in the contract and wages of men operating passenger trains.

E. L. COPELAND,  
Treasurer A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.

Topeka, April 8.

### What Does War Decide?

I have just read an article in this week's issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which you say that "war never settled any principle," also that "the victory in war always goes to the country with the most resources."

In the Revolutionary War was not England compelled to acknowledge that we were entitled to our own form of government? Was not England much more wealthy in men and money than the colonies?

Again, can you imagine in any other way than by war that England would have acknowledged our independence? Did not that war settle a principle?

Was not the Civil War fought out to settle the question of state's rights and did it not settle that question once and forever? Was not the position of our country defendable from every standpoint when it freed Cuba?

I am in favor of war only as a last resort. I hate to think of bloodshed and carnage, and know that the majority of the wars of the past have settled nothing on a permanent basis. I know that many have been fought out with nothing but a mercenary standpoint, greed and ambition, but on the other hand I am not ready to approve the resolution which was passed at the National Y. M. C. A. convention held at Chicago, last summer, favoring peace at any price. Any people or nation which will make such a declaration simply announces to the world that they are ready to go into slavery whenever called, and in my judgment that is their proper place.

I see that you are writing a good many articles advocating long time leases on farm property. The long time lease is, as a rule, most profitable for both land owner and tenant. I have had some experience both as an agent for land owners, and also as a landowner. My experience is that when a tenant is the right man, as a rule he has no trouble in getting a long time lease, provided the owner is not expecting to sell his land. If the relations are harmonious with the owner and tenant the long time lease will soon settle itself. There is nothing in it of course for the shiftless tenant. On the other hand if an enterprising tenant should fall in with an exacting landowner who might not want the long time lease, or if he had one would seek to get out of it in some way.

It occurs to me that the whole matter will have to be solved in each case by the landowner and tenant and that it cannot be settled by any sort of public agitation.

McPherson, Kan.

D. P. LINDSAY.

My redheaded old bachelor friend misses the point I endeavored to make. The right does sometimes prevail in war, but not because it is right. There is nothing that I can find in history which proves or even seems to show that the question of moral right ever decided a war. It is true, of course, that Great Britain had greater resources than the colonies but not greater than the combined resources of the colonies and France, and without the help of France at that particularly critical period it is not likely that the colonies would have been overcome, and Washington, instead of having his name inscribed on the scroll of eternal fame would have been hanged as a traitor along with Adams, Franklin, John Hancock and other leaders in the Revolution.

Frenchmen like Lafayette were moved in their efforts to help the Colonists by a love of human liberty, but the French government of that period was moved by no such sentiment. It was one of the most despotic governments in Europe and was moved by a desire to injure its old enemy, England. The right happened to triumph in that war but it was a mere incident. If the French despotic and corrupt government had not mixed in, and that without any altruistic motives, the wrong in all probability would have triumphed.

Dave asks if I can think of any other way than by war that England would have been brought to acknowledge our independence. Yes. In my opinion the independence of the United States would have come in time without war, if the people of this country had desired it. Canada is today, for all practical purposes an independent nation, and if the Canadian people desired it, might separate itself from the mother country at any time and set up an absolutely independent government, and that without any war.

Again my friend asks, "Was not the Civil War fought to settle the question of states rights and did it not settle that question once and forever?"

It was fought to settle the question of states rights, and again it happened that the right, as I view it, triumphed but not because the North was

right and the South wrong, but because the North had greater resources in both fighting men and wealth than the South. As to the war having settled forever the principle involved, I am not so certain about that. The Southerners still unblushingly proclaim that they were right and are proud of what they did. They have also to a very large extent nullified the results of the war. They defy the Constitution and have not only deprived a large number of negro citizens of this Republic of the rights supposed to be guaranteed them under the supreme law of the land, but have by a system of unjust laws and the exercise of lawless, brute power reduced them almost to a condition of peonage.

I do not know that the War of the Rebellion could have been avoided under conditions as they existed. It could have been avoided if a comparatively few leaders in the South had so willed. The North would have been willing to follow the suggestion of Abraham Lincoln to pay the slaveholders for their slaves and free them. If that had been done it would not only have saved a vast number of lives and an almost incalculable amount of wealth expended during and on account of the war, but in my judgment the condition of the liberated race would have been vastly better than it is today. Men whose property, which they consider justly belongs to them, has been taken away by force, never concede that they have lost the right to that property. The Southern slaveholders never were convinced that they had not the right to own and absolutely to control the blacks, and so when the force which deprived them of that property was withdrawn they immediately took steps to regain as far as possible the control of their ex-slaves. If, however, they had been paid what they would have granted was a reasonable price for their slaves they would not have nursed the bitterness against their former chattels, and would have been more disposed to treat them fairly. In other countries where slaves have been freed without war and in a way which did not hurt either the pride or the pocketbooks of their masters, the relations between the masters and former slaves after freedom have generally been friendly and helpful. I am not even certain that it might not have been better in the end to let the Confederacy try its government. I think a government founded as it was on human slavery was bound to break down, and that within a comparatively few years. It is my belief that within two years without a war the Confederacy would have begun to crumble, and that within less than a half dozen years several of the states such as Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee would have been asking to be received again into the Union.

However, I will agree to a certain extent with David Lindsay. I am not for peace at any price. I concede that the right of self defense is inherent in a nation as well as in an individual. If some other nation should attempt to invade us it would be the duty of this people to defend its nation and its homes. Neither would I object to, in fact I have advocated, the organizing of an industrial army which would train young men for the duties of peace, teach them habits of order and industry, develop their respect for useful labor, and at the same time train them morally and intellectually, in short develop a great, thoroly democratic body of young men who would be of vast benefit to their country as well as to themselves in time of peace, and who could be most speedily and effectively organized in case of foreign invasion.

I have no fear of foreign invasion so long as we ourselves deal justly with all other nations, but if some nation without just cause should undertake to invade us I should want to be in condition to resist such invasion.

I am glad to note what Mr. Lindsay says about long time leases. There should be established a partnership relation between the landowner and the tenant which should be based on the principle that what was for the benefit of one was also for the benefit of the other. Only in that way can we hope to stop the enormous waste of soil fertility which is going on and which unless checked must eventually bring untold and almost unimaginable disaster to this country.

### Homesick for Kansas

Over the rim, oh my sisters sweet,  
We have wandered so far tho with willing feet,  
The rim that girded our narrow world;  
Wide to us for the sky unfurled  
Its wide blue arch over field and plain  
Which formed our pleasure and knew our pain.

What have we found at the world's wide mart  
That could speak God's love to the anxious heart,  
Like the wind that trampled the grassy plain;  
Or the pattering feet of the blessed rain!  
Or the cry of the nighthawk dipping low,  
Or the sun on the hills where the sunflowers grow?

What have we found that could take the place  
Memory paints of the dear old face  
Of father shading his blue eyes dim,  
Or mother singing the evening hymn!  
While ever her busy fingers flew,  
Singing and working and planning, too?

Over the rim, oh my sisters dear,  
And one of the eight of us found the bier  
Back much farther than it appears.  
For age lends wings to the passing years.  
Dear little sister, you blazed the trail  
To heaven's bright plains and it shall not fail.

Oh! I have wandered many a mile  
And learned to treasure the stranger's smile,  
And built my castles in sunny Spain  
And seen them come tumbling down again!  
I can build no more, but in fancy dwell  
Back on the plains I have loved so well.  
CORA FINLEY TEN EYCK.

Colorado Springs, Colo.



# Use Wind For Power

## Western Kansas Homes Can be Made Much More Attractive

By H. B. Walker

**T**HE SUCCESSFUL development of Western Kansas depends upon substantial, convenient and comfortable farm homes. A home upon the prairie in the semi-arid regions exposed to the high winds and the long, hot summers, unprotected by trees and shrubbery, cannot be comfortable or attractive to the settler's family. On the other hand a group of trees about the home offers refuge from the fierce heat, relief to the eye, and undoubtedly often decides between comfort and misery for the occupants.

But dry farming does not insure the growth of such protective vegetation. Fruit and shade trees, small fruit and vegetables, all of which are essential factors in home building, cannot survive in these dry farming areas upon the natural precipitation. A tree once planted must be faithfully watered and tended or it will soon die. Garden vegetables and small fruits must have a proper supply of moisture at the critical stages in their development to insure a satisfactory growth. It is necessary, then, for the dry farmer to supply this deficiency in moisture to insure the essential comforts for home development.

In this great dry farming empire with the strong, persistent winds above and the abundant life-giving water below, the wind mill is the farmer's friend. Readily purchased from implement dealers all over the world at a reasonable cost, utilizing nature's forces for pumping energy, this ancient though valuable engine, by its ceaseless, constant toiling provides water for the domestic animals, supplies the household, and when care and diligence are exercised, a group of trees, a lawn and garden can be grown about the farm home. The wind mill, altho backed by centuries of constant service, is still unappreciated. It is quite generally considered a part of the dry farmer's equipment, but as yet little has been done to take advantage of its assistance in securing better home conditions. The nature of the machinery and the source of power do not permit a large amount of work to be done at a rapid rate, but when the wind blows, and it always blows in semi-arid districts, it lifts to the surface with every stroke of the pump some of this vital water, which, when combined with the rich soil of our western plains stimulates vegetation with wonderful rapidity.

The wind mill, if properly utilized and cared for, affords a cheap, convenient and reliable power to lift the water from below to meet the needs of dry land farmers. Being of standard manufacture it is readily procured at all trade centers, and moreover it is an easy matter to secure repairs for the few wearing parts. Nature has very kindly provided the source of driving energy. The winds of our arid and semi-arid plains are known for their great force and persistency. On these treeless prairies the wind's force blows and drifts the soil, rapidly dissipates the natural precipitation, and greatly adds to the discomforts of the settler in his home.

It is undoubtedly considered a natural draw back to the country, but if advantage is taken of this same wind to drive the wind mill to pump water, trees can be grown to protect the farm buildings from these unwelcome winds, gardens can be grown to insure a wholesome food supply, and a good lawn about the farm house will beautify the premises and offer relief to the eye.

The average wind mill complete in place with pump does not ordinarily cost much in excess of \$200. In making this investment, however, the settler should not lose sight of the fact that the machinery must perform important work. There seems to be a general impression that a wind mill is a staple article which can be bought and sold like sugar, salt, and flour. In reality a wind mill is an engine the same as a locomotive, and its ability to do work depends upon its fitness for the labor it is expected to do. Wind velocities have a great variation, often varying from a few miles to 25 miles an hour within a few minutes.

It is apparent, then, that the wind mill must be able to adjust itself to these varying conditions, and yet be fitted to operate most economically in such velocities as are most prevalent for that particular locality. In the great plains area there are no doubt more hours when the wind varies from 6 to 12 miles an hour than when the wind varies from 12 to 18 miles an hour. The wind engine, therefore, should be selected to do its most efficient work in velocities varying from 6 to 12 miles an hour. Altho no general rules can be given for the selection of a wind mill it is evident that it is a piece of machinery which must be well fitted for its work if the best results are desired. Depth of well, size of pump, and quantity of water desired also are determining factors which control the selection of the proper wind mill.

Two general types of wind mills are now in common use, namely; the direct stroke and the geared mills. Direct stroke mills are used more extensively in shallow water localities, while the geared mills seem best adapted to the deep well areas.

To be a friend the wind mill must be treated as a friend. All efficient machinery requires some care and attention. The wind mill is surely no exception. The bolts holding the various parts together must be kept well tightened and in place. It is now considered good practice to tighten every nut before the wind mill is put to use and to afterward rivet the bolt heads with a riveting hammer to prevent the nuts from working off under any circumstances. A majority of the break downs in wind mills are due to loose bolts and the subsequent falling apart of the working pieces.

If it were possible for wind mills to be subject to disease this malady no doubt would be classified as rheumatism. Stiff, creaking joints, caused by neglect and exposure, are found on practically all mills. The remedy, lubri-



A Windmill and a Reservoir.

cating oil, is seldom regularly applied altho recovery of the patient by such treatment is rapid and remunerative. Despite this neglect and poor pump leathers and leaky tanks, the wind mill labors on even tho crying out in its distress, and consistently furnishes great quantities of water for domestic use. But the wind mill must do more than this. By tightening up the loose pieces and oiling the bearings more water can be pumped. This water should be utilized to water vegetables for the table and to irrigate trees to beautify the home.

The rate of flow from the wind mill pump is naturally very low. If applied directly to the soil only a very limited area can be moistened. On the other hand if this water is collected the product from the pump for a 24-hour period represents an amazing volume. If this is applied to the soil a larger area can be irrigated and more good will result. In order, then, to cultivate the friendship of the wind mill it is essential for the farmer to construct a reservoir to impound the water and to conserve it for its greatest beneficial use. The greater the distance to water the more valuable this water becomes when brought to the surface. That is, the cost of lifting has been greater and in order to realize the greatest benefits and profits from its use every gallon must be carefully conserved.

In the shallow water districts the wind mills pump at a more rapid rate, the water is less expensive, and therefore it is a common practice to use carefully constructed and well puddled earth reservoirs to impound the water. These reservoirs usually are rather shallow and have, therefore, more or less seepage on the sides and bottom and considerable surface exposed to the water dissipating winds. The rate of pumping being comparatively great, however, these losses by seepage and evaporation are not so noticeable and on this account earth reservoirs are very satisfactory in the shallow water districts.

Where the depth to water is 100 feet or more the rate of pumping is necessarily slower. If this water were pumped into an open earth reservoir it is not likely that the average farm wind mill would gain very rapidly over the losses due to seepage and evaporation. In such localities it is preferable and advisable to have smaller, deeper and more nearly water tight reservoirs. Wooden and steel tanks frequently are used but these are not permanent and are expensive if much storage capacity is required. In recent years concrete has been used successfully for the construction of both water tanks and storage reservoirs. The cost of materials for such construction is moderate and no other cash outlay is required if the labor is performed by the farmer.

A concrete reservoir 20 feet wide, 30 feet long and 6 feet deep will hold practically 1 acre inch of water, or in other words, enough water to cover an acre 1

inch deep. This water if carefully applied will give a thorough irrigation to  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre and in some cases  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre could be irrigated. A half acre of rich western prairie land if combined with sufficient moisture will supply the average family with more than an abundance of fruit and vegetables for home use. The materials for the construction of a concrete reservoir of the size described would cost perhaps \$75 to \$100. The labor necessary for construction could be done by the farmer. Such a reservoir would be especially suitable for the dry land farmer located in regions where the depth to water is 150 feet or less, and where the ordinary 10-foot back geared wind mill is used for pumping, the reservoir could be filled at intervals of six to 10 days.

In regions where the depth to water is in excess of 150 feet the reservoir should be accordingly smaller and of course the area irrigated would be correspondingly less. A concrete reservoir 15 feet wide 20 feet long and 6 feet deep holds  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre inch of water, and the cost of materials for construction under average conditions would be approximately \$50. An area varying from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre could be irrigated from a reservoir of this size, and with a 10-foot back geared wind mill when lifting water approximately 200 feet this reservoir could be filled once every 10 or 12 days.

It is remarkable how faithfully the wind mill will serve the settler if given a fair opportunity. A Kansas farmer in one of the northwest counties where the annual rainfall is less than 20 inches, was able, with a small 8-foot back geared wind mill and a steel tank, to lift water from his 150 foot well in sufficient quantities to water 50 head of farm stock, afford plenty of cold water for the home and milk house, and with the remaining surplus was able to produce enough vegetables on a garden 75 feet by 100 feet to supply the family of eight. Besides this more than \$30 worth of vegetables were sold in the local markets. Surely such a wind mill is the farmer's friend.

### Tactfully Planned.

Wife—Here are some household bills, dear, that came in today.

Husband—Hang it! Why can't you wait until I've had my dinner?

Wife—I was going to give you my own bills then.—Puck.

## Wholesome Drink For the Children

Tea and coffee are harmful to growing youngsters because these beverages contain the drug, "caffeine," which retards growth and disturbs development.

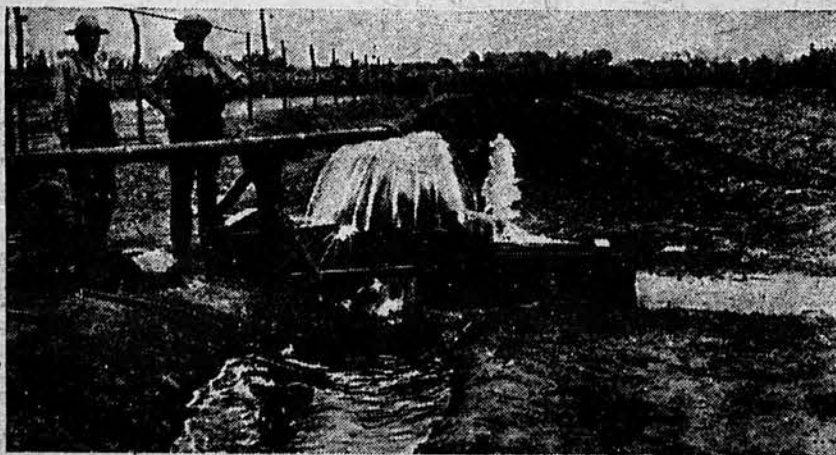
Thousands of parents, themselves coffee drinkers but aware of the harmful effects of coffee, especially upon the little folks, find it wise to withhold coffee, and to give the children

## Instant Postum

This wholesome food-drink is made quickly at table, a cup at a time, and is growing in popularity in families with children—everywhere.

**"There's a Reason" for POSTUM**

Sold by Grocers.



When Plenty of Water is Available the Living Conditions on Western Kansas Farms Can be Made Much More Attractive.



# Keep the Hay at Home

## More Livestock Farming is Needed in the Leading Prairie Grass Sections

By F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THERE ARE encouraging indications for the future of the farming in the prairie hay sections of Southeastern Kansas. There is more interest there in livestock this year than ever—there is a very general appreciation that commercial hay baling has failed to produce a proper profit. Not only have the financial returns been disappointing but there also has come a considerable drop in the hay yields, which have still further reduced the profits. The future farming system of that section must be based on livestock if the best profits are to be made.

This is being realized especially well in some of the leading communities in Woodson and Coffey counties, which in the past have featured hay farming. At Gridley, for example, which has been a leading hay shipping point, there was an abnormal demand this year for cattle to fill pastures which in the past have been mowed—there is a great deal of fairly smooth land in that section which can either be mowed or pastured. At Batesville the big Buyer holdings have been sold, and a part of them will be used for livestock. Near Yates Center, which in many seasons is the leading prairie hay shipping point in Kansas, there is an especially large amount of discontent with the hay business. This has been caused quite largely by the low prices of the last year of course, which have given a painful absence of profit with much of the grass land.

Woodson county has been leading in the hay business in the past, with the largest production as a rule of any Kansas county. In 1914 for example, which was a good hay year, the county produced 59,490 tons of prairie hay, worth \$416,430 on which some profit was made. With the crop of 1915 larger yields were obtained on a great many meadows but the prices were lower, and the profit usually was absent.

It is a most excellent thing that this county is realizing the objections to this hay business. Much of the soil of these grass lands is formed from sandstone and shale, and it frequently is very thin, take on the uplands south from Yates Center for example. Under a proper system of livestock farming this soil will return good yields, and a great deal of hay can be obtained from it. Under the system that has been used, however, almost all the vegetable matter has been removed from the land, and it is beginning to get in bad physical condition. It is deficient in humus and available plant food. One and sometimes two crops of prairie hay have been removed from the land and in addition the last crop usually is burned in the spring, to complete the destruction.

There ought to be a law against this burning of the growth of prairie grass in the spring, except when there is an abnormally large amount of grass such as there was on some of the meadows this year. Of course it is true that the old grass frequently will cause the inspectors on the central market to lower the hay one point in the grade if it contains old hay, but if this hay is fed on the farm to cattle, as it should be, the steers will not object greatly to it. When the grass is left on the meadow it will increase the yield in a normal season from 500 to 1,000 pounds an acre above the yield on the fields which have been burned over. In a wet season there may not be a great deal of difference. Of course there has been considerable agitation, mostly from the central markets for the burning of this material,

but I don't believe that the Kansas farmers owe much consideration to the central hay markets with their 75 cents a ton commission charges.

Instead they owe it to themselves to get a larger money return from this land than they have been obtaining and also to give the land a better deal. Both things can be obtained by going into livestock farming very extensively. The conditions in the prairie hay sections are ideal for the developing of a profitable system of livestock farming—that is the main adaptation of this country. Not only this, but the leading farmers all thru this section have shown that the largest returns are being made by the livestock men.

A much greater effort is needed in some parts of the prairie hay section in the growing of the legumes to supply the protein to balance the carbohydrates in the prairie hay. This is being realized in some sections; in the West Buffalo community in Woodson county for example the farmers spent almost \$300 this spring for clover seed, which is a much larger amount than has ever been spent there before. On much of the soil in the prairie hay section, especially on the uplands, it is not possible to grow alfalfa profitably, but there is practically none of this land on which at least one or two legumes cannot be grown. Most of it will produce Red or Sweet clover, and cowpeas will do well on some of the fields on which these crops fail; such as on the heavy shale formed soil for example.

By the growing of a large acreage of the legumes in this way, in connection with a big acreage of prairie hay, a very superior type of livestock farming can be built up in connection with the growing of corn and the grain sorghums. On much of this land, especially the upland fields, it will pay to increase the acreage of the sorghums and to decrease the acreage of corn. It does not pay to plant corn unless the soil conditions are favorable for the crop; it is being planted on a great deal of land in the prairie hay section where it cannot possibly produce a profitable crop even if the season is favorable. Give the sorghums a chance on this land.

In the past fairly good results usually were obtained from the corn when it was planted on "new" land, after the sed had an opportunity to rot, but this has not been so evident in the last few years. On a great deal of the meadow land, the soil is hard and lifeless. There is little humus in the land, for it has been sold or burned up long ago. There is little available fertility, and the soil washes much more easily than in past years. Is it any wonder that even the reckless "big operators" are alarmed over the dropping of the yields? So long as the present system of hay farming is used the yields will continue to decline. There will be years that have more than a normal rainfall in which the yields will be higher than usual of course, but the average for a series of years will decline steadily.

It is marvelous that the hay farmers of Southeastern Kansas have kept up this business so long. They have done this right in the face of the fact that they have a fine livestock section, in which the profits in livestock are reasonably sure and large. Much of Greenwood and Butler counties is too rough, fortunately, for prairie hay baling to make much progress, so the land has been used for cattle. Most of the operators, who have gone at the livestock



Cutting Prairie Hay.

business in a sane, sensible way, have made good profits. Of course some men have failed, but that is to be expected in any business.

The point is that the average community in Greenwood county that depends on livestock farming is in a much better financial condition than any community in the prairie hay section that depends on hay. This difference will be greater in the future than it is now, too, for a system of hay farming can lead only to soil exhaustion and to poverty.

There are men in the prairie hay communities who have made good profits from livestock. The livestock farmers in Woodson county, for example, are in much better condition than the average of the grain and hay farmers. The amazing thing is that the hay men seem to be unable to see this. Woodson county has a livestock breeders' association that has done good work, and its members have some mighty good stock. Most of these men have made good profits, and they have done it without fooling with the hay business, too.

Any system of hay farming is fundamentally wrong; it will ruin any land in time. Its results have come especially rapidly in the upland, prairie hay sections in Coffey and Woodson counties, for much of the land is formed from the decomposition of shale and sandstone, and it is not very rich. There is some limestone land in this district, and the yields are much higher on most of this land than on the poorer soil.

One thing which has helped to discourage livestock farming in the prairie hay section is the ideal of the speculative handling of livestock which has been presented too forcefully. There are many examples in Woodson and Coffey counties of men who have lost money from speculation in cattle. But did you ever know of a farmer who was in the producing, not speculating, end of the business who lost money? There are perhaps a few extreme examples, but they are very few. The future of livestock farming in the prairie hay section must be founded on a straight production basis, which means the keeping of enough livestock to consume the crops produced on the farm, and thus to allow their marketing in the most economical way. Farmers who are producing livestock on this basis are making good profits, and they will continue to do this. Men who go into the business just as a speculation are certain to encounter many seasons when profits will be lacking—for example that has been the case with many cattle feeders in the last year. Speculation in livestock for the average farmer is fundamentally wrong; instead the theory should be the straight production basis.

This means of course that good beef cows should be kept to produce the calves. This will pay if the calves are fed properly, and marketed at an early age. Such a system allows all of the price which the animal brings to go to the owner, less the actual cost of selling.

When the steer goes over the scales at the central market he does not have the cost of former trips to the same market charged up against him, and if the cropping system on the farm where he was fed is planned properly he does not have a vast amount of expensive feed in him, either. In other words, the "every farm a factory" idea when applied to meat production is the most profitable basis, for it eliminates the "deadhead" costs. The speculative idea in livestock has done more to discourage Kansas farmers with the business than perhaps any other thing in their experience.

In other words, there has been too much going into livestock and not enough growing into it. Instead of starting slowly, "with a cow, a sow and a mare" young farmers, and older ones, too, have too often borrowed a lot of money, gone into the business in a speculative way on a high market, and gone out at the bottom on a low market, with heavy feed charges against the cattle, and with a loss large enough to take several years of grain farming to pay. It is very rare that the men who start slowly and extend their farming operations with their growth in experience get any heavy losses. They play safe.

The fundamental basis in farming in the prairie hay section should be to keep enough livestock of the kind you like to eat the crops you produce.

The movement toward more livestock is coming at a most fortunate time and in a most encouraging way. It indicates a brighter future for the prairie hay section. A larger money reward will be obtained, and in addition a type of diversified farming will be built up that is more satisfactory in every way than hay farming.

### Pasture Grasses for McPherson

What grass should I grow in my pasture? I have some bluegrass, but it does not stand the dry weather well and it has been overstocked. M. O. RINGSBURY.

Roxbury, Kan.

There are no tame grasses from which one can always expect good results when seeded in McPherson county. The bottom lands in favorable seasons will produce a good growth of Kentucky bluegrass, redbud, Orchard grass or Brome grass but in dry seasons they are pretty easily killed out. Brome grass is one of our most drought resistant tame grasses but the temperatures are a little too high for its best success as far south as Central Kansas. If you have good bottom land, I suggest a mixture of Brome grass, 10 pounds; redbud, 5 pounds; Kentucky bluegrass, 5 pounds, together with 5 pounds of alfalfa. If your seeding is followed by two good seasons, your grass may do well for several years, but if dry seasons are encountered soon after seeding, you are not likely to get satisfactory returns.

Sweet clover is a pasture plant that is giving good returns in parts of Eastern Kansas that are a little too dry for tame grass growth. It might be well to try Sweet clover on a small scale until you become familiar with its use, after which you might find it quite valuable either for use in short rotations or for reseeding worn-out spots in your native pasture. R. Kenney.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

### Gov. Capper in Peace Plan

A New York news dispatch announces that former President Taft; Senator Sherman of Illinois; John Wanamaker; Governor Capper of Kansas; Governor McCall of Massachusetts; Theodore P. Shonts; former Vice President Fairbanks of Indiana; John Hays Hammond, and Andrew Carnegie are to be the speakers at the second World Court congress to be held in that city May 2-3-4. Every state will be represented.

The purpose of the congress is to provide an organization and a plan for obtaining the support of all peoples toward establishing a world's court for adjusting and settling international questions, and in this way to bring about permanent peace.

John Hays Hammond, president of the league, declares in a statement that the league is not attempting to bring about a peace at this time, but to find a rational alternative for war in the future. "Until the efficiency of an international court has been recognized by the laws and practices of civilized nations," he says, "the league recognizes the right of every nation to adopt adequate measures for national defense."

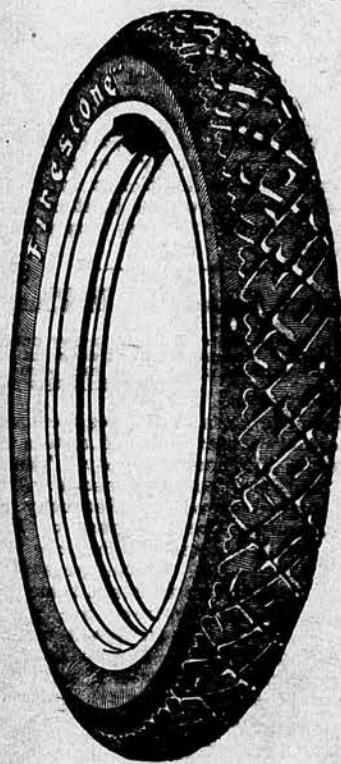
Grass Gives the Best Profit in Kansas When it is Used in Building up a Good System of Livestock Farming.



## The Last Word "MILEAGE"

**O**PINIONS may differ on what constitutes a good tire until the mileage record speaks. Then Firestone mileage settles the argument. Firestone mileage talks convincingly. It has talked motorists into demanding twice as many Firestone Tires this year as last. It has talked many thousands of new dealers into joining the Firestone forces. It will talk you into insisting upon Firestones on every wheel and on the spare.

## Firestone Non-Skid Tires



now have Red Side Wall and Black Tread, a handsome color combination, the trademark of Firestone. It adds a touch of elegant "difference" to any car without showy effect.

The Firestone Non-Skid Tread means big economy of extra mileage while affording the greatest possible security against skid or slide.

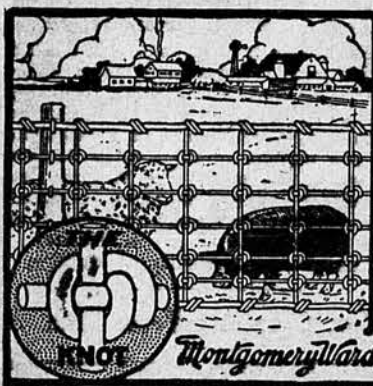
Firestone Accessories give that help at the critical moment which the farmer—of all busy men—so much appreciates.

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Let us send you a Firestone Cementless Patch Free—also copy of book, "Mileage Talks," No. 29. Write today. Meantime, see your dealer.

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## The DURABLE DENNING

Equipped with Waukesha Motor, Perfex Radiator, Bennett Carburetor, Dixie Magneto, New Departure Ball Bearings. Write for description.

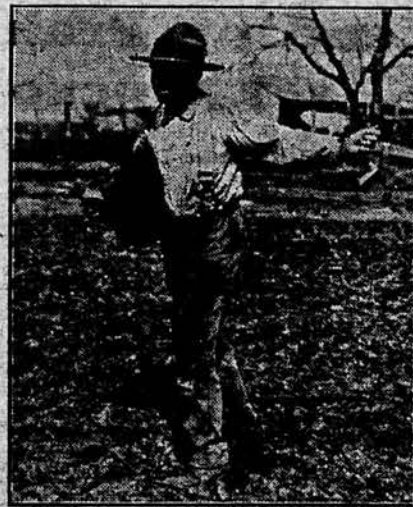
**DENNING TRACTOR COMPANY** Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
10 horsepower at draw-bar—at any speed. Weight 3600 lbs.

## Snow Has Delayed the Work

The Outlook, However, is Encouraging at Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

**W**E woke from dreams of an early spring on the morning of April 7 to find the ground covered with snow and more snow coming. This will delay field work more than a rain which would produce an equal amount of moisture, but we cannot complain as field work is well along at this date. The snow will not harm any of the spring sown grain; if anything it will help it and the same may be said of the grass.



Sowing Rape for Hogs.

Because of the poor outlook for seed prices we had intended to plow up the last field of English bluegrass on this farm this spring but as it is starting well we shall let it remain until this fall at least. Sod of this kind should be plowed in the fall and could we have reached it last fall the last of this grass would have been turned under and no more sown until another year. We like the grass very much for early and late pasture and it is a good soil builder, but for us it has always made the most profit as a seed crop. Now that the war in Europe has destroyed our seed market we shall not raise much of an acreage of English bluegrass until the price is more favorable.

On this farm there remains 6 acres to be plowed for corn and 4 of these acres are very wet and probably cannot be plowed for at least 10 days. All the rest of the corn ground is ready for the disk and harrow and then the planter. From the looks of the drifts of snow outside the door we shall not plant any corn on this farm until April 20 and it may be that April 25 will be nearer the right date. It seems that the days of early corn planting are away on a long visit.

The firms in this county which shipped in seed oats containing Johnson grass have taken back all such oats not sown or fed, which was a fair thing to do. The grain dealers from whom our local firms bought the oats were not all so fair altho part of them did take back the infested grain. The firm from which the co-operative store at the county seat bought the oats refused to do anything in the matter which will be a good indication to them of where not to buy next time.

The day before the storm we planted our main crop of potatoes for winter use. That is, we hope to have some for use next winter. The work put on the land and the good quality of the seed used ought to insure us some potatoes anyway. We took the best drained spot on the farm where the soil was deep and rich for the patch this year; it is land that in an average season will produce 50 bushels of corn to the acre. Two weeks ago this land was disked deeply three times. The first of this week it was manured and then plowed and fur-

rowed out with a plow. The potatoes planted were of good size cut in liberal pieces. It was the best seed we have planted in years; scarcely a sprout had even started and the potatoes were as firm and solid as when we got them from the North last fall. The seed was covered to a fair depth with soil and just as the sprout starts to break thru the earth we intend to cover with a mulch of prairie hay. If this will not raise potatoes for us we will feel like letting someone else have the job.

If we could each fall be sure of getting potatoes of the quality and at the price we paid last fall we should try to raise only enough to last us thru the summer. There is only one way of raising potatoes here of fine winter quality and that is by mulching. The land on which our potatoes are planted if put in corn, and the work expended on it that we shall expend on the potatoes, would produce enough grain to pay for a large amount of potatoes at the price we paid for the earload our Grange shipped in last fall, which was 55 cents a bushel. We cannot raise potatoes of good keeping quality here for any less.

Our seed potatoes were all of the Early Ohio variety. For years we have raised Eureka potatoes for winter stock; they are a white potato while the Early Ohio is red. There is some discussion as to which kind is best suited to this soil and climate. For us the White Eureka yields well and has produced a fine quality of potatoes when raised under mulch. In some of the best years the Eureka we raised under mulch would not take a back seat even for those grown in Colorado. But continuous planting here under adverse conditions caused the seed to gradually "run out." They yielded as well as could be expected in the dry year of 1913 making 60 bushels to the acre without mulch. But that year seemed to finish them; it took all the vitality the seed had and the next year the Eureka did not yield so well for us as Early Ohio from Red-river seed.

Some farmers think the choice of color in potato growing depends on soil; it is said by many, especially in Northern Nebraska, that white potatoes yield best on sandy soil and that the red varieties are best adapted to hard land. In the potato growing districts of Northwest Nebraska Early Ohio, a red variety, is raised almost altogether in the Nebraska district, which has a hard soil. Farther south in the sandhills the white varieties take the lead and it is said largely out-yielded the red kinds. But the market demands red potatoes to a large extent and they bring from 4 to 5 cents more a bushel than the white kinds. Person-

(Continued on Page 15.)



"During the Last Week we Sowed the Hog Pasture Next to the Main Hog Lots to Oats and Rape."



## Let's Root for the Pig Club

With the Duroc Election Over, Officers Line Up for Work

BY JOHN F. CASE  
Contest Manager

**W**ON BY a nose! That's racing language, boys, but it correctly describes the Duroc-Jersey breed association election. Homer Godding is president with but one vote over Clarence Musgrove, the final vote standing 19 to 18. Six of the boys failed to vote. But with 37 live wires whooping it up for the Reds we will have an association worth while if the others stay out. I'm sending the names of the six delinquents to our secretary. Trust Elmer Jones to "talk hog" to 'em right.

And now about President Godding, Burns, Marion county. Homer is 16, and a junior at high school. He never has failed in any grade and his letters are as snappy and businesslike as one could ask for. Homer paid \$35 for his contest sow and she brought him nine fine pigs March 18. He says that two sow pigs already are sold and he expects to have no trouble in disposing of all he cares to sell. Homer lives on a 40-acre farm adjoining Burns. His father is assistant cashier in a bank. They keep Jersey cows; several brood sows, and a fine flock of purebred chickens. The first week in April, Homer's class in agriculture visited the Godding farm and inspected the contest sow and litter. The boys and girls all agreed that they were "some pigs," and the professor after judging them for show points asserted that you would seldom find better. Naturally Homer is feeling pretty good.

For secretary-treasurer, Elmer Jones received a majority of the votes. Elmer is 15, receives mail at Clay Center and represents Clay county. He is in the second year at high school and a top-notch in his classes. Elmer's father owns the Elm Grove farm and specializes in Duroc-Jersey swine, so the new secretary knows the breed. Elmer paid \$25 for his sow and she has five good pigs. He has been ill recently, but is on the job again.

And now I've got something to say that will make everyone feel better. There's enthusiasm enough in this Duroc-Jersey breed association to justify us in having assistants, so Clarence Musgrove will be vice-president and Francis Wilkinson will be assistant secretary. Both will be provided stationery and will be expected to help Homer and Elmer and boost the club and breed association in every possible way. So everything is lovely, and nobody disappointed. And now let's talk about the assistants to the "big chiefs."

Clarence Musgrove, 15, Holton, Jackson county, lives on a 100-acre farm near town. He's in the ninth grade at school and scores 100 as a wide-awake farmer boy. As told in another issue, Clarence had bad luck with his first litter but is arranging to continue in the contest.

Francis Wilkinson, 14, R. 2, Wichita, Sedgwick county, is in first year at high school, and a high-class student. His parents moved from the farm to the city a few years ago and just moved back last year. Francis never lost his enthusiasm over pigs. He only paid \$15 for his contest sow, but she is a good one and brought him six pigs early this month. Francis says they are doing

fine and, "I'm sure every one of them will root for the club and the Duroc-Jersey breed association."

Several members sent the 10 cents association dues to me, and I will forward the money to Elmer Jones. Every other member should send his dime to Elmer without delay. As soon as President Godding decides on a slogan from the many submitted, association stationery will be printed and mailed to the officers and to all boys who have ordered it. I'm going to outline a plan of work for these breed associations that should result in the sale of every good pig for breeding purposes, providing the members do their part. That means dollars to you, fellows, so show some pep.

"Manager Case just talks Reds!" I'd been listening for some Peevish Poland to say that. Just hold on, fellows, you will be next in line. Officers for the Poland China breed association will be announced next week. It's a close race in this contest also.

Many members are asking me about breeding for a second litter this year. I should advise every contestant who does not expect to exhibit his sow at a county fair to breed for a fall litter. According to the rules of our contest the sow may be removed from the contest July 1. She can be bred to farrow in September. Before taking out of the contest July 1, the sow must be weighed and the weight recorded. You will have plenty of time to put your sow in good breeding condition after the spring pigs are weaned. Of course the fall litter will not be entered in the contest and you will not have to keep a record of feed fed your sow after she is weighed out. The pigs may be sold any time after June 1. If any member wishes to sell pigs at weaning time, or later, he is at liberty to do so providing it is after the date specified. Weigh the porkers when sold and enter the total weight on your record. I believe, tho, it will pay you to put more meat on your contest litter. If this isn't plain I shall be very glad to explain in a personal letter.

### Crump, Pork Producer.

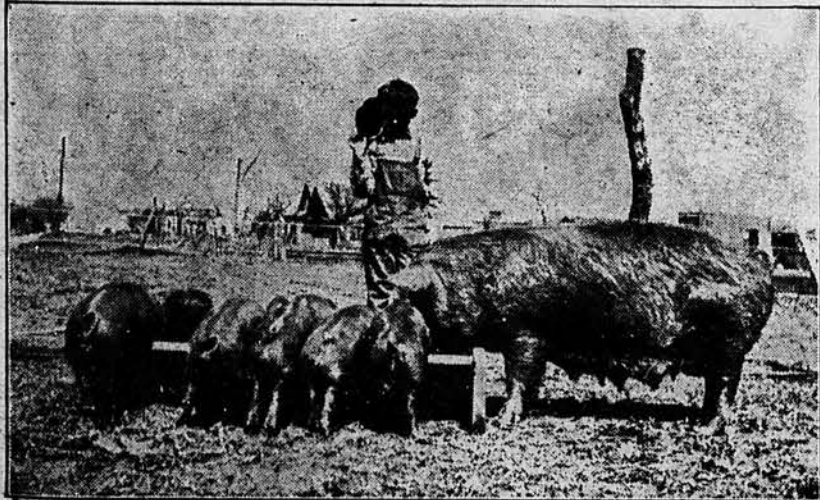
To Orin Crump, 12 year old booster from Benton, Butler county, goes the honor of sending in the first picture of a contest litter. Orin paid only \$17.40 for his Duroc sow. She brought him seven pigs, February 11. Just look at 'em, fellows. Aren't they "peaches"? Orin would turn up his nose at a \$50 bill if it was offered for this lively lot of pigs, not saying anything about the mother. Perhaps you have a finer looking litter, but I must be shown.

Now I'm going to let John Evvard, swine expert at the Iowa Agricultural college, give you a timely talk about the sow and pigs on pasture:

"Pasture should by all means be provided the suckling sow if at all possible," says Prof. Evvard in the White Breeder Companion. "One cannot expect good results from dry lot feeding of sows with litters following."

"It pays well to minister to nutritional needs of the sow because she will not only lose less weight, but her pigs

(Continued on Page 36.)



Orin Crump, Butler County Representative, and the Contest Entry that he Hopes Will Win. Class, Boys, Class.

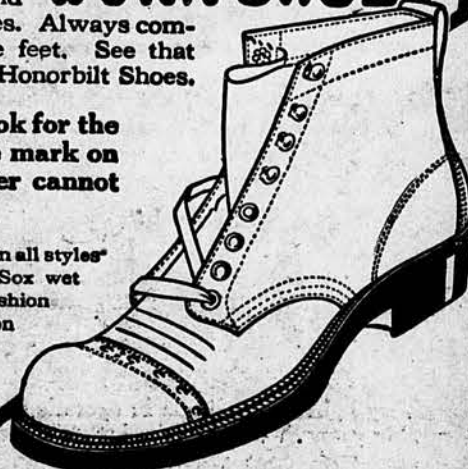
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**DOUBLE STITCHED** heavy oak tanned soles—solid counters—double leather toes. Always comfortable, always easy on the feet. See that your next shoes are Mayer Honorbilt Shoes.

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

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women, children; Dry-Sox wet weather shoes; Honorbilt Cushion Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

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## Let These

## NORTH DAKOTA Battleships Protect Your Prosperity

Here is North Dakota's invincible Preparedness Fleet in one town of less than one thousand population—giant elevators which house the farmers' grain.

Why don't you come and enjoy this protection with our North Dakota farmers? PREPAREDNESS with them means more acres of grain, more live stock, comfortable homes, schools and churches. NORTH DAKOTA is coming rapidly into its own. The 1915 crop of grain along the Great Northern Ry. in that state amounted to more than EIGHTY-SIX MILLION bushels. The acreage of corn and alfalfa is increasing enormously every year. This means stock raising, combined with grain growing, for bigger and steady profits. Dairy and live stock products have more than doubled in the past few years.

Are you farming on high-priced lands? Then read of results on low-priced land in North Dakota.

M. C. Crockett, one of our big farmers writes:—"I came from Iowa to North Dakota—came from a good stock country, and I have always kept a good herd of cattle and some hogs, and know that all kinds of live stock can be profitably raised here just as well as in Iowa. I now own 2080 acres which I have added to my homestead as I could pay for it, and I figure my soil and farm just as good as they have in Iowa for \$200 per acre. And 'arm is not for sale."

## Medium-Sized Farms Pay Best

Joseph Kasal is a 160-acre farmer in North Dakota. In 1915 he threshed from 137 acres in grain, wheat, 1,743 bushels—oats, 841—barley, 818. Cows, pigs and poultry supply the table necessities. The Great Northern Railway has no land for sale in North Dakota, but there are hundreds of large farms like Mr. Crockett's and larger—there is a great amount of land owned by non-residents. We are in-

terested in having these large farms divided into 160 and 320 acre working farms. If you own or rent high-priced land, you will be interested in learning what our North Dakota farmers are doing on land equally productive, but which costs only about one-third as much and may be secured on very easy terms. In fact, what is ordinarily a 7 percenters will make the payments on a North Dakota farm.



### North Dakota Bulletin FREE

Write for free bulletin and map and facts about the soil, affidavits of crop yields, experience letters from actual settlers. We will assist you in every way possible in finding a suitable location in any part of the state and our services to you are FREE. Special Low Fares for Home-Seekers. Write today. Address me personally, E. C. LEEDY, General Immigration Agent, Dept. 200, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

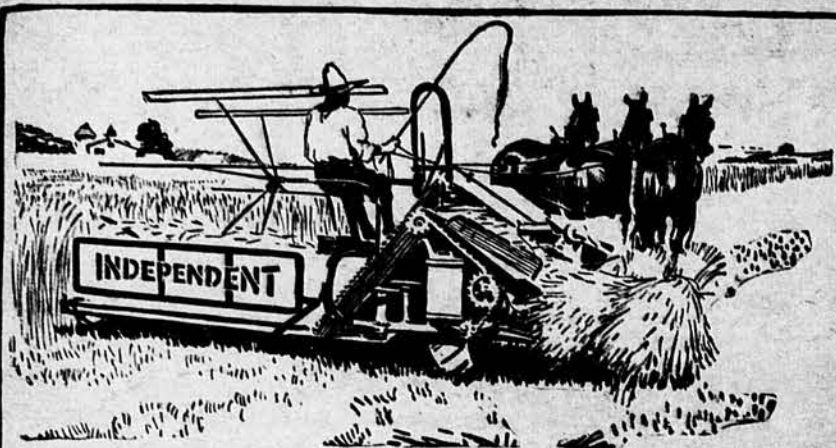
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I will send this today to E. C. LEEDY, General Immigration Agent, Dept. 200, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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## Corn Needs the Plant Food

Good Cultivation Aids in Producing Favorable Soil Conditions

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

**E**VERY farmer realizes the necessity of cultivating corn. Profitable yields cannot be obtained without good cultivation. The principal object the average farmer has in mind in cultivating corn is to kill the weeds, which, in fact, is a most important object. Weeds rob the corn of moisture and plant food and decrease the yield in proportion to the amount they use. There are, however, several other reasons for cultivating corn. A loose condition of the surface soil which is obtained by cultivation is necessary to conserve the moisture in the ground, and to absorb readily and to store the precipitation.

Cultivation also tends to develop plant food, an abundance of which is necessary if good yields are to be obtained. The natural agencies that bring about the forming of plant food are most active in warm soils well provided with moisture and the proper amount of air. Soils that are hard and compact do not permit of a sufficient circulation of air to supply the oxygen needed for the various activities taking place in the soil. A lack of air retards the development of plant food and interferes with the growth of the plant roots. Since cultivation conserves moisture and maintains the soil in a condition of good tilth, it indirectly increases the amount of plant food developed in that the right conditions for the foundation of plant food are maintained.

The right kind of work in preparing the seedbed for corn often will reduce the amount of cultivation necessary after planting, which is important in that corn-cultivating time is usually the busiest season of the year.

#### After Planting.

After planting, the harrow often may be used to advantage on both listed and surface-planted corn. Surface-planted corn can be harrowed safely before it is up, but when the shoot is fairly out of the ground it is not best to harrow again until the corn is 2 or 3 inches high, and then preferably with a light harrow or weeder. Harrowing when the corn is small, especially with a heavy harrow, is likely to cover or destroy many plants.

Weeds that are just germinating or that have not yet obtained a good foothold on the soil are very easily killed by light cultivations such as can be accomplished with the harrow or the weeder. A good harrowing at the proper time is often the cheapest and most efficient way of controlling weeds during the first stages of growth of the corn. The harrow or the weeder also can be used to advantage in breaking up a crust caused by a heavy, dashing rain.

The harrow is used but little on listed corn, mainly for the reason that the lister cultivator, an implement admirably adapted for use in cultivating corn planted in lister furrows, can ordinarily be used as soon as the corn needs attention. This implement, if properly adjusted, is very efficient in eradicating weeds, and also does good work in stirring the ground. Ordinarily the lister cultivator is used twice—once with the disks set to throw the soil away from the corn, and once with the disks set to throw the soil to the corn—altho an extra cultivation throwing the soil either out or in is sometimes advan-

tageous. It is important that the cultivator be set to kill or cover all the weeds in the row, as those which escape during the early cultivations cannot, as a rule, be destroyed or covered later. This applies equally to all early cultivation of corn, regardless of the method of planting or the kind of implement used.

The ordinary shovel cultivator is used almost universally in cultivating corn after it becomes too high to harrow, or, in the case of listed corn, after the ridges have been worked down with the lister cultivator. As a rule, listed corn is cultivated from two to three times with the shovel cultivator, while surface-planted corn receives from three to six cultivations. The number and character of the cultivations that should be given depends on the type of soil, on the distribution of the precipitation, and on whether the ground is foul with weeds or reasonably clean.

Many experiments have been conducted for the purpose of determining how often corn can be cultivated profitably. The results obtained show that, ordinarily, from four to six cultivations are as many as are practicable. Too frequent stirring of the ground, especially when it is dry, may do harm rather than good, in that the dusty condition of the soil which results therefrom is effective in keeping rain-water from entering the soil readily, thus causing a greater run-off during heavy rains.

#### The Ideal Condition.

The ideal condition in which to maintain the soil is to have a mulch 2 to 3 inches in depth, composed of small lumps mixed with soil granules and reasonably free from dust. A mulch of this nature is effective in preventing the evaporation of moisture, and also readily absorbs and stores rains.

The proper depth to which to cultivate depends on the time when the work is done and on other conditions. On the average, 2 or 3 inches deep is best. While the plants are small and before the roots occupy the space between the rows, the ground may be stirred deeply with good results. Deep, early cultivation is often necessary where the ground has been single-listed without any previous preparation, as it is important that the ridge between rows be thoroly loosened. After the roots permeate all the soil, it should not be stirred to a depth of more than 3 inches. Practically all tests show that deep cultivation, which results in destroying a large number of roots, does more harm than good. Ordinarily it is safer to cultivate listed corn deeper than surface-planted corn, because the root system of the listed corn has started deeper in the soil. A large majority of roots of corn, however, are found in the first 6 or 8 inches of soil, regardless of the method or nature of the planting; therefore listed corn may be damaged almost as severely as surface-planted corn by too deep cultivation.

The six-shovel cultivator is a much better implement for cultivating corn than the four-shovel one, except where there is considerable trash on the ground or where the weeds are numerous and well rooted. The six-shovel cultivator stirs the top soil more thoroly, leaves it in better condition, and does not destroy so many roots as the four-shovel cultivator, since the six small shovels

(Continued on Page 20.)



Careful Cultivation of Corn Will Help Greatly in Increasing the Yield, for it Aids in Making the Plant Food Available.



## To Add to the Farm Markets

In an Address at Pittsburg Governor Capper Showed That a Greater Effort is Needed in Manufacturing

ADDRESSING the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce Friday of last week, Governor Capper spoke on "Kansas Greatest Need—the Industrial Development of the State." The governor said that Kansas must work for more of a payroll population. He admitted that the state was not making the gains in population it ought to make, and gave as the reason that Kansas had been slow in developing along the industrial line. Governor Capper's address in part follows:

Kansas is not going backward. It becomes a better state every year, a better state in which to live. Our per capita wealth, our bank deposits, and the happiness and contentment of our people as a whole, all testify to our general and genuine prosperity. But this wealth has been for the most part taken from the soil, and much of it has been taken in a way that decreases the soil's fertility and so impairs the state's capital stock.

### Purchasing Too Much Abroad.

We do not want to build a Chinese wall around Kansas; we have too much to sell the rest of the world to do that; but we must learn to produce within the state more of the things we now purchase from our neighbors.

While in Boston last summer attending the conference of governors, I was seated at dinner one night next to a prominent New England shoe manufacturer. I asked him where was his best market and he replied "In the Southwest," and told me how many carloads of shoes he shipped to Kansas City every year to be sold in this state and adjacent territory. I asked him where the leather came from that he used in making these shoes and he told me, "From the Southwest," the hides from the big packing companies in this part of the country. I asked him if there was any reason why those shoes could not be manufactured in Kansas and he replied: "No reason at all excepting that you haven't got started at it."

There is no reason in the world why we shouldn't be making in Kansas, not only a large part of the 10 million dollars' worth of boots and shoes we buy every year, but also a part of the billion dollars' worth that the nation produces.

### Opportunities Knocking.

Neither is there any reason why we shouldn't manufacture in Kansas all of the nearly 2 million dollars' worth of harness and saddlery which the people of the state buy every year. We could not only make that, but we also could help supply the rest of the nation with the 60 million dollars' worth that it uses.

The output of the wagon and carriage factories of the United States is 40 million dollars; Kansas purchases \$1,400,000 worth—despite the automobile—and manufactures virtually none.

We manufacture a little soap, but nothing like the 2 1/4 million dollars' worth we buy. The nation uses 114 million dollars' worth—and we might be producing a big share of it. There is a 40 million dollar market for threshing machinery in the United States and nearly a 3-million market here in Kansas; there's a 1/4-billion market in the nation for knit goods and hosiery; Kansas alone buys \$3,700,000 worth and produces none. And so on thru the entire list of the ordinary commodities of life, hundreds of which Kansas might produce from raw materials just at hand. Here is a little comparison of the way Kansas ranks with Iowa in its manufacture:

Excluding flour mills and packing houses, Kansas has 2,900 establishments manufacturing products to the value of 90 million dollars; while Iowa has 5,200 establishments manufacturing products to the value of 187 million dollars every year.

Iowa has 512 butter, cheese and condensed milk factories while Kansas has only 60.

### Where Iowa Has the Edge.

Iowa has 235 brick and tile factories while Kansas has 55.

Iowa has 229 wood working establishments and Kansas 26.

Iowa has 119 carriage and wagon factories and Kansas 28.

Iowa has 42 establishments for making agricultural implements while Kansas has only 18.

Iowa has 71 canning and preserving factories, while Kansas has a lone little 3; and so on down the line.

Kansas has one factory making dairymen, poultrymen and bee supplies, Iowa has 17.

Kansas has one boot and shoe factory, Iowa 10.

Kansas has one women's clothing factory, Iowa 19.

Kansas one stove and furniture factory, Iowa 13.

Kansas has one glove factory; Iowa 10.

Kansas one cutlery and tool factory, Iowa 16.

And Iowa, as Kansas, is an agricultural state, but at the same time she manufactures hundreds of articles which her own people use, and sells many of them to Kansas and other states. I cite Iowa because it is a typical western state with no greater natural advantages for manufacturing than we have—not as many as you have here in Pittsburg.

Is there any reason why Kansas with its mild climate and thousands of acres of alfalfa should import cheese from Wisconsin, or with its adaptability to fruit and vegetables should import canned goods from Michigan and New York and Ohio? Why should we import thousands of carloads of Michigan salt when we have an inexhaustible supply in central Kansas?

### The Home Market.

This is not a matter that concerns our towns and cities alone. Every citizen of Kansas has an interest in it. Increase the payrolls of Pittsburg and you increase your home market for farm

Former Governor Osborn, of Michigan, was asked the other day to state what he thought was the biggest issue before the American people. He skipped right over the tariff. He had nothing to say about our diplomatic relations with foreign powers. He had nothing to offer about our defenses; condition as a world power. He didn't mention the trouble with Mexico. These spectacular and noisy question were as nothing to the one he declared was the uppermost issue of all—efficient government. And best of all, the American people know it for their biggest issue. All over the land they are prodding their statesmen. And American citizenship, more and more, is earnestly seeking the remedy. War scares, nor war itself, can divert them from this quest.

products. As Kansas towns and cities grow, our agriculture becomes more diversified and more profitable. The "home market" of both the farmer and the merchant is benefited. We look upon Kansas as a great flour state, but less than 50 per cent of the wheat we grow is milled in Kansas; more than half is shipped out of the state carrying with it the bran and shorts which ought to be fed to livestock and so returned to our soil, in order to avoid soil exhaustion.

Pittsburg can manufacture as good breakfast food as Battle Creek and as good starch as Oswego, New York. We grow thousands of acres of broomcorn, but the big profit on the brooms we use goes to other states. It has been demonstrated that the best quality of strawboard can be manufactured profitably from Kansas wheat straw. We have a half dozen successful glass plants in Southeast Kansas. I am told there is a fine opportunity for 10 times as many as we now have. On every side of us we are producing the raw materials which enter into the high priced products of modern life, but only a very small percentage of them are finished in Kansas.

Take good care of the fall calf; its next summer's growth will richly repay its winter's cost.



COMFORTS may be cheap. It's a question of knowing where to go for them.

If you are planning alterations in your home, go to your lumber dealer and ask him to show you Curtis Mantels, Built-in Bookcases, Sideboards, Colonnades and Open Stairways. All Curtis Woodwork—the permanent furniture for your home—carries the Curtis trademark.

Are you going to build? We can help you if you will but write us. There's no obligation on your part. For details of our Home Builders' Service, write today.

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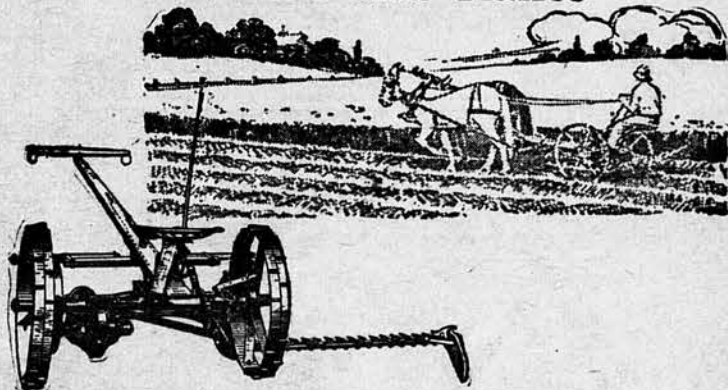
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Choose your mowers and rakes from the IHC line. Do away with any chance for trouble. You can always get repairs promptly any day you happen to need them. See a local dealer who handles the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne or Plano machines, and buy your mower and rake from him.

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Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is sold under a money-back guarantee to do that, and more, and my dealer in your town, whom you know, backs up my guarantee. My Dip is a positive lice killer. Cures skin diseases, destroys germs and foul odors. You need my Dip for dipping your sheep and hogs, disinfecting hog pens, stables, poultry houses, troughs, etc.

### Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

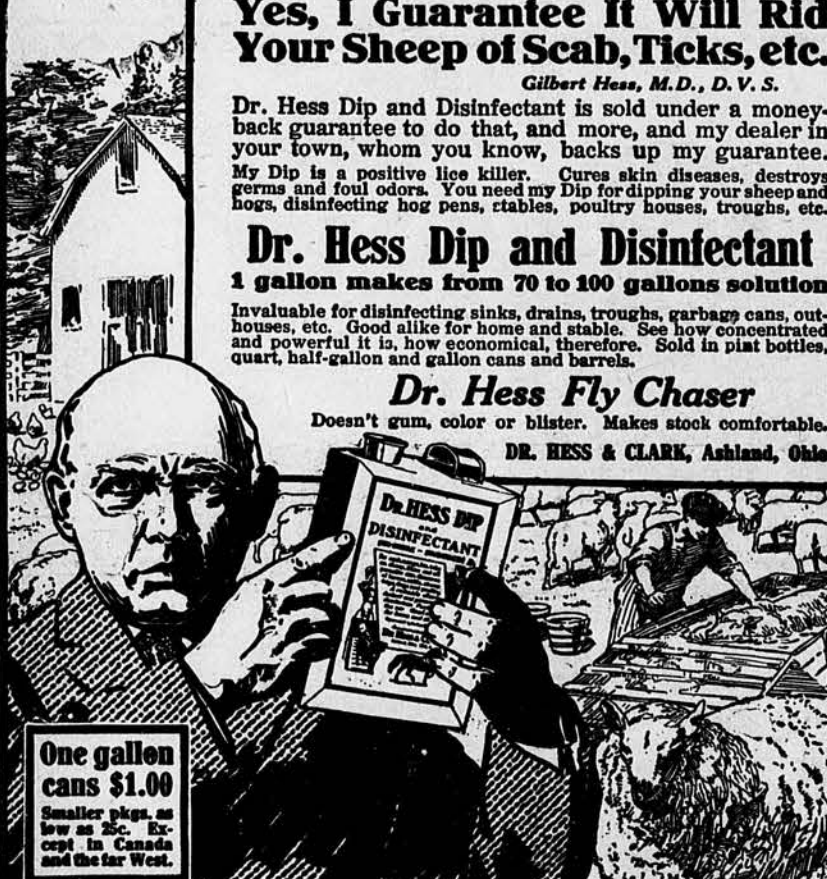
1 gallon makes from 70 to 100 gallons solution

Invaluable for disinfecting sinks, drains, troughs, garbage cans, out-houses, etc. Good alike for home and stable. See how concentrated and powerful it is, how economical, therefore. Sold in pint bottles, quart, half-gallon and gallon cans and barrels.

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Doesn't gum, color or blister. Makes stock comfortable.

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## Give Your Colts a Chance

Diseases Should be Watched With Special Care

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

**NAVEL ILL**, white scours and distemper are the three diseases that cause the larger percentage of colt deaths. Navel ill, which kills more colts than all other diseases combined, is caused by infection getting into the navel cord at the time of birth or soon after, the result of an unclean foaling place. The best place for a mare to foal is in a clean pasture where the fresh air has killed the germs causing navel ill.



tablespoonful of the preparation should be given three times daily.

A simpler preparation, but one not so highly recommended is calomel 1 part, and chalk 12 parts. The dose is 6 grains three or four times daily.

Careful and light feeding of both the colt and its dam must be practiced during the course of the trouble.

Distemper or strangles is the third of the more common, infectious diseases of colts. Some of the common symptoms are dullness, semi-closed eyes, redness of the mucous membranes of the nose, fever and a more or less profuse pus-like discharge from the nose soon follow. Swellings between the jaws and at the throat are noticed early in the attack.

While the disease usually leaves no serious results, it may leave the wind impaired and occasionally deep seated abscesses develop which may cause death. Prevention is the best treatment. This means the use of great care in keeping infected horses off the farm and not allowing the colts to come in contact with the disease. Vaccination also is practiced very extensively and is a trustworthy preventive measure when properly done. Protection from cold and chill is most essential to successful treatment. Steaming the nasal passages with vapor from a bucket of hot water into which a small amount of creolin or other coal tar disinfectants have been poured is a very satisfactory form of treatment. Flaxseed poultices should be applied to swellings which should be opened as soon as there is evidence of a formation of pus. After opening they should be irrigated daily with an antiseptic solution, until healing has taken place. Four dram doses of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week or 10 days has proved a very satisfactory tonic for colts recovering from distemper. This may be purchased in tablet form which makes it very handy to use.

Non-infectious diseases and disorders that sometimes cause the death of young colts are:

Smothering at birth due to an obstruction of the nostrils. If the heart is still beating, the nostrils should be examined to see that they are open. The tongue should be drawn out to open the lungs, and artificial respiration used.

Leak from the navel caused by the navel opening having failed to close. Astringent antiseptic applications sometimes will overcome the trouble but often the services of a surgeon are necessary.

Failure to discharge the contents of the bowels present at birth often causes trouble. If a bowel passage does not occur within a few hours after birth, a warm water injection (105 degrees F.) should be given. If this condition is neglected, symptoms of colic appear in 18 to 24 hours which often terminate seriously; hence the necessity for giving this matter early attention.

Prevention is the best cure, and hence all causes enumerated should be guarded against. In case white scours develop, call a graduate veterinarian. If none is available, the following suggestions may help. The first step in treatment is the elimination of the exciting causes. A 2-ounce dose of castor oil serves this purpose quite well. This should be followed with intestinal antiseptics. A preparation highly recommended is white bismuth 1 ounce, prepared chalk 1 ounce, tincture of cinnamon 8 ounces, gum arabic ½ ounce. A



When Colts are Given the Right Care They Develop in a Normal Manner and Make a very Rapid and Satisfactory Growth.

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Compact build—strong—easy to run—automatic fuel savers—big surplus of power—perfectly balanced construction, of high-grade materials—fewer parts—less friction. Our prices

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

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

Agency Division

**Farmers Mail and Breeze**

800 Jackson Street

Topeka, Kansas



### Larger Gains on Pasture

BY KARL KNAUS,  
Cloud County Agent.

The farmers who have alfalfa and plenty of hog fences are well equipped to produce pork at a minimum cost. Many farmers, however, either haven't the alfalfa or haven't it fenced for hogs. They must look to some other crop for hog pasture, one they can sow in the spring and that will produce pasture in the shortest possible time.

Rape probably answers this purpose better than any other crop and should be used far more than it is. An acre of rape will pasture 15 to 20 hogs about two months. It is a cool weather plant and may be sown early in the spring either alone or in combination with oats. It does well on well manured, rich soils, and can be planted to advantage in the feedlots which have been used during the winter. The ground should be carefully plowed and well pulverized, and the seed sown either in drills 20 to 30 inches apart at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds an acre or sowed broadcast using 5 or 6 pounds an acre. It will produce pasture in from six to eight weeks. The large hogs should be kept off until the rape is 12 or 14 inches high, but the pigs may be turned in sooner. There should be no trouble getting the hogs to eat it unless it is allowed to get too large and rank before the hogs are turned in.

### Snow Has Delayed the Work

(Continued from Page 10.)

ally I cannot see why this should be unless it is the demand for seed which causes it. The southern seed demand calls mostly for the red varieties. For table use I think the white potatoes even better than the red.

During the last week we sowed the hog pasture next to the main hog lots to oats and rape. The oats were sown broadcast and harrowed in. The land plowed up in such fine condition that it needed no preparation before sowing. I sowed the oats from the rear end of a spring wagon, casting both ways as far as I could swing a handful of grain. This is a fast and fairly accurate way of sowing grain when one is accustomed to it but I had not sown any oats in that way since leaving Nebraska, 20 years ago. It is strenuous work, sowing in that way, and I felt the effects the next morning in lame shoulders. After the piece was sown to oats it was harrowed. Then I sowed the rape, 4 pounds to the acre. This job I took on foot as it requires more accuracy than the scoop-shovel method of sowing from the rear end of a wagon. After the rape was sown the field was harrowed again and I have never seen land put in better shape with two harrowings in this part of Kansas than was the hog pasture, which seemed so tramped and sodden before it was plowed. We should have drilled in the oats but have thought of late that rape sown on drilled ground was covered a little too deeply. Rape seed should be covered lightly like turnip seed.

We find that a very large number of odd jobs can be done on the farm tools and implements with a blacksmith outfit such as I spoke of getting two weeks ago. We have not tackled welding yet but have repaired a number of things and made a good job of it. We also have sharpened some cultivator shovels and I cannot see but what the job is all right. There was a little practice first on one or two old shovels as a precaution against burning off the points but it was soon seen about what degree of heat was needed for the work. With an outfit like this fine heavy clevises can be made from old wagon tires and heavy clevises are much in demand on a farm where four-horse teams are used. The machine made iron clevis of commerce will not stand all demands made upon it especially where it is used on a road grader. We have also added to the shop a set of taps and dies and are now equipped to cut threads and fit burrs which is something each farmer should be prepared to do. As I have said before, it is not so much the money saved in doing this work but in being able to do it at home and so save carrying some heavy implement to town, 8 miles away.

Rust ruins more farm tools and implements than work.



## A Real Value

It is an easy matter to make claims and to advance opinions. It is a simple thing to appropriate all the known motor car virtues and apply them to any automobile. Inexpensive diversions these, and there's the chance that some one may be impressed.

We haven't the inclination or the temptation to submit anything but facts. For we have the facts—convincing and significant facts—and one real fact is worth a legion of mere beliefs.

The Maxwell car holds the World's Endurance Record—22,023 miles without stopping the motor—500 miles per day average.

The Maxwell car has set numerous records for economy of gasoline—varying from 21.8 miles per gallon on the World's Endurance Record run to 36.8 miles per gallon on other runs—that were planned to prove the economy rather than the endurance of Maxwell cars.

The Maxwell car, on account of its light weight and correct bal-

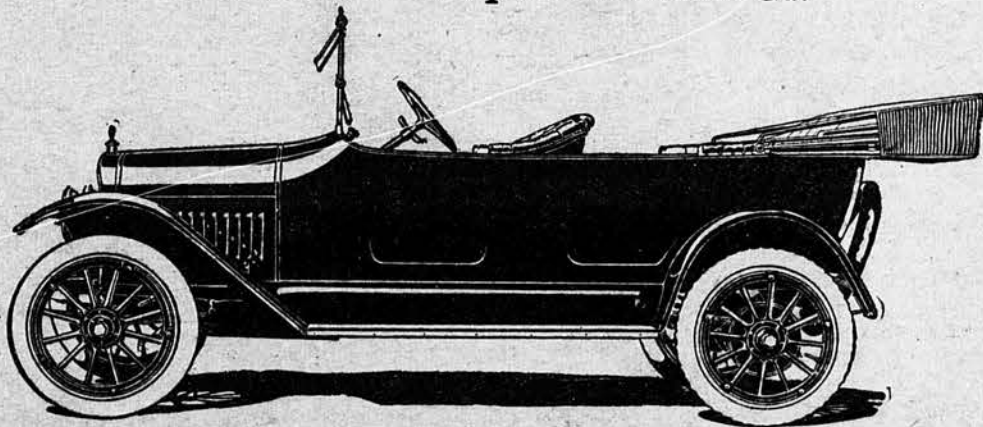
ance, always gives noteworthy tire mileage—averaging 9,871 miles per tire when setting the World's Endurance Record.

These are facts—established and proved facts. They help to make up Maxwell value. And when considered along with the physical attractiveness and the same complete equipment of much costlier cars, the result, Maxwell owners tell us, is a value that stands alone.

It is this value that is responsible for the doubled production of Maxwell factories. It is this value that is responsible for the 40,000 sales of Maxwell cars that were made last year to American farmers. It is this value that is responsible for the good will and popular favor the Maxwell car has earned.

You can get out of any car only what is put into it. Service and satisfaction do not simply happen. There is an adequate and powerful reason for the unquestioned leadership, in their class, of Maxwell Motor Cars.

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



## Beginning with the Boiler

And ending with the last brushful of paint, there is not a questionable item to be found in any engine that the Nichols & Shepard Company build. Everything is of the best.

## A GOOD TRACTION ENGINE

Is the unflinching result of this method. When we say that it is good we are backed by the openly expressed opinion of thousands of users who know in every detail what a good traction engine should be.

## THE USER IS SATISFIED

That every convenience, that every economy of operation, that every safety device that is necessary or practical will be found right where it belongs on a—

## RED RIVER SPECIAL ENGINE

Five sizes and sixteen variations are built, ranging from 13-40 to 30-98 H. P. Wood, coal or straw may be used for fuel, the engine may be had in single or double cylinder, the mounting may be center or rear. No matter what your needs may be for agricultural traction power we make an engine that will fill the bill.

Send for a copy of the Home Edition of the Red River Special paper. You will find that someone in your immediate vicinity has tried with success a Nichols & Shepard Co. traction engine on every kind of work that a tractor can do. They have been pleased with the results and have written us to tell just how well it performed. There is a lot of experience condensed in these letters that may be useful to you. Ask for a Big Catalog at the same time. It illustrates and describes the power that will haul the mortgage off the farm.

## NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

### BUILDERS EXCLUSIVELY OF THRESHING MACHINERY

Red River Special Threshers, Feeders, Wind Stackers  
Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines

(S) BATTLE CREEK, - MICHIGAN

## Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way



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## Get a "FULL STAND"

No test seed, if you hitch a Krammer Rotary Harrow behind your plow. Discs, levels and pulverizes all in one operation. Great improvement over the old method. Light draft. No extra horses. Easily attached to any plow. Makes a moist, finely pulverized seed bed. Seed germinates quickly. Gives a quick, even stand. Users all enthusiastic. Write now for big free illustrated folder and special offer.

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ADMIRAL (two-man) horse press, three stroke power, self feed, smooth running, low up-keep cost, the ideal press for home baling.

Also built in motor press. Short wheel base, only 7 feet 6 inches. Light in weight. Use any engine, 20 years' leadership. Write for new catalog—horse and motor presses.  
Admiral Hay Press Co., Box 10, Kansas City, Mo.

## 99 SEED CORN

Big, Sturdy Seed Corn—fully developed. Price very low, subject to advance. Get in on this high quality seed right away. A postal brings FREE SAMPLES and prices—write  
STOCKER SEED CO., 360 Washington St., PEORIA, ILL.

## What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

We especially wish to serve those living in districts remote from medical service. From a score of letters we select the following as representative of the needs we hope to fill.

I have had a most severe attack of influenza, and while I was in bed with a very high fever my heart began what I call a purring noise. I had never had the least trouble with my heart up to that time. The purring is most annoying, in fact, I can't sleep I become so badly frightened. Is my heart so badly affected that it can't be cured? I live away out in the country where it is very difficult to reach a good physician, and where one has small children it is much more difficult. The heart is worse when I am tired or worried. Won't you please tell me what I can do in the way of a curative?

I am writing in the hope that you may be willing to assist a fellow-creature who already has troubles enough without a bad heart.

Please don't just tell me to see a doctor at once, because that is impossible for some months.

The very best treatment for any kind of heart trouble is rest. Perhaps you will say that also is impossible but there I can't agree with you.

Don't be alarmed because of a noise—it is not likely to be anything incurable. There is quite a possibility, too, that the noise you hear is not from your heart at all—there are many sounds you might ascribe to the heart without it being in the least affected.

The heart is a muscle. If it gets overworked the remedy is as much rest as you can give it. Some drugs are helpful but they are not safe unless they exactly fit the case, and they are not so important as rest. Go to bed as early as you can; lie down in the daytime whenever possible; see that you have plenty of time for your meals, and that they are nourishing and easily digested. Don't eat big meals, but if you get faint take a little extra food in between times. If constipated keep your bowels open with a laxative, or better still a rectal injection of soapy water. Drink plenty of water. Above all don't worry—the heart of a young woman will recover from any influenza attack if it gets a chance to rest.

I have had rheumatism for years. Recently I have heard that bad teeth may be the cause. I have had pus around my gums, and the gums draw back from the teeth and bleed when I brush them. Would treating my teeth help the rheumatism? My doctor frankly says he doesn't know.

JOHN B.  
Your mouth trouble is pyorrhea. We have found recently that rheumatism frequently depends upon some poisonous focus in the body such as pyorrhea or diseased tonsils. Your rheumatism probably will disappear when the pyorrhea is cured. Go to a first class dentist, who will give you the emetin treatment. You will not be cured merely by applying the drug. It will be necessary also to have the pockets of pus drained and your teeth cleaned up in general. It will be worth whatever it costs.

I am a dairyman supplying a town near by. One of my best men has a chronic cough, night sweats and other symptoms that make me fear tuberculosis. He is a good man, and I hate to discharge him but I'm troubled about it. How can I protect my patrons?

The only way to protect your patrons is to send the man away. With every sympathy for the sick man your duty to the public is first, and it is a sure thing that no person having tuberculosis should be allowed on a dairy farm, whether he handles the milk or not. Furthermore it is mistaken kindness to keep the man at work. His chance to get well lies in having a long period of rest cure.

Our 10 year old boy still wets the bed every night. What can we do?

Take him to a good doctor for a careful physical examination. A boy still having this bad habit at 10 years of age very likely has some trouble that causes irritation. Sometimes circumcision relieves. It is a most depressing and humiliating thing for the boy, and worth every effort to cure. Let the doctor advise you.

We have measles in our community. Is it best to close our school?

No. Let the teacher watch for children with bad colds and send them home promptly. The "bad cold" stage of measles is as contagious as any.

Our other children were all smart in school, but Johnny has been going two years and doesn't get on at all. The teacher says see a doctor. What do you think?

Good suggestion. Your boy's back-

wardness may be because poor vision interferes with seeing the blackboard or reading his books, or perhaps poor hearing keeps him from hearing what the teacher says. She can test these things herself, but take him to a doctor for a thoro examination when you can.

## Farm Work in Allen

BY GUY M. TREDWAY

While cutting tame hay 40 rods north of the barn last fall we found a good many rats. We also found rats south in the Sudan grass. None had been seen about the barns. Cold weather, however, brought them in. The cats then caught a few of them. The most effective trap we have found we make by using a tin can 18 inches deep and 10 inches in diameter, filling it half full of water, setting a box the same height beside it, and the last thing at night scattering a handful of bran over the water. This is done at night because the enemies of rats are abroad mostly in the daytime and rats lie pretty close. Being humane we always take the rats out in the morning.

The county agent gave us 2 quarts of Sudan grass seed last spring. The continued rains kept us from planting it until late. At last it was put in while the ground was rather wet. In planting we used a corn planter with leaf plates with large holes. It was our intention to cultivate it. The rain prevented us giving it more than one cultivation. Considerable crab grass came up. At last we cut it on Monday morning and raked it Tuesday afternoon. We got a big rain Tuesday night, and therefore turned it Wednesday and again Thursday. On Saturday we put in four big loads of rather wet hay from the 1½ acres. It was put on the top in the mow. When we came to feed it we found it moldy but the stock ate every bit of it and that before they ate bright hay. The second crop was pastured with calves and even the stubs were eaten. We shall try the crop again this year. The seed was not pure last year but in the fall we found a man with considerable seed still in the original bag stamped as pure by the Texas Agricultural college. As he was indebted to us we took all he had altho it was much more than we shall plant, as we felt sure of our money in that way.

It has been frequently remarked that there is an unusually large number of rabbits. Owing to the long-continued sleet they did much more damage than usual. One orchard near here has been half destroyed by the pests, altho it was 5 years old. It is seldom they attack such old trees. Besides protecting our trees as usual next year by wrapping them we shall poison as many rabbits as possible. This can be done by mixing a tablespoonful of laundry starch with a half pint of cold water. Pour this into 1½ pints of boiling water and continue boiling 2 minutes until the starch is clear. Mix 1 ounce of powdered strychnine, 1 ounce of common baking soda, and ¼ ounce of saccharine. Sift this over the hot starch and stir to form a smooth paste. In this twigs cut from apple trees are dipped and then scattered along rabbit runs. A good many mice also will be killed.

Still another effective remedy to be used in the same way is made by mixing 1 ounce of sulfate of strychnine in 3 quarts of boiling water. Dissolve ½ pound of laundry starch in 1 pint of cold water. Pour the two together and boil until clear. Then add 6 ounces of glycerine and stir thoroly. This kills the rabbits so quickly that it could be applied directly to the trees with assurance that the tree would not be damaged before the rabbit was dead. However, continued rains might wash the mixture off the trees.

A few farmers have turned their cattle on pasture and a good many more are planning to do so soon. After cows get a taste of grass it is difficult to get them to eat hay or any coarse feed. In all probability the falling off in the milk flow will be greater for those who have turned cows on pasture than any other storm of the winter has caused. We like to keep cows off the pasture as long as possible and then to use rye until there can be no question that the pasture can be relied on.

Is dog raising or sheep raising given precedence in your vicinity?

## You Can Own a Flour Mill and Make Money

By grinding wheat and selling flour used in your community. It is for you a sure, steady, clean and profitable business. You can, with comparatively small capital, start a modern flour mill with the wonderful money-making

### "Midget" Marvel

self-contained roller flour mill, make as good flour as the big mills and without previous milling experience, with the aid of our Instruction Book and "Confidential Selling Plans" which show you how to successfully run the mill and sell the flour.

Capacities 12 1/2, 25, 50 and 75 bbls. per day. It is sold on 30 days' free trial. Wallace & Wynn, Sturgis, Ky., cleared \$4,688 in 1 month; C. E. Brackbill, Gap, Pa., \$300 a month; Wolcott Mill Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich., \$3,000 in 12 months; Burr Oak (Kansas) Mill & Elevator Co., \$2,500 in 5 months. Join these profit earners. You can do as well or better. Write now for our free book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," prices, terms and hundreds of testimonials of delighted money-making owners.

Anglo-American Mill Co.  
17-29 Trust Bldg.  
Cincinnati, Kentucky

## GET MY PRICE

Wait! Don't buy an engine or kind or price until you first get my low 1916 prices and easy buying plans, including easy terms. I build these Masterpiece engines in my great chain of factories and sell them direct to farm and shop with only one small profit added to actual cost. My new 1916, 250-page Book illustrates and describes all sizes from 13-4 H. P. light work engines to 15 H. P. moguls for biggest, toughest, heaviest work. All Galloway Masterpiece engines are large bore, long stroke, heavy weight and low speed. Built for life, time service and satisfaction.

### 1916 FEATURES

Include valves in the head, (worth \$15 alone, but costs nothing extra), extra large cooling surfaces, perfected oiling system, economy carburetor or (a fuel and money saver, worth \$10 more—costs nothing extra on the Galloway), built-in magneto and Hercules water-cooled cylinder head, an arch of strength, mechanically perfect in design, (worth \$25 extra, but costs you nothing!)

LOOK! This new 1916, 250-page Book tells all about these features and many others that make Masterpiece engines superior engines and power kings in every field. Don't do a thing about buying an engine until you first get my book! Every sale backed by \$25,000 bank bond guarantee for every customer's satisfaction! Shipped from Waterville, Council Bluffs, Iowa City, St. Paul and Chicago. Ask for my SPECIAL PROSPECTUS on 10,000 engines and new book today. Address: Wm. GALLOWAY, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co., 48 Galloway Station, Waterville, Iowa Engine Manufacturing Specialists



## Cushman Binder Engines

Throttle Governed. Very light weight. 4 H. P. only 190 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Tank on front balances engine on rear. Friction Clutch Pulley. Ask for Engine Book. 4 to 20 H. P. Cushman Motor Works  
614 North 21st Street  
LINCOLN NEBRASKA 4 H. P. Truck. Same Engine Used on Binder

## Binder Engine

If three horse power is ample for your needs, here is the ideal binder engine because:

It is small and compact. It occupies a space of 18 inches square. It is a 2-cylinder engine (opposed), therefore free from vibration. Even speed-governor control.

Adds little weight—takes little room. Can be used for many purposes. As easy to carry about as a bag of potatoes. Write for descriptive literature.

Koban Manufacturing Co., 196 Barclay St., Milwaukee Wis.

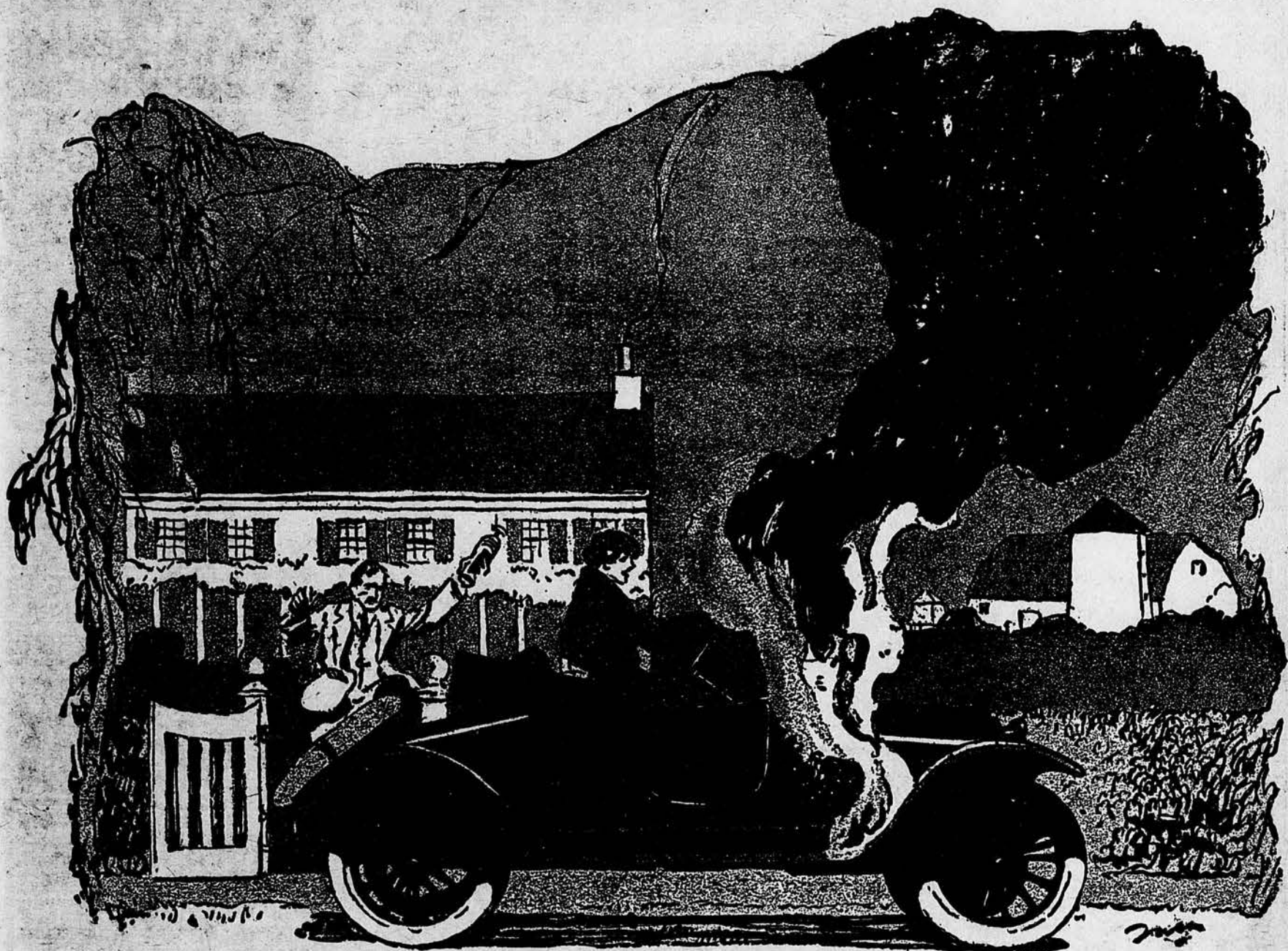
## 100 Everbearing Plants 175

choice of Progressives, Superb, Iowa and Americas. 200 spring strawberries, choice of 20 varieties \$1.00 postpaid. 1,000 by Ex., \$3.00. Everbearing Red Raspberry, 20 for \$1.00. Catalog of big bargains FREE. W. H. KOEHL, Box 875, Hampton, Iowa

## BEE SUPPLIES

Lowest prices. Full line of everything needed. Write for new 1916 catalog. Clemens Bee Supply Co., 187 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.





## Pyrene Saved Our Car and Perhaps My Life

I was sitting in our new car. Dad had just gone into the Perkins' place to see their new silo. Suddenly I smelt something burning.

Next instant there was a roar. The front of the car was one big flame.

I jumped. Screamed. Yelled "Fire"!

I almost smothered before I got the door open.

Mr. Perkins came running out of the house with a Pyrene.

Half a dozen swift pumps from Pyrene and the fire was out.

Dad went right back to town and bought three Pyrenes—one for the house, one for the barn and one for the car.

Hardware, implement and auto dealers are showing a Pyrene display this week in their windows. Be sure to buy your Pyrene protection now.

Pyrene saves 15% every year on auto insurance premiums.

*Inspected, approved and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.—900,000 now in use.*

Price \$7.50, complete with auto bracket.

*Send for helpful booklet, "Fire Fotos"*

**PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

61 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Makers of Complete Fire Protection Equipment





Look for the watch with the Purple ribbon



SOME firms build watches on the basis of Accuracy alone. Others on the basis of Beauty of Design; But in

## South Bend Watches

you get lifelong Accuracy in watches of the Utmost Beauty and of Highest Quality throughout.

For the man operating a farm we recommend our No. 217, shown above. This is a sturdy time-keeper built to stand the hard usage of farm life; yet its handsome appearance is unequalled by many more expensive watches. Prices \$25 and up according to case.

The Purple Ribbon around South Bend Watches as shown above helps you know them instantly at the jeweler's.

Write for the 68-page watch book, and ask your jeweler to show you South Bend Watches next time you are in town.

**South Bend Watch Co.**  
Owned by the Studebakers  
274 Studebaker Street  
South Bend, Ind.

Frozen in Ice Keeps Perfect Time

## AGENTS \$30 to \$50 Weekly MEN AND WOMEN

Sell the New Improved Monitor Self-Heating Iron—the "World's Best"—Nickel plated throughout—Over 750,000 in use. Positively the easiest, fastest, selling. Lowest Priced, best known iron made. Binding Guarantee. No experience needed. Big profits for all or part time. Evans, N. Car., sold two dozen on Sat., Mrs. Nixon, Vt., sold eight first half day. New low terms. Exclusive territory. Sample free to workers. Write today. The Monitor Self Heating Co. 721 Wayne St., Big Prairie, O.



## Boys—A Genuine Pump Action Rifle FREE! 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 3 1/2 lbs.

**Boys Have One** For small target practice this air rifle is unexcelled. We have 5,000 of these new model repeater rifles to give hustling red-blooded boys. We pay all express charges no it don't cost you a penny. Write us at once for our special free offer. Do it NOW.

HOUSEHOLD, Rifle Dept. M.B., Topeka, Kan.

## Real Wealth

I am striving not for a wealth of gold,  
Nor for gems of the brightest sheen;  
Nor a mansion grand, with its walls so cold,  
And its warring swarms of green;  
I am mingling not with the wealth-mad throng,  
In its worship at Mammon's shrine,  
To be swept along, be it right or wrong,—  
Yet the treasures of earth are mine!

Just a cottage neat in a sheltered nook  
And a parcel of land to till,  
While the meadow lark, by the purring brook,  
Cheers me on with his merry trill:  
How the chat and thrush, as their flights they wing,  
Fill the air with their songs of glee!  
And the joy they bring, as they sweetly sing,  
Is more precious than gold to me.

Flowers and fruit and stock that's sleek;  
The aroma of new mown hay;  
A contented mind, robust physique  
Are the treasures I claim today.  
Though I dwell removed from the teeming mart,  
'Tis a privilege most divine:  
And I do my part with a willing heart,  
For the wealth of the earth is mine!

—Harry J. Williams

## Seeds of Kindness

A girl said: "I could not please my drawing teacher. She would ask why I did not take pains. I was doing the best I could. One day she said the work looked better. I feel encouraged. I enjoy my lesson now."

A housekeeper stood before her pantry window feeling "a-weary with the world." A neighbor passing on the road nodded. Her heart was lightened.

An earnest pastor and his wife toiled with but scant recognition of their worth. They were going to a new field. Their people tendered to them "a slight token of appreciation." "We feel heartened," said the wife, "to go on with our work."

A teacher said to a lad: "You must be sure to come back next Sunday." At home he said, "I must go next Sunday, the lady said to come back."

A distant friend sent a Christmas postcard. A whole year was made brighter.

## Don't Live With Flies

Begin right now to "swat the fly," and don't forget to "swat" the breeding places of these pests also. The importance of destroying the first flies of the season is clearly shown by the "Journal of a Female Fly," which was discovered by Dr. M. P. Ravenel, of Missouri University.

Nov. 2, 1914. Went into winter quarters.

April 20, 1915. Barely lived thru the winter. Came out of winter quarters and laid my first batch of eggs—120 in number—in a manure heap.

April 21, 1915. My first 120 eggs have hatched.

April 22, 1915. Larvae have undergone first molt.

April 23, 1915. Larvae have undergone second molt.

April 26, 1915. Larvae transformed into pupae.

May 1, 1915. One hundred and twenty full grown flies, 60 of which are females.

May 3, 1915. Laid my second batch—120 eggs—this time in the filth of an uncleaned privy.

May 13, 1915. My second batch of eggs produced 120 flies. Laid my third batch in a kind neighbor's garbage can.

May 21, 1915. Left alone and unhindered, by September 10, my descendants will number 5,598,720,000,000.

## Treatment for Anger

One often sees a child who is entirely overcome by anger. He will throw himself on the floor and be utterly unconscious of what is happening to him, or probably of what he himself is doing. The more that is said to him when he is in such a condition, the more violent he becomes. He is, for all practical purposes, insane. That is to say, he has lost the power of control. When anger becomes established in this way in the organism, it dominates everything—heart, lungs, every vital process. The more a child is stimulated under such a condition, whether he be scolded, or threatened, or whipped, or pleaded with, the more completely the anger will get control of him. You cannot reason with him, because reason is dethroned for the time being. He is even unconscious of pain, so completely does the emotion of anger dominate his feelings.

It is absurd to whip a child who is overcome by anger. It is just as bad to tie a handkerchief around his mouth.

The best thing to do is to let him alone, and let his passion wear itself out. If he could be taken before the anger gets the upper hand of him, he might be controlled. A mother who can tell when her child is likely to get into a tantrum can sometimes stop it by dashing cold water in his face, or by suddenly taking him in her arms and holding him securely, without talking to him. This latter plan will work in some cases, and in other cases it will simply be the means of hastening the tempest. Ordinarily the best way to treat an abnormal condition like this is to let it alone.

What parents should do is to study the things which will arouse the child's anger and then avoid these things. It is the height of folly to excite anger in a child, and then try to control it by punishment. It is worse than folly; it is brutal, and is likely to ruin the child.—M. V. O'Shea in the April Mother's Magazine.

## Grow the Gladiolus

BY BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

The gladiolus is almost without a peer as a summer bloomer. It has the purity and stateliness of the lily, without the fastidiousness required in its treatment. The blooming season may be prolonged thruout the summer and early autumn. The colors show a great variety, and the peculiar markings and blendings are artistic in the extreme. The bulbs increase freely from year to year, and are less difficult to keep thru the winter than most summer blooming bulbs.

Plant 3 or 4 inches deep, and in groups two weeks apart, for continuous blooming. If in rows, they can be cultivated with the wheel hoe and will need little hand work. They like plenty of sunshine, rich soil and moisture, but also endure neglect, being practically free from insect pests.

The LeMoine types show smaller spikes and flowers than some of the other varieties, tho the colors are remarkably rich and velvety. This class are almost hardy and can be left in the

A deficit of more than 5 million dollars is reported by the Kansas Natural Gas company in its annual statement filed according to law but not itemized. The statement shows the company owns property worth more than 8 million dollars, has more than 3 1/2 millions indebtedness and a capital of 6 millions reduced from 12 millions "by agreement." That loyal band of undertakers, the score or more of lawyers and receivers who have relieved the company of about 1/2 million dollars in fees and salaries during the last two years, is still at the bedside and promises to be faithful unto death.

ground over winter, tho it is better to take up a part every year, to make sure that an unusually hard winter does not injure the whole. They multiply very fast by offsets, the tiniest of which will soon grow to blooming size. Scatter such bulbs in rows as you would seeds, and the number of blossoms the first season will be surprising.

When frosts come, take up the bulbs, dry them, cut the tops off an inch from the bulb, and pack away in a paper sack in a dry cellar or frost-proof closet.

## A Dainty Easter Dessert

Remove the contents of 6 eggs by making an opening in one end about the size of a 1-cent piece. Soften 1/2 box of gelatin in 1/2 cup of cold water, add 1 cup of sugar, juice of 1 lemon and 1 pint of boiling water. Stir till the gelatin dissolves, then strain. Color enough of the jelly to fill an egg a bright red, for another use less coloring and make it pink. Use green coloring for two, and leave two white. Rinse the shells with cold water, then pour in the jelly and let stand over night. Remove the shells, place gelatin eggs on a plate and surround them with a nest of sweetened and flavored whipped cream. Other fruit juices may be used with the gelatin, if desired.

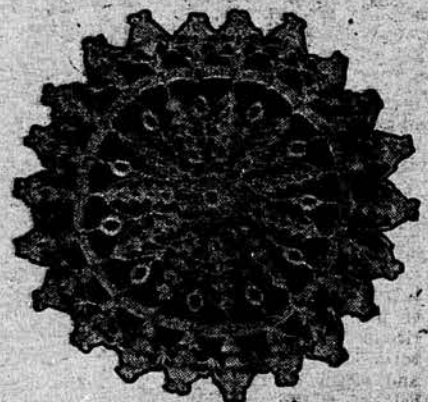
Mrs. S. C. T.

Beaverton, Ore.  
A coat of paint puts new values all over the farm.

## Centerpiece in Irish Crochet

A pretty centerpiece is made in Irish crochet. Begin by winding the thread around the end of the first finger of the left hand 15 times. Slip off and cover with 30 double crochet (d c, made by throwing the thread over the hook, insert hook in chain, draw loop thru, thread over the hook and draw thru 2 loops, thread over the hook and draw thru 2 loops).

1st row—Chain 5, 2 treble crochet (tr made by throwing the thread over the hook twice, insert and draw loop thru the thread over the hook, then draw thru 2 loops, thread over and draw thru 2 loops, thread over and draw thru 2 loops) \* Ch 1, 3 tr. Repeat from star around the ring and join with a



Pretty and Quickly Made.

slip stitch (sl st made by inserting hook in the work and draw the loop thru the work and loop on the hook at the same time) to the 4th st of ch 5 in the first row.

2nd row—Ch 5, 2 tr, ch 3, 3 tr, \* ch 3, 3 tr. Repeat from the star around the ring and join the same as in the first row.

3rd row—Ch 5, 2 tr in ch 3 of last row, ch 2, 3 tr in same ch. \* Ch 3, 3 tr, ch 2, 3 tr. Repeat from \* around the ring and join.

4th row—Ch 5, 2 tr in ch 2 of last row, ch 2, 3 tr in same ch. \* 1 d c in center st of ch 3 of preceding row. Ch 2, 3 tr in ch 2 of preceding row, ch 2, 3 tr in same ch. Ch 2. Repeat from \* around the ring and join as in preceding row.

5th row—Ch 5, 2 tr in ch 2 of last row, ch 2, 3 tr in same ch. Ch 3, \* 1 d c in d c of last row. Ch 3, 3 tr in ch 2 of preceding row, ch 2, 3 tr in same ch, ch 3. Repeat from star around the ring and join.

6th row—Same as 5th row except use 5 ch, 1 dc, ch 5, instead of ch 3, 1 dc, ch 2.

7th row—Ch 5, 2 tr, ch 2, 3 tr, ch 8, 1 dc of last row, ch 2. Wind thread around the finger 15 times. Slip off and cover with 30 d c. Fasten to ch 8 with a sl st. Ch 8, 3 tr, ch 2, 3 tr and proceed around the ring.

8th row—Make a chain around the ring, fastening to the top of the shells with d c and to the top of the small rings with a tr. There should be 10 st between each shell and ring.

9th row—Ch 5, 9 tr, ch 1, 10 tr, around the ring.

10th row—Ch 5, 2 tr, ch 2, 3 tr, ch 10, 3 tr, ch 2, 3 tr and repeat around the ring.

11th row—Ch 5, 2 tr, ch 2, 3 tr, ch 5, 1 d c in 5th st of ch 10 in preceding row. Ch 5, 3 tr, ch 2, 3 tr and repeat around the ring.

12th row—Ch 5, 5 tr, 1 picot, made by ch 4 and fasten with a sl st into 1st st, 1 tr, 1 picot, ch 6, 1 d c in d c of last row. Ch 6, and repeat around the ring.

This centerpiece can be made larger by adding more rows of shells.

Belle Crandell.

Mount Pleasant, Ia.

## If You're Tired of Pie

A delicious old-fashioned dessert every cook should know is apple float. Drain the juice from a quart can of apples, and mash them with a potato masher or run them thru a sieve. Sweeten and flavor to taste. Vanilla makes it very good. Beat an egg white very stiff and whip it into the apple pulp. Serve in glass sherbet cups with whipped cream. Stewed prunes may be used in the same way, or even a glass of plum or grape jelly when a hurry-up dessert is needed.

Chickasha, Okla.

Mrs. R. A. Lyle.

Iron rings were used as money by the ancient Britons.



# A Peep at New Styles

By Mary Catherine Williams

WINDOW shopping is a great amusement for us womenfolk. It is better than real shopping when one's purse is flat and carries with it none of the mental strain one feels when she knows she can't pay more than \$4.95 for a hat and all the creations the sales-lady shows her are marked from \$10 on up to dear knows where. I've been window shopping often this spring and I wonder if some of the readers of the Woman's Page wouldn't be interested in hearing what I saw.

The first thing noticeable in the dresses and suits in the store windows is the flare. The short full skirts and coats tight to the waist line with a wide spreading peplum to emphasize the hips were enough to make a stout woman gasp with dismay. I'm not fat myself, but I couldn't bear the idea of those flare coats, so I looked around till I found a suit that follows tailored lines more closely. This style is always shown, for women know they stay in fashion better than freakish novelties, and most of us have to plan on wearing a suit two seasons. Most of these coats have belts, sometimes of material to match, and again of black or white. Collar and belt of white make a pretty finish for the black and white checked—shepherd's plaid, we used to call it—suits so many women are wearing. Green and blue and brown are popular colors also, but the merchants refuse to guarantee them against fading and spotting, since German dyes no longer are to be had.

## Silk Suits are Popular.

I wish you could see the pretty silk suits in some of the windows. They sound extravagant, but they really aren't because the woman who possesses one is ready for any occasion. The coat is warm enough for cool spring and summer days, and if plainly made, is ideal for traveling yet dressy enough for church or parties. Separate waists may be worn with them, or one can have a waist to match with a bolero or jumper effect of the silk and yoke and sleeves of Georgette crepe the same color. White Georgette, organdie, or net may be substituted on very hot days. Such a costume needs no laundering. Many of the little silk coats have a high waist line with a plaited or gathered section below. These coats range in length from 24 to 28 inches. The postillion cape collar is a popular finish.

Skirts range in width from 2½ to 3½ yards at the bottom. Some are full at the hips also, with panniers and draped effects, but others have the fullness evenly distributed and laid in folds



are beauties. Almost everybody is wearing light shoes, white or gray or cream. Some women prefer low black shoes with gaiters or spats of white felt over them. Very few bows are shown on low shoes. Either the slipper is left perfectly plain in front or it has a small fancy button where the bow used to be.

Separate frills and collars and cuff sets are much in evidence. In one window I saw a coat suit of gray with the collar of very light tan pongee. Other collars are made of white pique or of sheer organdie with a touch of embroidery. Blouses to be worn with coat suits are of Georgette crepe or crepe de chine in white, old rose, pale yellow and flesh color. The Georgette crepe is as sheer as chiffon but wears much better and may be laundered beautifully with warm water and pure white soap. It should be shaken up and down in the soap suds, never rubbed. Rinse well, shake out gently and roll in an old towel until nearly dry, then iron with a cool iron. Even the cotton waists are of very sheer material, so it is necessary to have the daintiest of underwear to go with them. A camisole made of wide lace or of embroidered or lace-trimmed crepe de chine is worn over the regular corset cover. Camisole material that is tucked and trimmed may be bought for \$1 or \$1.50 a yard. All it needs is shoulder straps and a belt to make it ready to wear.

## The Patterns Described

The styles shown here reflect the best of the new spring lines without going to extremes. Patterns may be had for 10 cents each from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A favorite model for a draped skirt is 7486, which is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. It is cut in two pieces and the material falls in jabot-like folds at each side.

A smart separate coat is 7562. It is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure and is 40½ inches in length. It may be developed in black and white checked woolen cloth, serge or chin-chilla in white or plaids.

Girls or small women will like coat suit 7382, which comes in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. The skirt has three gores and is entirely plain.

Ladies' dress 7613 has a jacket bodice with pocket laps above the edge at each side and a narrow vest down the front. The skirt has a three-gored foundation on which are set four separate flounces.



The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

A design suitable for either crepe de chine, soft taffeta, or voile is dress 7312. The one-piece gathered skirt is corded at the lower edge or not, as preferred.

A good model for a separate skirt in serge, poplin or silk is 7329. The fullness is laid in plaits and the top is finished with a flat belt. The lower edge in medium size measures 2¾ yards. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

## Books That Entertain

BY CARRIE MAY ASHTON.

Most of us are busy with spring work these days but there are times on chilly evenings or stormy Sundays when it is a treat to pick up a good book, and a list of really worth-while fiction of comparatively recent dates may be of interest. At the head of our worth-while list, we should place that dear, wholesome story, "T. Tembaron," whose author, Frances Hodgson Burnett, is a welcome friend of most book-lovers. This delightful story interests old and young alike, is intensely human, rings true from start to finish and is free from all complexity, too often found in modern fiction.

Two books by Julia M. Lippman, "Martha by the Day" and "Making Over of Martha," are well worth the reading and full of a delicious humor and a quaint, wholesome philosophy, intermingled with good cheer and a rare courage (both physical and mental), which the readers may be proud to emulate.

"Gold," a story of the "Forty-niners" by Stewart Edward White, is most graphic and full of interest and has a noticeable uniqueness characteristic of the author. It has been said upon good authority that this book was written on a wager to demonstrate that a first class, best seller could be written without a leading lady.

"Buried Alive," by Arnold Bennett, is a pleasing mystery story and much more enjoyable than some of the author's heavier books.

"Where There's a Will," by Mary Roberts Rinehart, is full of amusing situations and affords many a hearty laugh. It is just the book to read aloud on a dull or stormy evening. The author is certainly familiar with that type of humanity which frequents sanatoriums or hot springs.

"Just Folks," by Clara E. Laughlin, is intensely human and well portrayed and deserves honorable mention in the worthwhile list of books. "Pollyanna" is another dear little story, which uplifts and rests one on a tired day. "Princess Flower Hat," by Mabel Osgood Wright, is a nature story, which should not be overlooked or forgotten.

"Molly Make Believe," "The Sick a Bed Lady," and the several other short stories published with it, by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, are all breezy and entertaining and written in a style peculiarly original. "A Peacock Feather" is a pleasing story and written most breezily. "A Son of the Hills," by Harriet T. Comstock, whose earlier book, "Joyce of the North Woods" was so well received, is a story of the Virginia mountain folk, and pleasingly told.

## Ways to Use Rhubarb

An excellent filling for pies is made by stewing rhubarb with a little water slightly more than half its weight of sugar. Add a little butter, a sprinkling of nutmeg, and a few cracker crumbs to take up the surplus juice. Try baking rhubarb in a covered dish. It holds its color and shape this way better than when boiled.

Spiced Rhubarb—Allow ½ pound sugar to every pound of rhubarb, add a few whole cloves and some stick cinnamon. Melt the sugar slowly and simmer till thick as jam. Can and seal.

Rhubarb Marmalade—Two pounds of rhubarb, 2 pounds of sugar, and 2 oranges. Cut the orange pulp into small pieces and the yellow rind in thin strips. Simmer till the orange skin is clear. This keeps in jelly glasses. A cup of seeded raisins added to the mixture gives a pleasing variety.

Pineapple and Rhubarb—Cut a pineapple into small pieces, cover with water, and cook until tender, then add twice as much rhubarb as of pineapple and half as much sugar as the weight of both fruits. Boil 20 minutes, bottle and seal. This makes delicious preserves.

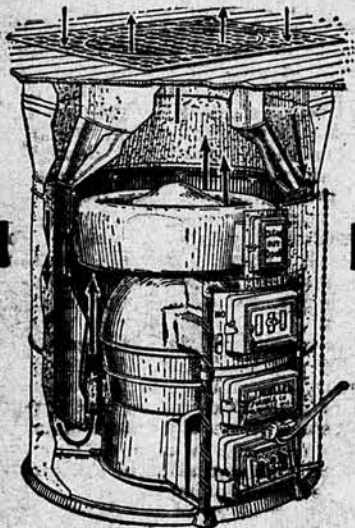
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S. E. H.



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## No More Bean Bags, Tommy

Grandmother's Gifts Taught Him a Valuable Lesson

BY MRS. LOUIS C. LINK



"SEE, CHILDREN!" said Grandma to Tommy and Dorothy, and she held out her hands to show them the two objects which resembled brown onions. "I have bought you each an Easter present."

"An Easter present?" echoed the grandchildren, for this was only September and they knew that Easter did not come until early spring. "But what funny looking presents, Grandma, what can they be?"

"Just wait and let me explain," chuckled Grandma. "These are Easter lily bulbs—one for you and one for Tommy. If you expect lilies for Easter now is the time to plant them. Get a small flower pot and some pebbles to put in the bottom so that the plant will be well drained, and then fill the pot with soil out of the garden. When the pots are ready bring them to me and I will show you how deep to plant the bulbs. Run along now and see who will have his pot ready first."

"O, what fun!" exclaimed Dorothy, as she clapped her hands and skipped out of the room.

### He Thinks of the Boys.

But poor Tommy was thinking of the group of boys waiting on the corner for him to go fishing. He left the room soberly with a tiny frown on his face, for he wanted to be with the boys but he did not want to make his grandmother angry. By the time he had found a pot his frown had grown to a scowl.

"Who wants to bother with an old flower pot on a day like this?" he said to himself. "The boys will go away and leave me sure." Just then he stumbled over Dorothy's bean bag and kicked it out of the way. Then an idea struck him. "Why not empty the bean bag into the pot instead of hunting pebbles. No one would ever know the difference and it would serve Dorothy right for leaving her bag in the path."

He jerked his knife from his pocket, opened the bag and emptied the beans into the pot. He soon filled the pot with loose soil from the garden and was back into the house before Dorothy had her pebbles ready.

"Dear me!" said Grandma. "What an energetic boy you are, Tommy."

### Dorothy Hunts for the Bag.

Tommy made no reply. He knew he did not deserve his grandmother's praise. He watched her press the soil around the bulb with her fingers. As soon as he could leave without disrespect, he was off to hunt the other boys. They were not in sight, and Tommy moped his way back to the house. He found Dorothy sitting on the doorstep resting her chin in her hands. When she saw him she asked if he had seen the bean bag, and Tommy replied, "No."

"I have been looking for it everywhere," said Dorothy. "Haven't you really seen it?"

"No, I haven't," he answered crossly, and walked away.

It was March before Grandma visited them again. As soon as she reached the house she asked the grandchildren if their lily bulbs were growing.

"Oh, I had almost forgotten, hadn't you, Tommy?" said Dorothy. "Come, let us go and get them."

When the children brought their plants, Grandma looked at first one plant and then the other. "Dear me," she said as she reached for her glasses. She put them on and said, "Dear me," again.

Tommy's flower pot had a number of little stems, each having a bean split open, instead of the pretty broad leaf that Dorothy's had.

"Oh, Grandma," said Tommy. "It's Dorothy's bean bag sprouted up and it has killed my lily plant!" Then he bur-

ied his head in his grandmother's lap and sobbed out the whole story.

Grandma looked very cross for a while and began to scold Tommy, but when she saw big tears rolling down his cheek, her expression changed and she raised his face up to hers and said, "Tommy let this be a lesson for you. If you are ever tempted to be naughty again, remember the story of the sprouted bean bag."

### A Basket for May Day

Have you planned your baskets that you want to give your friends on May day? Here are several suggestions for pretty baskets:

Cut pasteboard into heart shapes, having the heart 5 inches across and 6 inches long. This is for the bottom of the box. For the sides cut a strip of cardboard 3 inches wide and sew it to the heart. Then provide a handle. Cover the box with light blue or white crepe paper and line with grass or moss from the woods—this is to keep the flowers fresh—and fill with flowers.

Another basket is made from paper that will hold watercolors. Color one sheet of the paper pink and leave the other white; then cut the paper in 1/2 inch strips. The two colors are to be woven together like a market basket is made, and tacked to a candy box. A strip of the pink may be used for the handle and tacked to the box. This basket is to be filled the same as the first. Candy boxes covered with light colored crepe paper, with the handle made of braided paper and filled, make pretty baskets.



### GARDENING.

There's pie plant in my garden  
All set out in a row  
And every day I watch it  
To see when pie will show.  
For I think it would be lovely  
When the plants are big and high,  
To go out in my garden  
And pick a custard pie.

—M. C. W.

### Two Useful Farm Dogs

A dog is very useful on the farm. I have a terrier, he weighs 22 pounds. I have his mother, too. When I go rabbit hunting, they will go along with me. If they see a rabbit one of them stays and watches it while the other comes and barks at me, and shows me where the rabbit is. If I can kill it right away, and I can lay it down and tell him to watch it and he won't let anything bother it. One day father took them over to the neighbors to kill rats that lived under the corn crib. They caught over 100 in less than an hour. They will go

in the water after ducks, when I shoot them, and bring them to me.

One day last winter I was walking along a big ditch where hedge brush had been thrown in. All at once the dogs began to smell around and in a short time they pulled out an opossum. They will catch chickens if you want them to. H. Maltzberger.

Franklin Co., Kansas.

### Can You Guess?

First I come in the month of May;  
And right to the close of summer I stay.  
The poets all weave me into rhyme,  
For I'm part of the charm of summer-time.  
I'm inscribed in your album, to memory sweet;  
Without me, your home would not be complete.

The answer will appear in next week's issue.

Answers to last week's hidden words puzzle: less, hem, tin, vent, chop, hog, pan, aid, so, sot, hat, bath, cat, cover, elf, Tom, lose, Pat, pate, paten, rig.

### A Young Reader

I thought perhaps the girls and boys would like to know how I earned my first money. My father gave me \$5 for gathering all the eggs and keeping account of the duck eggs from January until August. They laid 1,047 eggs during the time. We had 20 ducks to start with but I killed eight by putting too much salt in the bran mash. I thought if salt was good for cows it was good for ducks, too. I bought some good books with my money. I am reading Ivanhoe now. I like Ivanhoe and Ben Hur best of all. I am 10 years old.

Bertha Antrim.

Comanche Co., Oklahoma.

### Corn Needs the Plant Food

(Continued from Page 12.)

do not have to penetrate so deeply as the four large ones to stir the soil completely.

The ordinary practice is to cultivate corn until it is too high to work with a two-horse cultivator. An extra cultivation or two with a one-horse cultivator may be given to advantage under certain conditions. This practice, however, may or may not be satisfactory. If rains have heavily crusted the soil shortly after the corn has been "laid by," or if a crop of weeds is starting, an extra cultivation with the one-horse cultivator usually will prove profitable. If, on the other hand, the ground is in good tilth and reasonably free from weeds, nothing is gained by cultivating after the ordinary "laying by" time. These late cultivations should always be shallow to avoid damaging the corn roots.

Seasonal conditions vary so greatly from year to year that no one method of seedbed preparation, planting or cultivation of corn will consistently give better yields than every other method. The farmer who by the exercise of good judgment uses methods of tillage that meet the seasonal conditions to greatest advantage is the one who, on the average, is the most successful.

The critical period in the growth of corn is during July and August, and drouth and hot winds during these months may destroy in a few days the accumulated benefits derived from thorough work in preparing the seedbed and caring for the corn during the early part of the season, which under favorable conditions would have resulted in considerable increases in yield. Very often, because of drouth during the latter stage of the growth of the corn, that which has the greatest capacity to yield because of the comparatively greater development of foliage is the first to dry up, while corn that has made a smaller growth because of poor cultural methods survives the drouth and produces the greatest yield of grain.

The farmer who consistently practices methods that conserve moisture and develop plant food, and who plants his crop opportunely, will, however, obtain the best average yields for a period of years.

When cracked eggs must be boiled, add a teaspoon or more of salt to the water. They will cook without losing any of the albumen.

When the granite teapot or coffeepot has become discolored on the inside fill it with cold water and add a teaspoon of soda, then boil about 20 minutes. Scour with a good scouring powder.



# Let's Try the Budget System

Plan in Advance the Division of the Year's Income

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

**M**ETHODS of keeping household accounts seem to be even more varied than the items that are entered into different sets. An account book for women on the farm sent from an Iowa bank last December has determined our method for this year. It has been our custom to consider the house and its expenditures as merely one branch of the firm's business. Such accounts as we have kept in the past have been in the same book as the other farm accounts. Since this book came with its plan for a separate account for the house, we have been trying to use it. Any blank book could be lined, paged and divided as this one is. If the book is hung in a convenient place with a pencil or pen by it, one ought not to find it a difficult matter to make the necessary entries.



know some who use the large medical calendars so generally distributed. There is blank space enough by every date to make two or three records. Some, desiring more privacy, neatness and business equipment, use the card files and index. Certainly a man on a farm needs to

keep an accurate record if he wishes to plan for the proper use of his time. This is true to a lesser extent of the farm woman also.

And now having told how we keep accounts of sales after things have been sold and of purchases after the objects have been bought, we learn that we have been working backward. "Increasing Home Efficiency" is the title of an interesting book written by Martha Berkeley Bruive and Robert W. Bruive. They tell us that instead of setting down our expenses after they have been spent, we should set down beforehand just how much we will allow for groceries, how much for clothing and so on thru the list. We should make out a budget and live up to it. Naturally we all say that this budget-making is all right for persons living on a salary but for those who "shake dice with nature" as a farmer does, it wouldn't work. The authors undertake to prove that it will work in farming as well as elsewhere. To do this they cite two instances, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Lewis in Western New York and David and Elizabeth Eaton living in Nebraska. Their budgets are most interesting.

These persons found in order to make their system work satisfactorily it was necessary to balance crops against one another in such a way that no matter what the season may prove, the yearly income will remain about the same.

## Fine Sale for Houchin

The big sale of saddle horses held at the Astral King Stock Farm at Jefferson City, Mo., April 11, was one of the finest sales that Mr. Houchin ever held. It was a success in every respect. The demand for good saddle horses seemed to be at high tide as there was a great deal of interest manifested by visitors at this sale. Buyers were present from Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri. The top price of the sale was \$775 paid by Miss Helen Chubbuck of Peoria, Ill. Mr. Houchin expressed himself as being well satisfied with the result of the sale. Following is a partial list of buyers which also gives the sex and register number of the purchase:

|                                                                   |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| L. M. Monsees, Sedalia, Mo., chestnut filly, registered           | 240 |
| Frank Zabinsky, Tulsa, Okla., chestnut stud colt, registered      | 300 |
| C. W. Gould, Bridgeport, Ill., bay stud, registered               | 310 |
| F. L. Buell, Hickman, Neb., chestnut filly, registered            | 210 |
| C. V. Zuber, Jefferson City, Mo., chestnut mare, No. 7526         | 190 |
| A. Hunter, Walton, Colo., chestnut mare, No. 3359                 | 110 |
| Henry Nottorf, Dillon, Kan., bay mare, No. 4992                   | 300 |
| G. E. Keyser, New Bloomfield, Mo., chestnut mare, No. 2994        | 132 |
| Bob Harriman, Bunce, Mo., black mare, No. 3286                    | 140 |
| Grover Wilson, New Bloomfield, Mo., Hackney stallion, No. 1099 2d | 190 |
| A. G. Sutton, Alva, Okla., bay mare, No. 11058                    | 330 |
| C. H. Wilcox, Webster Groves, Mo., chestnut gelding, registered   | 350 |
| Dr. Bradley, Warrensburg, Mo., chestnut gelding, registered       | 155 |
| C. H. A. Sorrell, Bland, Mo., bay stallion, No. 52106             | 310 |
| E. S. Hunt & Son, Liberty, Mo., bay mare, No. 19258               | 240 |
| L. R. Klefer, Osceola, Mo., black stallion, No. 6274              | 625 |
| Curtis Cauthern, Mexico, Mo., bay mare, No. 11449                 | 200 |
| Stokes Griffin, Jefferson City, Mo., bay mare, No. 11493          | 155 |
| Chas. Hudson, Blackwater, Mo., bay mare, No. 11377                | 325 |
| F. C. Nash, Blackburn, Mo., chestnut stallion, No. 8625           | 300 |
| Roy Davis, Kansas City, Mo., chestnut mare, No. 4404              | 610 |
| Helen Chubbuck, Peoria, Ill., brown mare, registered              | 775 |

The weed gone to seed is an evil indeed.



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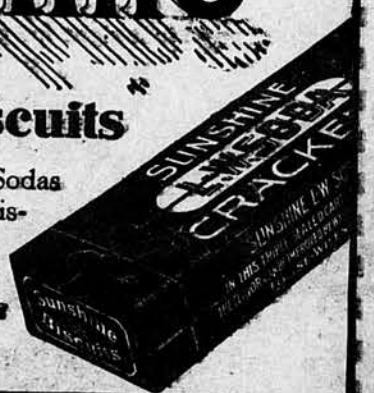
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Moberly, Mo.

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Dept. D.

In our general book of accounts, we have kept, usually, a list of all who bought our advertised products or made inquiry concerning them. We know in that way many persons who are interested in our breed of chickens and how many cockerels or eggs they have bought. Names of those who have written concerning the other stock are kept also. When we have very few to sell, we write to some of these inquirers we think may be interested. Should we issue a sale catalog, we should use these names as part of our mailing list.

We know many who keep farm journals and have done so for years. They record in these for every day the work done, the weather conditions, dates hens were set, pigs farrowed, and the like, not forgetting the good times enjoyed or company entertained. We think it very desirable that such records be kept but we cannot claim the credit for having done so for any length of time. We need





Tom—You're not turning as fast as Dad does, Mary.  
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## Make Them Show a Profit

BY C. A. BURNS

There are but few persons who would not think it a poor piece of management on the part of a dealer in any sort of merchandise if he should be so careless as not to take an inventory or keep an account of his various sales and net profits. No one would be so simple as to sell any kind of merchandise and not know what the profit was amounting to on every piece of goods he was handling. Why, then, should a dairy farmer be less cautious and painstaking in knowing the profit he is realizing on each of his cows?

Too many men are depending upon their memory to say just what a cow may be paying to the profit side of the ledger. Too many men are paying attention to the cow only when she is fresh, when she is producing at her best, and judging her altogether upon what she is doing at her best.

Such unprofitable animals often are unnoticed in their unprofitableness because they are not tested and individual records kept for them, and also because some of their sisters are profitable enough to cover up the holes made in the owner's purse, and taken as a whole the herd is paying a small profit.

This is quite unfair, not only to your profitable cow, but to you. Rather than spend the time milking and feeding these unprofitable animals at an actual loss, why not spend a few hours each month with the Babcock tester and scales, finding out which cows are and which are not profitable, so that the standard of production of the entire herd may be raised, and so that you may receive what you should for your hard work.

## Four Pounds of Butter a Day

The Holstein-Friesian heifer Fairview Korndyke Pietertje 252940 has broken the record for fat production in the junior 2-year class of the 7-day division, by producing in seven consecutive days 493 pounds milk containing slightly more than 23 pounds fat. She freshened at 2 years, 22 days old. Her sire is Rag Apple Korndyke 8th 73416; her dam is Colantha Pietertje 53800. She was bred by E. H. Dollar of Heuvelton, N. Y. and she is now owned by Oliver Cabana, Jr., Elma Center, N. Y. In the junior 2-year class of the 7-day division she displaces Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis 229260, whose record for seven days is 507.4 pounds milk containing 22.9 pounds fat. If computed on the 80 per cent basis the equivalent butter thus credited to Fairview Korndyke Pietertje would amount to 28.75 pounds.

## Here are Two Record Cows

The senior 4-year-old Ayrshire, August Lassie 29581, A. R. 1429, bred and owned by the L. A. Reymann estate, Wheeling, West Va., has closed her year of official testing, with a record of 17,784 pounds milk, 720.03 pounds fat, 840 pounds butter, 4.05 per cent fat, which makes her the world's champion in her class.

The junior 2-year-old Ayrshire, Willowmoor Etta 3d 35833, A. R. 1691, bred and owned by J. W. Clise, Redmond, Wash., has closed her year of official testing, with a record of 16,621 pounds milk, 686.06 pounds fat, 784 pounds butter, 4.01 per cent fat, which makes her the world's champion junior 2-year-old.

## Skimmilk is a Cheap Food

Skimmilk is a very economical food material in the opinion of experts in the United States Department of Agriculture, and might well be more largely used as human food. The argument for economy is based on the price at which it usually is sold, and upon the composition of the nutritive portion.

Whole milk, as everyone knows, is an indispensable food for the young, and even in the diet of the adult it is comparatively economical. The only nutrient taken from it in skimming is the butterfat. There is left, therefore, in the skimmilk, not only all of the sugar, which amounts to about 4½ parts in every 100, and all of the mineral substances, but also all of the protein. The last named substance is important because, besides serving as fuel for the body, as fats, sugars, and starches do, it also supplies tissue-building material. The proportion of protein in skimmilk, as well as of the mineral constituents,

which are also valuable for body building, is even greater than in whole milk.

Since the nutritive part of skimmilk consists very largely of protein, it is to be classed, as whole milk is, with such food materials as eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and cheese—tho it is much more delicate than those foods—rather than with such substances as sugar, which serve only as fuel. Two and a half quarts of skimmilk contain almost as much protein and yield about the same amount of energy as a pound of round of beef. When skimmilk sells for 4 cents a quart, or about 2 cents a pound, and round of beef for 20 cents a pound, a dime, or any other sum of money spent for skimmilk will provide nearly twice as much nourishment as it will if spent for round steak. Round of beef, of course, is one of the lower-priced meats and when compared with the more expensive cuts, skimmilk makes a still better showing from the standpoint of economy. The comparison with oysters is very significant. A quart of oysters contains less than twice as much nourishment as a quart of skimmilk, and yet it costs several times as much.

Whole, unskimmed milk has, of course, a more pleasing taste to many persons, and those who do not need to consider the additional cost will, no doubt, always prefer it. When used for cooking, however, the difference in taste between skimmed and unskimmed milk is not perceptible, and there are a great many uses to which skimmilk can be put in the preparation of foods. In the making of cereal mushes, for instance, the use of skimmilk in place of water adds greatly to the nutritive value, particularly by raising the amount of tissue-forming materials. In making milk soups, chowders, custards and cakes also, it can be profitably used. In chowders the lack of fat is made up by the use of salt pork.

## Safe, First on the Farm

Auto fires have come into such general use on the farm that some means should be taken to reduce the fire hazard which the presence of gasoline in farm buildings entails. Most farm buildings are built of wood. They are dry, and when fire starts it is almost an impossibility to extinguish it. In consequence, extraordinary precautions should be taken to prevent the starting of fires.

Before water can be used to put out fires it is well to have other means to prevent the fire growing to such size that the water will be needed. For this purpose, every farm should be equipped with fire extinguishers. There are several makes of these on the market, which would serve the purpose excellently, and which could be operated as well by the farmer's wife or his children as by the farmer himself. What is known as the one quart pump type of fire extinguisher is an ideal instrument on the farm. These small extinguishers have many things to recommend them. Aside from their small, convenient size the liquid contents will not freeze at 50 degrees below zero. This is very important in barns and other places where there is no means of heating. These fire extinguishers also will damage nothing. Their contents can be squirted on the most delicate fabric, on the walls, on the carpet. They will neither stain nor mar anything. Their only enemy is fire.

Most of all they are useful for putting out gasoline fires. Water is useless for this purpose. Water will only make gasoline fires worse, for it will only spread them. Water thrown on calcium carbide only generates more gas and makes the fire worse. These fire extinguishers, however, will put out such fires instantly as one turns off the gas. This feature is of great importance in view of the increasing use of automobiles.

## Wouldn't You?

Passing thru a military hospital, a distinguished visitor noticed a private in one of the Irish regiments who had been terribly injured.

To the orderly the visitor said: "That's a bad case. What are you going to do with him?"

"He's going back, sir," replied the orderly.

"Going back!" said the visitor, surprised.

"Yes," said the orderly. "He thinks he knows who done it."—Country Gentleman.



# How Much Do the Cows Give?

Milk and Cream Records Increase the Value of Good Animals

BY A. B. NYSTROM

IN EVERY herd there are cows that vary considerably in the amount of milk and butterfat produced. A low production of milk may be associated with a high test, or a large production of milk may be accompanied with a low test. In either case the cow may bring in a good profit to the owner, showing that the amount of milk as well as the per cent of fat must be taken into consideration in determining the value of a cow. In view of this fact, every dairyman should endeavor to discover and remove from the herd those cows that produce small amounts of milk and at the same time give milk of a low percentage of butterfat.

The cost of feed and care, also the expense of housing stock is practically the same, no matter whether the cows are heavy or light producers of butterfat. Since the feed, over and above that used for maintenance, should be used to supply energy for the production of milk and butterfat, it is desirable to keep only those cows that are high producers. By means of records of production, it is possible to select those cows that turn the surplus feed into milk and butterfat, rather than body fat.

## What is the Cost of Feed?

Although dairymen know in a general way the amount of feed eaten and the production of the various cows in the herd, few have definite knowledge as to the exact production, or the cost of the feed consumed. When once a system of records of production has been begun so that the dairyman will know accurately the cost of producing milk, it will be found that many cows that were considered profitable will prove to be unprofitable, and possibly cows that were considered unprofitable will be found to be profitable.

Cows should be valued largely by the amount of milk and butterfat that they produce. Other factors, such as regularity in breeding, ability to produce strong, healthy calves, and also the ability to produce offspring of equal or greater producing power than the dams, are factors that make for value in our dairy cows. Without an accurate record of all these points, the best cow in the herd is likely to have equal rank with the poorest one in the mind of the owner.

The matter of herd improvement, or the increasing of the productive capacity of the individual cows, should be a matter of considerable importance to the dairyman. Profits in the dairy depend chiefly on the ability of the cows to change the cheaper roughage and grain into the more expensive milk and butterfat. High individual production is desirable at the present time, but it will be more necessary in the future than it has in the past if dairying is to continue to be a profitable business.

## Use Cows With Large Records.

Records are of value in enabling the dairyman to select the best cows. For this purpose, breeding records as well as those of milk and fat production are kept. The poorer cows, namely those that are shy breeders, or those that do not return sufficient milk and butterfat to pay for the cost of feed and care, should be dropped from the herd. The exact point at which a cow becomes unprofitable varies in different communities; the cost of labor, feed, and the price received for the milk determine this. In general, unless the production reaches 10,000 pounds of milk or 300 pounds of butterfat, yearly, the cow is not returning a profit over cost of feed and care. The average of production can be raised by means of grading. Raising the average production by means of grading is a matter of better breeding and in this case the cows are bred to a sire of good dairy breeding. Only the calves from the better cows are selected, and are added to the herd at maturity. Records of production are necessary in this case, first to determine which calves to keep, second to determine whether the average of production is increasing or decreasing.

By knowing exactly from day to day what a cow is producing, the feeder can prepare a ration accordingly. Cows should be fed according to the amount of milk and butterfat produced. All

cows should not be fed alike, and without a record of production it is impossible to estimate the amount of feed that should be fed.

One pound of grain to every 3 to 3½ pounds of milk is the ration fed by many dairymen that weigh their milk. Others who test the milk for butterfat find that it is desirable to feed as many pounds of grain daily as the cow gives butterfat in a week.

From the breeder's standpoint, records of production are valuable when selling stock. Private records not only are valuable to the owner in the ways that have been enumerated, but they aid him materially in selling his stock. An animal that is tested is worth considerably more than an untested animal, and if the figures are there in black and white, they have a good deal of weight, even if they are private records.

In some herds the milk is weighed daily by the owner and then weighed and tested for one or two days every month by the agent of a testing association. In such cases the record is more authentic than the private herd record, and can be relied upon as giving an estimate of the value of the cow for milk production.

Records of production that are authenticated by the different breed associations, under the supervision of the state experiment station, are reliable and serve to add inestimable value to the animal and her progeny. Buyers of purebred stock place considerable emphasis on such records when buying animals.

## Records From Iowa Herds

The largest profit last year in the various cow testing associations in Iowa was \$116 a cow for a herd of 17 Holsteins owned by O. T. Balmot of Progressive. They averaged 10,336 pounds of milk and 393 pounds of butterfat. The feed for each cow cost \$54.13 and the return for each \$1 worth of feed was \$3.15. Butterfat was produced at a cost of 13 cents a pound. It cost Hans J. Hanson of Shell Rock 29 cents to produce a pound of butterfat, hence his loss at the end of a year's test of his mixed herd was \$1.10 a cow. His feed cost was \$47.06 a cow and their average milk production was 4,613 and of butterfat 163 pounds. For every dollar's worth of feed Mr. Hanson fed he only received 90 cents return.

That it is possible to make a fair income from a grade Shorthorn herd is shown in the test of the herd of B. T. George of Cedar Valley. Sixteen cows in 1911 averaged 6,159 pounds of milk and 243 pounds of butterfat; feed costing \$33.54 a cow. Net profit a cow was \$37.37. In 1912 the herd averaged 6,312 pounds of milk and 239 pounds of butterfat. Feed cost \$36.78, leaving a net profit of \$40.77 a cow. Two years ago the herd averaged a milk production of 6,951 pounds and 264 pounds of butterfat produced at a cost of \$32.75 worth of feed and averaging a profit of \$65.77 for every animal. Butterfat cost to produce 12 cents a pound and the net return for every \$1 worth of feed was \$3. Last year the herd averaged 7,162 pounds of milk with 279 pounds of butterfat. Feed cost rose to \$38.55 a cow, but the profit was \$70.18 a cow for the year, a return of \$2.80 for \$1 worth of feed. Compared with this, the herd of E. C. Barrick in the same association test cost two-thirds more to feed, but returned proportionately less profit. This herd of seven grade Holsteins in 1911 averaged 7,491 pounds of milk and 274 pounds of butterfat at a cost of \$47.88 a cow. Profit was \$31.20 a cow. In 1912, eight cows averaged 6,801 pounds of milk and 247 pounds of butterfat. Feed for each cow cost \$59.78, leaving a profit of \$22.90. In 1913, 14 cows averaged 9,675 pounds of milk and 306 pounds of butterfat, the feed costing \$53.44, leaving a profit of \$53.44 for every cow. Last year the same herd yielded an average of 11,246 pounds of milk with 365 pounds of butterfat. The feed for each cow cost \$61.99, but the profit was \$71.71, or a net return of \$2.10 for every \$1 worth of feed. The cost of producing a pound of butterfat had been reduced from 24 cents to 16 cents.

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## Keeping Up With Lizzie

By Irving Bacheller

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### IN THE FIRST CHAPTER

Socrates Potter is telling of the astounding and extremely human-interest events that followed in a Connecticut village as the result of vain striving to imitate or surpass the social activities of Lizzie, just home from college.

### LIZZIE RETURNS TO HER HOME.

AM HENSHAW'S girl had graduated and gone abroad with her mother. One Sunday 'bout a year later, Sam flew up to the door o' my house in his automobile. He lit on the sidewalk an' struggled up the steps with two hundred an' forty-seven pounds o' meat on him. He walked like a man carryin' a barrel o' pork.

He acted as if he was glad to see me an' the big arm-chair on the piazz.

"What's the news?" I asked.

"Lizzie an' her mother got back this mornin'," he gasped. "They've been six months in Europe. Lizzie is in love with it. She's hobnobbed with kings an' queens. She talks art beautiful. I wish you'd come over an' hear her hold a conversation. It's wonderful. She's goin' to be a great addition to this community. She's got me faded an' on the run. I ran down to the store for a few minutes this mornin', an' when I got back she says to me: 'Father, you always smell o' ham an' mustard. Have you been in that disgusting store? Go an' take a bath at once.' That's what she called it—a 'bath.' Talks just like the English people—she's been among 'em so long. Get into my car an' I'll take ye over an' fetch ye back."

Sam regarded his humiliation with pride an' joy. At last Lizzie had convinced him that her education had paid. My curiosity was excited. I got in an' we flew over to his house. Sam yelled up the stairway kind o' joyful as we come in, an' his wife answered at the top o' the stairs an' says: "Mr. Henshaw, I wish you wouldn't shout in this house like a boy calling the cows."

"I guess she didn't know I was there. Sam ran up-stairs an' back, an' then we turned into that splendid parlor o' his an' set down. Purty soon Liz an' her mother swung in an' smiled very pleasant an' shook hands an' asked how was my family, an' went right on talkin'. I saw they didn't ask for the purpose of gettin' information. Liz was dressed to kill an' purty as a picture—cheeks red as a rooster's comb an' waist like a hornet's. The cover was off her showcase, an' there was a diamond sunburst in the middle of it, an' the jewels were surrounded by charms to which I am not wholly insensible even now.

"I wanted ye to tell Mr. Potter about yer travels," says Sam.

"Lizzie smiled an' looked out o' the window a minute an' fetched a sigh an' struck out, lookin' like Deacon Bristow the day he give ten dollars to the church. She told about the cities an' the folks an' the weather in that queer, English way she had o' talkin'. "Tell how ye hobnobbed with the Queen o' Italy," Sam says.

"Oh, father! Hobnobbed!" says she. "Anybody would think that she and I had manicured each other's hands. She only spoke a few words of Italian and

looked very gracious an' beautiful an' complimented my color."

"Then she lay back in her chair, kind o' weary, an' Sam asked me how was business—just to fill in the gap, I guess. Liz woke up an' showed how far she'd got ahead in the race.

"Business!" says she, with animation. "That's why I haven't any patience with American men. They never sit down for ten minutes without talking business. Their souls are steeped in commercialism. Don't you see how absurd it is, father? There are plenty of lovely things to talk about."

"Sam looked guilty, an' I felt sorry for him. It had cost heavy to educate his girl up to a pint where she could give him so much advice an' information. The result was natural. She was irritated by the large cubic capacity—the length, breadth, and thickness of his ignorance and unrefinement; he was dazed by the length, breadth, an' thickness of her learning an' her charm. He didn't say a word. He bowed his head before this pretty, perfumed casket of erudition.

"You like Europe," I says.

"I love it," says she. "It's the only place to live. There one finds so much of the beautiful in art and music and so many cultivated people."

"Lizzie was a handsome girl, an' had more sense than any o' the others that tried to keep up with her. After all, she was Sam's fault, an' Sam was a sin conceived an' committed by his wife, as ye might say. She had made him what he was."

"Have you seen Dan Pettigrew lately?" Lizzie asked.

"Yes," I says. "Dan is goin' to be a farmer."

"A farmer!" says she, an' covered her face with her handkerchief an' shook with merriment.

"Yes," I says. "Dan has come down out o' the air. He's abandoned folly. He wants to do something to help along."

"Yes, of course," says Lizzie, in a lofty manner. "Dan is really an excellent boy—isn't he?"

"Yes, an' he's livin' within his means—that's the first mile-stone in the road to success," I says. "I'm goin' to buy him a thousand acres o' land, an' one o' these days he'll own it an' as much more. You wait. He'll have a hundred men in his employ, an' flocks an' herds an' a market of his own in New York. He'll control prices in this county, an' they're goin' down. He'll be a force in the State."

"They were all sitting up. The faces o' the Lady Henshaw an' her daughter turned red.

"I'm very glad to hear it, I'm sure," said her Ladyship.

"I wasn't so sure o' that as she was, an' there, for me, was the milk in the cocoanut. I was joyful."

"Why, it's perfectly lovely!" says Lizzie, as she fetched her pretty hands together in her lap.

"Yes, you want to cultivate Dan," I says. "He's a man to be reckoned with."

"Oh, indeed!" says her Ladyship.

"Yes, indeed!" I says, an' the girls are all after him."

"I just guessed that. I knew it was unscrupulous, but livin' here in this atmosphere does affect the morals even of a lawyer. Lizzie grew red in the face."

"He could marry one o' the Four Hundred if he wanted to," I says. "The



"I Wanted Ye to Tell Mr. Potter About Yer Travels," says Sam.



other evening he was seen in the big red touring-car o' the Van Alstyne's. What do you think o' that?"

"Now that was true, but the chauffeur had been a college friend o' Dan's an' I didn't mention that."

"Lizzy had a dreamy smile in her face."

"Why, it's wonderful!" says she. "I didn't know he'd improved so."

"I hear that his mother is doing her own work," says the Lady Henshaw, with a forced smile.

"Yes, think of it," I says. "The woman is earning her daily bread—actually helpin' her husband. Did you ever hear o' such a thing! I'll have to scratch 'em off my list. It's too uncommon. It ain't respectable."

"Her Ladyship began to suspect me an' retreated with her chin in the air. She'd had enough."

"I thought that would do an' drew out o' the game. Lizzy looked confident. She seemed to have something up her sleeve besides that lovely arm o' hers."

"I went home, an' two days later Sam looked me up again. Then the secret came out o' the bag. He'd heard that I had some money in the savings-banks over at Bridgeport payin' me only three and a half per cent, an' he wanted to borrow it an' pay me six per cent. His generosity surprised me. It was not like Sam."

"What's the matter with you?" I asked. "Is it possible that your profits have all gone into gasoline an' rubber an' silk an' education an' hard-wood finish an' human fat?"

"Well, it costs so much to live," he says, "an' the wholesalers have kept liftin' the prices on me. Now there's the meat trust—their prices are up thirty-five per cent."

"Of course," I says, "the directors have to have their luxuries. You taxed us for yer new house an' yer automobile an' yer daughter's education, an' they're taxin' you for their steam-yachts an' private cars an' racin' stables. You can't expect to do all the taxin'. The wholesalers learnt about the profits that you an' others like ye was makin', an' they concluded that they needed a part o' 'em. Of course they had to have their luxuries, an' they're taxin' you—they couldn't afford to have 'em if they didn't. Don't complain."

"I'll come out all right," he says. "I'm goin' to raise my whole schedule fifteen per cent."

"The people won't stand it—they can't," says I. "You'll be drownin' the miller. They'll leave you."

"It won't do 'em any good," says he. "Bill an' Eph will make their prices agree with mine."

"Folks will go back to the land, as I have," says I.

"They don't know enough," says Sam. "Farmin' is a lost art here in the East. You take my word for it—they'll pay our prices—they'll have to—an' the rich folks, they don't worry about prices. I pay a commission to every steward an' butler in this neighborhood."

"I won't help you," says I. "It's wicked. You ought to have saved your money."

"In a year from now I'll have money to burn," he says. "For one thing, my daughter's education is finished, an' that has cost heavy."

"How much would it cost to unlearn it?" I asked. "That's goin' to cost more than it did to get it, I'm 'fraid. In my opinion the first thing to do with her is to uneducate her."

"That was like a red-hot iron to Sam. It kind o' het him up."

"Why, sir you don't appreciate her," says he. "That girl is far above us all here in Pointview. She's a queen."

"Well, Sam," I says, "if there's anything you don't need just now it's a queen. If I were you I wouldn't graft that kind o' fruit on the grocery-tree. Hams an' coronets don't flourish on the same bush. They have a different kind o' a bouquet. They don't harmonize. Then, Sam, what do you want of a girl that's far above ye? Is it any comfort to you to be despised in your own home?"

"Mr. Potter, I haven't educated her for my own home or for this community, but for higher things," says Sam.

"You hairy old ass! The first you know, I says, 'they'll have your skin off an' layin' on the front piazz' for a door-mat."

"Sam started for the open air. I hated to be ha'sh with him, but he needed some education himself, an' it took a beetle an' wedge to open his mind for it. He lifted his chin so high that the fat swelled out on the back of his neck an' unbuttoned his collar. Then he turned an' said: 'My daughter is too good for this town, an' I don't intend that she shall stay here. She has been asked to marry a man o' fortune in the old country.'"

"So I surmised, an' I suppose you find that the price o' husbands has gone up," I says.

"Sam didn't answer me."

"They want you to settle some money on the girl—don't they?" I asked.

"My wife says it's the custom in the old country," says Sam.

"Suppose he ain't worth the price?"

"They say he's a splendid fellow," says Sam.

"You let me investigate him," I says, "an' if he's really worth the price I'll help ye to pay it."

"Sam said that was fair, an' thanked me for the offer, an' gave me the young man's address. He was a Russian by the name of Alexander Rolan-off, an' Sam insisted that he belonged to a very old family of large means an' noble blood, an' said that the young man would be in Pointview that summer. I wrote to the mayor of the city in which he was said to live, but got no answer."

"Alexander came. He was a costly an' beautiful young man, about thirty years old, with red cheeks an' curly hair an' polished finger-nails, an' wrote poetry. Sometimes ye meet a man that excites yer worst suspicions. Your right hand no sooner lets go o' his than it slides down into your pocket to see if anything has happened; or maybe you take the arm o' yer wife or yer daughter an' walk away. Aleck leaned a little in both directions. But, sir, Sam didn't care to know my opinion of him. Never said another word to me on the subject, but came again to ask about the money."

"Look here, Sam," I says. "You tell Lizzy that I want to have a talk with her at four o'clock in this office? If she really wants to buy this man, I'll see what can be done about it."

"All right, you talk with her," says he, an' went out.

"In a few minutes Dan showed up."

"Have you seen Lizzy?" says I.

"Not to speak to her," says Dan. "Looks fine, doesn't she?"

"Beautiful!" I says. "How is Marie Benson?"

"Oh, the second time I went to see her she was trying to keep up with Lizzy," says he. "She's changed her gait. Was going to New York after a lot o' new frills. I suppose she thought that I wanted a grand lady. That's the trouble with all the girls here. A man might as well marry the real thing as an imitation. I wish Lizzy would get down off her high horse."

"She's goin' to swap him for one with still longer legs," I says. "Lizzy is engaged to a gentleman o' fortune in the old country."

"Dan's face began to stretch out long as if it was made of jelly-rubber."

"It's too bad," says he. "Lizzy is a good-hearted girl, if she is spoilt."

"Fine girl!" I says. "An, Dan, I was in hopes that she would discover her own folly before it was too late. But she saw that others had begun to push her in the race an' that she had to let out another link or fall behind."

"Well, I wish her happiness," says Dan, with a sigh.

"Go an' tell her so," I says. "Show her that you have some care as to whether she lives or dies."

"I could see that his feelin's had been honed 'til they were sharp as a razor."

"I've seen that fellow," he says "an'"

(Continued on Page 28.)

# HYATT

## ROLLER BEARINGS

### Add to the Life of Farm Machines

The hollow Hyatt rollers cushion shocks due to holes in the road or obstacles in the field. This protects the surrounding parts and saves the entire machine from sudden strain.

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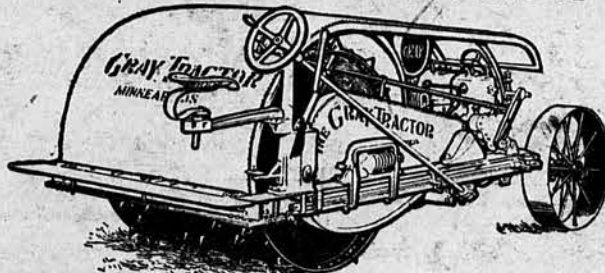
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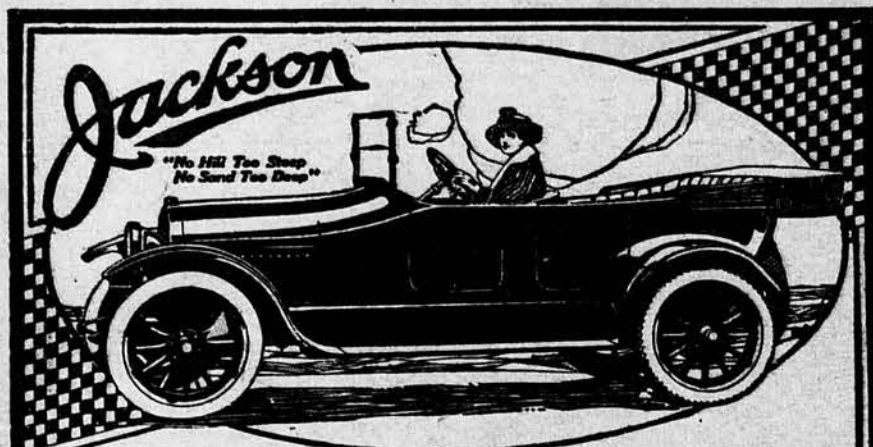
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It develops 38 H. P. And you will notice that on hills and grades it moves along as if it were happy and eager to be tested. You don't have to push it. It gives you that comfortable feeling of inexhaustible power.

It not only has the swift acceleration that means flexibility but it has also the strong, steady pull that means power.

So easy-riding that you will wonder why you ever considered any car without four full elliptic springs.

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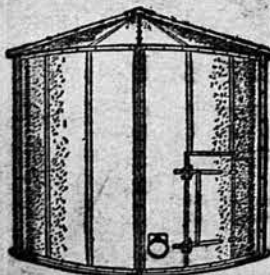
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### Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for April 30. Peter Delivered From Prison. Acts 12:1-19.

Golden Text: The angel of Jehovah encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them. Psalm 34:7.

This is the second time we find Peter in prison, the man who denied his Lord, but who is now willing to die for Him, rather than to testify against Him. This Herod the king who was vexing the disciples of Christ, was Herod Agrippa the First, a grandson of Herod the Great, and a nephew of Herod Antipas who caused the death of John the Baptist. He had reigned over Jerusalem from A. D. 41 to the time of our lesson, which takes place in Jerusalem at the time of the Passover, April 1-8 A. D. 44.

Herod was a man of double dealing who sought favor with all classes. By building theaters and having games, he pleased the Romanized faction, and he persecuted the Christians to conciliate the stricter portion of the national faith. The killing of James met with such favor that he also took Peter and put him in prison to be given over to the people after the Passover, because, during this time it would profane the feast to put to death any one.

Here we have two powers in opposition. Herod, a self-righteous king, charging Peter with sedition in order to advance his popularity, and the power of God in overruling his evil act for the glory and furtherance of the Church.

The prison to which Peter was taken was one of the famous structures Herod had built. It adjoined the temple, and was called the castle Antonia. It was built with four corner towers with an inner court for camps of soldiers.

Peter was guarded by four soldiers, two of whom were chained to him, while two kept outside watch. Herod rested secure in his triumph. Peter slept. But the little band of Christians met in the house of Mary, the mother of John, surnamed Mark, for prayer.

They had no influence at court or with the high priest. The only resource they had was prayer; thus they prayed without ceasing.

The angel's freeing of Peter is symbolic of ourselves, in that when we follow we should do it willingly and obediently, and God will free us from our prisons and chains. There is one thing more to be understood: God always answers our prayers, even if He does not grant just what we ask.

When Peter came, freed, to the upper room, the maid, who heard him knocking, was so overjoyed at his release that she forgot the danger that might befall him, and instead of opening the door and letting him in, ran back to tell the household that he was there, and they thought it must be his spirit.

Sometimes we need to ask God to forgive us the secret unbelief that lies in our heart with our prayer. Like Peter's knocking: sometimes when the answer comes, we let it keep on knocking, because we can't believe it is really true.

The rash, hotheaded Peter kept knocking. What if Herod's soldiers were even now after him? He wanted the protection of his friends, wanted to be inside that upper room, and he would make them understand. Surely no ghost could pound like that, so Rhoda, the damsel who had stayed to listen, being sure that it was Peter, went back and opened wide the door.

Peter told them about his deliverance and sent a message to James, the brother of Jesus, and to the other followers thruout Jerusalem, and then he went away to some secret hiding place, so that Herod could not find him, and for which the soldiers suffered death because they did not stop the escape. It was the Roman law that all soldiers on guard must answer for the appearance of their prisoner with their own lives.

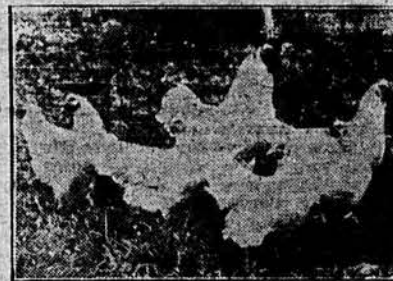
### Farm News From Cowley

BY W. H. COLE.

The wheat is looking fine here. While it is smaller than usual at this season the color is good and the stools are well developed, and with the weather in its favor the straw will be sufficiently tall to bind nicely. Soft wheat is sown here. Up to within a few years ago some farmers planted hard wheat but after the introduction of a variety of

soft wheat called the Harvest Queen the hard wheat was no longer planted. The soft wheat seemed to yield somewhat better than the hard but the chief reason for the farmers preferring the soft wheat was on account of the better quality of straw that was obtained from it. This is a stock country and many cattle are fed thru the winter and a large straw stack helps out considerably provided it is of the right kind. The cattle eat the soft wheat straw very readily but the hard wheat straw sometimes causes trouble on account of the beads getting in the side of the jaw and forming an abscess. Not infrequently a steer is lost from this cause and with cattle so high in price as they now are one cannot afford to risk feeding the hard wheat straw unless it is necessary.

The hens are doing well now. For a while during the winter it seemed as tho they had all gone on a strike, but we suppose they have to take a vacation at some time during the year. With eggs at the good price at which they



Hens are very Profitable Now.

now are selling there is considerable financial satisfaction in getting a nice bucketful of eggs every evening and also in being able to get some more by daylight in the morning as one may do who has Runner ducks. The White Runner ducks that are kept on this farm are very good layers, and as they seem to be practically immune from diseases the flock will be increased next year. The eggs are slightly larger than the largest average hen eggs and are of a very fine flavor. They sell readily on any market.

The frequent freezes that have been making unwelcome visits here lately have been hard on the oats and their growth is very slow and unsatisfactory. We never had oats germinate and come up so quickly as ours did this year but the growth since they came up has not been anything to brag about. At this time they will not average to exceed 3 inches in height and are a reddish color due no doubt to the freezes of the first week in April. The roots seem to be uninjured and no doubt the rest of the plant will color up as soon as the weather conditions get right.

The last of the potatoes were planted on this farm today, April 12. This ground, which was an old corral, was plowed very deep during the winter and has been given frequent harrowings to keep it in good condition. In marking off the rows for planting an old sled was used. The runners were about 20 inches apart and by nailing a stick of stovewood on the bottom of each one a furrow about 4 inches deep was made. The seed was then dropped into these furrows and covered with a hoe. This patch will be mulched before the plants break thru and by this method we hope to get the start of the weeds and also to fortify our next winter's potato supply against dry weather during the summer.

The ground has dried sufficiently so that we are taking another hitch at the corn planting. This would not be possible were it not for the fall plowing that we did as the other fields are still too wet even to drive a team over. A portion of the field that was fall plowed became so "run together," as we farmers call it, that it was necessary to double disk it before it was planted but the good condition that the extra work put the ground in more than compensated for the extra labor. The weeds that were starting were given a severe shaking up and will be held in check till the corn is large enough to cultivate. This will be a great advantage as one cannot move enough dirt in going over top planted corn the first time to cover up the weeds that have attained any height.



# Be Careful Whom You Pay

Here's a List of Authorized Solicitors for the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Cut It Out

WHEN you give your subscription to a solicitor be sure he has a right to take it. Look at this list and see if the solicitor's name appears here. If it isn't here don't give the man your money. Call the town marshal or the sheriff or the policeman and tell him about it. No man named here is authorized to solicit in any county except his own.

So many unauthorized persons are entering Kansas from other states and

soliciting subscriptions to some or all of the Capper publications that this list is necessary. Where the county appears without a solicitor the omission will be filled in next week. In the future this list, or a map showing counties with solicitors' names will be published frequently so the public need be in no danger from dishonest solicitors. Here's the list; some have been in the service of the Capper Publications for five to fifteen years. They are all right:

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McPherson, Geo. McClintock, McPherson. Marion, W. Wright, Marion; Morris, W. Wright, Marion; Marshall, Peters News Co., Marysville; Meade, C. E. Wanamaker, Plains; Miami, J. M. Neal, Paola; Mitchell, L. N. St. Cyr, Concordia; So. 1/2 Montgomery, G. L. Murphy, Coffeyville; No. 1/2 Montgomery, S. A. Hill, Independence; Morton, A. P. Connor, Liberal; Nemaha, A. D. Riffe, Sabetha; Neosho, \_\_\_\_\_; Ness, \_\_\_\_\_; Norton, \_\_\_\_\_; No. 1/2 Osage, W. A. Hasting, Scranton; S. 1/2 Osage, \_\_\_\_\_; Osborne, G. E. Holton, Downs; Ottawa, L. Perry, Culver; Pawnee, \_\_\_\_\_; Phillips, I. N. Ritter, Lebanon; E. 1/2 Pottawatomie, J. D. Wilson, Holton; W. Pottawatomie, \_\_\_\_\_; Pratt, D. B. Zeigler, Pratt; Rawlins, F. W. Lorimer, Ludell; Reno, J. M. Crist, Hutchinson; Republic, E. S. Blythe, Republic; Rice, J. K. Herron, Sterling; Riley, B. F. Sweet, Manhattan; Rooks, W. A. Barry, Codell; Rush, Carl Brewer, McCracken; Russell, C. A. Muck, Russell; Saline, \_\_\_\_\_; Sheridan, \_\_\_\_\_; Scott, C. E. Preedy, Leoti; Sedgewick, C. P. McKelzer, Lyndon; Seward, A. P. Connor, Liberal; S. 1/2 Shawnee, W. A. Hasting, Scranton; N. 1/2 Shawnee, J. D. Wilson, Holton; Sherman, Chas. Peacock, Brewster; Smith, I. N. Ritter, Lebanon; Stafford, F. E. Ferris, Great Bend; Stanton, J. G. Ward, Dodge City; Stevens, A. P. Connor, Liberal; Sumner, M. E. Southwick, Milan; Thomas, Chas. Peacock, Brewster; Trego, H. M. Shaw, Wakeeney; Wabunsee, W. A. Hasting, Scranton; Wallace, \_\_\_\_\_; Washington, E. S. Blythe, Republic; Wichita, C. E. Preedy, Leoti; Wilson, K. F. Spellman, New Albany; Woodson, A. Coe, Yates Center; Wyandotte, \_\_\_\_\_;

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

# How to Prevent White Diarrhea

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

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or cleaning threads in bolts used on farm machinery. It is drop-forged from the best steel, scientifically tempered, nothing to get out of order. Look at the actual reproduction of a bolt cut from blank with a Crocodile Wrench—this feature alone will be worth a lot to you.

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Bolt cut from blank with Crocodile Wrench

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# Some Ailments of Poultry

T. M. QUISENBERRY.

Will you please tell me what ails my chickens? Their eyes get sore, and sometimes swell until they burst. In some cases the tongues also are sore. They quit eating, and eventually die.

New Mexico. C. D. G.

Your chickens evidently have a combination of roup and canker. I advise taking a small sewing machine oil can and filling it with zenoleum or with a solution made by mixing equal parts of water and creolin. After the eyes and nostrils have been thoroly cleaned out, drop 2 or 3 drops of the undiluted zenoleum or the creolin solution into the eyes and nostrils affected. It also is a good idea to drop 2 or 3 drops into the opening in the roof of the mouth. This remedy should be used at least once a day. Keep the birds in a dry, comfortable place and remove all the affected birds from the general flock. In addition to this treatment I recommend feeding them the following mixture:

Magnesium sulphate ..... 10 oz.  
Magnesium oxide ..... 1 oz.  
Sulphate of iron ..... 2 oz.  
Ground ginger ..... 2 oz.  
Sulphur ..... 3 oz.

Give 1 tablespoonful in moist mash to 12 birds every morning for three mornings and discontinue for two weeks, then repeat. The magnesium sulphate acts on the intestines; the magnesium oxide, on the kidneys; sulphate of iron acts on the blood; the ground ginger stimulates all organs; and the sulphur is a general antiseptic. This is therefore a good tonic for the fowls. For serious ailments the dose should be increased. It is a good idea to use the tonic with your entire flock, and will aid you in avoiding many cases of roup or canker in the future. The soreness on the tongue of which you speak I suppose is what we call canker. A yellow growth forms on the tongue, mouth or throat. Remove this growth once a day with a sharp splinter, or dull knife or some such instrument and touch the sore spots with undiluted zenoleum or tincture of iodine or powdered alum.

# Another Case of Roup.

Will you please tell me what is the trouble with my chickens? Their heads and wattles swell up, but the chickens do not act sick. Their combs turn dark at the tip, and also their eyes swell shut. I have not lost any yet. They have access to corn, millet and feterita. They are very fat. The disease is spreading among them rapidly.

Graham Co., Kansas. MRS. J. A. L.

Your birds evidently are infected with roup. I should use the same treatment as was recommended in the foregoing paragraph.

I had a hen a short time ago that went around with her wings drooped down. She could not fly up to the roost. She got so she could not stand. She ate well, and her eyes were bright. I found a few lice on her. She died in a short time. There was no discharge from her nose or bowels, other than natural. The hen was in this condition for about two weeks. Can you advise me what was wrong?

Colo. J. M. R.

I should not wish to say just what was the trouble in this case, without actually seeing the hen and making a post mortem examination. I have seen hens affected with tuberculosis or with ovarian trouble that acted similar to this. However, I am of the opinion that this trouble was due to rheumatism. If it was due to tuberculosis or ovarian trouble there is nothing that I could suggest as a remedy. The main thing is to remove the affected bird from your flock and thoroly disinfect your houses and premises. In case the trouble was due to rheumatism, this condition might be brought on by exposure, damp quarters and by over-feeding on fat producing foods. I should advise the substituting of bran, wheat and oatmeal for corn and corn-meal and such fattening foods. Give skimmilk instead of water. Feed plenty of green food. Add 1/2 teaspoonful of tincture of nux vomica in each quart of drinking water.

If the landlord "skins" the tenant the latter may be expected to "skin" the land.

Teach the boys business methods; how to buy and sell well and honorably.



## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

If a person gives a mortgage on property for six months and the mortgage runs for a year without being recorded and has not had the revenue stamps attached, does the mortgage become invalid? Does the mortgagor have to pay the mortgage under such circumstances?

When a person goes and gets mortgaged property without an officer can the mortgagor bring a damage suit against this person? and does a person have to pay storage on this property? The person who had this property didn't give it up.

M. M. M.

The trouble with the foregoing letter is that it fails to clearly state the facts. Is the "person" referred to as having the mortgaged property in possession the mortgagor or a third party to whom the property has been sold? If the chattel mortgage was not recorded it would be valid as between the mortgagor and the mortgagee but it would be void as to a purchaser of the mortgaged property or any creditor of the mortgagor who might take it on his debt. Again, if this property was left in the care say of a livery stable man his charges for storage would be a first lien and he had the right in any event to hold the property until the charges were paid. The mere fact that there were no revenue stamps on the chattel mortgage would not invalidate it.

### Should it be Taxed?

I own some stock in a manufacturing building in Waterloo, Iowa. I live in Osborne county, Kansas, and have for 40 years. Should this stock be assessed here and taxes paid by me in Osborne county, Kansas?

M. P. S.

Yes.

### Size of Berry Boxes.

I see in the Farmers Mail and Breeze an article by O. F. Whitney in regard to the legal size of small fruit boxes. Was not the law changed last winter?

J. A. DAVIS.

No. The law was correctly stated by Mr. Whitney, who is Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture.

### Wants Road Guide.

I should like to obtain road maps or a guide of some description showing the main highways of the states of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. Am going to ride my horse back east shortly and don't know the country.

M. J. PUTNEY.

Write to C. B. Jordon, 401 New England Building, Topeka, Kan., for description and price of automobile guide.

### Tubercular Cattle.

Has a breeder of registered cattle a legal right in your state to sell or to offer for sale a cow shown by test to be tubercular or showing indications of the same? What is the law in such cases?

L.

He would have no right to bring into this state and sell or offer for sale a cow affected with tuberculosis whether registered or unregistered, if he had reason to know that she was so affected. Under our law such sale or offer to sell would be a misdemeanor to be punished on conviction by a fine of from \$25 up.

### Hedge Fences.

Has the township board any power to cut the hedge and clean up the side of the road if a man's hedge is back on his own land?

J. T.

That depends on two facts which your inquiry does not disclose, first, how far back on your land is your hedge and, second, has your township voted to adopt what is known as the "hedge law." If your hedge is so close to the road line as to form one side of the road, and if further your township has voted to adopt the hedge law then you can be required to trim your hedge and cut the weeds; otherwise not.

### Question of Inheritance.

A and B were brothers. A married. His wife died leaving him no children. B married and has a wife and four children. Later he died. Now Mrs. B has been trying to find A, who if living is 30 years old. He has been supposed to be dead for more than 15 years. We have evidence that there is some money in a bank which Mr. A deposited there about 20 years ago and never called for. Would not B's children be the nearest heirs and how could Mrs. B go about it to get the money out of the bank?

INTERESTED READER.

1. If A had no other brothers or sisters and died leaving no wife or children then the children of B would inherit whatever property he had, provided he left no will.

2. If B's children are of age they should apply to the probate court of the county for letters of administration. If they are not of age then Mrs. B as their natural and lawful guardian may make the application for them.

The first duty of the administrator would be to ascertain whether or not A is dead. If he is dead an inventory of this property should be filed with the court who will then make orders as to the distribution.

## Road Work is in Order

BY HARRY HUFF.

The wheat is looking fine here and most of the oats is up. The farmers are all getting the corn ground ready to plant and there also is a good deal of work being done on the roads. I made a trip to Junction City last week and passed two grading outfits on the road down there and there was another place where they were working at a bridge. Some of the roads are in good shape but others need considerable work. The best road I know of in the whole county is one about 6 miles long that has been dragged every time that it has rained this spring. I traveled over it the other day and there was a track on each side of the center ridge as smooth as it could be and there was no choice between them. If the farmers who do not believe in dragging roads could travel over this road I believe they would be able to see the benefit of it.

It is raining as I am getting ready to mail this and it is just what we need. It began last night and has rained nearly 1 inch. We have the corn ground all disked and are ready to go to plowing. We will not get all of our corn ground plowed, and the rest of it we will list. The rain is just the thing for the berries that I have set out and as I have some more to set I shall get that done just as soon as it dries up a little. I will plant some watermelons the first of next week if the weather stays nice. This year I am going to plant them in the easiest way I know about.

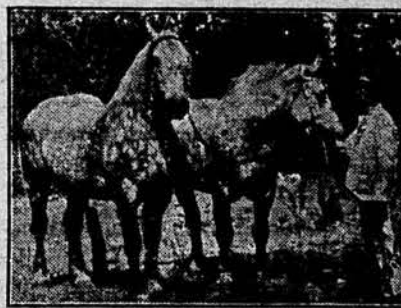
I will first take a lister and mark out the ground the distance apart that I want the rows. I will plant them 8 or 9 feet apart. Then I will take the team and a walking plow and let the furrow horse walk in the lister furrow and go twice to each row. I will have a back furrow when I get done, with the soil stirred up for a depth of a foot or more. Then plant the melons on the top of this ridge. You can plant them with a hoe every 6 or 8 feet apart and put six to eight seeds in a hill. Cover them about 1½ inches deep. A good way to plant them is to take a corn drill and put in a plate that will drop two or three seeds in each place and set the drill to drop every 2 or 3 feet. Set it to cover as shallow as possible. By this method you can plant several acres in a day. It will take more seeds to the acre but you are more likely to get a good stand. My worst trouble has been to get a good stand the first time I plant. I like to plant them as early as I can and then if they do not come the first time I can replant. The best melon for shipping is the Tom Watson and the best for home use is the Kleckly Sweets or the Monte Cristo. If you are going to buy seed it will pay to get northern grown

seed if you can. It will give you earlier melons. I will plant some cantaloupes at the same time and the only difference in planting is that I shall put them in rows about 6 feet apart. They do especially well where the sand has washed or blown in and the soil is deep. They do not need to be covered so deep as the watermelons.

## More Corn in Johnson

BY ROBERT McGRATH

There are five stacks of hay in our meadow which are relics of the 1914 growth. Feed was so plentiful last year that there was no necessity for using the stacks. Early last spring a neighbor came over to buy the remaining ones for bedding. I thought the quality too good for that so the hay was left. Last year's floods beat down on the stacks good and hard and the snow and sleet of winter were on them for weeks at a time. After such an unusual ordeal one would think there would



Potential Power.

be very little good hay left in them. But to my surprise I found the body of the stacks excellent, as bright as the day the hay was put up. Around the edges the hay was somewhat spoiled, however. The tops of these stacks were coated with heavy slough grass which helped considerably in keeping out the rain. I would rather consign prairie hay to the mow, tho. That does away with the big pile of black, moldy hay found around every stack after the good hay is taken away.

Instinct seems to point out to the fowls just what kind of birds are their enemies and which their friends. Yesterday a chicken hawk floated over the yards some 20 feet from the ground. Immediately there came from all sides piercing screams of alarm. Whenever a crow comes near, the same kind of an alarm is made. Yet I have seen the good hearted jay darting in and out among the poultry and no commotion was made.

## Cards for Readers—Free

If you will send us the names of 10 farmers and stockmen living on rural routes, who are not now subscribers to The Farmers Mail and Breeze, we will send you a packet of beautifully gold embossed initial correspondence cards free for your trouble. Address The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. R. C., Topeka, Kan.

## A Jack Farm that Wins

(Continued from Page 5.)

on the other grass. This is most important in raising jacks, as the flies bother them a great deal anyway.

About 100 acres of oats usually is grown, which has yielded as high as 47 bushels an acre. All of the oats is fed on the farm. This is an abnormally high acreage, but the jacks make a most important use of this muscle and bone building feed.

More than 200 acres a year is used for the drouth resistant sorghums, largely Sumac sorghum, feterita and kafir. Especially good yields have been produced from the feterita, and there is a great deal on hand now, which will be used this summer and next fall for the hogs. Good yields of corn have been grown in the last two seasons, but Mr. Hineman has not become very much concerned about this, as it is realized that the dry years will come again, and that the drouth resistant sorghums are much more certain in that country than corn.

"We believe that there is an encouraging future in the jack business," said Mr. Hineman. "One of the main reasons for this is that there is a larger appreciation of the need for quality than ever. Farmers are demanding jacks which can sire good mules; the day when a man could get by with anything that had long ears has passed. I believe that this belief in the value of good jacks will grow, for the mare owners have come to see that the quality of the jack has a great deal to do with the quality of the mule. It pays mighty well for a mare owner to breed to a good jack even if the service fee is higher than the average."

The success which has been obtained by the Hineman jack herd is a most encouraging thing, and it has come mostly because the ideal of quality has always been paramount in the management of the farm. Mr. Hineman settled near Dighton 30 years ago, his capital at that time consisting of a yoke of oxen, a sod house, a family and a faith in the future. With this as a basis, and the ideal of quality ever before him, he started in the stock business. His plan was fundamentally right; at least it has made him the owner of the largest herd of jacks in Kansas and the champion jack of the world.

## Keeping up With Lizzie

(Continued from Page 25.)

he'll never marry Lizzie if I can prevent it. I hate the looks of him. I shall improve the first opportunity I have to insult him."

"That might be impossible," I suggested.

"But I'll make the effort," says Dan. "As an insulter I wouldn't wonder if Dan had large capacity when properly stirred up."

"Better let him alone. I have lines out that will bring information. Be patient."

"Dan rose and said he would see me soon, an' left with a rather stern look in his face."

TO BE CONTINUED.

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CLIMBERS, THE  
DARKNESS AND DAWN  
FAMILY ON WHEELS  
GATHERING CLOUDS

HAPPINESS  
HIGHEST ANDES, THE  
LEAD KINDLY LIGHT  
ON NATURE'S TRAIL  
PENALTY, THE  
STAR GAZERS, THE  
VOW, THE

Isn't it interesting to find the best titles to the pictures? Haven't you decided that the title "Penalty, The" is the best title for picture No. 3? This is the way you find the best titles for the pictures. You think up what possible titles the pictures represent, and then go through your Catalog and pick out the titles you think best fit the pictures.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Cockerels, eggs for setting. W. J. Walton, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15-\$1.00. 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Ellis Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$5 PER 100. PREPAID. Cockerels all sold. Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3 hundred. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

SPONGE'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 Kulpa 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.

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.

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. \$0-\$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.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Prize winning stock, eggs \$1-15. \$5-100. Vera Davis, Winfield, 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. Vinzant, 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.

FARM RANGE, PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, 100-\$3.50. 15 parcel post \$1.25. 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 LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Birds with quality, mating list free. R. E. Davis, Holton, 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.

DORR'S PRIZE WINTER LAYERS, ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs 30-\$1.75. \$4.00-100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

FARM RANGE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$3.25 hundred, any quantity. Victor Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns exclusively; 102 eggs \$3.50. 30-\$1.25. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

FISHERS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. The 200 egg strain. \$1 per 17. \$4 per 100. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, 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.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. PRIZE WINNING pen and range stock. Mating list free. Mrs. V. C. Cook, Plattsburg, Mo.

### LEGHORNS.

L. D. GOOCH, SEWARD, KAN., WILL SELL R. C. Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.00-15. \$5.00-100. Order prepaid for \$10.00 and over.

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.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Prepaid. P. A. Krause, Goessel, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs 100-\$3.00. 50-\$2. Setting 75c. Mrs. Claude Twidell, Frankfort, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—dollar. Eggs dollar per fifteen. Chicks—ten cents each. A. Pittney, Belvue, 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, \$1.50 for 30. \$3.50 for 100. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Cora Hildebrand, Le Roy, Kansas.

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 10c each. Mrs. Wm. Brooks, Beattie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4-100; baby chicks \$10-100. \$25-300. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. A. Witmer, Baileyville, 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 \$4.00 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.

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.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. PURE D. W. Young strain. 3 cock birds in pens sired by Young's first prize winners. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. 100 nice fresh fertile eggs from high scoring stock delivered to you \$4.50 per hundred. Harry Glivens, Madison, Kan.

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.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, Young-Frantz-Vesterland strains. 15 \$1.00. 100-\$4.00. Chicks 100-\$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

IF YOU WANT A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR every dollar you spend buy your S. C. W. Leghorn eggs from A. I. Campbell, Rice, Kan. He replaces every infertile egg free.

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.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WORLD'S CHAMPION layers, S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Ferris Frantz Barron strain eggs \$3.50 per 100. Circular. C. C. Shankel, Geneseo, 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, Stilwell, Kansas.

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. Detweiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

BRED TO LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Our foundation stock come direct from the best pens of Cyphers Co. incubator farm. Eggs 15-\$1.00. 50-\$3.00. 100-\$3.50. Pleasant View Poultry Ranch, Peabody, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. The largest Leghorn and best winter layers. Frost proof combs. Select eggs 100-\$6.00. 50-\$3.50. 15-\$1.50. Strong chicks 20c. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

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 Capaliso.



## LEGHORNS.

READER: MAY I SEND YOU A CIRCULAR? Eggs Single Comb White Leghorns. Fine pens. Direct Young strain. Guaranteed fertile. Prices right. Reader: Your name today, please. Don't wait. The hatching season is passing. G. H. McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

25000 BABY CHIX AND 100,000 EGGS FOR sale from heavy laying White Leghorns. One flock headed by pure Barron Mailes, from world's heaviest layers. One large flock of our own breeding. Booking orders for future delivery. Send for circular and price list. Guy E. Schreff, Lincoln, Neb., Box M. R. No. 2.

## LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS & CHICKS 10c. Burt Marcy, Fall River, Kan.

EXTRA BIG SCORED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

PRIZE FEDERATION BLACK LANGSHAN. Eggs. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS AND BABY chicks for sale. Write. H. S. Koken, Superior, Neb.

THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, 75 cents setting. R. F. Montgomery, Culver, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. Wm. Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. LESS THAN 100. 7 cts. each. 100 to 200 6 cents. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN. EXCELLENT COLOR, large type, eggs for hatching. Catalogue free. Geo. Klumpp, Holton, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHANS \$1.25 per setting. \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kansas.

TENNEHOLM BLACK LANGSHANS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. A few cockerels left. Write. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs setting \$1.00, per 100 \$4.00. Buttercups, setting \$1.50. August Knuffke, Hanover, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS - PURE BRED, eggs, this month only \$4.00 per 100, \$2.25 per 50. \$1.00 per 15. James A. Davis, Richards, Mo.

WHITE LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY 16 years from best strain in U. S. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$2 per 30. Mrs. Walter Smith, Tonkawa, Okla., Route A.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM SAN Francisco winners \$6.00 for 15. Next choice \$3.00 for 15. Range Rock \$5.00 for 100. White Langshan eggs \$3.00 for 15. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

## MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$3-\$1.75. 100-\$4.00. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$3 PER fifty, \$5 per hundred. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$3.50-100. Mrs. Olive Hollingsworth, Mound City, Kan.

EGGS FOR SALE - S. C. WHITE MINORCA. Teets strain. None better. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SEND FOR INTERESTING MATING LIST of my large Single Comb Black Minorcas. Victor E. Hawkins, Randolph, Kan.

CAMPBELL'S S. C. W. MINORCAS ARE real egg machines, try a setting and be convinced. Every infertile egg replaced free. A. I. Campbell, Rice, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. ST. Louis and Kansas City winners. Eggs \$2.00-15, \$3.50-30. Utility \$5.00-100. Express prepaid. Dan Oberhellmann, Holstein, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. GRAND in shape, size, color, splendid layers. Paper strain direct. Eggs \$6 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Elmer Nordstrom, Randolph, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK Minorcas. True Minorca type, long backs, low tail. Largest of non-setters, and lay largest eggs of any breed. Stock and eggs for sale. Charles F. Adams, Druggist, Newkirk, Oklahoma.

## ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS 10c. MRS. D. A. Edmiston, Towanda, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. MRS. W. V. Wilson, Detroit, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1 PER 15. Mrs. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kansas.

COCKERELS: S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS: \$1.25. Mrs. J. A. Young, Lafield, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. KELLERSTRASS \$30 stock \$2.75 per 100. Will Siles, Crestline, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. HUNDRED EGGS, \$5. Mating list free. Mrs. Helen Lili, 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.

EGGS FROM A FINE FARM FLOCK BUFF Orpingtons. \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Walter Clark, Okaloosa, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. HUNDRED \$3.50, setting .75. Good layers. Lattie Vining, Mahaska, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpingtons. 15 75c. 100 \$4.50. Mrs. A. Geller, Chapman, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

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.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00-15. \$5.00-100. Baby chicks 10 cts. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

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.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM MY Kansas State Federation winners. \$1.50 and \$3.00. Thomas Gary, Abilene, 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.

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. \$5.00 per 100. Devered. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A. Wichita, Kan.

EGGS FROM 224 EGG STRAIN S. C. White Orpingtons. 100 \$5.00-50-\$3.00. Express paid. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. FINE TYPE, eggs from pens \$2 and \$3 per 15. Utility \$1.00 per 15. Mrs. W. P. Leatimer, Ottawa, Kan.

WELLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE the greatest business fowl. They lay more, grow faster and win \$5.00 per 100. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE from prize winning stock, price \$4.00 per hundred, \$2.50 for 50. Ida Fevury, Easton, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON. COOK'S strain. Eggs \$3-\$2.25. 100-\$5.00. Postpaid. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

EXTRA FINE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS - Prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Buffalo Poultry Farm, Altoona, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS, FROM STATE fair winners. Catalogue ready \$1.50 15. Can please you. Aug. Petersen, Churdan, Iowa.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs fifteen \$1.50, thirty \$2.50, hundred \$5.00. Fannie Reizenberger, Greeley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs \$1-\$1.100-\$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Olive Carter, Manokato, Kan.

MY WHITE ORPINGTONS ARE BETTER than ever. Eggs \$1.50 and \$3 setting. 100-\$6. Express prepaid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

FOR SALE. BIG AND BUFF TO THE hide. Single Comb Orpingtons. Eggs, \$5.00 per hundred, \$1.50 per setting. Address Mrs. N. J. Alvey, Empidon, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS FROM some of best Orpingtons in Central West. \$1 and \$2 per setting, mating list free. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

FISHER'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Special matings now \$2 per setting. Range eggs \$4 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON SHOW AND UTILITY stock. Utility eggs \$5 per 100. Baby chicks, \$12 per 100. Mating list free. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. PEN headed by champion sweepstake cockerel at Leavenworth. Range eggs \$3.50 per hundred. Mrs. J. T. Ritchie, Okaloosa, Kan.

EGGS FROM SELECTED PENS OF MY Golden West strain of S. C. B. Orpingtons. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.25 per 15. \$5 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Cash, H. No. 5, Ottawa, Kan.

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PARTRIDGE ROCKS. 15 EGGS \$1.25. \$2.00 per 30. Stella Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS FROM THREE matings headed by rich colored cockerels direct from Nottgers \$35 pen. Sol Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS. EGGS FROM ONE mating. Extra fine. \$1.25 per 15. \$4.00 per 50. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCKS. L. K. MEEK, MUL-hall, Okla.

BUFF ROCKS. WILLIAM A. HESS, HUMBOLDT, Kansas.

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.

B. P. ROCKS. EGGS \$1 PER 15. FARM raised. Mrs. Wm. Stuyter, Jewell, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS. EGGS 8c each. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

NICE BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1-15. \$4-100 prepaid. J. Hammerli, Oak Hill, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$4 PER 100. UTILITY. Mrs. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS \$4.00 PER 100. \$2.00 per 50. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS 100 \$3.50, 50 \$2.00. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$2.00, 15 PREPAID. \$6.00-100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS .75 SETTING. \$3.50-100. Mrs. Wm. Christopher, Wathena, Kan.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. I. W. Hubbard, Waterville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$3.00-100. FOR BAL-ance of season. Anna Swearingen, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS 75c SET-ting. \$4.00 hundred. Henry Marten, Wamego, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS - BEAUTIES. EGGS FOR hatching. Mrs. John Osborn, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale of full bred stock. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS - WHITE CHINESE geese eggs \$2.50 setting. Grace Graham, Plains, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. WINTER LAYERS. EGGS \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Florence Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. HALBACH STRAIN EGGS 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Erma Merten, Clay Center, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1 SET-ting. \$4-100. Mrs. E. V. Cordonnier, Wathena, Kan.

BARRED ROCK SPECIAL \$5.50 TWO HUN-dred, \$9.00 case. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. SIZE AND QUALITY. eggs 15-\$1.00, 50-\$3.00, 100-\$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

BEST BARRED-TO-SKIN "RINGLET" chicks, 100-\$10. Eggs, \$4. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kan.

FOR FINE PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels inquire of Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. No. 4.

BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS. EGGS 15-\$1.00. Hundred \$4.00. Prepaid. Henry Hankey, Newton, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS. SETTING 75 cts. Fifty \$2. Hundred \$3.50. Mrs. C. Tharp, Welda, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCKS. FARM RANGE. Eggs \$3.00 per 100. .75 per 15. Bert Welch, Deerfield, Mo.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS. Federation winners. Half price now. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. EGGS 15-\$1.50. Stock E. B. Thompson direct. Mrs. M. T. Arnold, Piedmont, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING BRADY'S BARRED Rocks, carefully mated, heavy layers. L. B. Brady, Fowler, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. \$4.00 100. Extra good laying strain. Chas. Koepsel, White City, Kan.

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

EUREKA BARRED ROCK WINNERS, pen eggs 15-\$1.25. 100-\$5.00 guaranteed. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

PRIZE BARRED ROCK EGGS \$2.50-15. \$4.50-30. \$9-100. 100 premiums. Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. BIG, BROAD AND BEST. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 1 hundred. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain. .75 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. George Fink, Eddy, Okla.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, FARM raised \$1 per 15. \$4 per 100. Mrs. O. M. Rigdon, R. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

PURE B. P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. 15 yrs. careful breeding. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. N. Magill, Mayfield, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, FARM range. 15-\$1.00. 50-\$2.50. 100-\$4.00. Mrs. S. Van Scoey, Oak Hill, Kan.

FOR SALE - PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS for hatching. .50 setting, \$3 per hundred. Mrs. L. S. Whitney, Fairview, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. HATCHING ONE dollar per fifteen. Four dollars per hundred. A. L. Warth, Madison, Kansas.

FISHEL STRAIN. WHITE ROCKS. EGGS 15-\$1.00, 50-\$2.75. 100-\$5.00. Two cockerels. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

BARRED P. ROCK EGGS FROM THE BEST of stock. \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. D. L. Dawdy, Atchison Co., Arrington, Kan.

BLOODED BARRED ROCK EGGS. FARM range. 75c setting. \$3.50 per 100. Pinehurst Poultry Ranch, R. R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

EGGS. YES THAT WILL GIVE YOU BIG bone nice barred yellow leg birds just \$5.00-100. Moore Bros., R. 2, Cedarvale, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, (range) 15 eggs, 50 cents; 100 eggs, \$3.00. Mrs. Joe Hirt, R. No. 4, White City, Kan.

FOR SALE - PURE BRED BUFF ROCK eggs, fifty for three dollars, five dollars per hundred. R. M. Fevury, R. R. 7, Easton, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. FRISCO WORLD'S Fair championship stock. \$1.50 and \$3 per fifteen. C. R. Baker, Box M, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. SIZE AND QUALITY. Eggs 15, 75c. 100, \$4.50. Mrs. R. M. Mallam, Baileyville, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. HIGH GRADE prize winners. Pen eggs, \$1.00 and \$2.00. \$5.00 100. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS - ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS City winners. Eggs - both matings - \$3, 15. Utility \$6, 100. Mrs. F. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kansas.

WEIGHER-LAYER. BARRED ROCKS. 100 premiums. Eggs. Pens 2.00 to 7.50-15. Flock 1.25-15, 6.00-100. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. FARM RAISED. BIG boned. Prize winners. Eggs \$1.25 for 15. \$3.00 for 50. \$5.00-100. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. IMPERIAL RING-lets. Thompson strain. Pen and range. Write for prices. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kansas.

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## WYANDOTTES.

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## WYANDOTTES.

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TWO HANDSOME FEMALE COLLIES, five months, partly trained \$10. Quick. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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

PURE BRED SEED CORN. J. J. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

ORANGE CANE SEED 75¢ PER BUSHEL. Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kan.

FOR SALE—ORANGE CANE SEED 50¢ per bu. Chas. O. Brant, Isabel, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed \$10 bu. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

SEED CORN BEST VARIETIES. LOWEST prices. Write J. A. Jordan, Ogden, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, LARGE KIND, \$10.00 A bu.; ask for sample. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS. SHAWNEE CO. GROWN. \$2.25 per 25 lbs. John Howey, R. No. 20, Berryton, Kan.

CANE SEED, PURE ORANGE 75¢ A BU.; ask for sample. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS. POSTPAID \$1.00. Leading varieties. McKnight Bros., Cherryvale, Kan.

MILLET SEED, BIG GERMAN \$1.25 A bu.; ask for sample. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

CHOICE BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR seed \$1.00 bu., 5 bu. \$4.50. Clarence Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

KAFFIR SEED WHITE AND RED \$1.00 A bu.; ask for sample. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SEED CORN—IMPROVED, HIGH-YIELDING strains—Bristow Seed Corn Farm, Wetmore, Kansas.

HAND PICKED SEED CORN IN EAR OR shelled. For prices write John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

FANCY RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED and white cane seed. Theo Smith & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

SMUTLESS WHITEHULL KAFFIR, RE-cleaned. \$1.00 bu. Sacks 25c. O. S. Newberry, Hutchinson, Kan.

SEED CORN, BOONE COUNTY AND White Wonder \$1.50 A bu.; ask for sample. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

ACCLIMATED BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS. Bran sack full \$1.00. Six sacks \$5.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

NANCY HALL POTATOES. PURE SEED \$1.75 per bushel. Plants \$1.75 per 1000. Chas. R. Hill, Sulphur, Okla.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, FINE quality, low prices. Also Japan clover, John Lewis, Hamilton, Kan.

FETERITA SEED WELL MATURED, graded and sacked. \$2.00 per hundred. Chas. Hothan, Scranton, Kan.

DWARF KAFFIR. CLEAN AND PURE. Send for sample. \$1.50 per bushel. Gould Grain Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

1915 WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, threshing hulled 50 per cent of seed \$8.00 bu. John Hopkins, Burns, Kan.

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. FIRST PRIZE AT STATE exhibit. \$1.50 per bu. White Wyandotte eggs. A. Munger, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR corn graded and tested. \$1.00 per bu., burlap sacks free. A. J. Rymph, Harper, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, (WHITE BLOOM) Scarified. High germination. Sample and prices on application. W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kan.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE AND HILDRETH Yellow Dent graded seed corn at \$1.50 per bu. F. O. B. cars Humboldt, Kan. Josiah Wood.

PURE, RECLEANED SUDAN GRASS SEED. 7 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$6.00. No Johnson grass. Germination guaranteed. J. W. Goode, Brinkman, Okla.

HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

SUDAN. KANSAS GROWN, FREE FROM Johnson grass, fancy quality, and re-cleaned. \$10.00 per hundred. Gould Grain Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS, tomato plants \$2.00 thousand; cabbage plants \$1.25 thousand. Any kind, 40c hundred by parcel post. 5,000 low prepaid express. Can ship million weekly after May 1st. Quantity orders solicited. Catalog free. Acme Plant Company, "Largest Southwest," Bentonville, Arkansas.

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.

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.

HIGH YIELDING EARLY WHITE DENT seed corn bu. \$1.25. Fine re-cleaned Black-hull White kaffir bu. \$1.10 sacked. Money with order. C. L. Kobler, Penokee, Kan.

SEED CORN—HILL'S WHITE DENT, ALSO Bloody Butcher. In ear \$1.50. Tipped, butted, shelled \$1.75. Graded \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples free. John S. Hill, Melvern, 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.

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Yellow Jersey, Red Jersey, Black Spanish, Red Bermuda and Southern Queen at \$1.25 per 1000, ready May 1st. Jno. R. Blevins, R. 6, Box 16, Lawrence, Kan.

CANE SEED. WHERE ARE YOU GOING to get it? Of Fairchild Bros., Endicott, Neb., of course. They are the largest growers of cane seed in the West. Good seed; price reasonable. Let us supply you.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, YELLOW JERSEY \$1 thousand. All other kinds \$1.25 thousand. Tomato plants \$2.50 thousand. 50c hundred prepaid. Give railroad. D. Childs, R. F. D. 27, Topeka, Kan. Phone 3751K2.

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. Tyrone, Okla. J. W. Wartember.

FOR SALE—PLANTS. ALL KINDS OF cabbage and tomatoes. 35c hundred, prepaid. 25c hundred or \$2.00 a thousand. Not prepaid. Sweet potatoes, peppers and egg plants by the list of May. John Patzel, 501 Paramore St., North Topeka, 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.

PLANTS—CABBAGE, EARLY JERSEY Wakefield, Large Wakefield, Winningstadt, Early Summer. 25c per 100—\$2.00 per 1000. Tomato, Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Barilans Stone, Matchless, 30c per 100, \$2.50 per 1000. Egg plant, mango and hot pepper, cauliflower. 25c per 100. Sweet potato, ready May 1st. .05 per 100 extra by parcel post. F. P. Rude, N. Topeka, Kan.

## FOR SALE

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

BALED PRAIRIE AND ALFALFA HAY. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWENTY HORSE CASE steamer. J. W. Edwards, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO CYPHERS INCUBATORS, 244 size, \$25 each. F. Vernum, Altoona, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO CAR LOADS good hedge and catalpa posts. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

FOR SALE—30-6 CASE OIL TRACTOR, and 36-58 in separator almost new, priced to sell. Chas. Kemnitz, Orlando, Okla.

GOOD FENCE POSTS FOR SALE. HEDGE, Burr oak and walnut. In car lots. Write for prices. John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—16 H. P. GARRSCOTT Engine 32x54 Northwest separator cheap for cash or would trade for auto. H. E. Knisely, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE—UP-TO-DATE STOCK OF hardware, furniture, harness and implements. Well located Co. seat town. Address M, care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WELL improved farm. Twenty room modern boarding house. Good location. Mrs. Gus Schaback, Atchison, Kan.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT BARGAIN. Large system in North Central Kansas, will pay 10% on \$20000, in first class condition. Must sell at once, best reasons, clear and considered. Address Box 123, Morland, Kan.

ALL MACHINERY FOR A 50 BBL. FLOUR mill, elevators, grinder, 36 H. P. gas engine dynamo for electric lights, everything in good running order, price \$1000.00. 15 miles from R. R. reason for selling. G. Schmidt, Goessel, Kan.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61 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.

## LANDS

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

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE. F. M. Hindman, Richfield, Kan.

SEVERAL SNAPS IN WHEAT AND ALFALFA farms. C. S. Eno, Basine, Ness Co., Kan.

INTERESTED SHALLOW WATER DRY lands in Northeastern Colo. Write King & Thompson, Greeley, Colo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR WESTERN Kan. land. International 45 Mogul Emerson 14 disk plow, good condition. Harry Wolfe, Lewis, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 A GRASS LAND 3 1/4 MILES from Delta, Jackson Co., Kan. Lays well. Price \$50 a., will carry back 60 per cent. A. J. Jones, owner, Mayetta, Kan.

FREE 320 ACRE COLORADO HOME-STEAD. Last chance to secure one. Rich level land. Fine water. Address Day and Night Realty Co., Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWNERS send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

FOR SALE—GOOD NEW QUARTER OF grass land 3 1/4 miles from Delta, Jackson Co., Kan. In high state of cultivation, been in pasture for years. Price 50 a. A. J. Jones, Owner, Mayetta, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—SOME OF best farm land in Colorado still open to settlement. Ask us how to get it. Pamphlets free. Immigration Department 1610 Tremont Place, Denver, Colo.

NONRESIDENT LAND AT SACRIFICE price. Easy terms. Half section Trego County, Kansas. Rented for crop. Small improvements would double value. Address 310 East Cucharas Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

THE LONG LOOKED FOR LAND. COME to the land of health and wealth. Don't let your crops dry up. Come to the Pecos valley irrigated land, will sell 500 acres in 40 and 80 a. lots. Address L. R. Walker, Buenavista, Texas.

ARE YOU A FARMER? LOOKING FOR a high grade farm for a low price. Have farms located in best sections of Oklahoma. I want to tell you about them. Write for information. Warren Jennings, Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

WRITE FOR RELIABLE INFORMATION regarding 320 acres enlarged government homestead in southwestern Utah on the main line railway, water 20 to 100 feet, free fuel and fence post, fine climate, deep soil, ideal for grain and stock, dry farming successfully. L. A. Wright, Lund, Utah, Box 4.

## FARMS WANTED

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

WANTED—FARMS; HAVE 3,857 BUYERS; Describe your unsold property. 647 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

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

FARMS WANTED—THE CLEANEST AND most up-to-date stock of general merchandise 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.

CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA HONEY. TWO 60 lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA HONEY. TWO 60 lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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.

CREAM WANTED

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

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

FARM MACHINERY

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

FOR SALE—ONE J. I. CASE SEPARATOR 24x42, new Garden City feeder and gearless blower. One Fairbanks & Morse oil tractor 15-25. Both good as new, also one case 28x50 separator with hand feed. J. A. Haefner, Alta Vista, Kan.

HELP WANTED

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

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT POSITIONS now open to farmers. \$75 month. Write immediately for list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 43, Rochester, N. Y.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 51, Rochester, N. Y.

## MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ 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.

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. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, clerk-carriers, and rural carriers. I conducted examinations. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 38 R, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN WANTED TO BECOME AUTO chauffeurs. \$18 to \$50 week. Earn while learning. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 822, Rochester, N. Y.

## AGENTS

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

SUITS \$3.75, PANTS \$1.00, MADE TO MEASURE. For even a better offer than this write and ask for free samples and styles. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 451, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED: IN SMALL TOWNS and country to help us handle our subscription business. Experience not necessary. Our men clear \$5 to \$20 daily. Nothing like it ever offered before. I can use all or part of your time. Particulars mailed absolutely free. Mr. Wall, 716 Lucas Av., St. Louis, Mo.

## PATENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ 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, Washington, 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 ABILITY 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 patentability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

## AUTOMOBILES

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

BUTLER PORTABLE ALL STEEL GARAGE 10x14 feet and larger; absolutely fireproof. Can be easily moved or enlarged; also made for two or more cars. Write for free booklet. Butler Mfg. Co., 1326B Grand Ave., Kansas City.

## CANNERS

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

HOME CANNERS—ALL SIZES. USED BY U. S. Government schools, girls' clubs, collaborators and farmers everywhere. Headquarters for cans and labels. For catalog and special offer, write Royal Home Canner Co., Dept. 200, Albion, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

BINDER TWINE SISAL STANDARD 500 feet 10c fob Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City. Cooper Twine Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

HEAVES CURED OR MONEY BACK. Bairds Heave Remedy is guaranteed. Write Baird Mfg. Co., Box 601, Purcell, Okla., for particulars.

WANTED. EVERY MAN AND BOY interested in baseball and who would like to become a Big League Player to write. Joe Tinker, 219 Schiller Bldg., Chgo.

A LIMITED QUANTITY PURE VERMONT maple syrup. We produce it and guarantee it absolutely pure. Sugar 35c pound, \$3.25-10 lb. pail. Syrup \$2.00 gallon. Drop postal. Rust Bros., Chester Depot, Vermont.

NEVER FAIL WART PASTE. ONE APPLICATION 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., Winfield, Kansas.

FREE BOOK ON BABY CHICKS. SAVE your baby chicks. Whartenby's Wonder Baby Chick Saver saves and raises 95% of hatches. Book "How to Feed and Care for Baby Chicks" included with 50c order or sent free for ten poultry raisers' names. F. A. Whartenby, 1011 N. Shartel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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.



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

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.** 80 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.

**LYON COUNTY** corn and alfalfa farms at attractive prices. Cash or terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan. Some trades.

320 A. stock and grain farm. \$37.50 a. Terms. Mdse. and farms to exchange. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kansas.

300 A. Blue River bottom; no overflow. 150 a. bottom. bal. rough grazing land. \$5000 worth imp. \$20,000. 2 mi. R. R. No sand; no trade. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

25 ROOM brick hotel, all furnished; want to exchange for land. Rent \$85 per mo. Will assign lease or give possession or will trade the furniture and lease for residence. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

**FARM BARGAINS.** 160 a. 2 mi. town; 100 a. E. C. Valley land; 35 a. cult. 35 a. meadow; 30 a. pasture. 4 r. house. On auto road. Best bargain in E. Kan. at \$6400. Must sell. Terms. E. E. Sewell, Garnett, 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.

451 ACRES, 10 miles Lawrence. 160 acres bottom land. 160 acres blue grass pasture, balance timber and pasture. New 8 room house, large hay barn with cow barn for 24 head of cows adjoining, large machine shed, horse barn. Price, \$45.00 per acre. Owner will carry \$10,000, five years at 6%.

130 acres, 5 1/2 miles Lawrence, on inter-urban, Lawrence to Kansas City. Depot and side track at corner of farm. 3 room house, two good barns. \$100.00 per acre. Encumbrance \$6000, 5 yrs., or will sell clear.

**SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS IN HOUSES IN UNIVERSITY DISTRICT, AT LAWRENCE.**

Hosford Inv. & Mtg. Co., 824 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

## 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 fetita 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. Carthage, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1869 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kas.

320 A. fine stock and grain farm, well located. Well impr. 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, Ope, Kansas.

**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.

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.

80 ACRES 3 1/2 mi. to markets; well improved; near school; all tillable; plenty water; orchard; well fenced. \$50 per a. Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kansas.

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. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

120 ACRES 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, 40 acres blue grass pasture, remainder cultivation. Splendid improvements, well watered, fine location, special price for immediate sale. Will consider city property or suburban tract as part pay. Write for full description. Large list of properties to select from. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, 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.

**LIBERAL, KANSAS.** **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.

La Crosse, Kansas.

**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 \$80, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

**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. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

## Hodgeman County Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa Land

Have best bargains in the State considering quality, location and price. Write for price list and Co. map. F. M. PETERSON, JETMORE, KANSAS

## 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.

123 ACRES farm E. Kansas for merchandise. Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

260 ACRES Anderson Co., Kan. Improved; to exchange for clear land or income property. J. E. Ressel, Colony, Kansas.

**ARK-OKLA. INV. CO.,** Shomo Spgs., Ark., sell and exch. real estate, mdse., and other property. Describe what you have and want.

**MERCHANDISE** \$16,000; want W. Kan. land. Income property \$6,000, loan \$2,000, want land. Telephone plant, \$12,000, loan \$3700; want land. Landrith & Bradley, Buffalo, Kan.

300 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.

## FOR EXCHANGE

80 acres 35 miles east of Kansas City, Mo., new improvements, in a fine country, owner wants a good wheat farm, must be good to consider same. Price \$110.00 per acre. Incumbrance \$2600.00. R. Clay Bowsher, 4050 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

**GOOD** improved 80 adjoining Burlingame. Electric lights and water works. \$5200. E. H. East, Burlingame, Kan.

**HAW 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.

## 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. Santa Fe Land Co., Santa Fe, 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. Liberal, Griffith & Baughman, Kansas.

## TREGO COUNTY

**GUARANTEED LAND.** Wheat, corn, hogs and cattle leading products. Some real snaps. \$16 to \$40. Write for particulars. E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, Kansas.

## 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.

## 160-ACRE SNAP

Southwest of Wichita; joins good town; 90 acres wheat; 50 oats; new bldgs.; all crops go; possession; only \$75 per acre; terms. E. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

## YOURS IF QUICK ENOUGH

160 a. 7 mi. from town, smooth and level, good location, price \$3500, \$1000 cash, bal. 5 yrs. 6%. First man who sees it will buy. Take advantage of the opportunity. Coons & Jacobs, Phoenix, Kansas.

## SCOTT COUNTY

160 a. level, near Modoc; close to school. 70 acres wheat; \$15.00 terms. Improved farms, ranches, alfalfa land. Scott City, 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.

## 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.

## Hodgeman County Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa Land

Have best bargains in the State considering quality, location and price. Write for price list and Co. map. F. M. PETERSON, JETMORE, KANSAS

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**FARMS** All sizes. For exchange. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Ark.

**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.

## 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.

## For Sale or Trade

160 a. fine bottom land, 1 mi. east of Ellis, 10 a. alfalfa; all alfalfa land. About 100 a. in wheat; 1/2 goes to purchaser. Wheat looks fine. Good barn; 5 r. house in fair shape; plenty shade and fruit for family use. \$65 a. Either small payment down, bal. long time at 6% or will take \$3000 trade in good residence, suburban home, grocery stock or good horses. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

## CHOICE

Quarter, all level, Scott Co., 6 miles from wheat market. R. route, Tel. line, good water, fine neighborhood, church, school, store. Price \$7.50 per acre. Terms. No trade. F. O. Box 83, Scott City, 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 Marlenthal, 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.

C. A. FREELAND, Leoti, Kan.

## LANE CO.

If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock country 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.

## OKLAHOMA

**OKLA. LANDS.** 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

**SEVERAL** bargains in Texas Co. farms if taken soon. Elmer Heir, R. 3, Gayman, Ok.

**FARMING** pasture, oil and gas land, \$3 to \$15 a. J. E. Cavanaugh, McAlester, Okla.

**WHEAT**, alfalfa, corn land for sale. Write for list. Monzingo Agency, Fairview, 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.

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.

**400 ACRES**, 5 1/2 miles Oakwood. Second bottom and pasture land. 75 cultivated. Small house, well and windmill. All under fence. A good stock and grain farm. Price \$5,000. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

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**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.

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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.

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70 ACRES, 1/2 mi. good town. Well improved. Watered. \$80 a. John B. Fugitt, Holt, Mo.

**FOR SALE:** Small improved farms in Southeast Missouri, at very low prices and terms to suit. Box 5, Williamsville, Mo.

60 ACRES, highly improved, 2 miles Railroad town. \$30 an acre. Easy terms. K. & S. Land Co., Butler, Missouri.

**FOUR 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.



## COLORADO

**FOR SALE:** Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

**FOUND**—320 acre homestead in settled neighborhood. Fine farm land; ample rainfall; nearly free timber. \$300, filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

**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.

## 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.

## ARKANSAS

**ARKANSAS LANDS.** All kinds for hogs and cows. H. Hall, Waldron, Arkansas.

**40 A. WELL IMP.** Good orchard. 2 1/2 mi. town. \$17.50. Exchanges made. Frazer Realty Co., Gravette, Ark.

**160 A. IMP.** 60 a. cult.; 100 timber. \$25 an acre. 1/4 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.

**90 A. smooth, rich prairie farm:** running water; good imps.; near school. \$5,000, part cash. Might trade. Box 15, 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 homesteaders. 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.

## NEBRASKA

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**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.

## 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.

## FARM LOANS

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This new style, this model, Coin Case is silver plated, beautifully engraved, and has lovely link chain. This coin case free if you send 10 cents to pay for three months subscription to The Household Magazine and Story paper. Address, HOUSEHOLD, Dept. CC-25, Topeka, Kan.

# Prices Drop—Supply Stops

One-Third of Last Week's Livestock Business Done Monday  
—Increased Wheat Shipments Necessary to Avoid Carry-Over

**MORE THAN** one-third of the cattle and nearly one-third of the hogs that arrived at the five Western markets last week were marketed Monday.

Because of Monday's liberal receipts killers expected large supplies of cattle all week, and took off 10 to 25 cents from prices, but the movement diminished, and trade became active. In the three days following Monday prices advanced 20 to 35 cents and closed the week with a net gain of 10 to 15 cents.

Fat steers were in fairly liberal supply. Heavy steers sold up to \$9.60, and yearlings up to \$9.75, high record prices for April by 40 to 60 cents. The bulk of the steers sold at \$8.50 to \$9.45. Colorado steers sold up to \$9.25, and Oklahoma steers up to \$9.10.

Butcher cattle sold readily. Fat heifers, yearlings and mixed grades are scarce. Veal calves were quoted up 25 to 50 cents.

Demand for stock and feeding cattle in the last few days has been small, the earlier in the week trade was active. Prices show no material change. Reports from the big pasture area indicate that the movement from the southwest will be well under way in the next two weeks, and that most of the pastures are under contract. It is estimated that 175,000 cattle will be grazed in Oklahoma, principally the Osage country, this summer, or 65,000 more than last summer.

Hog prices were 25 cents higher than a week ago and at the high point this year. The top, \$9.80, is the second highest ever paid in April and except in April, 1910, the record over any other April by 55 cents. Monday the five Western markets received 91,000 hogs and prices receded 10 to 25 cents, but the loss was recovered in the succeeding days. The total supply for the week was 305,000 at five markets.

The average weight of hogs was 201 pounds, compared with 202 pounds the preceding week and 206 pounds a year ago. Chicago expects 38,000 hogs Monday, and the estimate for next week's total receipts at the Western markets is 250,000 to 275,000. Farm work in the next few weeks will be a factor in determining the receipts.

Sheep prices were 30 to 40 cents higher early in the week, but later 10 to 15 cents of the advance was lost. Tuesday prices were the highest ever paid. Lambs sold up to \$11.75, yearlings \$11, wethers \$9.50 and ewes \$9.25. Several full carloads of Texas mixed lambs sold at \$13 to \$13.50. Texas mixed and sheep and lambs \$8 and about 3,000 Texas goats at \$5 to \$6. The bulk of the offerings were fed lambs that sold at \$10.75 to \$11.60.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons are here shown:

|                    | Last week. | Preceding week. | Year ago. |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Cattle—            |            |                 |           |
| Kansas City .....  | 25,975     | 24,600          | 25,000    |
| Chicago .....      | 42,300     | 26,700          | 41,600    |
| Five markets ..... | 109,175    | 75,475          | 99,000    |
| Hogs—              |            |                 |           |
| Kansas City .....  | 43,000     | 38,150          | 41,725    |
| Chicago .....      | 133,000    | 109,000         | 98,500    |
| Five markets ..... | 305,200    | 253,750         | 257,125   |
| Sheep—             |            |                 |           |
| Kansas City .....  | 31,500     | 24,725          | 29,400    |
| Chicago .....      | 65,000     | 68,500          | 54,000    |
| Five markets ..... | 148,950    | 137,725         | 154,700   |

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.10 @1.18; No. 3, nominally \$1.07 @1.17. Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.15 @1.20; No. 3, nominally \$1.07 @1.15. Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 45 @45 1/2; No. 3, nominally 42 @44 1/2; No. 2 mixed, nominally 40 @44 1/2; No. 3, nominally 35 @39c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 87c. Bran—Nominally 93 @94c. Shorts—Nominally \$1.08 @1.12. Corn Chop (city mills)—New bags, nominally \$1.35. Seed—Per cwt., alfalfa, \$16.50 @18.50; clover, \$16.00 @19.00; cane seed, 85 @95c; millet, German, \$1.70 @2.00; common, \$1.30 @1.45; Siberian, \$1.25 @1.40.

Variable crop news and nervousness over the Mexican and German political situations made a very irregular market for wheat futures last week. Prices moved upward until they were more than 4 cents higher than a week ago, but there were downturns of 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents and closing quotations were slightly lower for May and slightly higher for July than a week ago.

Reports of crop conditions in the soft wheat territory east of the Mississippi River and in Missouri did not denote much, if any, improvement in prospects and traders are more inclined to accept reports of serious losses, tho it is believed that many of the statements are exaggerated and that conditions may show betterment after an extended period of growing weather.

Rather general rains fell in Kansas and Oklahoma, supplying moisture to carry the crop well into the summer in most of the area. Reports from this territory were generally optimistic, excepting reports of Hessian flies in restricted portions of the former state and green bugs in the latter. Light, scattered showers fell in Nebraska. A few complaints were made as to conditions in the Eastern part of the state, but most of the area has a good promise, tho general rain would be welcome.

Little progress was noted in seeding of spring wheat in the Northwest and

Canada, tho temperatures were higher and weather more settled than recently. Seeding should become general next week if there is no more rain, which will allow sufficient time to put soil in excellent condition and insure the crop a good start.

Crop conditions in Europe are not entirely satisfactory and the area under production generally shows a reduction, particularly in Russia and France. It is hardly possible that Australia will duplicate its large yield of the last season, and believers of higher wheat prices lay stress on the fact that world's production of wheat the coming season promises considerably less than in the last two years.

Considerable nervousness was induced by fears of complications arising out of the Carranza request for the withdrawal of United States soldiers from Mexico and strained relations between this country and Germany over the submarine controversy, with the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries threatened.

Foreign demand for wheat continued small so far as publicly announced, total sales reported amounting to only about 2 million bushels. Continental countries are absorbing the bulk of Australian and Argentine cargoes, which leaves the big Canadian surplus available for the United Kingdom. An enormous outpouring of this grain is expected with the opening of lake navigation, which will be soon. This movement is expected to virtually shut off demand for American wheat.

The Liverpool wheat market continued to act independently of American markets, and for the week shows a decline of about 7 cents a bushel for American grades and 3 1/2 cents for Manitoba. The quotation for No. 2 hard wheat there was equivalent to about \$1.61 a bushel, 45 cents over the Chicago May price and 54 cents above Kansas City quotations. With ocean freight rates from New York to Liverpool more than 50 cents a bushel there is not a shipping margin between this country and English markets.

Argentina shipments of wheat last week were 2,055,000 bushels, less than half as large as a year ago, and Australia exported 2,348,000 bushels, about the same as in the preceding week.

World's shipments of wheat last week, as reported by Broomhall will probably total around 13 1/2 million bushels, 1 1/2 million bushels less than in the preceding week and about the same as a year ago.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin's monthly statement shows 100 million bushels more wheat than a year ago in the United States and Canadian elevators. The figures are here shown:

|                     | April 1, 1916. | April 1, 1915. |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bushels.            |                |                |
| United States ..... | 113,134,000    | 74,594,000     |
| Canada .....        | 89,381,000     | 27,331,000     |
| Totals .....        | 202,515,000    | 101,925,000    |

With such enormous supplies available it is evident that there must be greatly increased shipments from America to avoid a very large carrying-over of old wheat into the new crop.

Corn futures at the close were virtually the same as a week ago, and the extreme range of quotations was only a little more than a cent all week.

Stronger Liverpool prices and advances from abroad denoting more dependence on America for supplies soon were buying incentives, but large stocks, with only 15 days until time when deliveries can be made on May contracts were a deterring influence.

Stocks of corn in Kansas City increased 74,000 bushels last week and amounted to 6,053,000 bushels, compared with 1,889,000 bushels a year ago. A portion of this amount already is sold for later shipment, but stocks are abnormally large for this time of year. Chicago stocks last Monday amounted to 11,031,000 bushels, compared with 15 1/2 million bushels a year ago. Receipts there last week were 144,000 bushels more than shipments.

Receipts of corn at Western markets last week aggregated 1,743 cars, 15 per cent more than in the previous week and 53 per cent more than a year ago.

Continued unfavorable advices regarding Argentina yield and improved spot demand increased nervousness of English buyers regarding supplies. Broomhall stated that enlargement in demand for American corn can be expected soon. The price of American corn in Liverpool yesterday was equal to about \$1.46, 2 1/2 cents higher than a week ago, with the margin between Chicago and Liverpool prices 25 cents more than on wheat.

Argentina shipments of corn last week amounted to 986,000 bushels, compared with 519,000 bushels a year ago. Exports from the United States were 684,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's.

Hay—Prairie, choice, \$10.50 @11.00; No. 2, \$7.00 @8.50; No. 3, \$5.00 @6.50. Lowland prairie, \$4.00 @5.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$12.50 @13.50; No. 2, \$9.50 @12.00; No. 3, \$6.00 @8.50. Light clover mixed, \$10.50 @11.50; No. 1, \$9.00 @10.00; No. 2, \$5.00 @7.50. Clover, No. 1, \$8.00 @9.00; No. 2, \$5.00 @7.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$15.50 @16.00; No. 1, \$14.00 @15.00; standard, \$11.00 @13.50; No. 2, \$8.50 @10.50; No. 3, \$6.00 @8.00. Straw—\$4.50 @5. Packing hay, \$3.50 @4.50.



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C. B. BUVINGER, Chetopa, Kan.

P. S.—If you want the market paper, drop them a line, tell them what you have and they will send it FREE.

Editor's Note:—Mr. Buvinger has been shipping stock to the K. C. market for 27 yrs. and is one of the few who have been eminently successful in a business where hundreds of good men have failed.

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# The Soil is Moist and Warm

Recent Showers Were a Help to the Oat and Wheat Fields

By Our County Correspondents

We should like to print pictures of farm homes with these crop reports. Send us a picture of your home, and we shall take good care of it and return it if you wish. If you do not have a good picture of your home, you might send one of some other view taken on your farm. Please address these pictures to the Crop Reporting Service, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

REPORTS from most of the counties of Kansas indicate plenty of moisture. Wheat and oats are doing nicely. Reports of Hessian fly continue to come in from districts farther west than it has been known before. The fly is present in considerable numbers to the west line of Ellis and Osborne counties. It still is hoped that the Hessian fly will not do a great deal of damage this year. It is too early in the season to tell for sure.

## KANSAS.

**Clay County**—Rain is needed badly. Wheat is not growing because it is too dry. Oats growing slowly.—H. H. Wright, April 12.

**Jackson County**—Good rain April 14. Grass growing nicely. Oats coming up well. Wheat looking fair. Farmers plowing for corn. Ground working good and some corn planted.—F. O. Grubbs, April 13.

**Kiowa County**—April has brought plenty of moisture. Grass starting. Wheat has revived and looks fairly well. Tractors are popular in this county. Weather damp and cool.—H. E. Stewart, April 15.

**Washington County**—Weather cool and dry. Farmers plowing for corn. Oats coming up. Most of the potatoes planted have rotted on account of wet and cold weather. Pastures not coming very fast on account of dry weather.—Mrs. Birdsey, April 14.

**Cherokee County**—Cold and rainy the last three weeks and farm work is at a standstill. Wheat and oats look good. Stock on pasture. Most of the potatoes planted have rotted on account of wet and cold weather.—A. E. Moreland, April 15.

**Greeley County**—Lots of rain and snow the last two weeks putting ground in fine condition. Grass showing up nicely but it has been too cold for it to grow well. A large amount of barley and oats to be planted yet.—F. C. Woods, April 15.

**Pottawatomie County**—A good rain on April 12 and 13 which benefited small grains and alfalfa. A large acreage being plowed for corn instead of disking. Plums, pears, and apples beginning to show blooms. Early sown oats up nicely.—S. L. Knapp, April 14.

**Wichita County**—Wheat looking very good. Most of the barley is sown. Two inches of rain. Stock doing well. Feed running short. Alfalfa coming on. Fruit frost-bitten. Farmers cannot work in fields on account of rain. Eggs 13c; butterfat 33c.—Edwin White, April 13.

**Lane County**—Another rain and the heaviest snow of the season which was good for the wheat but delayed farming for a week longer. More barley than usual sown. Grass greening up and stock doing well. Eggs 17c; cream 34c; wheat \$1.—F. W. Perigo, April 15.

**Montgomery County**—Very wet for two weeks and a big rain again last night. Very little corn will be planted before Easter. Some potatoes and garden stuff planted. Wheat, oats and alfalfa look well. Pastures too wet for stock but they are doing well.—J. W. Kemberly, April 15.

**Hodgeman County**—About an inch of rain April 4 followed by 8 inches of wet snow on April 5 made plenty of moisture for growing crops. Prospects good for a bumper wheat crop. All spring crops coming up nicely. Cattle and hogs high. Stock soon will go on pasture.—J. M. Boone, April 15.

**Ellsworth County**—Three good rains the last week put oats, wheat and corn ground in good condition. Wheat looks excellent for this time of year. Pastures beginning to green up. Considerable road work being done in this locality. Early gardens up and potatoes planted.—C. R. Blaylock, April 13.

**Pawnee County**—Rainy weather still continues. Roads not good and no wheat being hauled. Oats still coming up. Cold weather

holding back the grass. All stock high especially hogs and cattle. About as many little chicks as usual. Butterfat 35c; eggs 18c; corn 68c; wheat \$1.03.—C. E. Chesterman, April 15.

**Kearny County**—Plenty of rain and about 4 inches of snow the last two weeks. Hard freeze on April 7 and 8 damaged fruit. Some wheat too thin on the ground and farmers drilling it to barley. Alfalfa and Sweet clover looking well. Stock all on feed yet. Eggs 16c; butterfat 34c; hogs 8c.—A. M. Long, April 15.

**Sumner County**—Wheat looks good since the recent rains. Oat stand good. Very little corn planted and it will be some time before farmers can get into the fields. Pastures growing rapidly and looking green. Wheat \$1; oats 55c; corn 58c; kafir 54c; eggs 17c; butterfat 35c; hogs 13c.—E. L. Stocking, April 15.

**Allen County**—Not much farming done the last two weeks. A good deal of rain and snow. Oats and flax look good. No corn planted. Potatoes rotting. Pastures getting good. Not many pigs arriving, and only a few colts. Hogs \$8.75; eggs 18c; butterfat 33c; potatoes \$1.20.—George O. Johnson, April 15.

**Rice County**—Plenty of rain, and wheat doing well. Oats look fairly well. Some corn planted, but ground is a little cold. Some danger of cutworms by planting too early. Feed holding out well and stock doing well. A few sales yet but farmers not attending very well. Wheat \$1.05; corn 61c; hogs 12c; eggs 17c.—Lester N. Siz, April 13.

**Harper County**—Weather cool with plenty of rain. About 2 inches of rain this month which puts the ground in fine condition. Almost too cool for much spring planting yet. Wheat growing nicely. Pastures about ready for stock. Not so much wheat on ground as last year. Wheat \$1.04; corn 68c; oats 50c; cream 34c.—H. E. Henderson, April 15.

**Ellis County**—Light shower last night will greatly benefit wheat and oats. Some wheat on uplands thin and small. Oats showing up well. Pastures greening up some. A few fruit trees in bloom. Farmers busy disking corn land. Potatoes and some garden stuff planted. Some corn marketed at 60c. Butterfat 33c; eggs 18c; hogs 9c.—P. O. Hawkinson, April 15.

**Osage County**—Still raining enough to keep the ground too wet to work. A few potatoes planted and some tame grass seed sown. Apricots in bloom and pears nearly out. A few cattle on pasture but they also are fed dry feed. Wheat and rye looking well. Plenty of feed for stock and horses. Many old orchards being cut down and not much replanting being done. Eggs 19c; corn 65c.—H. L. Ferris, April 14.

## OKLAHOMA.

**McIntosh County**—Too much rain for all the crops. About 75 per cent of the corn needs replanting. No kafir in yet. Potatoes frosted a little on April 11.—H. S. Waters, April 15.

**Canadian County**—Corn mostly planted but some of it may have to be planted over as we have had so many cold rains. Ground thoroughly soaked. Alfalfa looks well. Fat hogs \$9.50; eggs 16c; wheat \$1; corn 60c; oats 40c.—H. J. Earl, April 15.

**Payne County**—Cold, damp weather the last three weeks makes it hard on corn. Oats and wheat look well. No pasture to speak of yet. Heavy frost killed most of the fruit. Wheat 88c; oats 30c; corn 63c; kafir 40c.—F. E. Leith, April 14.

**Grady County**—A large amount of rain and cool weather. Frost on April 7 and 8 damaged fruit. Wheat looks good. Corn about all up. Pastures green but gardens and crops need some warm weather. Eggs 18c; hogs 13c.—Floyd Harmon, April 15.

**Custer County**—Ground thoroughly soaked since April 1. Frost, April 8 damaged peaches and plums. Wheat prospects 100 per cent. Corn planting well under way.

Hogs, cream, cattle, eggs and hens bringing very attractive prices.—H. L. Tripp, April 15.

**Kingfisher County**—Plenty of rain the last two weeks. A hard freeze on April 9 injured gardens and damaged plum, peach, pear and apricot trees. Wheat looks well. Corn nearly all planted and some coming up. Stock wintered well. More Sudan being sown than ever before.—H. A. Reynolds, April 15.

**Beaver County**—Cold spells lately have killed all the peaches but there may be an average crop of plums and apricots. Listing, plowing and planting is in progress. Winter wheat and rye prospects about 80 per cent. Young chickens doing well. Wheat 85c; kafir 43c; eggs 15c.—E. J. Walters, April 15.

**Noble County**—Wheat showing up better since we have had some good showers. Some reports of fly in the wheat. Oats looking very good. Corn planting about a third over. Some fears for the early planted corn on account of the cold and freezing weather. Grass is slow. Hogs scarce and high. Wheat 85c; corn 60c; eggs 16c.—A. E. Anderson, April 14.

**Cleveland County**—Weather still cloudy and wet. Farm work going slow. Plenty of moisture in the soil. Farmers afraid early planted corn has rotted. Wheat, oats and barley look very good. Pastures greening up nicely. Heavy frosts have practically ruined peach crops. Other fruits not so badly damaged. Gardens looking very good. Eggs 18c; hogs \$9.50.—H. J. Dietrich, April 14.

**Kiowa County**—Ground still moist from the last big rain and we had another big rain last night. Wheat and oats doing well. Plowing and listing fairly well advanced. Sorghum grains and cotton will be planted as soon as the ground is in condition to work and the weather warms up. Cotton acreage will be increased. Grass growing well and cattle in fair condition. Cream 32c; eggs 14c; hogs 13c.—T. Holmes Mills, April 14.

## Let's Root for the Pig Club

(Continued from Page 11.)

will grow faster, be more healthy and thus make more profitable pork. Of course it is needless to remark that the suckling sow on forage (bluegrass, alfalfa, rape or Red clover) can be fed much heavier than the sow in dry lot, with practically no danger from thumps or kindred ailments.

"The grain ration in the cornbelt should consist largely of corn, preferably soaked in season for the sow. The young pigs, however, should have their corn largely in the form of the ear, starting out with dry shelled, and gradually changing over to the ear form.

"The best supplements to feed are skim milk or buttermilk, tankage, middlings, oilmeal, a little bran and some ground oats. A very good ration with which we have had good success is to allow all the corn the sow and pigs will clean up nicely, feeding in addition a slop mixture of 3 parts wheat middlings and 1 part 60 per cent protein tankage. About half as much of this slop mixture is required on grass as in dry lot; the hog grower should by all means provide grass, preferably alfalfa, rape or clover. Bluegrass, of course, is good, but needs considerable high-priced supplement along with corn for most profitable feeding.

"Another ration which is quite efficient is made up of corn 60 pounds, middlings 20 pounds, tankage or meat meal 10 pounds, bran 6 pounds, oilmeal 3 pounds and salt 1 pound. Another very acceptable ration would be corn 30 pounds, ground oats 30 pounds, wheat middlings 20 pounds, wheat bran 12 pounds and tankage or meat meal 8 pounds.

"On leguminous pasture, after the sows get well started, the ration can be composed largely of corn and tankage, enough middlings and ground oats being mixed with the tankage to make a nice slop.

"Sudden changes in the ration should be prohibited by all means.

"It is wise to feed the sow abundantly during the suckling period so that she may lose little weight. It costs money to put this weight on, and incidentally the good feeding of the sow results in more milk; this ultimately means more vigorous and more growthy pigs for later profitable feeding and fattening."

## Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Am having piles of inquiries and very fair sales. Could have sold double the amount of bred sows I had, and am having a good run on fall boars now.—Yours very truly, N. E. Copeland, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Waterville, Kan., April 8, 1916.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—My Angus inquiries from Farmers Mail and Breeze are increasing all the time. I sold all the bulls I had of serviceable age and I could have sold many more.—Yours very truly, Johnson Workman, Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Russell, Kan., April 10, 1916.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.** Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

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

**A. Harris, Madison, Kan.** Live Stock, Real Estate and Merchandise AUCTIONEER. Write for dates.

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

**Spencer Young, Osburn, Kan.** Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

**WILL MYERS, BELoit, KAN.** LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. References: breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above.

**FLOYD YOCUM** LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAS.

**Col. E. Walters** Breeder of Oklahoma **W.B. Carpenter** 418 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in **Missouri Auction School**

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

**Berkshire Pigs** \$12.50 and \$15 each. Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig. **R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.**

**BERKSHIRE GILTS** Spring gilts safe in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. **W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.**

**Meadow Brook Berkshires** 500 to 1000 Head always on hand. Our sows are the best we can get of all the leading families. We keep 4 to 8 of the best herd boars we can produce or buy. All immune and nothing except good breeding animals shipped. Write your wants today. **E. D. King, Burlington, Kansas**

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS** Big March and April boars and sows. Gilt bred to your order, to a great son of King of Wonders. Fall pigs, the best I ever bred. Write me. **ANDREW KOSAR, DELPROS, KANSAS**

**Enos Immured Polands** Three choice late spring boars now ready for service. Also 30 choice late summer boars and sows. They are all sired by Enos Chief and Enos Champion. **A. R. Enos, Enos, Kan.** You will like them. Write today.

**POLAND CHINAS** September and October boars of popular big type breeding and priced where any farmer can afford to buy. **A. M. MARKLEY, Mount City, Kansas**

**FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS** FOR SALE: Yearling herd boar, approved breeder. Young boars, heavy-boned fellows, ready for immediate use. Also choice fall pigs. Bargain prices. Write us your wants. **P. 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, OLEBURNE, KANSAS**

**A No. 1 Poland China Boar** for sale. 500 pounds, 11 inch bone, 35 inches tall, with plenty of length. Sired by Olney Longfellow, by Pawnee Chief Jr.; dam Long Baby. I am pricing him at \$80 and he is worth the money. **GEO. A. HULTON, ROUTE 1, PARSONS, KAN.**

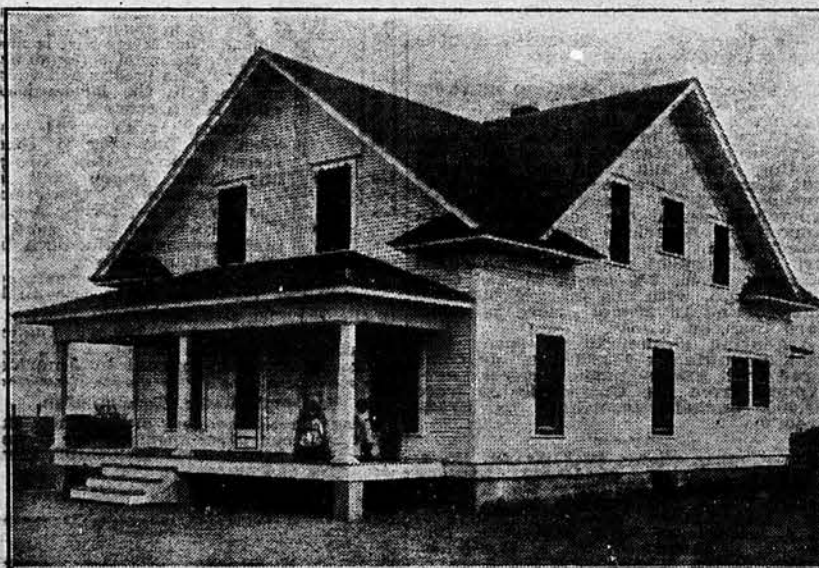
**B's Big Orange Fall Boars** A few top fall boars by this great sire. Real hard boar material and popular blood lines. Prices right for quick sales. **JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS.**

**I Ship on Approval** Big Immured Sows and Gilts bred for early litters, to McWander and Long A Wonder. A few big boars and a lot of big fall pigs. Boar and gilts not related. **ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.**

**Big Type Polands!** Herd headed by the 1620 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 Fair, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. **A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.**

**FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE** ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT TOPEKA, KANSAS. SITS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS, SALE CATALOGS

**The Beautiful SETTING FREE** Warranted genuine gold filled—will wear for years. Most valuable ring ever offered on such easy terms. Set with beautiful and two brilliant mount style and most substantial mounting. A Ring that is sure to please. Use Ring Free to all who send 50 cents to pay for a two year subscription to our big home and story magazine "The Household". Be sure to say what size you want. Address **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 53-R, Topeka, Kansas.**



This is the New Residence of H. Thompson, New Kismet, Kan. Send Us a Picture of Your Home. We Should Like to Print It.



**MULE FOOT HOGS.**

**Buy Big Type Mulefoot** Hogs from America's Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog is free. Joe. Dunlap, Williamsport, O.

**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**

**O. I. C. FALL BOARS** for sale. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered free. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS**

**Silver Leaf Stock Farm!** I am booking orders for Jan., Feb. and March pigs, to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks old. Pairs and trios no 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. Ass'n. **HENRY F. FEHNER, Higginsville, 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.**

**CHESTER WHITE PIGS** Pairs and trios not related. Shipped in light crates and satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigrees with each pig. Priced for quick sales. **Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.**

**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.**

**Immune Durocs** Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. Every animal guaranteed. **E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.**

**Immuned Durocs!** An extra fine bunch of fall boars and gilts. Good enough for any company. **F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS**

**Duroc-Jersey Gilts** to farrow in May. Also 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** Fall boars and gilts by A Critie out of sows by Champion Tat-A-Walla. **SEARLE & COTTE, 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 Illustrater 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 ten 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 169983, Constructor 187651. Write your wants. **WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.**

**Special Prices** ON SUMMER AND FALL BOARS AND GILTS. A few bred sows, one show boar. Herd on K. C. & St. Joe interurban. Write me 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. Weaned May 1st. **D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS** Shipping Point, Downs, Kansas

**Duroc Boars and Gilts** With Breeding, Quality and Size A few, choice, fall boars and gilts, sired by **GOLDEN MODEL AGAIN** and **CRIMSON SURPRISE**, out of our best sows. Guaranteed to please. Good prospects for useful breeders and show purposes. Correspondence fully answered. **Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.**

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**FRANK HOWARD,** Manager Livestock Department.

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**A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla.,** 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.  
**John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb.** and Ia. 829 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.

**Shorthorn Cattle.**

June 16—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.

**Jersey Cattle.**

April 27—E. G. Munsell, Horton, Kan.

May 20—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.

**Holstein Cattle.**

Apr. 25—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.**

May 26—E. H. Salisbury, Kirksville, Mo.

**Poland China Hogs.**

May 3—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 20—Peter Luft, Almenna, Kan.

Oct. 21—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

**Duroc-Jersey Hogs.**

April 29—J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

May 3—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.

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BY A. B. HUNTER.

**Berkshire Breeding Stock.**

E. D. King, Burlington, Kan., has one of the leading Berkshire swine herds of America. His winnings at the livestock shows even on carlots of feeding Berkshires at the International at Chicago demonstrated that even the culs not used for breeding purposes were winners. Mr. King keeps from 500 to 1,000 head of Berkshires on hand at all times. His herd sows represent the leading families of the breed and his herd boars are the best he can produce or buy. He has shipped to hundreds of satisfied customers all over the United States and if you want good Berkshires do not hesitate to write or call on him for what you want. You will get absolutely fair treatment in every deal. And if you want bred sows or gilts, boars or spring pigs, pairs or trios unrelated, in fact anything in the whole line of Berkshire breeding stock and all immune, write today stating your wants. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.**

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. C. Gookin, Western herd O. I. C. hogs is advertising some fall boars for sale. They will be registered free if taken at once. Write Mr. Gookin for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., is elated over his crop of spring pigs, mostly of March farrow, sired by King of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr. He has been keeping in touch with those who bought in his last winter's bred sow sale and so far the average for the sows bought then is nine pigs to the litter. Mr. Griffiths has nominated his herd in the Kansas futurity and is looking ahead to a good demand for breeding stock the coming year.—Advertisement.

Choice Shorthorn bulls of serviceable ages are very hard to find at the present time. K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan., which is in Atchison county and a short distance from Atchison, has 10 or 12 young fellows that are extra choice. They are reds and roans. They are decidedly choicer and of the best of popular breeding. Write him for descriptions and prices. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him.—Advertisement.

**High Class Breeding Stock.**

R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan., is the well known breeder of Jersey cattle at that place. His great herd is the first register of merit herd in the state having been established in 1878. Every Jersey cattle advocate in the West knows how it has gone on and continued to get stronger until it is without question one of the really great herds of the breed. Mr. Linscott is offering a few young bulls and it is safe to say there is nothing better to be had. You can buy one of these young bulls at a very fair price. Mr. Linscott is also a well known breeder of Berkshire hogs and is offering pigs, both sexes, eligible to registry at \$12.50 and \$15 each at weaning time. He has a nice lot about ready to move. Look up both advertisements in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him for full descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

**Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs.**

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., and his big herd of registered Angus cattle are becoming well known. He is located a short distance from Russell on a big ranch which is well adapted to the cattle business. Mr. Workman is a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and reports splendid sales this season. In December he sold 30 cows and heifers and a nice lot of bulls. Since that time the demand for bulls has about swamped him. He still has a few for sale including some fine young fellows 10 and 11 months old. He also breeds Duroc-Jerseys and has been offering in his Duroc-Jersey card in the Mail and Breeze 40 bred gilts. He reports

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**

**Purebred Hampshire Pigs \$10** The best blood lines. R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and 40 boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

**Hampshire Boars** Gilts, bred or open. Collie Sudan Grass Seed. **C. W. WEISENBACH, Altamont, Kansas**

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150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.**

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**FOR SALE** High grade Guernsey calves, high grade Holstein calves, registered Mulefoot and Hampshire hogs. Write DR. E. G. L. HARBOR, BALDWIN, KAN.

**GUERNSEYS FOR SALE**

Several choice males for sale.

**Overland Guernsey Farm**

**C. F. Holmes, Owner** Overland Park, Kansas  
8 miles south of K. C. on the "Strang Line"

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**HEREFORDS--POLANDS** Grover Mischief, a grandson of Beau Mischief heads herd. 80 spring pigs. A annual cattle and hog sale in February. **C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.**

**POLAND CHINAS** 12 top Sept. boars by Panama Giant, 5 out of a big Orange dam. 100 Spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 21 at Norton. **J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.**

**Poland Chinas** 10 Sept. gilts by Luft's Orange. Will sell them open or breed them to your order. Boar and gilt sale Oct. 20. **PETER LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS.**

**SHORTHORNS** 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 grandson of Lavender and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. **N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almenna, Kansas.**

**Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands** A few choice gilts bred for June farrow. **Barnum Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. F. Folland, Almenna, Kan.**

**Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands** 18 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to your order. **C. E. Whitney, Almenna, Kansas.**

**Shorthorns--Poland Chinas** For sale, a 30 month old, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his got. Write **A. W. LIGGETT & SONS, Almenna, Kan.**  
**COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer** ALMENA, KANSAS  
Devoting my time to the business. Address as above.  
**COL. C. H. PAYTON** Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Write or phone. Address as above.  
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**Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders**

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**

**Choice Young Bulls For Sale** Sired by 34th 397807 and Real Majestic 373628. Write your wants. **J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS**

**Pleasant Valley Herefords.** Two splendid bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old. **GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

**Hereford Cattle** All sold out of service-able bulls at present. Will have some for a spring shipment. **B. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

**WALLACE HEREFORDS** Nothing for sale at present. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for next fall and winter trade. **Thos. Wallace, Barnes, Kan.**

**Wm. Acker's Herefords!** FOR SALE: 10 bulls, from 5 to 9 months old. Address **WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Kansas**

**Clear Creek Herd of Herefords** Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming on for fall trade. **J. A. SHADWYNES, Axtell, Kansas.**

**HEREFORDS** Big and rugged. 10 red. Farm 2 miles out. **W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kas.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**PURE SCOTCH BULL** that is pure white, for sale. A few heifers trading to Choice Goods. **DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kas.**

**SHORTHORNS--POLANDS** Bargain in Herd bull. 10 picked fall boars. **A. B. GARRISON, SUMMERFIELD, KAN.**

**AUCTIONEERS.**

**S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS.** AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

**Jesse Howell, Merkimar, Kan.** of Howell Bros., breeders can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

**POLAND CHINA HOGS.**

**Albright's Polands** For Sale, Jan. 12 last fall gilts. 34 March and April boars and gilts. **A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

**45 FALL PIGS** both sexes, farrow. By Sunflower King, by King of Kansas. **N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kansas.**

**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.**

**Red Polls, Duroc Jerseys, O. I. C. Hogs** Young stock for sale. Write for prices. **J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.**

**ILLUSTRATOR** We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustrater. Also spring boars. Address **A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas**

**Spring Boars** by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered. **HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAN.**

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**Plymouth Rocks** Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address **JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas**

**S. C. White Leghorn Eggs** \$1 for 15 or \$4 per 100, from a strain that was bred to lay and does it. **W. J. HARRISON, Axtell, Kansas**

**SILVER WYANDOTTES** Fine lot of cockerels and pullets for sale. **B. M. Winter, Irving, Ks.**

**DAIRY CATTLE.**

**MILLS' JERSEYS** One six months and 2 ten months old bulls, from Aquosa's Lost Time 124813. Prices reasonable. **C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

**WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM** Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 25562 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. **Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Kan.**

**Jerseys and Duroc Jerseys** Nothing for sale at this time. **B. N. Welch, Waterville, Kansas**

**HOLSTEINS** Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address **LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS**

**Staad's Duroc Sale**

**Ottawa, Kan., Saturday, April 29**

**18—Fall Yearling**

**Gilts bred to farrow May 1st—18**

**12—Spring Gilts,**

**mostly open—12**

**10—Good Service-**

**able Boars—10**

Sale will be held in pavilion one block from the Santa Fe depot in Ottawa. Write or wire for catalog.  
**J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kansas** Rule Bros., Auctioneers





**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**

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.**

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
FROM WORKMAN  
Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America.  
**Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

**Edgewood Farm**  
**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**  
I have twenty registered Angus bulls—yearlings and two year olds, and one five year old for sale.  
**D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS**  
Main line of Santa Fe, 145 mi. west of R. C.

**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**

25, from yearlings to 3-year-olds. Bred from best strains. Call or address **J. W. McREYNOLDS & SON, Montezuma, Kans., or Dodge City, Kans.**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas**  
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

**BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS**  
A.R.O. bull calves. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN CALVES**

High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. **Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

**BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS!**

20 head extra big, fine, heavy producing young cows, fresh and heavy springers; also springing heifers, 3 extra fine Guernsey cows and a few Guernsey heifers. **IRA ROMIG, Sta. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS**

**Montgomery County**  
**Holstein Friesian Association**  
Young stock **T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.**

**A SON OF KING WALKER** heads our Herd. He has 30 lb. sisters on his dam's side as well as some that run as high as \$2.30 on his sire's side. We are offering for sale, some high bred registered cows and heifers, bred to this bull; also several good bull calves, at attractive prices.  
**HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rossville, Kan.**

**CANARY BUTTER BOY KING**

Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices.  
**MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS**

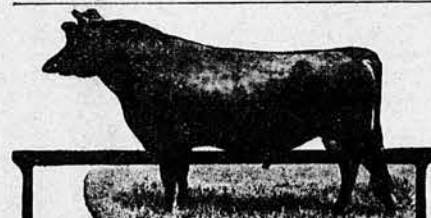
**JERSEY CATTLE.**

**QUIVERA PLACE JERSEYS**  
HERINGTON, KANSAS  
**E. G. MUNSELL, Prop. F. L. CUNO, Mgr.**

**JERSEY BULL** Registered, 18 months old. Quick sale \$75.  
**Ed Reddy, Harper, Kan.**

**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**

**DAIRYMEN!**

Is that great half of your herd, the sire, a half that will show thousands of dollars of profit? Or is he "just a bull"? Run no risks. Invest where you know the breed pays and where the registry stands for purity of type and special, concentrated purpose.

**Buy a Jersey Bull**

Introduce the blood that proves out in steady, persistent milk flow, in animals that mature early, live long, live anywhere, eat most anything and produce most economically, the richest of milk.

Get our free book "About Jersey Cattle," and plan now to build up a herd you'll be proud of.

**The American Jersey Cattle Club**  
355 West 23rd Street - New York City

that they are all gone and that he could have sold many more if he had had them. The breeding cows in the Workman herd are probably as valuable as any like number that can be found anywhere. The herd is headed by the great bull Louis of View-point 4th, a half brother to the champion cow of America. Russell county has many up to date farmers and stockmen who are interested in purebred cattle. The dates of the Russell county fair held at Russell this year are October 3 to 6 inclusive.—Advertisement.

**Mosse's Chester White Hogs.**

Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan., breeds Chester White hogs of quality and breeding that are as good as will be found in any herd in the West. His herd boar, Don Milligan, was sired by King and the dam was Hazel, by Milligan the champion boar at the Missouri State Fair in 1914. Last fall and winter Mr. Mosse purchased a number of good sows among them one of the Iowa show sows of last season. She is a yearling last fall and was third in a class of 75 at the Iowa State Fair. She was bred when purchased to Izzie O. K., a great Iowa boar that weighed 500 pounds at a year old. She is recorded as Calamity Ann and is a show sow from end to end. She is raising nine fine pigs. There are five boars in the litter and here is the place to buy a herd boar if you are going to need one. The herd sows in Mr. Mosse's herd are as choice a lot as will be found in any herd in the state. Mr. Mosse is starting his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and will sell pigs at weaning time, single or pairs or trios not related. Write him today for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

**Coleman's Poland Chinas.**

John Coleman, Denton, Kan., is a breeder of big type Poland Chinas that sells direct to the farmers and breeders at farmer's prices. He does not hold public sales but prefers to deal directly with the buyer by private sales. His prices will be found very reasonable. He believes he is in a position to raise good Poland Chinas and sell them at a fair profit and make money out of the business. He guarantees satisfaction or no sale. He sold out early last fall on boars and this winter could have sold double the number of bred gilts if he had had them to spare. He has three good herd boars and has been a good buyer at leading bred sow sales. O. K. Lad, by old Sampson and out of Gold-dust Model, has done valuable service in the herd. Expansive Again, by Expansive and out of a sow by Long King's Best, has proven a great sire. A great yearling, by Guy's Price Wonder, by Guy's Price Last and bred by Joshua Morgan of Republic, Kan., is a prized boar in the herd. The 75 spring pigs are about equally divided between these three sires.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan. and Missouri**

BY C. H. HAY.

**Angus Sale at Kirksville, Mo.**

One of the very top Angus offerings of this season will be made by E. H. Salisbury, of Kirksville, Mo., May 28. The Mail and Breeze will give a complete list of the offering in later issues, however it is not too early to write for catalog now. In doing so don't forget to mention this paper.—Advertisement.

**Duroc Boars and Gilts.**

Lant Brothers of Dennis, Kan., are starting an ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze in which they are featuring Duroc-Jersey boars and gilts. Lant Brothers' herd is especially noted for size and up-to-the-minute blood lines. Their present offering is one of quality and size. There are a few choice fall boars and gilts sired by Golden Model Again and Crimson Surprise and out of big prolific sows. Everything is guaranteed to please. Note the ad in this issue and write for prices and particulars. Kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Laptad's Annual Spring Sale.**

May 3 is the date set for the annual spring sale of Durocs and Poland Chinas at the Laptad Stock Farm. The offering this time is of the same good breeding and quality as has been characteristic of the former Laptad offerings. The breeding farm is one of the very few which have been successful in handling both breeds and this has been accomplished by close selection of a certain type of breeding stock. Mr. Laptad has brought the prolificacy of the Polands to an equal of the Durocs and the quality of the Durocs to an equal of the Polands. The fine illustrated catalog of this sale is ready to be mailed and will be sent free to all who write mentioning the Mail and Breeze. C. H. Hay will represent the Mail and Breeze at the sale and will handle any mail bids entrusted to him. The entire offering is immune.—Advertisement.

**Stadt's Duroc Sale.**

Elsewhere in this issue may be found the display ad of the Stadt Duroc sale to be held at Ottawa, Saturday, April 29. In the offering are a number of good boars large enough for service, a lot of fall gilts, most of which will be sold open and last, but perhaps the most attractive feature of the sale, 18 fall yearling gilts which are due to farrow the first of May. At this particular time it is almost impossible to find that number of good sows offered for sale either privately or in a sale. These gilts are well bred and are of sufficient size and age to raise large litters. Write at once for Mr. Stadt's catalog. Remember the date is April 29 and the sale will be held in Ottawa.—Advertisement.

**His Heaviest Year's Work.**

Col. "Bob" Harriman of Buncheon, Mo., in renewing his card advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze, stated that he had just finished the heaviest year's work in his whole life and that his bookings for the coming season are better than usual at this season of the year. Col. Harriman is an all around livestock salesman. He has spent a life time in the livestock business. He specializes in horses and jacks, Shorthorn cattle and big type Poland China hogs. While he specializes in these he is equally at home on the block with any other kind of livestock before him. If you want the services of an efficient, experienced livestock auctioneer consult Col. Harriman.—Advertisement.

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**

**Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale**  
Also a few horned heifers. **JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!**  
Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans.  
**L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS**

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle.  
**O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**  
Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. **MALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas**

**RED POLLED CATTLE** Choice young bulls, best of breeding.  
Prices reasonable. **L. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.**

**TORREY'S HOLSTEINS**

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.  
**O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.**

**200—Holstein Cows—200**

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them. **Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325**  
60 cows in milk and 40 that will freshen soon. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, \$22.50 each, delivered to any express office in Kansas.  
**LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS**

**HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers**

I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices.  
**J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS**

CLYDE GIRD, At the Farm.

F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

**HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas**

Pure bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. Largest pure-bred herd in the Southwest headed by Oak De Koi Bessie Ormby 156789, a show bull with royal breeding. Pure bred bulls, serviceable age, from A. R. O. dams and sires. A grand lot of pure-bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and heifers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure-bred bulls, constantly on hand. High grade heifer calves 6 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains. Send draft for number wanted. All prices F. O. B. cars here. Inspect our herd before purchasing. Wire, **GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.** write or phone us.

**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**

**Kentucky Jacks at Bargain Prices**

The demand of the past ten days has reduced our offering, at Newton, Kan., to ten head. Our affairs at home, Poplar Plains, Ky., need our attention. We will quote

**Specially Attractive Prices**

on the 10 head still on hand. They include some of the best of this shipment; 14 to 16 hands; Good size, Good bone, Good color. All broke to service. See them at Welch's Transfer Barn, in Newton. Close to Santa Fe station.



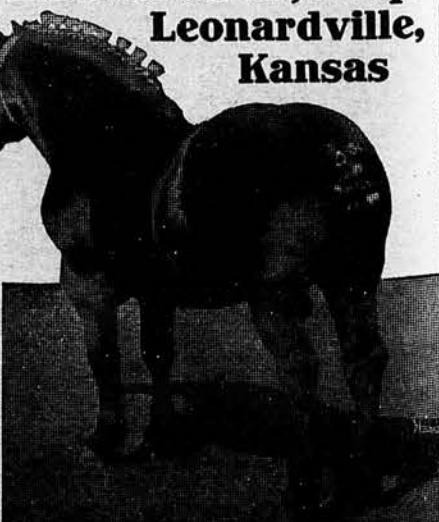
**Saunders & Maggard, Newton, Kan.** **Murphy's Hotel,**

**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 Besene (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.





### Publisher's News Notes

An excellent technical school is the Finlay Engineering College of Kansas City, Mo. It is turning out a body of well trained young men who are making good. Mr. Finlay has succeeded in keeping the expense of students to a low figure, tho he is all the time adding to his equipment. A very successful school year was closed April 13. Graduation diplomas were given to 17 young men. An interesting program was given in connection with the commencement exercises. The fall term will begin September 4. Thoro courses will be offered in the following engineering branches: Mechanical, civil, gas, steam, auto, tractor, locomotive, electrical. For catalog address Finlay Engineering College, Dept. H, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

#### The Papec Cutters.

One of the oldest, most popular ensilage cutters is the Papec. The farmer who is going to buy ensilage machinery ought to learn about the Papec cutter. It is simple, strong, light running, easily operated. It helps to make silo filling a pleasure. The new Papec catalog describes and illustrates it. It also tells about the new, patented device which handles hay and corn. The catalog contains much besides, and is worth sending for. A postal will bring it. Address Papec Machine Company, Box 24, Shortsville, New York.—Advertisement.

#### The Implement Blue Book Free.

The Midland Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., has left over a few hundred copies of 1915 Implement Blue Book, one of which it offers to mail free of charge, to any subscriber to this paper who will send 20 cents to pay the packing, postage, etc. The book has over 500 royal octavo pages, weighs 2 pounds and contains complete classified descriptive lists of all farming implements, tractors, tractor plows, vehicles, wagons, and kindred goods made in the United States, with names and addresses of manufacturers.—Advertisement.

#### Save Your Alfalfa.

This issue contains the annual spring announcement of the Beatrice Tent & Awning Company. This firm for several years has been making a specialty of selling direct to farmers alfalfa stack covers. It has an extensive trade all over the alfalfa belt. Anticipating the big raise that was sure to come in material the firm bought extensively last fall and its warehouses are full of enough material for the entire season's business. The company is glad to announce that it won't have to advance prices on stack covers. Shipments are made the same day orders are received, and freight is paid on all orders of \$10 and up. Write at once for the illustrated catalog, and mention this paper. Address Beatrice Tent & Awning Company, 804 Court St., Beatrice, Neb.—Advertisement.

#### The Rock Island Plow Company's Line.

Whenever you meet a farmer who has been at it a long time you are very likely to find one who is strong for the agricultural implements of the Rock Island Plow Company. And if he has had experience with these implements he is sure to be strong for them. Some Kansas farmers and other Central Western farmers have been using these implements almost as far back as the Civil War. They are walking advertisements and testimonials for Rock Island goods. The Rock Island implements are familiar to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We are not sure that we can recall all of them, because there are a good many of them. One of them is a cream separator, known as the Great Western Cream Separator, and it's a great Western separator. It will skim cold milk as well as warm milk. It's easily handled because of its low tank and its high crank. It's easy to fill and easy to operate, and it gets all the cream. A fine feature is the self-draining bowl and the simple easy way of taking the separator apart. It has a chain drive that saves wear and tear on the whole machine. It's excellently made, easily cleaned, and therefore sanitary. Farmers who are interested in quality implements cannot afford to overlook the Great Western Separator. And then there's the Rock Island Hinged Elevator hay loaders. They are quality tools, too. No better hay tools are made than the Rock Island kind. Made of steel in the frame. No elevator is stronger or needs to be stronger. The wind can't catch the hay and blow it off the loader. It brings the hay right over to the center of the load. It puts the hay wherever you want it by a very easy, simple method of adjustment. And it doesn't make any difference what kind of hay it is. "It handles your hay the easiest way," as one farmer puts it. It's time to think of plowing corn. And it's hard for some farmers to think of corn cultivators without thinking of the Perfection Cultivator, made by the Rock Island Plow Company. It is self-balancing and leverless. Farmers swear by it, but they do not swear at it. It is easy to operate. The seat remains rigid all the time. No see-saw about it. It's simple. Not a lot of cross pieces to keep you from seeing ahead. But this doesn't exhaust the Rock Island line. The Rock Island Plow Company sells the well known Heider tractor as one of its family. The Heider One Man Tractor is a tractor. If you are going to buy a tractor of 10 to 20 H. P. the Heider is one of the tractors you want to learn about. It offers great tractor value. It's a quality tractor all through and costs \$995. But the special catalog will tell all about it. We are not overlooking such other Rock Island goods as the Great Western Manure Spreader, a great spreader, made right and priced right. Over 110,000 of them in use. The Rock Island "CTX" Plow stands for quality in a plow. If you are interested in knowing why so many good farmers favor the Rock Island Farm Tools write to Rock Island and let the company send you proof of the kind of work its tools do. Address Rock Island Plow Company, 230 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.—Advertisement.

#### HORSES.

**FOR SALE** Spotted Shetland pony, 4 yrs. old, nicely broke, also saddle and bridle cheap for quick sale. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, 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 9191. 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.

### 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. Aveline of France. This shipment is the first since war was declared, consisting of all ton 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 to make room for our new consignments due to arrive 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.

### 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.

**Philip Walker**  
Moline, Elk County, Kansas



## DISPERSION SALE

# Quivera Place Jerseys

Herington, Kan., Thursday, April 27



I am moving to Illinois and have called a dispersion sale of my Jersey cattle on the above date. I have 15 head of cows and heifers about half of which are registered. Also five heifer calves. 12 head of the cows and heifers are working and are satisfactory. This bunch is my pick after 5 years in the business and would be a credit to most herds in the state. Write at once for catalog or further particulars. Address

**E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.**

Auctioneers—J. T. McCulloch and W. A. Fisher.  
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

### 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.**



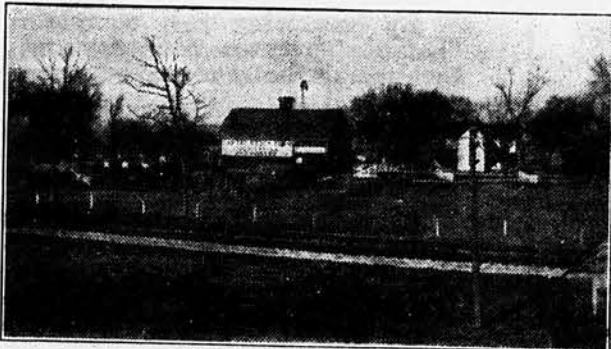
# Laptad Stock Farm

**Semi-Annual**

## Hog Sale

**Everything Immune**

**Lawrence, Kan., May 3, 1916**



Laptad Stock Farm



Large and Prolific

**40-HEAD-40**

20 Poland China and 20 Duroc-Jersey  
20 Boars and 20 Sows

Send For Illustrated Catalogue.  
Come to the Sale, Rain or Shine.

**May 3, 1916**

Address **FRED G. LAPTAD, Box 10, Lawrence, Kan.**

Auctioneers, Rule Bros., Ottawa, Kan.

Clerk, Merchants Nat. Bank.

Fieldman, C. H. Hay

"What's that you call your mule?"  
"I call him 'Corporation,'" answered the old colored man.  
"How did you come to give him such a name?"  
"Fum studyin' the animal an' readin' the papers. Dat mule gets more blame an' abuse dan anything else in the township an' goes ahead havin' his own way jes de same."—The Register.



# United States 'Balanced' Tires

## At Last—— the 'Balanced' Tire

The greatest forward step ever made in pneumatic tires

On January 8th, in the *Saturday Evening Post*, we announced that at last we had made pneumatic rubber tires more like other dependable articles of merchandise.

Stop and analyze this statement—"more like other dependable articles of merchandise."

Unless backed up by results, it would be almost commercial suicide for a tire manufacturer to make such a statement.

Now we are ready to tell you the reason for this fearless confidence in our tires—the reason for the gigantic sales increases of our tires since September last.

Many months ago we finally worked out and began producing the completely 'balanced' pneumatic tire—the heretofore unattainable goal of every tire manufacturer.

To be 100 per cent. efficient, a tire must be absolutely 'balanced'—that is, the rubber tread and the fabric carcass of the tire must give equal wear.

### 'Balance' the tire maker's goal

To have perfect 'balance,' the rubber tread must have enough resiliency to absorb road shocks that tend to disintegrate the fabric, and still must have the toughness to give long wear.

Too much toughness reduces resiliency; too much resiliency sacrifices toughness.

Full, complete tire efficiency demands a 50-50 'balance' of the rubber tread and the fabric carcass—neither may be stronger nor weaker than the other.

Problem—find the 'balance.'

Full rubber-tread efficiency demands a 50-50 'balance' of resiliency and toughness.

Full fabric-carcase efficiency demands a 50-50 'balance' of fabric layers and rubber—a union that will make tread separation impossible.

### This is the goal we have reached

By producing this complete 'balance' between resiliency and toughness in the tread, and between fabric and rubber in the carcass, we have secured 100 per cent. efficiency in United States Individualized Tires, or absolute 'balance'

of wearing quality in both rubber tread and fabric carcass.

By September last, these absolutely 'balanced' United States Tires began to be "felt on the market."

Since September, sales have increased steadily month by month up to the recent highest increase of 354 per cent.—this tells the story.

## United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'  
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

