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# *The* FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45.

May 15, 1915

No. 20.



Springtime Along Big Creek, Hays, Kansas





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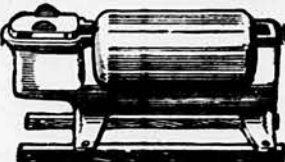
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## JUST ABOUT FARMING

KANSAS men who believe in community co-operation in livestock breeding can find much encouragement at Bennett, Colo., where the farmers have organized to bring this about. The Bennett Livestock Breeders' association is the name of their organization. This is the third year of the work of this association. Shorthorns, Percherons, Holsteins, Poland Chinas and White Leghorns have been selected as the standard breeds for their farms. Purebred herd sires also are maintained. An annual livestock show is held.

### Pigs

A large part of the profits in hog raising depends on the thrift and health of the herd. The pig that is stunted never is so profitable as the one that is kept thrifty and growing. One of the most important problems hog growers have to solve is to stop the leaks and get rid of the boarders, lice and worms. Going out of the hog business is not the remedy. It may prevent direct losses in an occasional year such as the past one has been, but it will not utilize the feed grown on the farm and keep up the soil fertility.

Failure to use the feeds available to the best advantage is one of the biggest leaks in the hog business. It is poor policy to try to raise and fatten hogs entirely on grain, and it is just as poor a policy to try to grow pigs on pasture without grain. The successful farmer will provide pasture for his hogs every month in the year if possible, and he will feed enough grain in addition to the pasture to keep his breeding and growing hogs in good condition. The grain fed ought to provide some growth material as well as fat forming material. Loss often is due to a failure to recognize the fact that the fattening period with most hogs is but a continuation of the growing period, and that the greatest difference in the rations used during the two periods should be in the amount rather than in the kind of feed fed.

### Study

One of the urgent needs in farming in Kansas is more real study of the scientific and economic features of production. One should try constantly to improve one's methods. This was well expressed by a farmer recently in Hoard's Dairyman, when he said:

"If I have the right conception of agricultural life, it calls for the very highest form of mental effort. And I believe that in terms of life it yields the highest returns of any calling. The farmer who minimizes the need for study and reading, and general all-around education in farming, stultifies himself. He shows that he has never risen to the dignity of his job. As Billy Sunday says about certain ends of sinners, 'The Lord would have to perform a miracle to raise them to the level of total depravity.'"

It is self evident that a great deal of farming has been carried on with a minimum expenditure of brain work. That fact advertises itself. It is equally useless to try to reform the fellow afflicted with that form of brain-fag. Attention should be directed to his boy. Better farming will come with the next generation. And the reason for it will have been the unceasing agitation of farm journals, together with the government and state enterprises conducted in the interests of better farming.

### Lambs

Most of the losses which come at lambing time are due to the feed and care which the ewes receive. Every ewe which is to bring a lamb into the world needs exercise and suitable, wholesome feed. Too many flocks are treated as scavengers and forced to subsist on moldy or spoiled feeds. Many of the troubles which have occurred this winter can be traced to this cause.

The best results are not obtained from the use of corn stover, silage, straw, timothy hay, or other similar feeds, fed alone or in combination. These feeds do not supply the muscle and bone formers needed by the ewe and developing lamb. The leguminous hays such as cowpea, clover, and alfalfa make the best roughage for breeding ewes. Some stover or silage can be fed in connection with these hays. The hay and stover should be clean and bright, and one should avoid feeding spoiled, moldy, or frozen silage. Many

ewes have been killed through the careless feeding of moldy silage. The amount of silage fed ought not to exceed 2 pounds for every 1 pound of hay or other roughage.

### Lee H. Gould

Especially efficient work is being done in southwestern Kansas by Lee H. Gould of Dodge City, the district farm agent. Mr. Gould is a farmer himself, and he has the farm viewpoint and the farm spirit most thoroughly. He has been a constructive leader in encouraging a greater attention to livestock and drought resistant crops.

But more than this, he is doing a very good work with the boys of his district, especially in the kaffir contests. He took a small army of the winners in these contests for 1914 to Manhattan with him last winter, and the indications are that this delegation will be increased greatly next winter, as he already has about 250 boys enrolled, and a greatly increased number of these trips which have been guaranteed by the business men of that district. The fine work which Mr. Gould is doing with the younger generation will live on and on, and only eternity can measure its value.

### Farm Agents

An effort is being made by the county farm agents in Kansas to help with the economic problems of farm life. One of the especially important movements has been to encourage the keeping of farm accounts, and 191 farmers took up this work last year as a result of the efforts of the agents. In addition, three local co-operative associations were organized, and the value of the business done by them was approximately \$15,000. One of these was a labor exchange, which placed 3,000 men with farmers during the season of rush work. Labor exchanges also were conducted by practically all the farm bureaus, and many men were supplied with work and farmers with labor through them. A careful survey and summary of the farm business were made on 198 farms and reported to the owners, and 12 leases or contracts between tenants and landlords were arranged.

### Farm Credits

A leading paper in the March American Economic Review is by Prof. George E. Putnam, of the University of Kansas, on "Farm Credit in Kansas." The statistical results of the inquiry made by the economics department at the university last year into the rate of interest, cost of getting money and so on in all the counties of the state have been printed. Prof. Putnam's paper is an analytical discussion of the facts disclosed concerning the farm credit conditions in Kansas.

Prof. Putnam thinks that the state should help the farm credit situation, in such ways as it legitimately can, so that some encouragement may be offered to the young men who aspire to land ownership. Rural credit facilities lag behind. The term of the loan ought to be greatly lengthened, he thinks. He believes in the amortization system, and long time and small partial payments, at low interest rates. The redemption law, giving 18 months to the tenant to run the security down, hurts interest rates, in Prof. Putnam's opinion. The exemption laws also are too liberal, and hurt the borrower. If these laws were modified, and made more businesslike, rates would be easier for money. The Torrens transfer system might help the borrower, by reducing the costs of getting his loan.

### Wells

One of the especially important things which has been demonstrated by the last few dry seasons is that most Kansas farms do not have good water supply. More attention should be given this. One of the best solutions is a larger number of deep wells.



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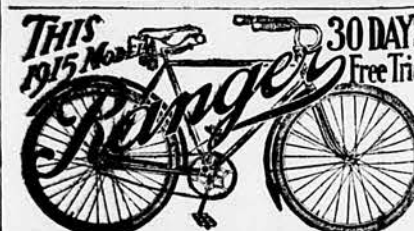
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## OINTMENT





# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 45  
Number 20

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## FARMS IN FAR ALASKA



**I**T ISN'T a bad idea, occasionally, to look over the fence and see what the other fellow is doing. You may learn something. There's just a chance that an idea may trickle through and prove of value. Take Alaska, for instance, as a farming region. Not many persons in Kansas think of that country in connection with wheat growing, and yet the most interesting achievements are being recorded there—and chiefly by Kansas men.

C. C. Georgeson, the special agent in charge of all of the Alaska stations, was formerly professor of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. M. D. Snodgrass, an assistant at the Kodiak station, is a graduate of the Kansas college, and formerly was an assistant in crops in that institution. G. W. Gasser, attached to the Rampart station, also is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college. These men are doing things worth reading about.

The success at the Rampart station has been almost phenomenal. There never has been a failure of more than a few late-maturing crops at that station, and even last year, with a severe freeze, all the important crops matured.

The most important step at this station is that seed has been matured on a hardy strain of Grimm alfalfa, and also on the yellow-flowered Siberian alfalfa. This accomplishment is of the greatest possible significance, for if hardy varieties of this valuable agricultural plant can be perpetuated by producing Alaska-grown seed, then alfalfa growing probably can be extended throughout other agricultural regions of the interior. This means that the Alaska farmer in suitable regions can produce this nutritious hay and that he can raise livestock to the extent of his needs. It means, further, that the fertility of the soil can be maintained and increased.

Last year was the first time the small plats of alfalfa have produced seed. It took two years for the plants to become thoroughly established. The test was unusually severe; indeed, so severe that if seed could mature the past season there is little probability that it will fail in any season. Part of the seed had been matured and was gathered before the severe freeze in the latter part of August, but the bulk of the seed was not gathered until the freeze was over, and it therefore was exposed to the full force of the cold wave. Germination tests have proved that this seed was but slightly, if at all, injured by the frost. Alfalfa growing for the production of seed will be extended, and experiments with the several varieties and species now under cultivation, as well as the new strains which can be obtained from time to time, will be continued and extended. There are at present 14 species and varieties of alfalfa growing at the station. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria have been established on the roots of some of this alfalfa. They will be nurtured and spread

to all the plats. In the summer of 1913, 30 pounds of turnip seed was grown at Rampart station from selected roots. In plumpness and appearance this seed is better than the average of commercial turnip seed. Nowhere on earth are better turnips grown than in Alaska, and it is a well-known fact that northern-grown seed of nearly all kinds of vegetables has greater vitality and produces better crops than southern-grown seed. This successful experiment therefore opens up a vista of possible seed farms which may in the future be located in various regions of the interior. The seed should find a ready market in the states.

And this is true not only of turnip seed. Several varieties of garden peas have been perpetuated for a number of years at the Rampart station by home-grown seed. By permitting the earliest pods to mature it is possible for anyone to grow pea seed successfully, as is done at the station. This question of seed production is of vital importance. The experiments in this line will not only be continued but extended to the limit that circumstances will permit.

Some work with the grains is done at Rampart, but more of an effort is made along this line at Fairbanks. The picture at the head of this page is of a field of Finnish black oats on one of the fields at Fairbanks. About 40 acres of grain was grown at this station last year.

Sixty-day oats seeded May 25, last year, showed the first heads about June 30. They had fully headed by July 8, and ripened about August 25, 92 days after seeding. This seeding was on new ground. The growth was about normal in length of straw. It is the earliest variety of oats ever grown at Fairbanks. It does not yield as abundant-

ly as some other varieties, but with its earliness to mature, and fine straw, it is a desirable variety for the forage crop. Its quick maturing brings the hay harvest early in the season when it is less difficult to cure hay.

Fairly good results were obtained on this station with most of the grains and grasses, except that the late freezes caught a few of the crops. This has to be expected from time to time of course. Oats and barley have done especially well at Fairbanks.

Gardening in Alaska is a success, having been thoroughly tried out by many market gardeners who depend entirely on their gardens for a living. All of the more hardy vegetables do as well in Alaska as in any of the states.

Tomatoes have been set out in the open garden at Fairbanks for three successive years. In 1911 the vines bore a very fair crop of green tomatoes, and some were beginning to ripen when frosted. The vines did not do so well in 1912, although some green fruit was gathered.

In 1913, 20 plants of the Ponderosa variety were set outside early in June. These vines made a tremendous growth for outdoor culture in a northern latitude, having required pruning several times. They were pruned to two stems and tied to small stakes. Each vine bore from 4 to 6 clusters of fruit, many of these tomatoes weighing from 6 to 10 ounces each. A dozen vines bore about 100 pounds. Several tomatoes ripened on the vines before they were killed August 28. These plants were growing beside corn, beans, and buckwheat, which were badly frosted on August 14, while the tomatoes were not injured.

Although it is not expected that tomatoes can be ripened-out of doors for commercial purposes, a reasonable quantity of the green fruit usually can be grown, and there is some demand for green tomatoes for preserves and pickles.

Rhubarb with proper cultivation does very well, and there is some demand for this vegetable.

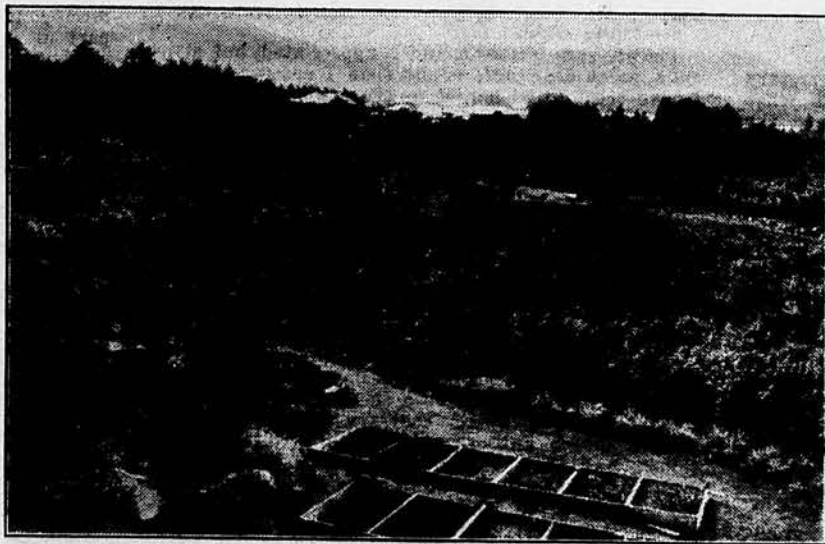
Refugee wax beans were ready for table use by August 5.

Green peas can be had in abundance practically all summer by planting early and late varieties, and the early varieties always will ripen the early seedlings. Carrots, turnips, rutabagas, beets, parsnips, radishes, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce and spinach all grow well.

Much of the work with vegetables and fruits is done at the Sitka station. The work there includes: Further testing out of hybrid strawberries; testing of cauliflower and cabbages; testing of potatoes; further testing of fruit trees; the growing of nursery stock, including basket willows, and the clearing of land.

All the seedling strawberry plants which had fruited last spring, and whose fruit did not come up to a cer-

(Continued on Page 18.)



A View of Part of the Fruit Garden on the Sitka Substation, With Raspberries in the Center and Hybrid Strawberries in the Background.



**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**

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

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# The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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## Passing Comment — By T. A. McNeal

### The Lusitania 5/15

Until the sinking of the Lusitania, last week, it seemed impossible that an act of such cruel barbarism could be perpetrated by any modern nation. The sinking of the Lusitania cannot be justified on any theory. It is said that the ship was carrying munitions of war. If so, the cargo clearly was contraband and the submarine's commander would have been justified entirely in stopping the ship. After the safety of the passengers was assured, the submarine would have been justified either in taking the ship into port—or if that was impossible, it would have been justified in blowing up the vessel. But the fact that there were munitions of war on board was no justification for the killing of unarmed passengers, especially as a large number of the victims were citizens of a neutral nation.

The German war party tries to make a point of the fact that warning had been given to these passengers before they sailed that the ship would be sunk. On that theory any member of a "Black Hand" gang could justify the murders he commits for plunder because it has been the custom of this organization of murderers to give its victims at least one warning and sometimes more than one, that unless the victim complied with the demands of the "Black Hand" organization on or before a certain date he would be assassinated.

The German military party is pursuing a course which ought to destroy the last vestige of sympathy for it among the civilized peoples of the world. Its course is piracy on a huge scale as cruel, as wanton as the acts of any pirate crew that ever sailed the seas.

The sinking of the Lusitania puts an awful burden of responsibility on the shoulders of President Wilson and his cabinet. The people of this country certainly do not want war. Better that the loss of these lives go unavenged than that this whole nation should be plunged into a bloody war. At the same time the German war party should be made in some way to feel the weight of our condemnation. For one thing, diplomatic relations should be severed and an embargo laid on all commerce between this country and Germany. Perhaps we should not go farther than that at present.

It seems astounding that men so intelligent should deliberately pursue a policy that is certain to bring down upon them the condemnation and execration of all right thinking people. It seems that such men are seized with a species of madness that makes them almost morally irresponsible.

### The Editor Was in Error

Two readers call attention to a statement made in a former issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze which said that in case of the death of a father leaving a wife and several children and one of the children should die before the estate was divided, the mother would inherit half of his share. The editor was wrong. The mother would inherit all of the deceased child's share, provided of course, that he died without wife or children of his own.

### A Great Report

The first biennial report gotten out by Secretary Mohler of the state board of agriculture, is what might be called a peach. In the first place the book is attractive from a printer's standpoint. It is a good job of printing and a credit to the state printing plant.

In the second place, it is filled with discussions of practical subjects. There is not a farmer in the state of Kansas, no matter whether he lives in the eastern, central or western part of the state, who cannot find something in this report to interest him and which will be of benefit to him.

There is a chapter on schools and churches that will interest, or ought to interest, everybody in the state. This includes a discussion of our school system generally and of the consolidated schools which are gradually winning their way into the public favor. There are several interesting articles on the country church. More than sixty pages are devoted to a discussion of roads and bridges.

Another especially valuable part of the book is its discussion of co-operative associations, giving the forms of organization and the bylaws. In view of the general interest in co-operation that is now

spreading over the country this chapter will be of great value, I am sure. There is also a chapter on irrigation that will be of great interest especially to the people of western Kansas.

The fact is that there are so many interesting features in this book that it is out of the question to call attention to all of them in one article. Here is a suggestion: Kansas is undertaking to teach agriculture in the schools. A copy of this report ought to be placed in the library of every school that has a library for reference purposes. As a matter of fact it would supply a pretty fair text on agriculture itself if it were not too bulky for that purpose.

### A Decidedly Gloomy Outlook

Writing from Coleman, Okla., R. L. Dupre takes a decidedly gloomy outlook. First he is entirely satisfied that this nation is going to be drawn into the European war. In fact he says there is no doubt of it. Secondly, he is certain that this nation will go to smash and along with it that all the kingdoms and powers of earth will be ground to powder. The one hopeful note in his letter is that after the grinding is over a just and successful government may be established. In fact he believes that such just government will be established.

I would gather from Dupre's letter that he believes in a theocracy as the coming government. He is convinced that mortal men have not the capacity to establish and maintain a just government and he takes no stock whatever in the doctrine that men are growing better. In fact he thinks that they are growing worse.

"The world," says Mr. Dupre, "is growing weaker, viler, more degraded, more beastly, more hard-hearted.

Mr. Dupre believes also that war will cease and that it will not be necessary to exterminate the race in order to stop war as an Oklahoma correspondent predicted a few weeks ago. He believes that after the present governments of earth are ground to powder and the new theocracy is established men will experience a change of heart.

### He Is Well Suited

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I believe if one has a bouquet to bestow he should hand it to the other person while he is still alive.

I have often thought how much different Columbus's life would have been when he was trying to convince the people that the world was round, if someone had slapped him on the back and said, "Go to it old Top, you have the right idea," or had said something encouraging instead of telling him that he was nutty or had bats in his garret, or words to that effect. So I will begin by taking off my hat to T. A. McNeal. I believe he is about the first man in two thousand years who has said exactly what he thought.

Who else would say that 90 per cent of the alleged principles of the two great political parties are bunc? What other editor of a Republican publication ever gave a Democrat a square deal as he has done in the case of President Wilson—always giving him credit for every good thing he has done? He also has had room in Passing Comment for part of the Socialist platform.

I always have found Capper's publications clean and on the square but I like the Passing Comment best of all. FRED MILLER.

Fountain, Okla.

That is very pleasant, and is appreciated, but gives me a great deal more credit than I deserve. While I have tried to be honest in the expression of opinions so far as I did express them, I very frequently have refrained from saying all I thought and sometimes, let me confess, I have refrained from expressing an opinion because I did not have the courage to express it.

I am not of the stuff of which martyrs are made. I have no idea I would be willing to die at the stake for any opinion I might hold on any question of politics, economics or religion.

If I had been one of the first astronomers to become convinced that the world was round, or one of the first geologists to become convinced that the earth had not been made in six days or six thousand years, but that it had been in the making for untold millions of years, contrary to the teachings of the church authorities who then were running things, and they had demanded that I recant and declare that the world was only six thousand years old and that the job of making it had been completed from start to finish in six days of twenty-four hours each, or else be declared a heretic and burned, I think I would have recanted in about the

length of time it takes a right healthy lamb to yank its tail once across. I would have said, "Your reverences are no doubt quite right. I was mistaken in that statement of mine about the rotundity of the earth—and also the probable age of the world. I was a liar if you please. I now know that the Almighty did begin on the job of making the world early Monday morning and finished it in first class shape by Saturday night and that any person who either declares or thinks that the world is round is a liar by the watch."

The fact is that it doesn't require much courage to say what one may happen to think about politics and several other things in this country. It requires no great amount of courage for example, to say that 90 per cent of the so-called principles of the two great political parties are bunc. All the politicians of both parties know that is so and they are not going to do much arguing of the question.

Neither does it require high courage to praise the president of the United States. The truth is that a very large majority of the people of this country are disposed to be friendly to almost any president. It may be said that President Taft was unpopular. He was not. The people generally liked the big, good natured president but they did not believe in his viewpoint and therefore turned him down. Now even the critics of President Wilson acknowledge that he is a man of great ability and integrity and force. He has made some mistakes but on the other hand, he has done a great deal that meets with public approbation. So it is not a display of great courage to speak well of him.

But suppose that I had lived in the heart of the Confederacy during the war and at the same time had been convinced, as thousands of southern men were, that secession was wrong; that slavery was wrong. Would I have had the courage to say so? I fear not. I think I would have weakened and acquiesced in what I knew to be wrong. I am, I fear, very far from being entitled to the compliments handed me by Mr. Miller.

### The Laws Should Be Taught

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I believe that the laws should be taught at least one day in each month in our schools, at least to the boys and young men so that they might know their duties as citizens and their rights.

R. B. WILSON.

I think the above suggestion is excellent except that it does not go far enough. I believe that it would be a good plan to have a plain, brief compilation of our laws—that is, such of them as affect the citizens generally, prepared and regularly taught in our schools to all pupils who have reached the eighth grade and on through high school.

For example, summarize our criminal code, showing what acts are violations of law and the penalty for such violation. Then take up our civil code in the same way and then take up laws relating to the building of roads, bridges, fences, the rights of owners of stock and of those who do not own stock.

It would be discovered without a doubt that many of our laws are obscure in their meaning and sometimes that one law conflicts with another. These discrepancies and contradictions are the result in part at least, of the unfamiliarity of citizens generally with the laws which they are required to obey. These citizens are sent to the legislature and as a result of their ignorance they are working in the dark. It is an absurd fiction that every citizen is supposed to know the law. He does not and neither has he the opportunity in most cases, to know it.

### Somewhat Mixed Compliments

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have not seen the Farmers Mail and Breeze since I left my Oklahoma farm a month ago, but am enclosing this editorial from the Colorado Springs Telegraph, because you rose above your Anglo Saxon prejudice and environment and did justice to the French. At the same time I think it is enough to place the blame for starting the war on Austria and Germany and for the violation of Belgian neutrality without turning prophet and predicting the defeat of Germany before they have fought the first round. This is what makes your German readers angry.

Remember how Frederick the Great fought France, Austria and Russia seven years for Silesia and won out by the death of Empress Catherine of Russia. Germany is fighting for the mastery of Europe now. I asked a friend the meaning of the German song "Deutschland, Deutschland uber



alles," and he said it meant "Germany, Germany over everybody."

Mrs. Bogert in one letter said she thought the Americans fought the Civil War. If she would go down South she would soon be told by the ex-Confederates that they whipped all the Yanks who were sent against them in 1861-1865 and then the Yanks built bridges to Ireland and Germany and turned those nations loose on them.

Now one thing more: Why don't you point to China as a shining example of your peace-at-any-price policy? What does Japan care for China's resources or ours either unless they are mobilized and ready for use? Would you be willing to give up the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska and the open door to China for peace? And if we did do that, how long would it be before they would be asking ports on the Pacific coast?

Again, if we forbid export of arms now where will we get our supply if we get into war with a nation fully prepared like Germany or Japan? Colorado City, Colo. J. T. T.

There is no doubt that J. T. T. is asking some hard questions. So far as the Philippines are concerned I have no hesitancy in saying that I would favor giving them up rather than going to war, but if Japan should insist on invading our shores there would certainly be war. It seems to me however, that this is so remote a possibility that it is hardly worth considering.

While I consider the course that Japan is pursuing in China as indefensible as the course pursued by Germany in her invasion of Belgium, I would not be willing to go to war with Japan over a mere commercial policy. In short, I may say that I am unwilling to go to war for mere trade purposes. I would believe it our duty however to resist invasion.

And now take the case of China. Japan's course is high handed and entirely unjustified, but so far as the individual Chinaman is concerned, why should he tear his shirt, or whatever he may call his flowing garment, on account of Japan's invasion? How much worse off will he be under Japan's rule, or if it comes to that, than under Chinese rule? Will he not as a matter of fact be better off? Why should any man feel called on to fight for a government like China which has been maintained in one form or another for thousands of years with only one purpose, the enrichment of the ruling class?

Feeling as I do, if I were a Chinaman, it seems to me that I would rather welcome the advent of Japanese rule because it could not be any worse and in all probability would be much better than anything I ever had had before.

## Rural Telephones

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In Graham county we have three private telephone companies and about a dozen farmer's mutual companies. We have a good deal of bother with the conflicting interests and very poor service. The lines are run down and very unsatisfactory. Some weeks ago a public welfare movement was started for the purpose of getting better service and combining the several companies under one head. We had a meeting and sent petitions over the county in order to get an expression of the people on two propositions: First, county ownership of the telephones and second, private ownership, but with all the companies combined in one. Ninety per cent were for county ownership but our legal lights here say that cannot be accomplished without a special law. We are told that we can vote bonds to build railroads or to build bridges or appropriate money for building roads but the people of Graham county cannot build telephones.

What shall we do to get around it? What power has the county to do things for the benefit of the people in general? Hill City voted bonds for water works, and electric lights. The county voted bonds to build a court house. Three townships voted bonds for the railroad. Our county commissioners gave out contracts for forty miles of road building. Our county has built about a dozen bridges. Now did the county have to get special laws for all those things?

This telephone question is a vital one with us. We want to build a telephone system for the benefit of the people. JAMES BAIRD.

Morland, Kan.

I am of the opinion that a county telephone system would be a benefit to the people of Graham county, but unfortunately the county has not the authority either to build or to buy such a system. Municipal corporations, such as counties, townships and cities, have only such powers as are granted to them by law. Among the first laws passed in the state were those granting the right to vote bonds to aid railroads; power to lay out and improve roads and much later, power to build and maintain water works and electric light or other municipally owned lighting systems, was granted cities.

The laws granting these various powers have been changed and enlarged from time to time but always on the general principle that these municipalities have only such powers as are granted to them by the legislature. A bill was introduced at the last session granting counties the right that Mr. Baird desires for his county, but it failed to pass for some reason.

## A Criticism of Socialism

Writing from Oberlin, Kan., C. C. Swisher takes a shot at Socialism.

"My personal experience," says Mr. Swisher, "is that I have yet to find one who belongs to any church and about 50 per cent of them are unbelievers. The Scripture, according to the doctrines of all Christian people, condemns Socialism as promulgated by the Appeal to Reason. Tom McNeal's is about the only Socialism the people will stand for. The majority of the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are about the same kind of Socialists, but they vote the Republican and Democratic tickets.

Mr. McNeal's writings are constructive, the Appeal to Reason is destructive. When I took the paper quite a number of the writers placed Debs above Christ.

"There are many things that are not right in this country, according to the verdict of the whole common people. These things will be made right by the rank and file of the other parties whipping their leaders into line. That we are an imperfect people is according to Scripture. We have all fallen short of the glory of God except the Socialists, who seem to be a lost tribe, as the Scripture does not mention a band of angels or perfect people wandering over Kansas or anywhere else. As long as we are an ambitious people we will have the profit system, but profit does not mean extortion or commercial robbery.

"The 5th chapter of 1st Timothy it seems would be a good lesson for the Socialists to read and also some of the capitalists. The Socialists should read with great care from the first to the eighth verses and the capitalists should read with equal care from the eighth verse to the end of the chapter. After that let each of them go to 2nd Timothy, 12th verse, the Socialists to read the first half and the capitalists the second half."

Mr. Swisher, who is a hardheaded and successful citizen, believes that the rank and file of the two great parties will whip the leaders into line and make them carry out the constructive reform policies the people need for their betterment. If the rank and file will determine to do this there is no sort of question that they can whip the leaders into line, or else they can select new leaders, but I have become somewhat doubtful about their doing it.

It is entirely immaterial through what party organization the advanced ideas are put into force. The difficulty in the way of reform is that so many are wedded to party names and are unwilling to favor anything unless their party adopts that policy. I presume we must have political parties in this country but as a matter of fact they are a great handicap to progress.

## No Benefit Out of It Yet

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have been reading how the dear reserve banking system, the dear farmers' loan system and the dear Wells Fargo Express produce marketing system would reduce the interest to the borrower and the high cost of living for the consumer, the effect of which has caused me to become very sympathetic.

I have not sent my note to the dear reserve banking system to have it exchanged for currency yet and the dear farmers loan thing (or what you call it) seems to be chloroformed, but the agent of the dear Wells Fargo Express company has just now informed me that the express rate on cabbage from a shipping point in Texas to Caldwell, Kan., is only \$2.55 a hundred pounds. The man who raises the cabbage gets 80 cents, the shipper adds 35 cents for crates and his services and we add 30 cents, sell it over the counter and wrap it up at 4 cents a pound.

When you observe the exceedingly low express rate you will comprehend why I feel so sympathetic and love everybody. Is anything ever gold that glitters, dear Tom? J. U. S. Caldwell, Kan.

## Rights of Husband and Wife

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—1. What share of the property does the wife hold?

2. Is the husband entitled to dispose of the wife's share of the property after her death without consulting the grown-up children? V. R. Rossville, Kan.

1. At the death of the husband the wife inherits one half of the estate unless there has been some prenuptial agreement different from the statute.

2. The wife is entitled to her individual property. In case of her death her husband would inherit half of this and the children the other half. The husband could not dispose of this without the consent of the children. If however, you refer to an estate which is not the separate property of the wife, but of which she would have inherited one half if she had survived her husband, the surviving husband would have the right to sell such estate without the consent of the children. This is an instance in which I do not consider the Kansas law to be entirely just.

## Concerning the Road Law

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I would like to have your opinion of Section 31 of Chapter 248 Session Laws of 1911, or that part of it which reads, "Provided that all labor performed upon the roads either for dragging or for other purposes authorized by this act.....shall be paid by the county treasurer upon the voucher of the township trustee approved by the county commissioners in the case of mail routes and township roads."

2. It is provided that any bridge costing more than \$200 and less than \$1,000 shall be paid for by the county. What constitutes a bridge within the meaning of the law? Is it just the span across the water or are the wings or walls builded to hold the dirt of the grade to the bridge, a part of the bridge? A READER. Cheney, Kan.

1. It must be said that the language of the statute referred to is not entirely clear. Section 23 of this law provides that the highway commissioners—that is, the township trustee, township clerk and township treasurer, shall have charge of the mail routes, township roads and the township bridges of their respective townships while Section 31 provides that the county commissioners and county engineer shall have charge of the dragging of the county and state roads through the county.

Section 30 also provides that the county engineer,

acting in conjunction with the highway commissioners, shall determine when and where the work shall be done on the township roads and mail routes in the several townships. This would seem to indicate plainly that the county commissioners have charge of the county and state roads, while the highway commissioners have full charge of the township roads and mail routes in the several townships. Section 31 however, seems to indicate that the county commissioners also have some sort of supervision of the township roads. It would be well to check this up to the attorney general and let him guess awhile as to what the legislature really did mean.

2. I am of the opinion that the wings are a part of the bridge and should be so considered in counting the cost of the structure.

## A General Knock

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—So much has been written about war, the high cost of living and trouble in general that I would like to take a hand myself. When the honest farmer works hard for twenty years to pay the mortgage on that little gumbo farm; when the laboring man saves scarcely enough in a year to pay for a cow and a dozen chickens; when thousands of men in the cities are each doing two men's work in order to support their families in the most modest manner, there is surely something out of gear.

The poor have been asking for justice but have not received it and I, as one of the common people, believe that the fault lies mostly at their own doors. There are entirely too many idlers, loafers, spongers, no account bums, who eat as much as the working men, but who never did enough honest work to raise a sweat. They should be compelled to earn their own living in an honest manner. When the hard working poor man complains of his burden he is advised to eat more Johnny cake and less wheat bread; more mush and less meat. He has been doing that very thing for years, robbing his family of the things they need in order to support an army of shiftless spongers.

There are too many in office drawing fat salaries and giving the public little value in service in return.

The bums should be rounded up and set to work on the public roads or some other public work. It really would be better for their digestion anyway. Idleness breeds biliousness and indigestion. When it comes to war the laboring men are expected to go out and shed their blood for the benefit of the dollar snatching hogs while he will get out of it, if he lives, only increased burdens.

The laboring men should be wise enough to look out for their own interests. Vote only for men who are capable of doing their duty and are willing to do it. Demand good service from your public servants. Our country schools are not what they should be. Hunt for the reason why.

Cut out the little girl teachers who don't know how to spell "cat." Keep them at home. They would look cuter anyway learning to sew and helping their mothers raise the chickens and do the housework. There are also hundreds of men teachers who don't amount to a whoop as teachers. They had better be holding a plow.

There are hundreds of lazy rascals hiding their faults and shortcomings and rascalities under the cloak of the church. They ignore the Scriptural commands "Six days shalt thou labor," and "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." They eat bread all right but it is by the sweat of some other fellow's brow.

The honest working people of Kansas can stamp out the war disease, the high cost of living and a lot of other troubles if they will only stand up for their rights. Let all law-abiding citizens demand that they be given liberty and life, not liberty or death, that each be given a fair return for his or her labor and that the honest and industrious be protected from the grafters and spongers. Do this and you will be happy and prosperous, own good homes and live as the Creator intended. Bazine, Kan. E. R. HACH.

## Trimming Hedges

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Please inform us if there has been a law recently passed in Kansas compelling farmers to keep their hedges cut at road crossings 150 feet each way from the crossing? A. ECKLEY. Conway Springs, Kan.

The last legislature passed a law compelling the cutting down of hedges and weeds on either side of the railroad crossings. I think if Mr. Eckley will write the secretary of state he can procure a copy of the law. It is quite an important law and has a good purpose.

## Who Was Responsible?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Can you tell the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze what congressmen were responsible for the passage of the Federal migratory bird law? I know quite a number of subscribers who wish this information. J. H. MORSE. Kimball, Kan.

I do not know what congressmen voted for the law and probably could not find out, as the vote on bills in congress is only recorded when a roll call is demanded. It is possible that a roll call was demanded on the bird bill but more likely that it was not. You can find out however, by writing your congressman.

## A Question of Lease

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A owned a piece of land which he leased to B for a term of years. At the end of two years B decided to leave the farm and with A's consent sold his lease to C. A new lease was made from A to C for the remaining three years. At the end of the first year A died and his heirs forced C to give up his lease. Had C contested their right to do this could they have taken the land from him? Blue Mound, Kan. E. M. D.

No. Unless by some violation of the terms of the lease C had forfeited his rights under it, he was clearly entitled to hold until the expiration of the leasing period.



## How About This Corn Work?

Down at Jayhawker Farm the Fields Are Soggy

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE PAPER informs us, today, that New England has had almost no rain since March 1 and that all vegetation is suffering for lack of moisture. It looks as if Kansas had been getting all the moisture since that date; at any rate, it appears that very little has passed over us; it has all fallen here.

This is the wettest spring I have seen since coming to Kansas, and I have been here almost 20 years. We still hold to our resolution to plow the greater part of our corn ground but are frank to say that the resolution is growing weaker every day. We shall still think we have a good show for corn if we get it planted by May 25, but we don't care to extend the date much farther.

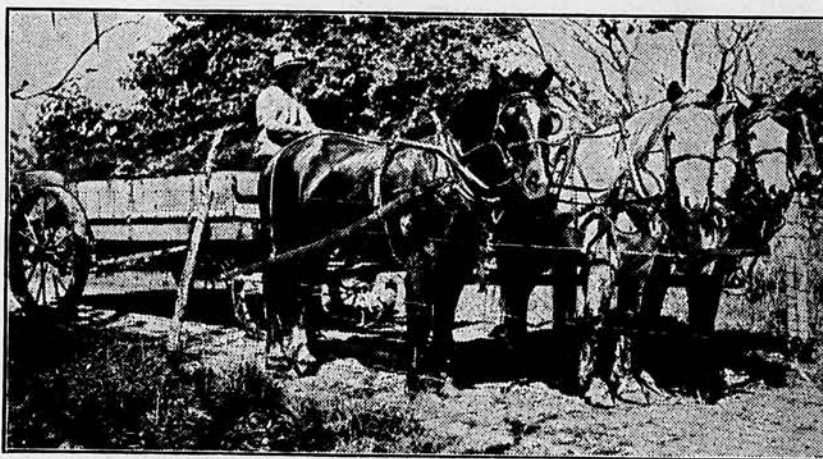
The trouble with listing is that the ground is solid and sodden from the long continued rains and that if good work is to be done the land must either be double listed or double disked and then single listed. To do either means about as much work as to plow the ground so we shall plow if we get a chance. At the last moment if we see we cannot get the plowing done we may put the corn in the quickest way we can. We have a gang plow with four stout horses to pull it so could get over quite a bit of ground in a day if we could once get at the work.

When one is listing heavy, sodden soil, he does not want a lister that has too bluff a turn to the mouldboard. If the turn is too abrupt the dirt is flung too far away which leaves a shoulder along both edges of the furrow. These edges are liable to have plenty of weeds and grass growing on them and this makes trouble. The lister for such work should not pitch the dirt so far that the edge of the ditch is not covered. A slow walking team also helps as the dirt is not thrown so far. The lister which we used to use in sandy soil in Nebraska would be just the wrong thing to use here this year as it would give the dirt too great a throw.

The creek which runs through this farm divides it almost exactly in the middle. The soil on the two sides of this creek could not differ more if it were from two states. On the north side, the side on which the farm buildings are, the soil is heavy and underlaid with gumbo. As one goes toward the creek the soil becomes deeper and of better quality until in the bottom it is deep and of good strength. As soon as the creek is crossed the soil becomes loose and porous, and not a trace of gumbo to be found there. As one leaves the creek, up a gradual slope, the soil is not so good but it still is loose and of good quality. About half way up the hill is where the seepage comes out in a time like this. Here is the wettest part of the farm today. Along the creek it is comparatively dry. Some may say, "Why don't you run a line of tile along this seep and take the water out?" The reason is, we have never found time to do the work. Another reason is, that in dry seasons the best corn on the farm is grown on these very spots. For the last five years our best corn has been produced there.

All of this soil which is so wet today could be tile-drained easily. There is sufficient fall to the creek; the soil is very porous and open and the tiles would draw from a long distance. Probably the work will be done but not this year. On the other side of the creek the slope is less, and the gumbo comes nearer and nearer the top of the ground as one leaves the creek, until at the road on the north line of the farm there are many places where there is not more than 6 inches of soil on top of the gumbo. It is on this thin land along the road that we have alfalfa sown in 1912 which looks almost as good as any bottom field of that plant we have seen. It may be that continued wet weather finally will kill out this alfalfa on the thin soil, but so far it is standing the wet spring well. But an alfalfa field that has been set for three years has pretty good drainage made by itself; such fields can absorb an immense amount of water, an amount that would kill a newly started field.

We managed to get in two days' work this week hauling manure. Another half day will take everything from around the barn and then if more is to be hauled this spring it will have to come from the yards. We have five acres on the highest cultivated ground across the creek which we intend to leave until the last and then manure it and plant it to corn if we can get the corn planted by June 10. For this place we have bought some Silver Mine corn grown originally from Iowa seed, but raised in Kansas for three years. Even if planting is delayed until June 10 we think this Silver Mine corn will ripen almost as soon as the native sorts planted 20 days earlier, especially as it will have manure under it. There is nothing like manure to hasten crops. We should expect the corn to ripen as early if we took a week to manure the



"We Got in Two Days' Work, This Week, Hauling Manure. Everything Is Cleaned Up Now."

field as it would if we planted a week earlier with no manure. But if the season is such that we cannot carry out our plans we will let this strip lie idle and manure some time during the summer and then plow and sow to grass this fall. The land needs manure and a three-year rest sown in grass will help it wonderfully.

There is one feature about the buying of farms by men with small capital which is not always considered by those who are planning to make farm buying easier for the poor man. That feature

Nebraska farmers are asking: Is there any good reason why Nebraska cream producers should support 2,500 cream buying stations? Wouldn't it be money in the pocket of every man who milks cows, if he were able to ship his cream direct to the creamery? Who pays the cream buyer's commissions, rent or upkeep on his building, drayage bills, cost of testing outfits, cream cans, fuel, telephone bills, and other expenses, if not the cream producer? And what actual benefits does the cream producer realize in return for this tax?

is, the liability that the purchaser will default in his interest payments. Under the present laws with an ordinary contract the purchaser can hold a farm for about two years no matter how little he has paid. Hence it is necessary in most cases to have the first payment large enough to equal the rent of the farm for two years. There are many cases on record where the purchaser of a farm for which only a small first payment was made held the farm and had all the crops for two seasons while the man from whom he bought it had not only to pay the taxes on the land but even to keep up the insurance on the buildings. We have heard one man who bought under those conditions boast of the cheap rent he had during those two years.

The smallest payment we can recall in the purchase of a 200-acre farm in this county was \$100. This was the only money that passed in the deal, the balance being held against the land on

first and second mortgages. In such a case the buyer, had he wished, could have held the land for one year at least, and probably two, for the small sum of \$100. The man who sold the land did not seem to fear this and his faith was justified. But it would not have been justified in dealing with everybody. The only safe plan in selling is to have at least the sum of two years' rent as the first payment. On the other hand, many who wish to sell defeat their own wishes by holding out for too large a payment. One wishing to sell should consider that there is no security equal to that of a good farm and that money so invested is by far better placed than if it was deposited in a bank.

### Kansas—World Beater!

Do you know how Kansas ranks in wheat production? That Kansas raised more wheat last year than Argentina or Canada? G. E. Thompson, superintendent of substations, and B. S. Wilson, assistant in co-operative experiments in the agricultural college, have some new figures about wheat. These facts are

to be presented at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

In 1914 Kansas raised twice as much wheat as any other state and 13 per cent more than any other state has ever produced in a single season—180,924,885 bushels!

The Kansas winter wheat crop of 1914 comprised 9,065,000 acres; more wheat than North Dakota, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all the New England states combined; more than twice as much wheat as the combined states of South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, and Wyoming; and 34,663,885 bushels more than the combined states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Wyoming, and all New England!

Kansas produced more wheat in 1914 than the combined countries of Great Britain, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, Netherlands, Denmark, and Bulgaria and then had 16,610,000 bushels to spare.

The Kansas wheat crop of 1914 was greater than that of Canada, Argentina, or Australia.

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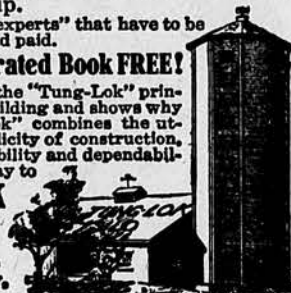
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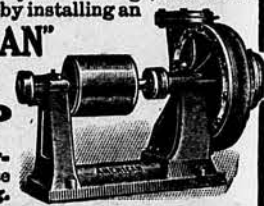
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# A Tractor Show For Kansas

An Exhibit of the Leading Makes of Engines Will Be Held  
July 19 to 24 at Hutchinson

**E**SPECIALLY encouraging interest is being shown in the Kansas Traction Plowing exhibit, which will be held at Hutchinson, July 19 to 24. This interest is evident among both the manufacturers and the farmers. Many of the leading tractor makers of the country already have entered the exhibit, some of them very promptly—the Avery company for example telegraphed its entry to the secretary, A. A. Potter of Manhattan. Judging from letters which are being received from farmers, every section of the state will be well represented at the show.

All of this encouraging interest is coming because there is a logical place for the show. There is an especially keen interest in power farming just now, largely because of the growing appreciation that the cost of power production on the farms of this state is too high. The feed bill of 40 million dollars which the farmers of Kansas paid last year for the grain and hay consumed by the draft animals is causing men to wonder if a proper use of tractors in connection with horses won't help to reduce this cost. A great many of the leading farmers have shown that it will.

## Horse Costs Increasing.

It seems that the cost of power production with horses will increase. At least the cost of horses is increasing. This increase was the rule even before the war began; in 1905 for example, the average price for all of the draft animals received on the Chicago horse market was \$186; in 1910 it was exactly \$200, while last year it was \$213. The abnormal war demand for horses has greatly increased the prices, and it seems that the demand which has been created in this way is so great that it will produce a shortage of horses that will last for many years.

These increasing prices for horses have meant an increase in the depreciation and interest bills of course. They have been accompanied also with increasing prices for feed, all of which have combined to make the cost of power production with horses on Kansas farms abnormally high.

With this increase in the horse costs has come a great increase in efficiency with farm tractors—this is especially true in the last two years. It seems to be quite probable that a still further increase in efficiency can be expected in the next year. There are farmers in almost every section of Kansas, and especially in the wheat belt, who have demonstrated that tractors will pay well, and that their proper use in connection with the farm horses will increase the profits at the end of the year. These things have produced the belief that power farming will pay on many farms in Kansas where horses now are doing all the work.

## For More Knowledge.

The aim of the exhibit is to increase the fund of available knowledge concerning farm tractors under Kansas conditions, so a farmer will be better able to judge whether it will pay for him to buy an engine. By coming to Hutchinson it will be possible for a farmer

to see all of the leading makes of tractors in operation side by side, and to form an accurate judgment in regard to their efficiency.

It will be possible to compare the important working points of one machine with another. This is a comparison that is much welcomed by the leading manufacturers. They know that the successful record which has been made by their engines in Kansas has aroused a vast interest among farmers in knowing just what the 1915 engines will do.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the Kansas Traction Plowing exhibit is that so many of the leading organizations in the state that can boost it are behind the exhibit. These include the Kansas State Agricultural college, from which Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, Dean W. M. Jardine and Dean A. A. Potter are on the committee in charge; the Hutchinson Commercial club, the Hutchinson Gazette, the Hutchinson News, of which W. Y. Morgan, the editor and lieutenant-governor of Kansas, is president; the Topeka Daily Capital, the Kansas Farmer, the Farmers Mail and Breeze and the other Capper Farm Papers. The field manager of the exhibit will be H. M. Bainer, agricultural demonstrator for the Santa Fe. The Santa Fe, the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific railroads will help to advertise the exhibit in their local stations in Kansas.

Eight hundred acres will be plowed near Hutchinson. The plowing will be extended over five days, so farmers will have ample time to study the work under field conditions which the tractors will do. An unusually large attendance of farmers is expected.

## The Kansas Grange

BY ALFRED DOCKING,  
Manhattan, Kan.

To assure the life and growth of an organization certain factors must be taken into account. Why have certain associations flourished for a time and then passed away? They lacked binding ties.

To deal with one phase only is now my object. It is necessary for members to become better acquainted, to unify their ideas, to reach a definite common ground of sympathy and co-operation about something that is of mutual interest and is vital in its importance.

The open meeting to which others besides the members, men and women who would be acceptable members, can be invited and learn about the problems in which the membership is interested, and experience the fellowship found among these others of the same life and occupation, has a large place in progress. It strengthens the members, for they have to give a reason why their order is helpful, and will see things in which it ought to be more helpful. It will increase the membership very rapidly if such meetings are wisely planned.

For the summer, the picnic in the woods, to which are invited the neighbors and friends, in fact the whole com-

munity, and which is often under the auspices of several subordinate granges or possibly of a Pomona, has a sphere of influence and achievement unrivaled. There should be at least 100 annual picnics among the Kansas Granges this summer of 1915. Four Granges in Clay county, every one of them less than a year old, are planning another big meet this summer. The spirit of it is more catching than the measles. Overbrook is to have its forty-second annual picnic this summer. It is the event of the year wherever they have tried it.

A basket dinner, each group of families visiting together as they eat, or sometimes spreading a Grange table for each Grange; plenty of time to mingle with the crowd and get acquainted; some athletic events, and a good live program will fill the day. This is a year when politics can be barred from the speech-making. Last year it seemed to be courtesy to hear some of the would-be officers. Vital subjects of importance to the farm and farm life might well have right of way this season. One good, strong speech is enough, as a rule. Some good music, orchestra, band, or songs, should be introduced. If local talent can be found for a humorous recitation, impersonation, or reading, a little fun is relished by all and will season the more serious part.

There are plenty of themes of interest in co-operation, practical higher education, the business aspect of farming, crop and stock matters, to offer infinite variety for a dozen picnic years. Co-operation upon a larger scale ought to be possible after a get-together picnic of this kind. Union of plans and energies will accomplish almost anything. One wire, 1/8 inch in diameter, will not carry much weight or endure much strain, but 5,282 of them, as in one of the Brooklyn bridge cables, possesses an efficiency beyond our imagination as it with its three fellow cables carries bridge and traffic. We know something of the laws that permit the cabling of the wires, and the certainty of their action, but in the cabling of people to make one strong and effective organization we have to deal with human nature. We are all a bit like the old fellow who said all the world was dishonest, not one of them to be trusted "except me and ma, and sometimes I hae ma doots about ma." We don't "doot ma" for the women contribute more than their share to the efficiency of many organizations, but we are "dooters" in this matter of lining up together. Nothing like a big outdoors get-together annual picnic, where everybody can get younger and happier. Boys and girls, old folks, mother and the babies, and "dad" too, take a day off and have a good time.

If you have trouble about getting your plan to work, write me and I will try to play "trouble-shooter" and "iron out the wrinkles."

## The Grange in Colorado

According to Rudolph Johnson, state secretary of the grange, new granges have been organized in Colorado since January 1, 1915, as follows:

Prairie Flower Grange, at McClave, Bent county; Big Bend Grange, at Wiley, Prowers county; Entriaken Meadow Grange, at Bailey, Park county; Pine View Grange, at Deer Trail, Arapahoe county; Guy Hill Grange, at Golden, Jefferson county; Simpson Grange, at Simpson, Adams county; Mt. Sopris Grange, at Snowmass, Pitkin county; Antelope Flat Grange, at Byers, Arapahoe county; Cottonwood Grange, at Deer Trail, Arapahoe county; Dry Creek Grange, at Lamar, Prowers county; Olathe Grange, at Olathe, Montrose county; Center Grange, at Hereford, Weld county; Meadow Lark Grange, at Strasburg, Arapahoe county; and Igo and Keota Granges, at Keota, Weld county. This makes a total of 90 grange organizations in the state, with a membership of more than 6,000.

## Electric Light on the Farm

Persons who are interested in the subject of electricity for farm use will wish to read the new book by Fredrick Irving Anderson, "Electricity for the Farm." This book is of special value to those who have small running streams on their farms, that may be made to supply power for cheap light and heat. It is published by the Macmillan Company, New York, and sells for \$1.25.

## LIGHT WITHOUT FIRE

No Matches — No Danger — No Wires

## EVEREADY Flashlights

give a bright, powerful stream of light — when and where you want it — indoors and out.

EVEREADY Tungsten Flashlight Batteries are economical — they are powerful and they last.

No. 2559 (illustrated) throws light over 300 feet. Sturdy fibre case. Silver plated reflector. Price U. S. \$3.00; Canada \$3.50.

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## SAVE Your Hay and Alfalfa

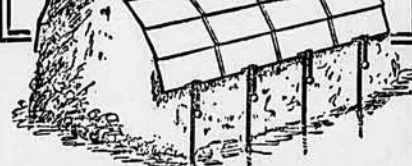
1 or 2 feet of spoiled hay on the top of your stack is good money wasted.

## Freeland's Metal Stack Cover

is easy to handle, lasts a lifetime, protects the stack like a barn. Ask for free circular and factory to user prices.

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## KOL-SULFUR STOCK DIP

The standard of quality for fifteen years. When once used no substitute will be accepted. Every gallon guaranteed.

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Special prices to introduce to stock men, also to those who will act as local agents.

Send for free sample and terms.

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## SAVE YOUR PIGS

Get a Sure Getter Pig Forcep.

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

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\$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases.

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Never Out Of Fix.

The Glipper Windmill & Pump Co.

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\$12.00 Sweep Feed Grinder.

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We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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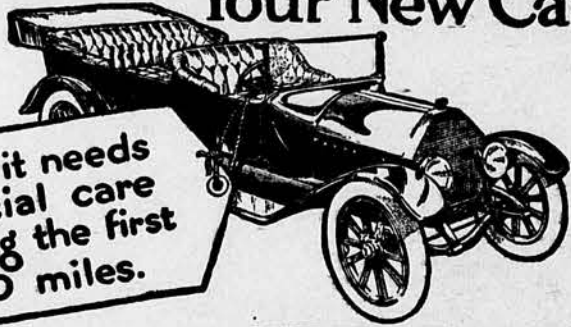


An Avery Tractor at Work in Central Kansas; This Company Telegraphed Its Entry for the Hutchinson Exhibit to the Secretary.



## Your New Car

Why it needs special care during the first 1000 miles.



**Y**OUR automobile in one respect is like any other piece of machinery. It "settles down" only after use. If well maintained it will run better the 2,000th mile than the first.

Motor trouble and undue noises are too often caused by early neglect. The metal worn off by friction is gone forever.

And your lubricating oil is your only protection against this friction wear.

At all times and especially during the important "settling down" period, when the moving parts are not fully adjusted to each other, oil of the highest lubricating efficiency is of the utmost importance.

Each piston makes several thousand strokes per mile.

The effects of the wrong oil will not be noticed during the first piston stroke, or the second. But when the piston strokes run up into the millions—and that does not take long—friction begins to get its due. You do not have to look for the wear then. You hear it.

Realizing the need of scientific help, motorists are turning to the Vacuum Oil Company's Chart of Automobile Recommendations.

The oil specified insures high lubricating efficiency through its correct body and superior quality. It insures, too, a low operating cost per mile.

If your car is not listed in the Chart on the right, send for a complete copy of this standard guide to correct lubrication.



# Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

### Stationary and Portable Engines

Your oil must meet the heat conditions in your engine. Many oils thin out too much in the cylinders. Three troubles result: (1) Compression escapes and power is lost. (2) The cylinder walls are exposed to friction. (3) Excess carbon is deposited. The oils specified below will prove efficient.

**Water-cooled engines**—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer; use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" in winter. **Air-cooled engines**—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round.

**Tractors**—The design of your engine must determine the correct oil. Send for booklet containing Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for tractors.

**Mobilubricant**—In the patented Handy Package. The correct grease for transmissions, differentials and compression cups of automobiles. The spout fits the filling plug opening of the Ford and all other cars. Mobilubricant is just the thing for farm machinery. Simply turn the key. No dirt, no waste, no trouble.

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Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world

DOMESTIC BRANCHES: Detroit Boston New York Chicago Philadelphia Indianapolis Minneapolis Pittsburg

### Correct Lubrication

**Explanation:** In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A". "Arctic" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic". The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CAR	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Alco	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Alcoa	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Albion	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Albion (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (10 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (14 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (16 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (18 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (20 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (22 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (24 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (26 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (28 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (30 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (32 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (34 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (36 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (38 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (40 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (42 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (44 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (46 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (48 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (50 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (52 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (54 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (56 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (58 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (60 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (62 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (64 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (66 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (68 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (70 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (72 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (74 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (76 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (78 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (80 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (82 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (84 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (86 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (88 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (90 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (92 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (94 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (96 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (98 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Albion (100 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A

The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

## Athletics For Every Boy

By W. J. Robb—of the Philippine Educational Board, Now in the Islands

**A** SUPERVISOR of athletics could be provided for rural schools. There is a reason. The necessity for organization along this line has existed for a score of years or more. It arises, chiefly, from the following conditions:

First, improved farm machinery, which has almost supplanted the ruder but essentially muscle-building hand tools of the past. Riding these tools day after day over monotonous stretches of field is not only mentally depressing, but extremely and viciously wearying to a growing young body. The jolting, bumping and vibrating of the rough iron seat is trying on the spine; and the lax posture, naturally assumed by the operator to overcome the ill effects and lessen the danger of sprains as much as possible, results in the end in permanently and prematurely rounded shoulders, and consequent hollowed chests. This not only lessens the stature, but predisposes to disease, particularly to colds and lung trouble.

### How Are Your Muscles?

Observation will prove the truth of this. We all know many boys reared on riding machinery and lots of it—plows, harrows, seeders, reapers, mowers, rakes, who are actually deformed; and that notwithstanding the vigor of their parents. What percentage of the generation reaching maturity in your own community now gives promise of reaching or surpassing the height and weight of the parents? Probably not one in five; not 20 per cent. The government has not gathered statistics upon this matter, though it is time that it should. It has them, of course, for horses, mules and hogs. But let each reader tally up his own neighborhood, and judge accordingly.

Naturally, no one wishes to go back to the old sweating methods of farming; they could not do it and meet competition. Instead of fewer aids to efficiency we want more such aids, and can never have too many. But we demur vehemently when the price demanded is the health of youth; and this price is demanded while the week-ends in summer and the school days of winter do not cut it down with scientific recreation, to take the place of rugged labor in the old pioneer times.

Second, between the recreation of the boy in town and of the boy in the country there is now a lamentable disparity, in favor of the boy in town. This makes town over-attraction and explains how cities grow and feed themselves from the youth of their environs; and how the population of states without large cities does not materially increase; does not, in some cases, fall of decreasing. Thousands upon thousands are born upon the land, with the potentiality of loving it; but, when it denies everything to them, even rudimentary education and health, they spurn it from them as it were a churl and ingrate, unworthy of youth's allegiance, and seek the city. The city suffers from exotic growth, and the country loses its inheritance.

### Closed On Sunday.

A county seat town in the western part of the state has a gymnasium and swimming tank in connection with one of the churches. Unfortunately, on the only day country boys could use these, Sunday, they are closed. But town boys gain admittance throughout the week, while country boys, risking the paternal anger sneak down to the east pasture, after dark, and float around in the water tank! It is the best substitute for a swim that youthful ingenuity may devise under the conditions. If the parents of these floaters presume their children will grow up contented with their lot, it is an ill-founded presumption. If the state assumes that this and parallel conditions make up an ideal environment in which to breed youth to the farm, it is an ill-founded assumption. The very law of self-preservation will operate to thwart such selfish hopes. Is it not time for ourselves and the state to realize that our interests are in common; that a penurious primary school policy is working to the detriment of both; and that we are actually driving our children away

from us by antiquated and impossible school and social conditions?

Oh, we do not speak to sordid souls. We speak to men of vision, and women of ideals; to the people who have made Kansas, and now stand for her integrity.

Third, organized athletics is the available antidote for the baneful influences of transient "hired help" who in too many instances teach our boys to swear and smoke and chew, to use vile language; who take them at the age when their eager minds are "wax to receive and marble to retain" and turn them out "smart alecks" who "sass" the teacher and shout impudence after their elders; who catch them at the dangerous period of adolescence and arouse passions which they are ignorant to control.

### Keeps the Boys Straight.

But once get our boys into the hands of a trained boy-leader and they wouldn't wipe their feet on this fellow; doing things worth while would engross their attention. The trinity of youth—body, mind, and spirit—would dominate them. This triangle is based upon inspiring recreation, offset by work and books.

The evil of bad physical and mental influences would slough away; attention to tourneys and meets should take their place. Rounded shoulders should become straight; chests fill out; laxed muscles tense and throb with agile strength. Here is something ennobling, merging the interests of son and father into one, one with that of the state.

Such refinement of primary education is not beyond country schools; it is merely beyond present facilities. Ought these not to be augmented? Favorable comparison with rural educational provisions in other states is not the answer to this question. She does not copy her moral code from extraneous sources, nor need she copy her schools. Informed and conscientious judgment should alone decide.

### Motorcycles for Farmers

A twin cylinder motorcycle is one of the best little friends a farmer can have. It is always ready for errands of any distance from a mile upward. With power enough to carry in comfort and at speed a person weighing up to 250 pounds and in addition haul a side car or parcel car adapted to a dead weight of 250 pounds, the machine will be found invaluable for such service as luggage carrying, taking a load of cans of cream to the creamery or the railroad station, and bringing supplies and feed to the farm from town.

For emergency service in getting parts from the dealer to repair a piece of farm machinery which has broken down, the power cycle has no equal. A horse would wear out in attempting to perform a tenth part of the service of which these cars are capable. As a time saver, the telephone is the only instrument which beats them. The expense of operation is lower than any other carrier which has yet been invented, covering 50 to 60 miles on a gallon of gasoline. No other transportation can be considered its equal. It saves the horses for the farm work and keeps them in good condition. As an object of interest to any live boy with mechanical interests, it serves a valuable purpose in keeping the farm bred boy on the farm. Few are the means which have proved so valuable in heightening the pleasures of country life.

### Once More—Stumps

Will someone tell me the best way to burn out stumps?  
Sedgwick, Kan.

The best way to burn out stumps is to blow them out with dynamite, or get a stump puller, such as you will find advertised frequently in this paper, and pull them out. Personally, I like the stump puller method and have used it on my own timber land in the North. These stump pullers are not expensive. Several neighbors might join in buying one and so make it a sort of public utility. I like the firewood obtained in this way, too.

C. D.



## "Once Upon a Time—"

*A little nonsense now and then  
is relished by the most of men*

"Opportunities," said Uncle Eben, "is as thick as mushrooms. De only trouble is dat some of 'em is toadstools."—Washington Star.

### A Problem of the Life to Come

Small Johnny was wriggling and twisting in a vain endeavor to put his arms through the sleeves of an undergarment and then get it over his head. After several futile attempts he called out to his mother:

"Say, mamma, when I get to be an angel, and have wings, I don't see how I'll ever get my shirt on!"

### Taking No Chances

Husband was home that afternoon, and when wife told him that she expected a party of guests, he made haste to put away all the umbrellas in the hall.

Surprised, the wife asked: "Do you fear my guests will steal your umbrellas?"

"No, dearie," said he, "but that they will recognize them."

### She Didn't Say It

Little Ann's mother was very particular about the language her small daughter used, and had told her expressly never to say the name "devil." One Sunday evening the mother inquired what the day's lesson had been about. "Why, mother," was Ann's answer, "it was about when our Lord was tempted by the-by-by—the gentleman that keeps hell!—Everybody's."

### Frivolous Remark

A number of clergymen were discussing the character of a venerable woman whom they esteemed to be wise in her generation, but a young man who was present said it struck him that she showed great lack of wisdom in one respect.

"What is that, pray?" inquired an elderly gentleman.

"Why," said the young man, "she always puts out her tubs to catch soft water when it is raining hard."

And silence fell upon the assembly.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### Of Course

James started his third helping of pudding with delight.

"Once upon a time, James," admonished his mother, "there was a little boy who ate too much pudding, and he burst!"

James considered. "There ain't such a thing as too much pudding," he decided.

"There must be," continued his mother, "else why did the little boy burst?"

James passed his plate for the fourth time, saying: "Not enough boy."—The Multitude.

### Wished a Thorough Test

The negro janitor of the flat next door approached the grocer and handed him a paper containing some white powder.

"Say, boss," he asked, "what yo' tink dat is? Jes' taste it an' tell me yo' pinion."

The grocer smelled it, then touched it to his tongue.

"Well, Jake, I should say it was soda."

"Dat's jes' what I say," replied the janitor, triumphantly. "I say dat's soda, but my ol' woman, she 'low it's rat pizen; she says she know 'tis. Jes' taste it again, boss, fo' to mak sure."

### A Hard Proposition

There was a brigadier general in the Civil War who was so earnest in his religious efforts that in a short time he had converted every man in the brigade except one hardened teamster. Going to his commander one day this man said, solemnly:

"General, I am lonesome. Every man in the camp has been converted except me. I suppose it's the right thing,

but I don't see how I can manage it."

"Why, my good fellow," said the general, "I see no difficulty in the way of it, if you will just surrender your own will and ask for guidance."

"That's jest it, general," said the teamster. "If I am converted, who in blazes is goin' to drive them mules?"

### Some Growing Weather

"P'taters is good this mornin', madam," said the old farmer, making his usual weekly call.

"Oh, are they?" retorted the customer. "That reminds me. How is it that those you sold me last week are so much smaller at the bottom of the basket than at the top?"

"Well," replied the old man, "p'taters is growin' so fast now that by the time I get a basketful dug the last one is about twice the size of the first."—Pearson's Weekly.

### Ornamental

A little boy applied to a society woman for a place in her garage.

"What is your father?" asked the woman.

"He's me fadder," was the reply.

"Yes, I know that," said the woman, "but what is he?"

"Oh! Why, he's me stepfadder, mum."

"Yes, yes," said the woman impatiently, "but what does he do? Does he drive motor cars, or work in a factory, or what?"

"Oh, I see, mum," said the small applicant eagerly, with dawning light of comprehension, "No, he ain't done nothin' since we've had him."

### Advice Well Taken

An Alabama woman had been advising one of her negro maids as to certain rules of propriety to be observed when entertaining gentlemen friends. Next evening as she passed the kitchen door she heard voices and paused to see if her advice had taken effect.

"Ah say, Mandy," said a man's voice, "would yo' jes's soon—"

"Look here, Jim Jackson, don' yo' git fresh wif me! Mah name's Miss Smith. Ah don' 'low only mah best an' most pat'ic'lar friends to call me Mandy."

"Ah beg yo' pahdon, Miss Smith. But say, Miss Smith, would yo' jes's soon shift to de oder knee? This yere one's tired."—Everybody's.

### Proving It

"No," complained the Scotch professor to his students, "ye dinna use your faculties of observation. Ye dinna use them. For instance—"

Picking up a jar of chemicals of vile odor he stuck one finger into it and then into his mouth.

"Taste it, gentlemen!" he commanded, as he passed the vessel from student to student.

After each one had licked his finger, and had felt rebellion through his whole soul, the old professor exclaimed triumphantly:

"I tol' ye so! Ye dinna use your faculties. For if ye had observed, ye would ha' seen that the finger I stuck into the jar was nae the finger I stuck into my mouth."

### His Hope Short-Lived

A Missourian from the Ozarks recently went to St. Louis to see the sights. He had never been in a big city before so he walked down the street, looking in the windows and enjoying himself hugely. At one place he saw a sign reading, "Woman's Exchange." The mountaineer hurried into the store, which was filled with various specimens of feminine handicraft.

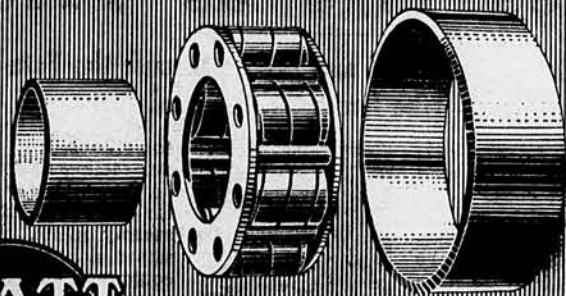
"Be this the Woman's Exchange?" he asked.

"It is," answered a very tall, very gaunt and spinster-like person behind the counter.

"Be you the woman?" and he eyed her keenly.

"I guess I am."

"Wa'al, I guess I'll keep Sal," he said apologetically, hurrying out.



**HYATT**  
ROLLER  
BEARINGS

## MORE SERVICE LESS ATTENTION

Hyatt Roller Bearings in your automobile, tractor, motor truck or farm machinery insure you against bearing troubles.

You don't have to tinker with Hyatt Bearings—they are made right in the first place and stay that way with the least attention.

They are not like babbitt or the old style solid roller bearings that require constant oiling and cleaning—give Hyatt's a little oil now and then and you get wonderfully care free service.

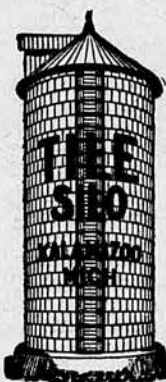
The flexible spiral rollers, with the inner and outer races, are made of the finest alloy steels, heat treated and ground, will wear indefinitely.

Another advantage of Hyatt Bearings is that they are "fool proof;" no adjustment is possible or necessary.

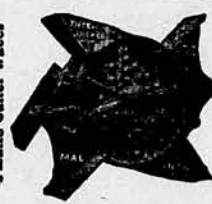
As one owner of a Hyatt equipped tractor said, "It certainly is a pleasure to drive a machine that you do not have to stop and visit every bearing to see how it is getting along."

Books on Bearings Sent Free

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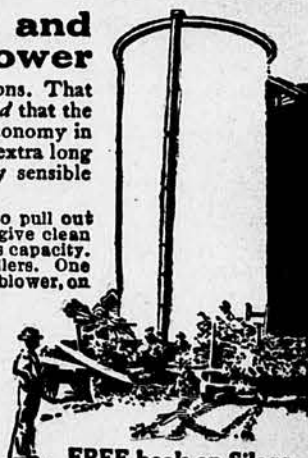
than any other silo filler operating under equal conditions. That guarantee is based on what repeated tests have proved that the Appleton Silo Filler will do. By its efficiency and economy in use, its positive safeguards against breakdowns and its extra long life, the Appleton proves that service-cost is the only sensible basis on which to choose a silo filler.

Solid oak frame, braced, bolted and mortised; impossible to pull out of line. Special high-grade tool steel knives, spiraled to give clean shearing cut. 10 lengths of cut, 5-16 to 2 1/2 inches. Tremendous capacity. Positive frictionless self feed table runs on chilled iron rollers. One lever controls feed rolls and table. Independent belt driven blower, on

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has speed adjustable to minimum use of power for any height silo. Lowdown, cut-under frame; easy to handle. Send for catalog of details showing 4 sizes.

Appleton Manufacturing Co., 497 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.



FREE book on Silage.

Explains how silaging doubles feed values of crops; describes all types of silos, how built, etc.; full of silage and silo facts of real value. Sent free—write



## Guinea Pigs as Friends

Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze Discuss the Fate of the Boy Who Loves Wild Animals

WHAT shall be the fate of a boy who loves wild animals and doesn't care for ordinary boyish occupations is a question that has been agitating readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze since the boy's mother propounded it two or three weeks ago. His health is frail, so he cannot be given such work as some boys of his age can do. He likes poultry, but he is not interested in other things; and some friends of the family have said that if he is allowed to have such things as wild animals for pets he never will amount to anything. His mother wants her little son to grow up into a man his parents can be proud of and she asks, "Shall I let him have the animals he loves, or make him miserable keeping them away from him?" All fathers and mothers of boys will be interested in the letters which follow:

### A Per Cent of the Profits

Since my husband and I have settled the question for our own family I should like to give you the benefit of our conclusions. You are right in thinking that permitting idleness is equal to inviting wrong doing. If your son would like wild animals by all means see that he has them. Guinea pigs are timid, and would appeal to his protective nature. The care of dumb animals is a most character-developing occupation, and a pleasure to children old enough to do the necessary work. Do not let him have more than he can give proper care, for any kind of pets must have clean quarters and regular feeding; and should he have too much to do, so that he became very tired, it would cease to be a pleasure. It is in the doing of things he likes to do that a child gains strength and the desire to do other and larger things.

It may be that poultry is the only thing on the farm your boy feels he has the strength to work with. How would it do to give him a per cent of the profits for helping you care for the fowls? Perhaps in time he would want to buy a calf or pig with his gains. Just because he does not do as some of his elders think he should is no reason for believing he will not do well. By allowing him harmless pleasures and giving your sympathy you will gain his confidence and learn more of his inner self, and thus help him to build character as the days go by.

Another Mother.

### Boys Who Rode Bronchos

My neighbor the other day related her experience with her two sons, now grown to manhood. Said she: "The boys' great hobby was bronchos; not the quiet, tame kind either. At first I objected, but after thinking it over I decided to grant their request, and several of the wild steeds soon roamed over the pasture. Each boy was furnished with a saddle and a good bridle, and for a few years the boys' greatest delight was to 'break' an unruly steed and gallop over the country. Later, school work and college work took the place of the boyish, rollicking pleasures; but they often speak of the genuine happiness those days afforded them, and thank me for my indulgence."

Mother, what possible harm can there be in gratifying your little boy's preference for playmates? I am confident his father will provide a neat box or pen with door and screen, and you will see how happy he will be. In all your management as parents let me give you the key to whatever success as a mother I have had: Ask the dear Heavenly Father for wisdom; for "He giveth to all liberally, and upbraideth not."

R. 5, Hutchinson, Kan. A Friend.

### Care of Pets Teaches Kindness

Nothing can teach a child kindness like some live pet that depends on a boy for feed and care. I know we mothers think they are a great nuisance



sometimes, but we must set our feeling aside for the good of the child. My little daughter took in a kitten one cold, stormy night. Ugly was no name for it; I thought I could not endure that kitten about. But when I saw her love for it I put my feelings aside. Nothing would stop her from feeding and caring for the kitty; and the kitty watches for her little mistress's footsteps on the walk when school is out, and with a glad cry and bound runs to meet her. Since she was first picked up she has grown from a poor starved kitten to a nice fat cat.

No mother need be afraid of her boy committing any great crime if he loves to care for some little helpless animal. Guinea pigs make fine pets; but there are other things the increase from which can be sold. And the income will inspire a sense of business as well as the care of the pets bring pleasure.

Mrs. A. H. Stewart.

Burlington, Kan.

### Magazines for Mothers

As your boy is interested in chickens, help him. It will draw you closer together and take you both out into God's sunshine and air, which is a healer of hearts and bodies. It will teach him to love and care for helpless things and make a better man of him. If you would take the Mother's Magazine and the American Motherhood you would get a lot of help from them. Lead him, don't drive him. That was one of my biggest failures. If you would read a boy's character see what he carries in his pockets.

P. K.

### A Youthful Poultryman

One of the most successful chicken raisers I ever knew is our 9-year-old boy. When he was small he seemed so delicate that he never was assigned any regular tasks, as the six older children had been; but he showed such a love for chickens that we let him follow his inclination to look after them. He sets the hens, selecting the eggs and arranging the nests without help or advice from anyone; and I never have had a bad batch from a hen that he set. He is careful to have the nests made soft and roomy, of clean straw. After the hen begins sitting he watches to prevent accidents. If other hens want to lay in the nest he fastens it against intrusion.

He feeds and waters the hens at almost precisely the same moment every morning and afternoon. Every old hen with a brood seems to know and love him. He can put each one in the right coop and give all the little ones to their "right mammas" without any noise or confusion, while it takes me an hour of hard work and aggravation to get them straight. He closes the chicken house every evening just before dark, and opens it the next morning at sunrise. Should a hen show signs of having been hurt or being sick he promptly reports the matter and has her attended to.

All the hens being of one breed and color I often have trouble in telling which are pullets and which are hens; but Phillip can give me a pretty accurate history of every hen, pullet and rooster on the place. After feeding and housing the baby chicks every afternoon he scatters a plate full of crushed corn for a flock of grass birds that come regularly to eat of his bounty. During all the winter months he kept cracked hickory nuts scattered about for his grass birds.

His health is no longer frail. Indeed, he is one of the healthiest boys I ever knew, which I think is due to his constant outdoor exercise, and because his mind is always filled with pleasant thoughts and plans for his poultry work. We sorely need all the income the farm can produce, as we have not been able to sell our last year's crop of cotton; but I am going to put half of the profits from the poultry in the bank in Phillip's name, so that when he fin-

ishes high school he can go to college on money he has earned himself. Meanwhile he has learned a business that will some day, perhaps, mean a livelihood to him.

Pelican, La.

Mrs. D. H. Rust.

### Resilvering An Old Mirror

(Answer to Query.)

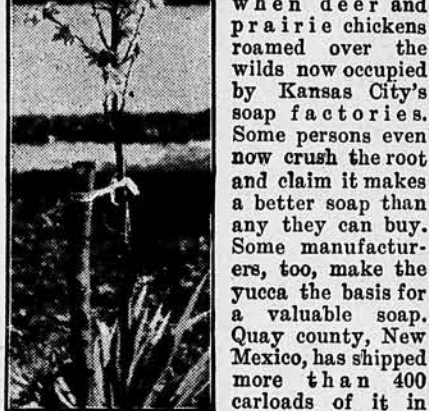
To resilver an old mirror clean the glass with powdered chalk, being careful not to scratch the glass. Dampen the chalk with a little alcohol, then dry it by rubbing it with tissue paper. Make a liquid by melting in a porcelain vessel 1 dram of lead, 1 dram of tin, and 1 dram of bismuth. When these are melted together add 10 drams of quicksilver before the mass cools, then let cool sufficiently for use. Lay the glass flat, with cleaned side up, and pour the liquid over it, completely covering the surface. Raise the glass to a position almost perpendicular, and let the amalgam drain off quickly. When the coating has become perfectly dry and hard coat it over with drop black ground in Japan and then thinned with turpentine.

Mrs. C. E. Duncan.

R. 2, Hartford, Kan.

### Another Weed Made Useful

A weed, said the school boy, is a plant out of place. The yucca, often called the "soap weed," grows all over western Kansas and the arid plains beyond, where it is regarded as something of a nuisance. But travelers admire it so much they often dig it up to put in their New England gardens. Besides being a beautiful plant the yucca has many uses. The Indians, it is said, used the roots of this plant for soap, in the days when deer and prairie chickens roamed over the wilds now occupied by Kansas City's soap factories. Some persons even now crush the root and claim it makes a better soap than any they can buy. Some manufacturers, too, make the yucca the basis for a valuable soap. Quay county, New Mexico, has shipped more than 400 carloads of it in the last three years, at a profit



The Yucca.

of \$100 a car. This yucca was used in the manufacture of rope and twine.

In some places, it is said, farmers feed the tops to cattle, after they have been cured properly. Farmers boil the macerated roots into a mash for the cure of sores on work horses and mules. Frequently it is used in the laundry, the roots being macerated in the water in which the soiled clothes are soaked over night. It is so valuable for all these purposes that in some places settlers plant small areas of it in their kitchen gardens.

John H. Brown.

Atchison, Kan.

### Request For Information

A reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze writes to ask the prices charged by R. M. S. of Haswell, Colo., whose request for information as to ways of selling fancy work was published two weeks ago. If R. M. S. will send a stamped, addressed envelope to the editor of the Home Department this request will be forwarded. This is an illustration of troubles that may arise when those who write for information neglect to give their names. Also, it does not seem quite fair to the editor. Full name and address should accompany every request, not for publication but for the information of the editor.

The fly is the disseminator of dirt, diarrhea and disease.

The neglected cold is the season's greatest danger.

## Serpentine Crêpe

There is a best in everything, and the best is always the cheapest. That's why you should insist on securing the genuine Serpentine Crêpe. Its crinkle is permanent. Its beauty and richness of texture lasts until worn out. It requires no ironing. Wash, dry, and shake it out.

Perhaps the most fascinating feature of Serpentine Crêpe lies in the artistic designs, and in the richness of the plain colors and tints. There is an effective pattern and color for every taste, and for all occasions. Serpentine Crêpe is the product of the largest print works in the world, and its high quality is guaranteed by the words SERPENTINE CREPE which are imprinted on selvage of every yard.

Ask your dealer for Pacific Mills Serpentine Crêpe, and refuse cheap substitutes that disappoint and do not wear like the genuine Serpentine Crêpe.

If your dealer does not carry Serpentine Crêpe, write us for free samples and list of dealers who will supply you.

PACIFIC MILLS  
LAWRENCE, MASS.

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at a small cost, by using our attachable outfit. Fits any Bicycle. Easily attached. No Special Tools Required.

"300 Miles for 40 Cents"

W. M. Harrison, of Iowa, writes:

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Dept. P. Galveston, Kansas.

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placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies, mosquitos, etc. Clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or six sent prepaid for \$1.00.

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FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS 800 S. 7th ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Lightning Can't Strike if

Illustrated Book on Lightning free. Explains cause and tells what kind of rods will protect your building.

W. C. SHINN, 110 So. 18th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

## Shinn Gets There First



## HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Child's dress 7228 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

The pattern for ladies' tie-on waist 7203 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.



Dress 7229, made with an under-waist and over-blouse, is cut for girls 14, 16, 18, and 20 years.

Dress 7217 is in six sizes, for women 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

Girls' coat 7231 is in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

### USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

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

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

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

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

### Better Living at Half the Cost

BY GRACE MARIAN SMITH.

It is estimated that half the vegetables and fruits grown on the farm go to waste. Yet the winter after we have allowed them to wither in our garden we buy them canned from the store. The people of one state alone imported \$200,000 worth of canned goods last year. There is no reason why we should do this; nor is there any reason why we should do as many families do, go without vegetables in winter because canned goods are too expensive. The can of tomatoes which costs 15 cents at the store can be canned at home for 4 cents; and the home-canned goods contain a third more pulp than the factory-canned.

Health experts say the canning of more fruit and vegetables would reduce doctor bills, and make us more efficient by keeping us in better condition to do our work. Therefore, it is the part of wisdom to eat them.

Most families can some fruits every year. It is no less wise and economical to can our own vegetables. It is certain that with the whole of Europe in arms, that continent must draw on America for food supplies. Our commercial canners are going to sell to

those high-priced markets, and the American consumer must either go without, or pay high prices too; that is, he must if he depends on the canning factories.

But why should the farmer depend on the commercial supply? Why should he not can the products which are going to waste on his farm? Corn, string beans, beets, carrots, tomatoes, and all the fruits of the farm should be canned in quantities, and they can be canned so they will keep. The windfall apples will not keep as they are; but cored and canned, they will serve for pies and salads next winter.

In the South Girls' Canning clubs were organized years ago, and last year the members of these clubs put up canned goods which had an estimated value of \$80,000. This year Uncle Sam is organizing canning clubs among the farmer girls of the North and West.

Women's clubs, farmers' institute workers, members of the American Society of Thrift, schools, and other local organizations are helping to spread the story of how, by canning, the farm girl at home can provide a balanced ration for her family, and in addition make some money for herself. Several canning club girls have earned enough in this way to pay their expenses at college, others have assisted in paying off farm mortgages, saved money to take little vacation trips, bought new furniture for the home, labor-saving equipment for the kitchen, or done other things they wished.

Those who would like information about Girls' Canning clubs, or about canning of vegetables at home, may write for information to O. H. Benson, office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. There ought to be a Canning club in every county in Kansas.

### Cloth For Summer Dresses

There are many pretty weaves of cloth on the market just now for summer dresses. Many of them are called just "lawns", but they come in small stripes and plaids in white goods, and many of them are sprayed or flowered in colors. Ratine, which has been much used for two or three seasons, is not being worn this year. One of the most popular materials for all occasions is crepe. This cloth was used to some extent last year, but its popularity seems to be increasing. Crepes come in plain white, and in solid colors; but the crepe most often seen is white with a small figure in it. There are many different qualities, which makes it cheap enough for common wear and nice enough for best wear. It is well adapted to this season's styles, and does not crush easily. But one of the best things about crepe is it does not need ironing; in fact, if you iron it you spoil it. Just a little pulling out as it is drying, and a pressing of the hem with a cool iron, is all that is needed. For this same reason white crepe is especially adapted for use as underwear, since so much work is saved in the laundering.

### Somehow or Other

Life is a burden to every one's shoulder;  
None may escape from its troubles and care;  
Miss it in youth and 'twill come when we're older;  
And fit us as close as the garments we wear.

Sorrow comes into our home uninvited,  
Robbing our heart of its treasures of song;  
Lovers grow cold and our friendships are slighted,  
Yet somehow or other we worry along.

'Midst the sweet blossoms that smile on our faces  
Spring the rank weeds that would poison and blight,  
And o'er in the midst of earth's beautiful places  
There is always a something that isn't just right.

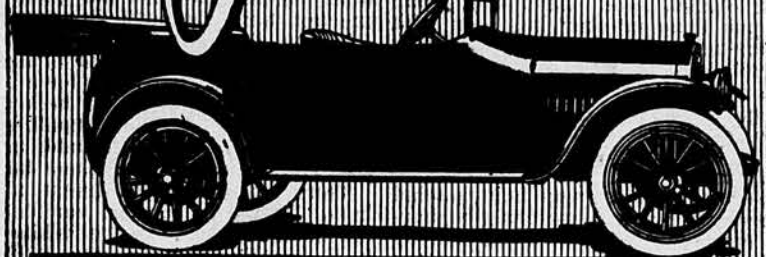
Yet off from the rock we may pick a gay flower,  
And drink from a spring in a desolate waste;  
They come to the heart as a heavenly dower,  
And naught is so sweet to the eye or the taste.

Everyday toil is an everyday blessing,  
Tho' poverty's cottage and crust we may share;  
Weak is the back on which burdens are pressing,  
But stout is the heart which is strengthened by prayer.

Somehow or other the pathway grows brighter  
Just when we mourned there was none to befriend;  
Hope in the heart makes the burden seem lighter,  
And somehow or other we get to the end.  
—Unidentified.

# Jackson

No hill too steep  
No sand too deep



## Jackson Gives You More Than Mere Equipment

The Jackson Models for 1915 have everything you could ask for in the way of equipment, beautiful body design and luxurious comfort. But their real value lies beyond these features.

For those who use the same judgment in buying an automobile that they use in every-day purchases, the chiefest value of the Jackson is in its long record of years of dependable service and its economy in operation.

Thousands of Jacksons six, seven and even eight years old are still faithfully doing their work every day

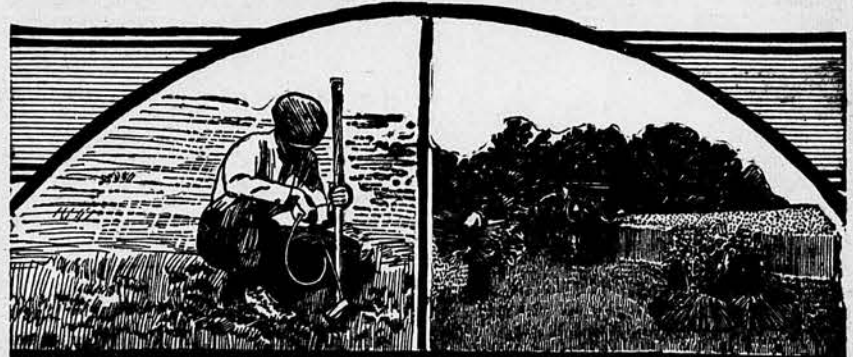
The prices of 1915 Jacksons are as low as sound engineering principles, honest materials and careful workmanship permit us to make them. By all means see these cars before you come to a decision.

Jackson Olympic "44"—\$1375 Jackson "44"—\$1250 Jackson "48"—Six—\$1650

See the Jackson at your nearest dealer's or write for new catalog at once.

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Make your soil hold moisture all summer. You can do it by opening up the subsoil—making it mellow four or five feet deep. This prevents flooding in wet weather and baking in dry weather. The cheapest, quickest, easiest way to loosen subsoil and release rich, new plant food for your crops is by using

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The Original Farm Powder

Punch holes twenty feet apart, load them with Atlas Farm Powder, fire them, and in an instant you have doubled the fertility of the soil. You need only 27 pounds to subsoil an acre. The increased crop will repay many times the cost.

Atlas Farm Powder is made especially for agricultural use and is sold by dealers near you. It is the most efficient and economical farm hand that you can hire for shattering stumps and boulders, digging ditches, subsoiling, etc.

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Our new illustrated book, "Better Farming," shows how to increase the fertility of the soil, get better crops, and save and make money by using Atlas Farm Powder in many kinds of work. It is full of information valuable to any farmer. Free—send the coupon.

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Send me your book, "Better Farming." Name

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FM



# How to Win With Turkeys

Every Farm Should Have a Supply of These Fowls

BY NETTIE STIMSON

**B**Y EXPERIENCE I have found that it pays to keep 2-year-old hens and a 2-year-old tom for breeding purposes. It is a good plan to pick the most vigorous and best colored types. As soon as my hens finish their first layings I take the eggs and set them under chicken hens. After the eighth day put three or four hen eggs with the turkey eggs. If you try this plan you will have no trouble in getting the little turkeys to follow the hen as they will go wherever the little chicks lead the way. However, for late turkeys I find it best to have the eggs hatched by the turkey hens.

As soon as all the eggs have hatched I place the hen and the little turkeys in a small movable pen which will restrict them in their range and at the same time keep other fowls away from them. The pen should be large enough so that a small portable coop can be placed within the enclosure. The door of the coop should face the east.

It is best not to begin feeding the little turkeys until the second day. Put about a quart of sand and small gravel in the pen and give the hen a good feed of corn or kafir. Keep plenty of water in the pen at all times. Put the water in a shallow pie pan and fill it only

breed from over-large birds. Do not attempt to confine your breeding flock of turkeys. Allow them full range to roam about at will. One tom to about 12 turkeys is sufficient, but better results are generally realized by allowing two toms to a flock of 20 or 24 turkey hens. Some hens will not mate with one tom, while they will with another.

If you find it necessary to confine your turkeys make the yard as large as possible—at least two acres for a breeding flock of 20 turkeys. If it is necessary to confine them in small yards, you will find it more profitable to dispose of them and keep chickens instead.

There are many good breeds of turkeys. The most popular varieties are the Mammoth Bronze, the White Holland, the Narragansett, the Buff, the Black, and the Bourbon Reds. The Mammoth Bronze is said to have been bred from the Mexican Wild turkey with top crosses of the Northern. By careful selection and good care it has been developed into a heavy type of fowl. The White Holland is also a very popular bird and will be found on many farms. The Bourbon Reds are handsome fowls, but are comparatively rare in this part of the West. They originated in Kentucky and southern Ohio. The Black

development of certain kinds of plant food in the soil.

Undoubtedly, the most important purpose of cultivation is to kill weeds, and nearly all the cultivation should be done with that end in view. Usually, if the ground is cultivated enough to kill the weeds it will also be cultivated enough to aerate the soil and prevent undue evaporation from it.

Probably the most important point in cultivating corn is to start early. Unless this is done, wet weather may prevent cultivation until the weeds get a start. It is much better to keep ahead of the weeds than to allow them to get ahead of the corn. If the ground is clean when the corn is planted, and the cultivator started as soon as the corn is large enough, there usually is little difficulty in controlling the weeds. A good practice where corn is surface planted, is to harrow as soon as the corn is up. This kills all small weeds without injuring the corn and aids materially in keeping the field clean.

The number of times to cultivate will be controlled largely by the season, and the growth of weeds. If the ground is not unusually weedy and the corn grows rapidly, three or four cultivations will control the weeds until the corn is too large to plow.

Shallow cultivation usually gives the best results, but the plow should be run deep enough to remove or cover all the weeds. Very deep cultivation, especially if close to the rows, will cut off many roots and do more injury than good. It usually is a good plan to cultivate rather deeply the first time, and shallower for the later cultivations.

The practice of going through the corn or sorghum field with a one-horse cultivator after the crop is laid by is often recommended. This is a good practice in case the weeds get a start after ordinary cultivation ceases. If the farm is reasonably free from weeds and the corn is well cultivated early in the season, late cultivation between the rows is not necessary. There is probably no advantage from late cultivation in preventing evaporation directly from the soil as is sometimes thought. The corn at this season of the year shades the ground and there is little wind near the surface. Evaporation in a corn field is much less than on a bare field. Also the corn roots which by this time have penetrated almost all of the upper soil, intercept all moisture that is raised by capillary action from below.

## Broom Corn Outlook

There has been no change in the broomcorn market conditions at Wichita since last report, except that the stock of broomcorn on hand has been gradually growing smaller all the time, says Brooms, Brushes and Handles, published at Milwaukee, Wis. Prices range all the way from \$65 for curly, discolored brush to \$100 or a little better for the best in the warehouses. It is estimated that about 20 carloads have been shipped out the last week of April.

Despite reports a month ago that there was little corn left in the field, buyers have picked up several carloads in western Kansas and southeastern Colorado recently.

Wichita dealers are now making an effort to ascertain as nearly as possible some idea of the acreage of broomcorn that will be planted this year. From reports received from nearly all parts of the broomcorn field, they agree that the acreage will not be far from that of last year. Charles Miller of Elk City, Okla., grower of broomcorn seed, in a letter to a Wichita dealer, says that he has not sold nearly so much seed this year as he sold up to this time last year. From this some argue that the acreage of broomcorn this year will be smaller than last year.

H. K. Lindsley, president of the American Warehouse Co., Wichita, has been making a careful study of the broomcorn outlook for 1915. He believes that the acreage will not be any larger than it was last year. This conclusion is based on the fact that many farmers in the broomcorn regions of Oklahoma and Texas sowed wheat last fall and this wheat gives promise of an abundant crop. In fact, Oklahoma and Texas never had such a good crop outlook as at present.

Nice, clean fly! born and bred in the privy vault! Ugh!

The greatest menace to community health: the open privy.

## Cause of White Diarrhea

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

## How to Prevent White Diarrhea.

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L 3, Lamoni, Iowa, for a box of their Walke White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

## Don't Wait.

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walke will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L 3, Lamoni, Ia.—Advertisement.

## Germex Powder for Poultry

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

**97% live!**



where Cholera is used. Saves practically every chick. For 15 years the guaranteed liquid remedy for cholera, rump, limberneck, white diarrhoea, etc. Used by poultry raisers everywhere; packers buy carloads. Makes poultry fatten and hens lay more. Special Offer—\$1.00 worth for 50c. If you don't know druggist, feed or hardware dealer who keeps Cholera; send dealer's name with 50c for special dollar bottle; offered only once to introduce. Moneyback guarantee. GERMO Mfg. Co., 101 Germe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

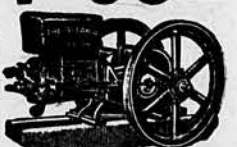


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In your poultry house. Conkey's Remedies and Tonics are good, and if you have them on hand, you can laugh at disease. Send 4c. in stamps for "Conkey's Poultry Doctor." THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 118 Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

**6 H. P. \$96<sup>75</sup>**

1 1/2 H.P. - \$24.75  
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Many other sizes—all sold direct and fully guaranteed. BIG 32-PAGE CATALOG FREE. Write today. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 211 King St., Ottawa, Kan.



## SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

Here it is—the one sure, safe, scientific chick feed. The feed that brings 'em through the first two weeks—the critical period. Don't permit rump, dysentery and other diseases to kill off your chicks when for a few cents you can keep them well. You will lose hardly more than 5 or 10 chicks out of every hundred—if—right from the start—you will feed

## OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

For "new" chicks. A natural food, prepared by poultry raisers who know how to mix the right ration of cereals, beef, bone and grit. A pound feeds 50 chicks one week. Ask your dealer for it.



The Bourbon Red Turkeys on Mrs. Meyers's Farm at Fredonia, Kan., Are Tame and Domestic in Their Habits.

about one-half full so that the turkeys will not get themselves wet when they drink.

I feed them after the second day hard boiled eggs and corn bread chopped very fine and well mixed. Cooked clabber is also excellent food. It is also a good plan to give them plenty of onions, lettuce or alfalfa chopped very fine. The pen should be put in a new place every other day. The turkeys should be kept in the pen for a week or more. When they are first let out of the pen they should be watched carefully for two or three days, for at first they may try to follow the wrong hen and trouble results.

In a very short time you need have but little worry about their welfare as they are fairly good rustlers. However, it is a good plan to feed the poults plenty of grain to harden their flesh and to keep them growing rapidly. With proper care the turkeys will weigh from 18 to 20 pounds apiece by Christmas.

A clean coop, plenty of clean fresh water, grain, sand or grit, and sunshine are all that you need to insure success in raising turkeys. Don't talk to the little turkeys too much, for if you do they will follow you instead of the old chicken hen.

I keep my turkey hens laying all spring and summer and make my chicken hens raise nearly all of my turkeys. However, the last setting of eggs should be hatched by the turkey hens. The late turkeys always do best with the turkey hens, because they will hunt shade for the poults when they need it during the long hot days of the summer.

Use nothing but healthy, mature, and vigorous turkeys in the breeding pen. It has not been found good practice to

turkeys are very hardy and are still quite popular. Any of these breeds, if given proper care will be found very satisfactory and profitable fowls for the farm.

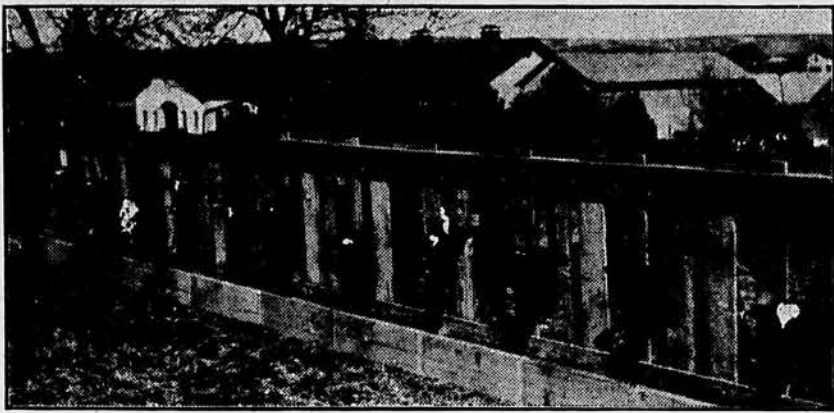
## This Is for Club Members

Every member of the Capper boys' and girls' clubs should receive a contest button within the next few days. If you are enrolled in one of these clubs and do not receive your button promptly, please write to the secretary of the Capper boys' and girls' clubs, Topeka, Kan., and ask what is wrong. A number of boys and girls sent their names but not their addresses, so we cannot send them their buttons until they correct this mistake, and tell us where they live.

The Capper boys and girls are hard at work now, growing corn, kafir and tomatoes. The question of cultivation is one that will be of interest for the next few months. Weeds require about 275 to 1,000 pounds of water for every pound of dry weight produced, according to Cecil Salmon, assistant professor of farm crops at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Weeds also remove a considerable quantity of plant food from the soil which otherwise might be used by the crop. This shows how important it is, says Professor Salmon, to control weeds in a field.

If corn is not cultivated it sometimes loses moisture by evaporation directly from the soil. This is especially true when heavy rains pack the soil leaving a thick crust on top. It is for this reason that it is sometimes advisable to cultivate corn or sorghums even when there are no weeds to kill. Finally, the stirring of the ground by cultivation mixes air with it and this increases the





## How To Produce Retail Milk

Good Cows Will Always Pay Best in Kansas

BY WILLIAM NEWLIN  
Hutchinson, Kan.

**A** LONG with some of my neighbors, in 1909, I put \$17,000 into a jackpot of about \$50,000, which we invested in a manufacturing business. In less than three years we had lost it all. I then resolved to go into the dairy business.

I bought back the farm we lost in this deal and started with seven old red cows, an old team, a mortgage of \$375 and other debts. We built a cheap barn, 30 by 60 feet, and later two small concrete silos, one for winter and one for summer feeding.

At the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson it was our privilege to see a representative herd of Guernsey cattle. We liked them, for we were after a high-testing cow with which to hold our future customers. The owner of this herd invited us to come to a public auction of grade Guernsey milk cows to be held on his farm a few weeks later. We got the assistance of O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry at the Agricultural college, and together we went to this auction sale.

### Finding the Boarders.

We found that the undesirable cows of the herd were going through the ring. The owner wanted to know "Why are you Kansas fellows not bidding?" On learning that we were not satisfied with the quality of the offerings, he finally invited us into his milk barn, where his choicest cows were kept, and there we were told to select what cows we would like to have and he would see us after the sale was over. When he became acquainted with the selection he "went into the air," for the professor had chosen more wisely than this owner thought possible. He first said "that bunch of daughters of Old Lady Glenwood should never leave the farm," but after consulting with his father-in-law, who was chiefly interested, they decided to sell them to us at \$175 each f. o. b. their station.

We were now buying the foundation for a future milk herd, and we closed the deal. After paying the necessary expenses of this and a return trip to get the cattle they cost us laid down in Hutchinson \$200 each—and all the money was borrowed.

These 12 cows paid for themselves the first 12 months we had them and raised us seven heifer calves. In 1913, the next year, they paid for themselves again and raised us six heifer calves. In 1914 they paid for themselves again and raised us six heifer calves. Those first seven heifer calves are now in the milk string, and they have raised us three heifer calves this last year. We have lost one cow and one of the heifers, which leaves 32 females on the farm from the start we made with those 12 Guernsey cows three years ago.

As our business grew we bought other cows to keep pace with the demand, and on November 1, 1913, we found that we had 20 cows other than Guernseys, and of the young animals other than Guernseys we had 35. We called a public sale and sold them and used all the money for more Guernseys from Wisconsin.

### Now It's All Guernseys.

Today we have nothing in our herd but Guernseys. There are 95 females, with two purebred bulls at the head of the herd, one raised by our own Agricultural college and the other by a Wisconsin breeder, W. M. Jones.

We have been compelled to build more barn room, and we now stable 50 cows in one barn, in which we have installed steel stanchions and cement floors, and to which we have added another silo of 130 tons capacity. We have paid interest, taxes, built silos, calf sheds, paid necessary hired help, and put out this year 140 acres of wheat.

Dairying is the finest business in the world to keep you at home, to make you eat three times each day and sleep well at night! What is there in it? We kept an accurate record of each cow for only eight months last year, but we have record enough to know that we are producing on the average, for every day in the year and from each cow, 2 gallons a day and that at the price for which we are retailing our milk it brings in an income of \$292 a cow a year, to which we will add the price of the calf, and we are well above the \$300 mark. We are willing to have you charge us with \$75 for feed and \$25 for care—this is about what it has cost us—and we still have a profit that no other side line on the farm can show.

And now you ask me what about the man who happens not to be located near a city and who is compelled to sell butterfat on the market? By selection and judgment he can have cows that will produce \$75 to \$90 worth of butterfat and a calf worth half as much. He can eliminate the enormous expense connected with the retail business. His skim milk can be fed to hogs very profitably.

### Let's Get Together

I have read the articles on co-operation published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze with interest. I have not, however, seen any plans suggested which seem as good as those of the fruit growing associations of the northwestern states. It is necessary for grain marketing associations as well as other corporations to have plenty of capital to make the business a success.

My idea always has been to unite the producers and consumers of every county in a market company or corporation, for the purpose of marketing all the products of the county. Producers and consumers in a county could work together for mutual benefit and co-operate with other counties in the state or national exchange. Consumers often have money they would lend to the local market corporation, knowing it was safe, to assist in marketing the products of the county.

If stock valued at \$10 were issued to every member it would provide a permanent working capital which, assisted by the loans, would be sufficient to handle any crop in years of excessive production. If producers and consumers will help themselves in this way there will be no need of asking the government to build slaughter houses and terminal facilities.

Salina, Kan.

### Silo May Not Be Air Tight

If I am not mistaken C. P. King will find his silo is not air tight. I believe there are leaks at the top and near the bottom. If the silo is not absolutely air tight there will be spoiled silage.

Peoria, Ill.

The manure heap is the chief breeding place of flies.



## BEATRICE Cream Separator

Farmer Onswon says:

"Get a cream separator with every part replaceable. It will keep you from buying a new one every few years. In my Beatrice all parts that can possibly wear out are replaceable. It's a fact that you can make practically a new machine out of your old Beatrice for \$35.00. Think what that means! This is not true with other separators. When they become very much worn you're up against buying a new machine, and the new machine costs you a lot of money."

"You see, you save at both ends on the Beatrice. First cost is only \$65 to \$85, according to capacity. And you can make your machine practically new again, if that should be necessary, for \$35.00."

The Beatrice is the separator with the double-angle discs. It gets all the cream, and you can clean it in two minutes. Send for catalog.

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO., Chicago  
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Denver, Col., Oklahoma City, Okla., St. Louis, Mo.

**\$15<sup>95</sup> Upward ON TRIAL**

### AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

**ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**  
Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3092 Bainbridge, N. Y.

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until you FIRST get our new separator book and complete, new, low, cut and SLASHED PRICES! Shipped from Chicago, Waterloo, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Spokane.

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W. M. GALLOWAY CO. A MIN. BOX 43 • WATERLOO, IOWA

### Silver's "Ohio"

**New Self-Feed**  
Places Silver's "Ohio" 1915 model far in advance of anything produced before. Beaters or automatic paddle feeders, biggest labor saver ever applied to feed cutter. Other big features are famous Bull Dog Grip—patented direct drive and friction reverse—shear cut—non-explosive—non-clogging—one lever control—40 to 300 tons a day—4 to 15 h. p. Cuts all crops—20 year durability.

The Silver Mfg. Co. 336 Broadway Salem, Ohio  
"Modern Silage Methods," 24 pages sent postpaid for 10c.

### HOOSIER SILO EXTENSION & ROOF

—opens up—30 tons more ensilage. Silo full when settled. Extension solid, complete and self-supporting. Closed, makes perfect, all metal, skylight roof. Fits all silos. Sold on approval.

Write to-day for free catalogue.  
Sheet Metal Specialty Co. 527 Brokers Bldg. or 221 N. Y. Street Sta. A, Kansas City, Mo. Goshen, Ind.

### Get MORE Cream by using a Simple Speed Indicator

on your separator. Fits any make of separator. Attached in two minutes; easy to adjust; controls speed of machine; absolutely accurate; can't get out of order. Price \$3.00. Ask for circular and give us name of your hardware or implement dealer. Stowe Supply Co., Southwestern Distributors Station A, Kansas City, Missouri

### BROWN FENCE

Direct from Factory  
18 cents per Rod  
ALL DOUBLE GALVANIZED  
New Catalog with Bargain Prices and sample to test. Mail to Dept. 13 Brown Fence & Wire Co. Cleveland, O.

### Silberzahn Simply Can't Be Clogged

The simple, scientific, carefully worked out construction of the "Light Running Silberzahn" makes it absolutely impossible to clog throat or blower, no matter how fast the corn is thrown in. The Silberzahn is rightly called "The King of Ensilage Cutters" because of its simplicity, strength, power, durability, safety—its absolute supremacy among ensilage cutters. Has best knife adjustment. Speed of blower can be regulated to suit height of silo. It is guaranteed to do more and better work with less power than any other cutter on the market. Write for catalog and proof.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO. 1962 S. Water St. West Bend, Wis.

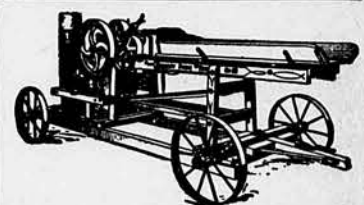
## WE SAVE YOU

**First**—the wages of at least one man, due to our Automatic Force-Feed Grip Hook Construction and third roller.  
**Second**—big waste of power, which is the same as money. Our patented low-speed Chain Drive does it.  
**Third**—we save you time, due to our big capacity machines with flaring sides and deep throat.  
**Fourth**—we save you trouble, delays and breakdowns—due to our 60 years' experience.  
**Fifth**—we save you money on your machine—because you can buy the exact size for your needs.

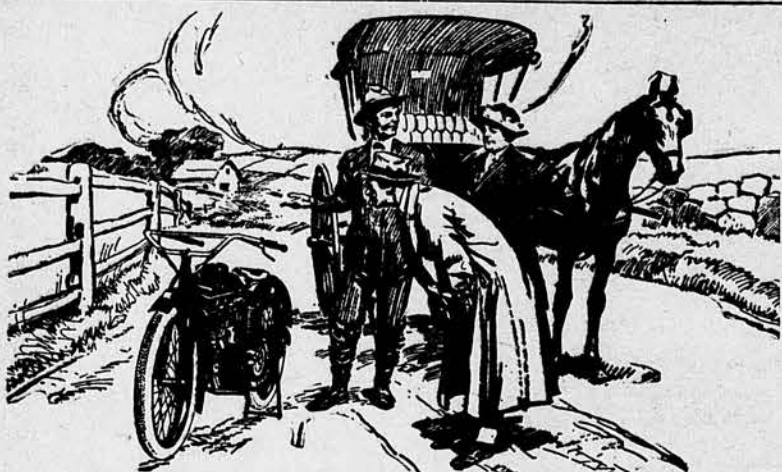
### Smalley Grip Hook Silo Fillers

cut and fill highest silos. Any size from our No. 12 up to the gigantic No. 26. Write for latest catalog—names of big users—samples of alfalfa meal, ground by our new recutting device. Write now to SMALLEY MFG. CO., Dept. 3, Manitowoc, Wis.

We manufacture a complete line of silo fillers, alfalfa cutters, corn snappers, hand feed cutters, saw machines and walking plows







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IN THOSE cases where "first aid" and other emergencies demand that farmers get quick action, 25 or more miles an hour can easily be done on a 1915

## Indian Motorcycle

Riding an Indian is the safe, sure, swift, positive way of getting anywhere, any time—when speed and certainty are vital.

The Indian costs so little and does so much that a progressive farmer really can't afford to get along without it. It has the strength to haul loads of goods to and from town at high speed. It has the Cradle Spring Frame,

the exclusive Indian device that marks the highest attainment in two-wheeled motor vehicle comfort.

Get an Indian. Don't take chances with an unknown machine. Buy the Indian as you would any other farm machinery of the highest known standard—because it has a big name behind it.

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FACTORY TO FARM  
Quality Guaranteed. 27th Year  
Quick shipments. Write for Free samples.  
Wholesale Price.  
AUGUST POST, BOX A, MOULTON, IA.

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

### Makes Rain Water Out of Well Water

**THE success of Lewis' Lye**—due to its remedial value as a hog conditioner, and efficiency as a cleansing agent—makes it the acknowledged superior of all commercial lyes. But it has several other uses, chief of which is its active properties instantly render hard water soft, and makes the whitest, purest, quickest cleansing of all soaps.

## Lewis' Lye

"The Standard for Over 50 Years"

is the only lye made by manufacturing chemists. Send for booklet describing its many uses on the Farm and in the Home. Book also contains Mrs. Robinson's famous recipe for making soap.

**PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.**  
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA

**LEWIS' WASHING FLUID**  
Most Practical Method of Preparing Economical and Efficient Cleansing Agent.

1 Gal. Water.  
1 Can Lewis' Lye.  
1/2 oz. Salts Tartar.  
2 oz. Powd. Borax.  
1/4 oz. Carbonate Ammonia.  
Mix and keep in stone jug.

## How a Boy Farmer Won

### A Story to Make the Capper Corn Clubs Put on Speed

BY ASA PATRICK

(Copyright, 1915, by American Press Assn.)

#### WHAT'S DOING.

Sam Powell, a hustling young American boy, takes a wornout farm, restores the fertility of the soil and joins the Boys' Corn club. The first installment told how Sam and the county agent co-operated and how the work moved along.

IT WAS the first of April when the Powells moved back to the little farm, and there was a look of real happiness on Mrs. Powell's face when she was once more settled in that quiet nook. The farm lay back from the public road and was screened from view by a grove of trees in the pasture. The weather beaten farmhouse was also sheltered and shaded by a cluster of wide spreading oaks.

But Sam and Florence were no less pleased than their mother to be in the country again. To live in the country and know the ways of nature is to love it always.

Before moving, however, they all had made several trips to the old home and had done much work in the garden, orchard and field. The old orchard, after receiving special treatment by Sam, surprised Mrs. Powell so that she began to look on her son as a very remarkable boy. When they first looked at it in February it was an unpromising sight. Dead weeds and briars stood shoulder high, sprouts had grown up around the trees, and it looked as if there was but little life left in the orchard, so many were the broken and dead boughs.

"You might as well chop down the old trees," said Mrs. Powell. "They are nearly all dead anyway."

"Don't you believe it!" exclaimed Sam. "You just wait till I get through with those old trees. They look mighty shabby now, but they'll come to life if you give them a chance. I've just been reading about how to work over old orchards. Why, mother, if I was to cut them down and plant young trees it would be three or four years before we would get any fruit."

"Yes, I know that," replied his mother, "but I don't think these old trees will bear any more."

"Maybe not," said Sam, "but we can try them. I can plant young trees in the place of the ones that are entirely dead." So he set to work, mowing down briars and weeds and raking them into piles and burning them. When this was done he took a saw and a pair of pruning shears and began on the trees. All the dead and broken limbs were cut away. The orchard had been neglected so long that there were many dead boughs, and it was a different looking place when Sam finished pruning. The next thing he did was to buy some chemicals and make a solution after a formula given in one of the government bulletins. With this solution and a hand sprayer he went over the orchard and sprayed each tree from top to bottom. Next he broke and harrowed the ground, and the old orchard had one more chance to live and thrive, for it was well pruned, the ground in fine condition, and the spraying had killed all the insects that were on the trees.

Sam, like his mother, felt rather doubtful about the orchard, but when they moved there in April they found the old trees a mass of pink blossoms.

"Look, Florence!" exclaimed Mrs. Powell when she saw the trees looking so beautiful. "Sam is sure a wonder. I didn't think he could do it."

"Oh, I'm a regular Burbank," said Sam, smiling.

"Who's Burbank?" asked Florence.

"Burbank," Sam replied, "is called the plant wizard. He can do anything with plants. He took the cactus and made it grow without thorns. He took two wild berries and made a large berry that is good to eat. He took the little wild daisy and originated the large Shasta daisy. He has made potatoes and tomatoes grow on one stalk, and he has grown a white blackberry. That isn't all. He has done hundreds of wonderful things with plants."

"Well, Mr. Burbank," said Florence, with a happy laugh, "that's a pretty good job on the orchard."

Soon after moving to the farm Sam had his first chance to get what he so much wanted—some registered Berkshires. A neighbor who was moving out of the county came by where he was working.

"When are you going to leave?" Sam asked.

"Well, I'm about ready now," replied the neighbor. "There's one thing I ain't arranged yet, though, and it's kinder bothering me. I've got a fine registered sow, and she's going to find a litter of pigs some of these days before long. I'd sell her, but I can't get nothing like what she's worth, and I can't find a place to leave her."

"I'd like to get some Berkshire pigs," Sam remarked. "What do you ask for the sow?"

"Well, right this minute I'd take \$20 for her. The pigs are sure to be worth twice that much."

"That's cheap enough," said Sam. "but I haven't the money. How would it suit you to let me keep her? That little pasture down there is hog proof. The creek runs through it, and there's plenty of shade and water and no stock that would bother her."

"That's a good place. I hadn't thought of it. Maybe we can make a deal. I'll tell you what I'll do, Sam. You keep the sow and look after her, and when the pigs are old enough you ship four of them to me and you may have the sow and the rest of the pigs."

"I'll do it," said Sam, and the bargain was closed.

About a month later the old sow was going about the pasture with ten pretty black and white faced pigs following. Under Sam's care they grew like weeds in wet weather. When they were old enough to wean, which was twelve weeks, as the young farmer learned from his reading, he shipped the four pigs to their owner. Of the six pigs left he picked out three of the finest, two gilts and a male, to keep. The other three he advertised for sale in the county paper, and the pigs being of good stock, he had no trouble in selling them for \$10 each. One buyer, coming after they had been sold, tried to get Sam to put a price on the three he had saved. But the boy refused to sell. Indeed, he was so proud of his pigs that an offer of many times their worth would not have induced him to part with them. And in this he showed that he was wise.

But, proud as Sam Powell was of his thoroughbreds, there was something else to which he was giving a lot of thought and work. That something was the acre of corn that was to compete for prizes offered to the Boys' Corn club.

Miles Fagan had promised his son, Bob, that he might join the corn club and enter an acre in the contest if he would clear the land of stumps. Bob did join, but the corn was not planted this year. For after working with grubbing hoe and ax from sunup till sundown for many days, clearing the acre of the big, deep rooted stumps, Mr. Fagan told him unconcernedly that he'd just have to have that patch of ground. If Bob still wanted to plant some corn he'd have to clear another acre.

It was a cruel, mean trick to play on a boy and enough to discourage anybody, but Bob set to work on another acre. It was too late, however, to plant the corn when he had finished it, and he had to drop out of the contest for this year.

But Miles Fagan was beginning to learn that he didn't know very much about growing corn. The patch across the fence from his was teaching him something.

Sam planted his contest acre with the seed furnished by the agent about the middle of March. The rows were four feet apart and the stalks in the rows eighteen inches. He cultivated it the first time when the corn was just beginning to come up by going over it with a harrow. This did not hurt the plants, except one here and there, and it killed all the little weeds and grass that were just starting. How that corn did grow! It sprang up almost like mushrooms. It seemed to Sam that the dark green stalks fairly laughed in the loose ground that he had made so rich with manure and ashes.

The young farmer cultivated the ground level and never allowed a weed to take root on that acre. He pulled the suckers whenever they appeared and went over it once with a hoe, but most of the work was done with a plow. The first time or two he plowed it tolerably deep, but as the corn grew larger and the little roots began to run out across the middle he plowed very shallow to keep from cutting the roots and injuring the corn. But there was another reason for shallow plowing. Deep plowing in summer causes the soil to lose moisture when the crop needs it most.

Sam stirred the top of the ground till there was a layer of dust to hold the moisture below. He wanted to keep all the water he could for the growing corn, and he knew that the sun can draw water up through a crust in a hurry, but can't draw it through a layer of dust or mulch, as it is called. He kept the soil this way. He never plowed when it was too wet, for that makes clods. But after rains, as soon as it was dry enough, or when weeds began to appear he went over the patch with plow or harrow and stirred the surface till it was all broken up and loose.

Bill Googe and Miles Fagan had quit laughing at Sam. They and others in the neighborhood often stopped in passing and looked at the corn and wondered.

"I reckon it's just an accident," Bill remarked to Mr. Fagan one day, "but that boy's kinder got one on us, Miles. I told 'im before he come out here that he couldn't grow peas on that ground. But, dog my cats, if that ain't as fine corn as I ever saw. That acre patch is better than the rest, but I tell you they ain't none o' his crops to be sneezed at."

"I don't exactly understand it," Miles Fagan replied, "but jes' between you and me, Bill, I guess they must be somethin' in the government's way o' doin' things. You know that kid don't know nothin' about farmin' except what the agent told 'im. But look at that acre of corn and then look at mine across the fence. And it ain't in the land. I know that. This land o' mine, if anything, is better than his. Of course it's bound to be in the fertilizer he's usin' and the way he's cultivatin' the ground."

The comparison suggested by Mr. Fagan was enough to make any one stop and think. Sam's corn was nearly waist high and had big stalks, while that of his neighbor in the field across the fence was no more than two feet high and the stalks were spindling.

But Fagan understood the cause of the difference in the two crops a good deal better after Mr. Burns happened along one day a little later and stopped to talk to him and Sam, who were working in their respective fields.

"Hello, Mr. Fagan!" the government agent called out as he rode up. "How is it your corn is behind Sam's here?"

Fagan grinned. "It's because he planted earlier," he said.

"How much earlier?" replied the farmer.

"Two or three days," replied the farmer.  
(Continued on Page 16.)



## Mrs. Robin Has a Bad Fright

And Supper Will Be Late for the Bird Babies

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS



MRS. ROBIN was worried. Mr. Robin had flown away from the nest to bring home some nice fat worms for supper nearly an hour ago, and he wasn't back yet. The bird babies were dreadfully hungry, too, and little Billy Redbreast had been crying as loud as he could for 10 minutes, and he wouldn't stop, not even when Mamma Robin told him she'd turn back his tail feathers and give him a good spanking if he didn't behave as a nice birdie should.

Dear, dear, dear, what could the matter be? Could Pitty-Paws, the big black, horrid monster of a cat have caught Mr. Robin? Poor Mrs. Robin's little heart came up in her throat and almost choked her at the very thought. Mr. Robin was so reckless. He'd hop along in the grass and hold his saucy little head on one side listening for worms when that dreadful Pitty-Paws wasn't more than 20 feet away. Mrs. Robin had told him time and again he'd be hurt sometime if he wasn't more careful, but he would only laugh at her fears, and tell her as long as his wings were working right, he wasn't afraid of cats or anything else.

Well, he'd been reckless once too often this time. Mrs. Robin was sure of it. She couldn't sit still in the nest a minute longer. "Children," she twittered to the little birdies, "mamma's going out to the end of the big bough to look for papa. You must all be very good and quiet so you won't fall out of the nest while I'm gone."

"O, let me go too, mamma!" cried little Billy Redbreast, stopping short in the middle of a wail.

"Now, Billy, you know you can't fly yet. Wait till your wing feathers grow longer. You must stay at home like a good birdie and take care of little sister."

Billy Redbreast frowned, but Mrs. Robin paid no attention to him. She fluttered out to the end of the big bough and looked all around but no Mr. Robin could she see.

"Maybe he stopped over in the big mulberry tree for some mulberry pop. He's very fond of that now the mulberries are so cool and juicy," she said to herself. "I'll fly over and ask Mrs. Oriole if she has seen him."

### Mrs. Oriole's News.

Mrs. Oriole looked very cool and comfortable rocking away in her little hanging nest as poor, worried Mrs. Robin flew up, but she hadn't seen Mr. Robin for a long time—O, not for at least half an hour. He was flying over towards the big farmhouse then, and he had stopped only long enough to wave a wing at the little orioles as he passed. Mrs. Robin felt more anxious than ever.

She was afraid to go close to the farmhouse, though Mr. Robin often went there and had even been on the steps once, but Pitty-Paws sometimes slept on the porch and great big boy and girl creatures were always around. Still, if that was where Mr. Robin had gone, she would never rest easy till she had been there to look for him. Mrs. Robin set her little bill together firmly and flew bravely over towards the farmhouse.

Nobody was in sight when Mrs. Robin reached the porch. Pitty-Paws must have gone down to the barn to look for mice. Mrs. Robin paused a moment and looked all around with her little bright eyes. Then she hopped up the steps,

At the very top she looked around once more. There was the oddest sort of a sputtering, splashing noise coming from a big bucket over in one corner. What could it be? Mrs. Robin's heart almost stopped beating, it frightened her so. Then she hopped a little nearer the strange noise, and listened again.

"Tweet, tweet," came a weak little voice. It sounded like Mr. Robin's but it was so faint she could scarcely tell. Mrs. Robin half flew, half ran over to the bucket. "I'm coming, I'm coming," she called. "Oh, what is the matter?"

"I'm down in the water and I can't get out," answered the weak voice, and this time she was sure it was Mr. Robin. Up she flew and perched on the bucket rim. Down in the water was poor Mr. Robin, half caught, half supported by a tangle of potato parings.

"What shall we do," gasped Mrs. Robin in horror. "Shall I come down too? Can I help you out?"

"No, no, no," cried Mr. Robin. "You'd get caught yourself. Somebody must be left to take care of the babies. Maybe I can make it this time," and Mr. Robin started splashing and spluttering in the water again.

Mrs. Robin fluttered around in great distress, chattering excitedly all the while. "Keep on trying, Robin dear," she said. "I'll stay right here by you."

The farmhouse door opened, but the little Robins were too excited to notice it. Then a kind voice said gently, "Why, you poor little birdies, let me help you!" and almost before Mr. Robin knew what was happening, a little brown hand reached down in the water and lifted him out on the porch. It was one of those big girl creatures that Mrs. Robin had always been so afraid of, but somehow the little bird forgot to be frightened now. "Thank you, thank you," she twittered gratefully, while Mr. Robin shook the water off his feathers, and the girl from the farmhouse smiled as if she understood.

### Orphans in a City

BY J. H. BROWN,  
Atchison, Kan.

Some children in the country imagine they have great troubles, heavy burdens. It may make them more cheerful to see this picture of a group of children at the State Orphan's Home near Atchison. These orphans are being exercised, on a concrete sidewalk



Exercising Orphans on a Paved Road.

or paved road. What do you suppose they might do if the teacher, Miss Justine Hobbs, were to turn them loose in an acre field? Wouldn't they make a fine racket? The picture is printed to convince other children that there is something worse than doing chores and going to school. Being an orphan, with no chores to do, is a whole lot worse.

## REGAL

### Annihilate Distance

"Annihilate" is a big word, but full of meaning for every farmer. How often have you wished to go to town but did not because the horses were so tired? Perhaps you should see the man who buys grain, the man who buys cattle, but you don't because you are tired, and the horses are tired; and so the business that should be done, the marketing that should be done, is all put over to another time because of what—distance, of course!

The motor car eliminates, annihilates, shortens every distance. The "machine" is always ready—you don't have to wait until it eats—you don't have to sympathize with it because it has worked hard all day.

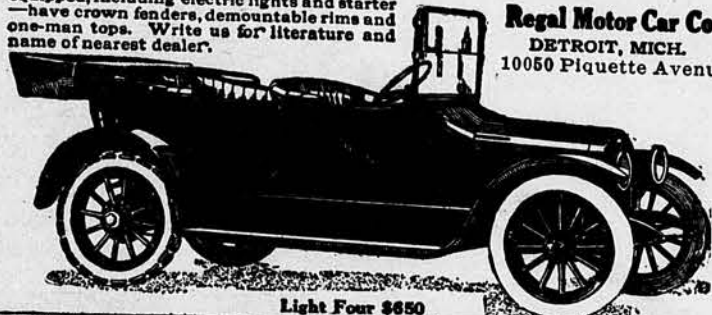
Unlike hitching up the horses and driving to town, which tires you more than staying at home, the ride in the automobile freshens you—rests you, to do more work and better work tomorrow, in less time.

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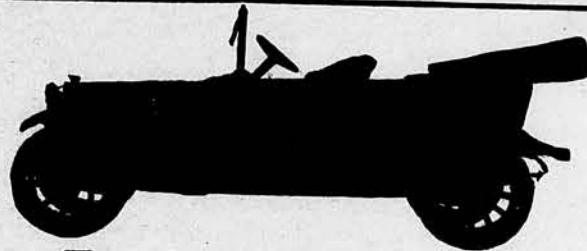
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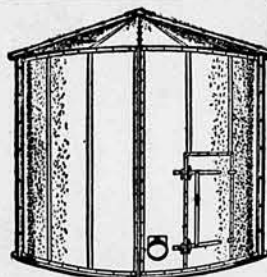
Send me \$10 for 10 gallons of Car-Sul—the Gold Medal Disinfectant—and I'll send you this \$5 indestructible, Hog Spray, with patent quick change disinfecting nozzle—FREE. I make this astonishing offer to place in your hands the only machine that will rid hogs of lice—make them smooth, sleek and thrifty. This Ten-Gallon order is enough to disinfect your barns, sheds, poultry houses and keep your hogs healthy and free from lice for a year.

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## 6 Beautiful Narcissus Silver Tablespoons FREE

To Match Our Teaspoons

### Extra Special 20-Day Offer

To Mail and Breeze Readers!

Here is a chance for every housewife who reads the Mail and Breeze to secure absolutely free a set of 6 of our famous Narcissus Silver Table Spoons. During the past 5 years we have given away thousands of sets of these beautiful table spoons, but never before have we been in a position to make such an attractive offer as we are now making to the women folks who read the Mail and Breeze.

Owing to our large purchases we have secured a price on these spoons which we believe is about one-fourth the price any local dealer would ask for the same grade of goods.

We have searched through the silver plate markets of the world and have never been able to find, at anything near the same cost, goods of such remarkable wearing qualities and of such beautiful design as this justly famous Narcissus set.

### Full Standard Length and Weight

These are not small sized dessert spoons which are usually offered as premiums. These spoons are all full standard table spoon size, 8 1/4 inches long—handle 5 1/4 inches long, bowl 3 inches long and 1 1/4 inches wide. They are silver plated and handsomely engraved and embossed in the beautiful Narcissus design, same as the Narcissus teaspoons which we have been giving away for more than two years. Bowl is highly polished and the handle finished in the popular French gray style. The Narcissus design extends the full length of the handle on both sides.

The gray finish of the handle contrasts with the bright polished bowl and produces an effect that is decidedly pleasing.

We could send you hundreds of enthusiastic letters from those of our readers who have received these spoons on other offers we have made in the past. We know they will please you, too—and if they don't you can send them back within 5 days and we will cheerfully refund every penny of your money.

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For the next 20 days, or as long as our supply lasts, we will give one set of 6 Narcissus Table Spoons free and postpaid to all who fill out the coupon printed below and send \$2 to pay for a three-year new, renewal or extension subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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If you want to be sure of securing one of these beautiful sets before our offer is withdrawn clip out the coupon and send it in today. Address

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(If you send 3 one-year subscriptions use a separate sheet of paper for the 3 names.)

## How a Boy Farmer Won

(Continued from Page 14.)

Mr. Burns laughed. "That won't do, Mr. Fagan," he said. "Two or three days' difference in planting would make hardly any difference in corn."

At this point Bill Googe, who had been plowing near by, came up and stood listening. Bill was working better this year under the example and influence of Sam. "Well, I don't know what else could 'a' made the difference in my corn and his," Mr. Fagan replied, "if it wasn't the plantin'."

"I think I know," said Mr. Burns. "How deep did you break your land?"

"Bout four inches."

"How deep did you break yours, Sam?"

"About a foot, wasn't it Bill?" Sam asked in turn.

"Well, it wouldn't miss it much," affirmed Bill. "That old plow was up to the beam."

"How many times did you harrow your corn, Mr. Fagan?" continued the agent.

"I never harrow corn."

"How many times did you harrow yours, Sam?"

"Twice."

"How many times have you plowed your corn, Mr. Fagan?"

"Twice."

"How many times have you plowed yours, Sam?"

"Four."

"Well, there you have it in a nutshell," said Mr. Burns. "You broke shallow, Mr. Fagan, didn't harrow and plowed twice. Sam broke deep, harrowed twice and plowed four times. Furthermore, you'll plow yours only once more. Sam'll plow his two or three times more. That's what makes the difference in the corn. That's why he'll gather a whole lot more to the acre than you."

"That's right, Miles," said Bill Googe. "He's tellin' it straight. It can't be no other way. I been seein' it for some time, and I'm changin' my way. We been layin' by crops when they wasn't more'n half made. I didn't more'n scratch my land to begin with, but you bet I'm plowin' shallow and lots of it. Sam don't know it but I been watchin' him, and I'm givin' my crops the same medicine he does."

"Yes, there's something in your way of farmin'," Fagan confessed. "I've been dead wrong, and I'll jes' own up. I've talked pretty cross to you once or twice, Mr. Burns, and I want to apologize for it. I was a numskull to act that way. Next year I'm goin' to follow your advice, and I want my boy to line the corn club and learn as much as he can. I treated him mean this year, and I'm sorry I done it."

"That's all right, Mr. Fagan," said the agent. "I'm real glad you see things my way, for I want to help every farmer in this community. That's all I'm here for, in fact."

### SAM WAS A BUSY BOY

THE spring and summer—in fact, the whole year was a very busy one for Sam. And it was not less so for Florence and Mrs. Powell. Florence often helped her brother when the work crowded, and Mrs. Powell put in all her spare time in the garden, melon patch and the orchard.

On the contest acre Sam was forced to do all the work himself. The rules were strict on this point, and after Sam's patch had been laid off and measured by a committee he himself planted the corn and no one else struck a lick in its cultivation.

Sam's first planting was the Irish potatoes. He bedded up an acre, dragged down the beds almost flat and planted them early in March. Next came the contest acre, and when that was finished he planted four more acres in corn, making five in all, then turned to the cotton.

Next came the cane, and Sam sowed this broadcast and very thick, for he wanted to make hay of it. If the stalks grow large and stiff it doesn't make good hay.

The young farmer wound up the first round of planting by sowing the orchard in rye. His idea was to let no bit of ground lie idle, but to keep something growing on it instead of weeds.

The weed problem was a pretty hard one for Sam, so many had gone to seed on the place. But he determined that not one should make seed this year. So he was the busiest farmer in the whole community. He plowed and hoed constantly, but it was mostly plowing, for Sam soon learned that hoeing is a mighty slow way to kill weeds and grass compared with plowing.

People passing along by the Powell place marveled at the clean, well cultivated little farm. But Sam considered other needs of the crops besides cultivation.

The soil of the place was not nearly so poor as the neighbors had said it was—not even so poor as Sam had thought. The trouble was that the surface of the ground had merely been scratched, and he had remedied this by thorough cultivation. Still the crops lacked something, and he found that each acre had certain qualities. As he studied the farm he began to see that each bit of land was strong in certain ways and weak in others.

There was no time to have soil analysis made this year, but he began to study closely the wild vegetation and trees growing about and to read the bulletins and the book he had bought on "How Crops Grow." It wasn't an easy subject by any means. Sam read and reread the book and finally went over it slowly and studied it page by page. Pretty soon he knew nearly as much about the soil he was cultivating as any expert could have told him. Here is what he learned about soil fertility:

Acid in soil that causes crops to fire and die is indicated by sorrel growing on the land. Acid can easily be detected also by getting a slip of blue litmus paper for a nickel at the drug store and pressing it in a ball of the soil. If it turns red there is acid. An application of lime cures this. Crops and plants of all kinds are fed by several elements of the soil, but there are

three more important than the rest—nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid.

Nitrogen forms the leaves of plants—that part of the plant body which breathes. Potash makes the trunk, stalk and tuber of plant or tree.

Phosphoric acid reproduces—sets the blooms and makes abundant seed and fruit.

Sam learned these things from reading. But when he knew them all he had to do was to look about the farm and learn more things by observation.

Where trees grew or had grown well he knew that potash was plentiful. If leaves were rank, nitrogen was abundant. If flowers formed and fell off the plants before they should he knew the soil needed phosphoric acid.

Finally the young farmer formed what he had learned into nine rules and wrote them down in the back of one of his books as follows:

"1. Nitrogen (or ammonia) encourages strong leaf, vine and bush growth."

"2. Potash makes firm tuber, bulb and fiber."

"3. Phosphoric acid makes blooms set and seeds and seed pods form abundantly."

"4. If the wild growth on your farm is profuse and your tomatoes and melon vines run to leaf your soil is rich in nitrogen."

"5. If trees do not thrive, onions seem soggy and tomato vines lack sturdiness of stalk, the soil needs potash."

"6. If your tomatoes, melons, grain and cotton fail to set plenty of seed and fruit phosphoric acid is called for."

"7. If you expect to take from your land a crop rich in leaf, as lettuce, increase the proportion of nitrogen in your fertilizer."

"8. If potatoes or onions are desired provide plenty of potash."

"9. If abundant corn, wheat, cotton bolls, melons, peaches, strawberries or tomatoes are wanted see to the phosphoric acid."

Sam made use of what he had learned in planting and cultivating his crops. He watched them closely, and if it seemed to him that any of them were not doing well he began to hunt and study out the cause.

Although he had fertilized all of the farm to some extent before plowing, he worked manure into the furrows when he planted his cotton and tried to give everything he planted the food it demanded to do its best. He found out that one good way to apply this food was to sprinkle it on the surface of the ground around the plants and work it in gently with a hoe or rake.

Sam made a top application of this kind to his cotton when it was well advanced in the summer. The soil of the contest acre had been well fertilized in the beginning, but Sam didn't want that corn to lack for any of the elements it needed to make two big, long ears to each stalk and sometimes three. He waited until it was just about ready to silk; then he went to town and bought 400 pounds of fertilizer. He had this mixed to suit himself, for he had figured out just what he thought the corn needed—so much nitrogen and so much phosphoric acid. With this fertilizer he went over each row of the acre, sprinkled it around the stalks and worked it into the soil.

Fine as the corn was before, it now showed still further improvement. In a few days it was in full silk, and it seemed to leap up on receiving the stimulating food around its roots. But Sam wasn't through with the acre yet. Every now and then he went over it with a plow, just skimming the surface to break up the crust that commenced to form. One month it was unusually dry, and the young farmer had a chance to see the good effect of this work. His corn kept its dark green color, and by scratching down two inches just underneath the dust mulch, he found that the soil was perfectly wet.

Fagan's corn across the fence was burning and withering in the sun. Sam climbed over the fence one day and examined the soil. He found it baked hard on top, and when he took his knife and dug a little hole he had to go nearly six inches before he found the slightest moisture.

"That shows what conserving the moisture will do," he said to himself as he went back to his field. "I've plowed this acre a good many times, but it's been easy work and didn't take long to do it, because it's in good condition. I may be mistaken, but I believe I'm going to make a lot of corn at mighty little cost on this patch."

Late in the summer, when the corn was almost made and when other farmers had long ago laid by their corn, Sam gave his contest acre a final plowing and sowed black eyed peas broadcast among it as he did so. He had done his best, and it remained to be seen whether other boys in his state could beat him.

But if Sam Powell was through with the one acre he wasn't through with work by any means. In fact, he didn't have much time to think about the contest.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### Institute For Indians

The extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college held a series of successful meetings on the Potawatomie reservation the last week in April. More than 300 persons attended one of the meetings. This shows the Indian farmers are interested in better methods of growing and raising crops and livestock. Good crops of corn, sweet clover, and alfalfa are grown on the reservation by these farmers. The extension department has been asked to hold a similar meeting on the Kickapoo reservation near Horton. This meeting probably will be held sometime this spring.

Spare the ice and spoil the milk.



### Silage to Save Pastures

I constructed a pit silo in August, 1913. The concrete collar is 8 inches thick. I built it 18 inches below and 24 inches above the surface of the ground. The silo is 12 feet in diameter. I dug out 5 feet and plastered it with three coats of cement. I repeated this operation until the silo was 25 feet deep. The plaster is about 1 inch thick. I graded the ground around the silo until it came to the top of the collar and sloped it away to carry off the surface water.

I had 25 acres of corn in 1913 but the drouth kept it from maturing grain and the fodder dried up until there was not much left. I put all of it in the silo. The 25 acres lacked 5 feet of filling it. We run a  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch stream of water in the blower. I wintered 10 cows and yearlings on the silage and a little straw. The cows milked well during the winter and were in good condition in the spring. We did not have any spoiled silage.

We started to dig the silo 10 feet deeper in 1914 but struck soft dirt, which indicated seepage, at 7 feet. We cemented the bottom but about 3 inches of water seeped in before we were ready to fill it. The water was taken out and the silo was filled with corn that would have made 15 or 18 bushels to the acre. We cut the corn with a corn binder but before we could haul it to the silo it began raining and continued to rain for three or four days. The corn had molded badly by the time the ground was dry enough to get in the field with a wagon. We cut the corn, notwithstanding the mold, and run it in the silo. A  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch stream of water was kept running in the blower while the cutter was going.

About 6 or 7 feet of the top of the silage had moldy spots or pockets in it. There was no spoiled silage below the top 7 feet. We fed it to horses and mules as well as to cattle and sheep all winter.

We cut 7 acres of shock corn and run it in the silo April 28. We run two streams of water, one  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and the other  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, in the blower while the cutter was running. From 15 to 20 pails of water was added after every load of cut fodder was put in the silo. This fodder silage will be fed to 13 cattle and 35 sheep before we turn them on grass. The pastures will thus get a good start.

A. M. Dull.

Washington, Kan.

### What the Cover Told

This is what a girl student thought she saw in this picture of the mules and the horse when it appeared on the cover of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, in one of the issues, last winter. This student, Lucy Gresty, is one of the fifty members of a class in political economy in the institute of Technology at Tonkawa, Okla. taught by Dr. M. J. Millard. Dr. Millard offered prizes for the best piece written about the cover:

"To my mind," said Miss Gresty, "this husky team must belong to a progressive and up-to-date farmer. He is also kindhearted. A merciful man is merciful to his beasts; so, evidently, they stand without fear, awaiting the appearance of their master from the barn, from which he has brought them.

The intelligent look in the faces of the animals seems to indicate that they are handled with kindness and firmness.

"I like to imagine that the owner of this typical farm team is an advocate of intensive farming, rather than extensive farming. He is a student as well as a farmer. His work is done at the proper season and in the best manner. His farm is, in many respects, a factory where much of its produce is marketed in the finished form of cured meats, dairy products, and canned goods. His own table is supplied by the things produced on his own farm, such as meat, lard, dairy products, poultry and eggs, fruit and vegetables. His crops, except what he uses for his own seed, are fed to stock, which he sells at a better profit than he could sell the grain. He is thus receiving the maximum income while not impoverishing the soil.

"The owner of this team is also a business man. His feed, seed, tools, and time are all capital which he must apply to the natural resources at his command in order to secure the desired results. He also uses modern machinery in operating this up-to-date farm. When he has finished using a tool, it is carefully cleaned and stored in a dry place as protection against the weather and incidentally, protects the farmer's pocketbook. I would like to have you meet this farmer and see his team. The tomorrows are bright for him."

### Sign Your Letters

One of the unexplainable mysteries of life is the strange impulse which leads intelligent persons to send anonymous letters to editors asking for important information. Within the week more than a dozen such letters have come to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The writers ask all sorts of questions, some of them unanswerable in the columns of the paper. They wish to know about the marriage laws; what to do for the pip; how to settle rows between A and B; why do crabs move backward, and not one of the lot had the good sense to sign his name.

It is the desire of this paper to answer every letter. Indeed several persons are employed especially to care for the hundreds that come from every part of the state. But writers should sign their letters, and if they wish a reply by mail they should enclose a 2-cent stamp or an addressed and stamped envelope. This is a rule in business as old as the complaint against taxes, but mighty few persons apparently, ever heard of it. We will not publish replies to anonymous letters—on any subject.

### Silage Was Cut Too Coarse

I noticed in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of May 1, that Charles P. King, had trouble with spoiled silage. I think Mr. King should cut his material in  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or shorter lengths. An experience of five years has shown me that silage cannot be cut too fine to keep good. I believe Mr. King used plenty of water provided his man kept the pitcher pump going. I never use water with green kafir or cane.

Emporia, Kan. James R. Plumb.



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Coca-Cola

—the quick-step beverage for quick-step thinkers and players—for people who do things—for athletes who have the punch to deliver the goods in a pinch.

Demand the genuine by full name  
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**LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER**  
THE BEST QUALITY  
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**CAN YOU NAME THIS WOOD?**

The United States Forest Service says of a certain wood:

*"It is Hard, Dense, Very Strong, Flexible, Straight and Even in the Grain; a Good, Sound Timber of a Nature Free from Weakening Defects."*  
Bulletin No. 99, 1911.

What's the answer? What is this wood possessing so many desirable qualities, proved by Government test?

### It's Southern Yellow Pine—Nothing Else

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Long Leaf Yellow Pine.....	4,280	Rock Elm.....	3,740
White Oak.....	3,500	Blue Ash.....	4,180
Hard Maple.....	3,850	Black Cherry.....	3,540
Hickory, Big Shellbark.....	3,890	Hackberry.....	2,520

ABOUT THE ONLY GOOD QUALITY THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT MENTION IN CONNECTION WITH SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE IS

### Low Cost to the User

and your lumber dealer will mention that if you ask him.

The Government's purpose in testing the qualities of wood is to aid you—assist you in a choice of a wood suited to your needs in building about the farm and in the home. You can depend on the Government's tests; they are accurate and thorough, and made without prejudice. You cannot go wrong in acting on the information provided, and buying the strongest, most durable, easiest worked and most economical wood for all-around farm and home use—

## Southern Yellow Pine

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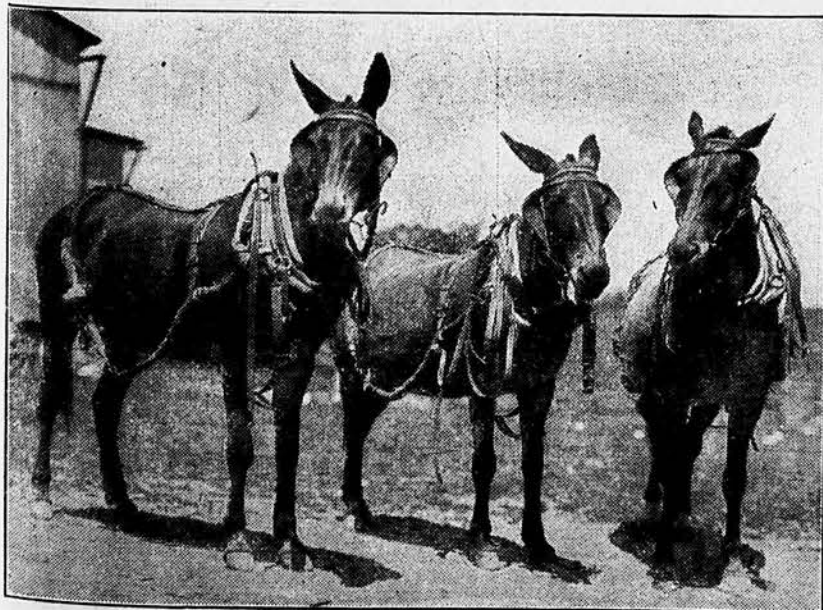
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"This Team Must Belong To a Progressive and Up-to-date Farmer—a Kind-hearted Farmer."



### Norway's Community Day

More than 400 persons from the eight school districts in Norway township, Republic county, took part in a community day meeting held at the Norway schoolhouse April 16. After the address of welcome and response the program of the morning was furnished by the pupils of the various schools, every district being represented. A bounteous basket dinner was then served in the school basement, and for once the children did

free arsenic that may be present by adding 2 to 3 pounds of slaked quick lime. If this is not done the leaves of the potatoes are liable to be burned.

It will be necessary to use 3 or 4 pounds of arsenate of lead paste to 50 gallons of water. A pound of quick lime for every pound of lead should be used. The lime should be slaked into a milk of lime and added to the spray barrel.

The arsenate of lead is the preferable spray, since it is not so apt to burn

it ought to be, and the further result, due to the wet climate, that the berries were kept wet nearly all the time. They rotted quickly and were soft. It was learned from this that all these hybrid strawberries must be grown on the hill system, as single plants, and they must be given plenty of room.

All varieties of potatoes will grow and do fairly well in the coast region. In order to give potatoes time to mature the seed must be sprouted before it is planted. By this means about a month can be gained. The method of sprouting that has been found most convenient is to place a layer of selected whole seed potatoes in a flat, cover them very thinly with soil, and put these flats under cold-frame sashes.

Two varieties of kale are planted at Sitka. The Dwarf Scotch Green Curled is, all things considered, the best variety tried. The leaves are crisp and curly and well flavored. The Siberian is coarser and inferior in quality, although the plants are larger. Kale can be grown in every garden in Alaska. It is comparatively hardy, and with a little protection is available for greens all winter long in the coast region. It is improved by a slight touch of frost, although a severe frost will wilt the leaves. The plants will keep perfectly out of doors under a foot or more of snow, and they can be dug out as needed. This is, in fact, the most practicable way to keep kale. If the plants are taken up and transferred to the root cellar as we do cabbages, the leaves will wilt and lose their flavor to some extent.

### Brussels Sprouts and Kale.

Brussels sprouts rank next to kale as winter greens. The plants are about as hardy as kale, and they can be kept out of doors without injury from severe freezing weather if protected by a foot or more of snow. If the ground is bare, windy and freezing weather will wilt the plants. On the other hand, Brussels sprouts can be pulled up by the roots, the large leaves removed, and the stalks with the small heads can be kept in the root cellar for a considerable time. Lettuce, peas, beets, carrots, radishes, and turnips all grow well at Sitka.

A small nursery has been maintained for several years. It has been the practice to purchase seedling apple stocks from some of the northern states, chiefly Minnesota and South Dakota, and to graft these, with the object of raising trees to be distributed and tested. While this plan will not be abandoned, greater use will hereafter be made of the native crab as a stock. The nursery comprises also bush fruits and basket willows. It has been fully demonstrated that raspberries, currants, including black currants, and gooseberries, can be grown with greater success in Alaska than they are grown in the dry regions of the Middle West. There is, according to the experiment station men, no further need to test the adaptability of these bush fruits. The next step will be to improve the varieties, and efforts will be made in that direction. These bush fruits are propagated with the purpose of supplying them in small numbers to settlers, thus assisting them to get a start in useful and healthful fruits. Knowing that a few currant and raspberry bushes can be obtained free of charge at the experiment station, many people send here for them when they will not order them from nurseries in the states. There is also the probability that much of the stock would perish before it reached its destination when shipped from the states.

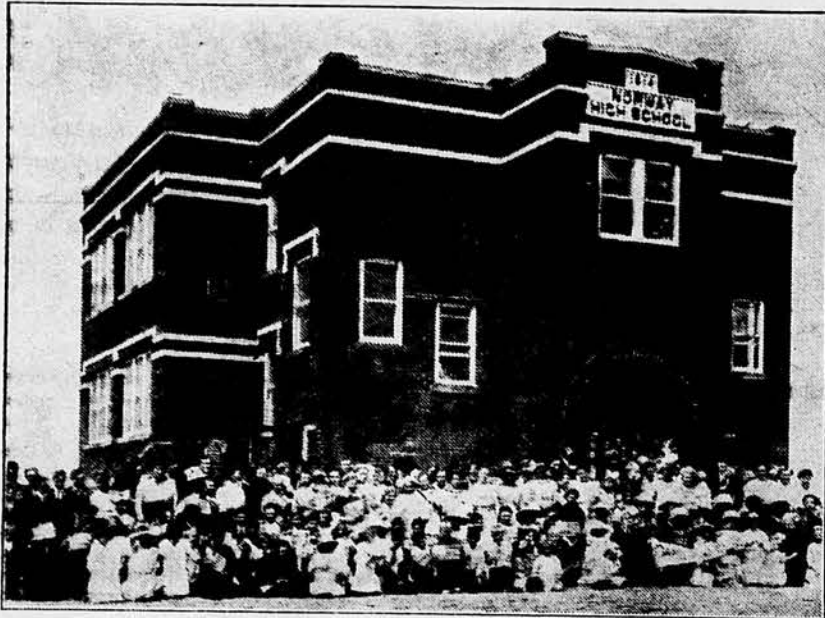
### And Basket Willows.

The nursery also contains some varieties of basket willows. They appear to do well. Most willows will grow in wet, peaty soil, and they are therefore well adapted to the coast region. They have been introduced in the hope that they may be useful alike to white and native people who will take the trouble to utilize them for basket weaving or for any other purpose for which they are adapted.

Especially good work has been done with the grasses and legumes at the Kodiak station. Hardy strains of these crops are being developed.

God bless the man who first invented Screens.

Flies in the kitchen are as dangerous as poison in the pantry.



New High School at Norway, Kan., Where Eight School Districts Held a Community Day. More Than 400 Persons Were Present.

not have to wait for the grown folks, but were served first.

Cooking and sewing contests were held in the afternoon, after which came a grand parade of all the schools and an athletic meet. Visiting was a pleasant feature of the day and many old friendships were renewed and new acquaintances formed. Much credit is due the teachers of Norway, C. Sterba, Miss Rogers and Mrs. Fickel, for the success of the day. Mrs. Charley Kellogg, Jamestown, Kan.

### Speaking, Once More, of Roofs

I find no fault with P. B. Potter's comparison, but why should the farmer pay the highest price for everything? Why should he pay \$2.50 to \$3 for 3-ply roofing when he can get it for \$1.10 to \$1.50? Why pay \$3.50 for Star A Star 5-2 shingles when he can buy them for \$2.80 to \$2.90? Why pay \$22.50 a thousand for No. 2 yellow pine when he can get the same lumber for \$18? Why should he pay \$350 to \$425 for a 14 by 30-foot silo when he can get the same kind of a silo for \$200? Why pay 40 cents an hour for labor when he can put the roof on and hire a man at \$1.50 a day to load manure in his place?

There is no need of farm buildings costing anything like as much as they do. Most building plans are made either by lumber men or carpenters who, of course, work for their own interests. I have a barn with room for 72 cattle, 25 feet to the plate, and the cost of the material was less than \$250.

Why should the farmer be expected to sell his products at the wholesale price and buy at the retail price? The railroads are by law common carriers. The freight is the same on all lumber and all kinds of building material are cheaper than for 10 years. Why not take advantage of it? W. H. Wirick.

### Howdy, Mr. 'Tater Bug!

Watch out for the potato bug! This insect which does an immense amount of damage to the potato crop each year may be controlled if the proper measures are applied early in the year. The potato crop is often destroyed by the pest or the yield greatly reduced.

It is comparatively easy to control the potato bug, says Thomas J. Talbert, entomologist in the extension division of the agricultural college. The bugs may be poisoned by spraying or dusting the plants with Paris green or arsenate of lead. To obtain the best results from the Paris green spray 1 pound of Paris green to 50 gallons of water must be used. It is advisable, thinks Mr. Talbert, to neutralize any

the plants and it sticks to the foliage after a rain better than does the Paris green.

### Habits

BY ALFRED WESTFALL.

We have all tried to break ourselves of some bad habit, and know how hard it is. Here are three psychological rules that will be found of practical help:

1. Make as decided a start as possible. Take a public pledge; tell your friends; most of all, make a determined resolution. A man who was trying to break himself of drinking, advertised that he would give \$50 to anyone who thereafter saw him take a drink.

2. Never allow a relapse. Never indulge again in the old habit. It is possible to undo in an hour of indulgence all the good you have done in a month of abstinence.

3. Seize the first opportunity to act on your resolve. Habits are formed or broken not by resolving, but by action. If the resolve is to be neighborly, take advantage of the first opportunity to speak kindly to your neighbor. Never try just to stop a bad habit. Try to form a good one in its place. Don't try to break the habit of being cross. Try to acquire the habit of being pleasant.

### Farms in Far Alaska

(Continued from Page 2.)

tain standard of size and quality were removed. By this means about nine-tenths of the seedlings that had fruited were discarded, only about one-tenth being retained as worthy of further observation. When the plants first fruited the best ones were selected by comparative test, and these selections were given yellow labels to distinguish them from plants of undetermined value. These yellow-label plants were propagated by runners in order that there might be a larger number of plants, preferably between two and three hundred of each kind to work with, the better to note variations.

### The Matted Row.

These young plants were planted in rows 2 feet apart. They were permitted to establish their runners for the double purpose of obtaining more plants and to afford a chance to study them when grown in matted rows. These plants fruited quite freely, but it was found that the matted-row system is not at all adapted to these hybrids. The plants are too vigorous. The leaves are large, and they shade the fruit almost completely, with the result, as a rule, that the fruit was not as highly colored as

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**"SHUFF'S BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Choice cockerels. Eggs, fifteen \$1.50. 100 \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.**

**PLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. Egg prices reduced. All pens \$1.50 per 15 after May 10th. Will sell some choice breeding stock now.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE LIVE WIRES BRED to lay. Vigorous and strong; eggs at \$1.25 for 15, \$5.00 per 100. Fertility and satisfaction guaranteed. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kansas.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING. PURE WHITE Wyandottes exclusively. Rose Comb, Bock strain. Fertility guaranteed. First prize pen \$3 15. Flock heavy layers \$1 15, \$3 50, \$5 100 eggs. Snowflake Poultry Farm, Mrs. H. S. Tonnemaker, Beatrice, Neb.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS AND COCKERELS from prize winning stock. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$5.50. We guarantee nine chicks per setting or duplicate at half price. Cockerels \$2.00, 3 for \$5.00. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Nebraska.**

### RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs 17 \$1.50. 50 \$4.00. 100 \$7.00. Peter A. Johnson, Elm Grove Farm, Box 13, Halstead, Kan.**

**ROSE COMB WHITES, BEST LAYING Show strains. Write for booklet. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$8.00. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.**

### MINORCAS.

**S. C. BLACK MINORCAS WITH SIZE AND quality. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1.50, \$5.00 one hundred. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.**

### DUCKS.

**WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS. MRS. S. S. Boyer, Wiley, Kansas.**

**INDIAN RUNNERS, SILVER CUP WINNERS. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.**

**PENCILED RUNNERS. 25 WHITE EGGS \$2.00; 100, \$7.00. Gertrude Mills, Sabetha, Kan.**

**PURE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs \$1.50 for 11. Postpaid. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.**

**FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER EGGS. Dollar per fifteen. Elsie Hummer, Earleton, Kansas.**

**WHITE RUNNER DUCKS. PURE. WHITE eggers. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.**

**LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. EGGS \$1.00 per 11; \$1.75 per 22, until July 1st. E. Bauer, Beattie, Kansas.**

**DUCKS AT A BARGAIN—WHITE RUNNERS and Rouen. Eggs 18 for \$1.00. H. J. Byers, Homewood, Kan.**

**SET DUCK EGGS NOW; THE BUFF ORPINGTON kind. \$1.50 per 13 eggs. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.**

**FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, white strain, four dollars hundred. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.**

**FAWN AND WHITE AND ENGLISH PENCILED Runners. Eggs, 15 75c. 50 \$2.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.**

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—STATE SHOW winners for years. Fawn Runner eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 50. Pure White Runner eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.**

### TURKEYS.

**NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS. MRS. John Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.**

**MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS 20c each. Etta Price, Wamego, Kan.**

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS \$2 PER 11. Mrs. Grace Dick, Harlan, Kan.**

**BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$2.50 FOR 11. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.**

**BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 25 CTS. each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.**

**MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS \$3 per twelve. Mrs. John Hartwell, Goodland, Kan.**

**MAMMOTH WHITE TURKEY EGGS. \$2.50 per setting of eleven. S. H. Lenhart, Abilene, Kan.**

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from prize stock \$2.50 per 11. C. E. Smith, Bucklin, Kan.**

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from prize stock, \$2.00 per 9. Also toms. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.**

**TURKEYS—MAMMOTH BRONZE—EXTRA large boned. 11 eggs \$2.50. Walter E. Welde, Yates Center, Kansas.**

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS. ELEVEN years a breeder. Choicest quality. Big winners at big shows. Eggs \$3.00 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.**

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS—WINNERS OF 14 first premiums at St. Louis, Topeka and Wichita. Eggs \$3.00 and \$4.00 per 11. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.**

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**WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS \$4.00 PER 100 now, prepaid. W. Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.**

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. UNDER 50 8 cts.; over 7 cts. Baby chicks 15 cts. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.**

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM HIGH scoring winter layers. \$1.50 per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.**

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. FOUR PENS. One yard. No better bred fowls. Fine premium stock. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.**

### ANCONAS.

**PURE BRED ANCONAS EXCLUSIVELY. Heavy layers. \$4.00 per 100. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.**

**ANCONA APRIL PULLETS WILL LAY before they are four months old. They never loaf. Our literature is different; it's free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Page's Farm, Salina, Kan.**

### BRAHMAS.

**PRIZE WINNERS; LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$1 17. Ellen Rogers, Sharon, Kansas.**

**PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS \$1.00 per 15. Carrie Warner, Grenola, Kansas.**

### CORNISH.

**PRIZE WINNING DARK CORNISH—30 eggs \$2.50; 100 \$7.00. Fred Sieglinger, Lone Wolf, Oklahoma.**

**DARK CORNISH EGGS \$2.00 PER 15. YOU have seen our stock at shows. 'Nough said. Dr. Weed Tibbitts & Son, Richland, Kan.**



## LEGHORNS.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS. EGGS 16 \$1.00. 108 \$4.00. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS from the best. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.25. W. W. Larrick, Homewood, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 24 \$1.50. SPLENDID layers. Mrs. Emmett Irvine, Simpson, Kan.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS AT \$3.00 hundred. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs 100 \$2.50. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Cut rates, 8c each. Mrs. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, PURE Buffs. 30 eggs \$1.75; 100 \$3.75. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN. \$5 per hund. 3 hund. hens. Hannah Warren, Weber, Kan.

PURE BROWN ROSE COMB LEGHORN eggs 3 1/2 cents each. Hundred \$3.50. Laura Hazen, Hollis, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15 for 75c or \$4.00 per hundred. J. P. Rishel, Galatia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Range flock \$3.00 per hundred. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, FARM range, eggs \$2.00 per hundred. Henry G. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS AT \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS—BARRON-Frantz strain. \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Violet Hunt, Coffeyville, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS, 15 75c. 100 \$3.50. Fertility guaranteed. Emma Kinnaird, Le Roy, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS; KULP strain. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. Mrs. Mary Miek, Ransom, Kan.

EGGS FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; good layers; 100 for \$3.00. Mrs. Eva Frederick, Asherville, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, 100 \$3.00. 30 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kan.

SEVENTH YEAR OF PURE SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Range. Eggs 100 \$3.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. SILVER cup state show winners. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3.50 per 100. Wyckoff-Yesterlaid strains. High scoring stock. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Frantz strain. Winter layers. Hundred fertile eggs three fifty. H. C. Harper, Mayetta, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. 15 \$1.25. 100 \$5.00 Delivery guaranteed. Chicks, 100 \$12.00. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

EGGS. S. C. BROWN LEGHORN. WON first on cockerel, pullet and pen. \$2.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Wyckoff and Frantz strains. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS fifteen one dollar; one hundred four dollars; fertility guaranteed. Cora Hildebrand, LeRoy, Kansas.

ACKERMAN-FRANTZ LAYING STRAINS Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$4 per hundred. Baby chicks ten cents. Mrs. Joe Boyce, Carlton, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs \$1.00 for 15; \$4.00 for 100. Well packed. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, BOTH MATINGS. Eggs and baby chicks. Eggs from \$1.00 for 15 up. Write for mating list. G. F. Koch, Jr., R. No. 3, Ellinwood, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, FERLIS-Frantz females mated to Barron's English laying contest winning strain cockerels, 100 eggs \$3.50. C. C. Shenkel, Geneseo, Kan.

EGGS. EGGS. EGGS. FROM SINGLE COMB White Leghorns exclusively. \$1.00 for 15, \$3.00 50, \$5.00 100. Let me book your egg order. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS SCORING to 98 1/2. \$5.00 per 100 without correspondence gets best eggs promptly. Satisfaction. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS; good laying strain; insure 80 per cent hatch; if less order duplicated for one-half price. 200, \$9.00; 100, \$5.00; 15, \$1.00. Geo. Nickel, Lebo, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS LAY EGGS in winter when eggs mean money. "Frost proof combs." The largest, handsomest Leghorn. Selected eggs, 100 \$6.00, 50 \$3.50, 30 \$2.75, 15 \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1.00; \$5.00 hundred. Eleven White Runner duck eggs \$1.00. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

TOMS, BRONZE, BOURBON, HOLLAND. Light Brahmas; cockerels; hens. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

ANCONAS AND FAWN RUNNER DUCKS. Eggs, 100 \$4.00; 50 \$2.50; 15 \$1.00. Stock. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

FISHEL PRIZE WHITE RUNNERS. EGGS \$5.00 100; \$2.00 30. Barred Rocks \$3.50 100. Rose Comb Reds \$3.50 100. All eggs guarantee 75 per cent fertile. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, S. L. WYANDOTTES, Rose Comb White Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburg, White Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kansas.

EGGS FROM OUR FAMOUS, HIGH SCORING, egg-producing, prize winning flocks. All popular breeds chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Farm ranged; at farmer's prices; prepaid to any address in the U. S. by insured parcel post. Save money. Write for prices. Trap nest for 75c. Norfolk Breeders' Co-operative Assn., Norfolk, Neb.

## BUTTERCUPS.

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

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

## BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHIX, REDS AND OTHERS, 10c. Alta Murphy, Luray, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FROM WHITE ORPINGTONS that are worth the price. Sharp, Iowa, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHbred baby chicks for the least money. Guaranteed. At Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn and Indian Runner duck eggs. Leghorn eggs \$5.00 hundred. Duck eggs 6c each. Send express prepaid. J. L. Shaner, Rt. 8, Topeka.

BABY CHICKS. BARRED ROCKS, REDS, Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns, 11 cents express paid. Live delivery guaranteed. June delivery 3 1/2 cents. White Runners, eggs 12 \$1.00. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

## LIVE STOCK

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

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

FOR SALE—TWO SPOTTED SHETLAND ponies, one and two year old, good ones. Bill Bailey, Humboldt, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—THREE THOROUGHbred Shorthorn bulls. Yearlings. Color red. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan.

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

BUY CALVES BY MAIL. I WILL furnish fancy high-grade Shorthorn, Guernsey or Holstein calves of either sex, crated to express at from \$12.50 to \$20.00 each. Warranted as described. Occasionally some Red Polled calves. Get booklet and express rates. Paul E. Johnson, South St. Paul, Minn.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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

TOMATO PLANTS, 25c 100; \$3 1,000. PAUL Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

NEW ERA COW PEAS PURE, \$2.50. Harry Parks, Tyro, Kan.

SPANISH PEANUTS, \$1.00 FOR 30 LBS. John W. Burkes, Aline, Okla.

ORANGE CANE SEED 75c BU. ON TRAC. Sacks free. Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kan.

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

PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED AT 10 CTS. per lb. in 100 lb. lots, f. o. b. Lubbock. J. F. Perry, Lubbock, Texas.

CANE SEED, BLACK AMBER 65c PER bushel. Seed well matured and clean. Frank Miller, Osage City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—SUDAN SEED, 10 LBS. PARCEL post delivered, 18 cents. 50 and 100 lbs., freight paid, 16 cents. H. L. Sherrill, Temple, Tex.

SUDAN SEED. 4,000 LBS. NONE BETTER. 100 lbs. for \$10.00. Sow out stubble, July the 1st. Send cash. M. M. Anthony, Tahoka, Texas.

NORTHERN SUDAN GRASS SEED, FREE from Johnson grass, 35c lb.; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$12.50; all prepaid. M. T. Brown & Son, Gridley, Kan.

RECLEANED DRY-LAND ALFALFA SEED for sale. Sample and price submitted upon request mailed to The O. L. Mitten Grain Co., Wray, Colo.

CANE SEED. CHOICE, RE-CLEANED Red top Sumach, orange and amber cane seed 70c; red kaffir, white kaffir, milo maize, feterita, 90c; Egyptian and Jerusalem corn \$1.00. Siberian millet 80c per bushel our track, in new bags free. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Company, Cedar Vale, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—RED BERMUDA. Yellow Jersey, \$1.25 a thousand by express. 25c a hundred post paid. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kansas.

SOY BEANS, DROUTH RESISTING PLANT, legume, grow erect, yield 10-30 bu. per acre; good stock food; 29% protein. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED FURNISHED ON shares to reliable farmers. Reference Hardtner State Bank. Farmers Seed Breeding Association, Hardtner, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—YELLOW JERSEYS and early Red Bermuda, \$1.25 per thousand or .25 per 100 postpaid. L. G. McGee, R. No. 3, Lawrence, Kan.

SORGHUM FOR HAY WON'T PAY WHEN you get pure, guaranteed, officially approved, Sudan seed at my special price. Sow in May or June. Circular free. Wilson G. Shelley, McPherson, Kan.

SELECTED SEEDS. CANE, GERMAN millet, kaffir, maize, feterita, corn. All raised in Greenwood county. All orders filled promptly. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt & Sons, Severy, Kansas.

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Yellow Jersey \$1.00 per 1,000. Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Black Spanish and Red Jersey \$1.25 per 1,000. Ready May 1st. Jno. R. Blevins, R. 6, Box 16, Lawrence, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—GOOD HOME GROWN, non-irrigated alfalfa seed for sale as follows: \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.00 bu. All Winona. Sacks 25c ex. All orders filled promptly. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

RECLEANED SEED—SPANISH PEANUTS 5c per pound; hand selected feterita 4c per pound, f. o. b. Weatherford, Okla. Send money order and full shipping instructions. Colony Mercantile Co., Colony, Okla.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS 25c hundred. \$2.00 per thousand. Sweet potato plants—Southern Queen and Bermuda, \$1.25 thousand. Yellow Jersey and other varieties. \$1.00 thousand. Plants ready after April 20. D. Chiles, Oakland, Kan.

FANCY SWEET CLOVER SEED; PURE white; hulled; re-cleaned. Price, fourteen dollars per bushel F. O. B. Florence, Kansas. Will not ship less thirty pounds. Will ship by freight or express. Reference, Florence State Bank. J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kansas.

HOME GROWN ALFALFA, SWEET clover, millet, and cane seed at lowest price commensurate with splendid quality. Write for samples and prices. I can also meet seed house prices on best clover, timothy, cow peas. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

SUDAN GRASS, OFFICIALLY INSPECTED and approved in field by member of the Kansas Experiment station. Guaranteed free from Johnson grass. Germination above 90%. Prepaid, five pounds \$2; ten pounds \$3; fifty pounds \$10; one hundred pounds \$15. M. L. Douglas, Manhattan, Kansas.

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

PURE SUDAN GRASS. 25c A LB. PREPAID to your station. Advantages of our seed: 1. Kansas grown. 2. No Johnson grass or other pests. 3. Inspected and approved by the Kansas Experiment station. 4. Not grown near other sorghums. 5. Good germination test guaranteed. W. H. Gould & Sons, Dodge City, Kan.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETIES CABBAGE 20 per 100, \$1.50 per 1,000. Tomato, early and late, \$2.25 per 100, \$2.00 per 1,000. Sweet potato, Yellow Jersey and Nansemond, 15 per 100, \$1.25 per 1,000; Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Early Golden, 17 1/2 per 100, \$1.50 per 1,000. F. P. Rude & Son, Growers, North Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

BUSINESS CHANCES

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WHAT \$1,000.00 CASH GETS. EXCLUSIVE D. G. Shoe and furnishing goods store location in town of 700 together with residence that cost \$2,000.00 and store fixtures that cost \$1,000.00. Personal reasons for sacrifice. 352, Gas, Kansas.

BEES AND HONEY

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

## LANDS

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

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

35 ACRE POULTRY, HOG AND FRUIT farm for sale at a bargain. C. E. Cumber, Lane, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 80, 8 MI. OUT. ALL wheat goes. \$3,000 down. Wm. Woodson, Chapman, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—IMPROVED 80 acre farm near railroad, Coffey Co., Kan. M., care Mail and Breeze.

RANCHES, CORN, ALFALFA, WHEAT farms in best part Kan. and Okla. Get our list. Wm. Godby, Wichita, Kan.

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

INVEST IN FRONT OF NEW RAILROAD in Osarks, and double your money. C. C. Feamster, Town Site and Emigrant Agt., Mountain Home, Ark.

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

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

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

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

160 ACRES 5 1/2 MILES FROM GOOD town, 1/2 mile to school, 140 acres crop wheat, oats, flax, potatoes, corn and garden truck. Good water, good improvements. Fine chance for young man. \$1,200.00 down, balance 3 years. Good reasons for selling. Will also sell all of stock and implements or part. Owner address Box 100, Ceylon, Sask., Canada.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 6 1/2 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, 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.

## FARMS WANTED

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

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

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

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE

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

BALED ALFALFA, PRAIRIE AND BOTTOM hay, kafir corn and feterita. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kan.

MAKE OFFER FOR CAR SISAL BINDER twine F. O. B. your station. Creel Grain Co., Ringling, Okla.

WIND MILL AND HOUSE LIGHTING plant for sale. A bargain. Address Wm. Usher, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

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

1 J. I. CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, 36-38, complete, in first class running order. All rebuilt. F. B. Flye, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR SALE—ECONOMY CREAM SEPARATOR, in good condition. Also governor pulley to run same with engine. Herman Tonn, Hope, Kansas.

FOR SALE, PEERLESS A 1 SEPARATOR 26x60. In first class shape. Feeder and wind stacker. \$600.00. John W. Hildebrand, Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 22x45 HART-PARR plow engine in good running order, with plow; give good terms; cheap if sold at once. Geo. S. Dent, Danville, Kan.

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



**BELGIAN HARES**

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

CHOICE BELGIAN HARES AT REASONABLE PRICES. Helen Hunter, Independence, Kansas.

**RUGS FROM CARPETS**

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

BEAUTIFUL RUGS MADE FROM OLD INGRAIN and Brussels carpets. Eureka Rug Co., Olathe, Kansas.

**LUMBER.**

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

LUMBER—HOUSE AND BARN BILLS DIRECT FROM MILL TO CONSUMER. Wholesale price. Shipped anywhere. McKee Lumber Co., Shawnee, Okla.

**CREAM WANTED**

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 1/4 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.

**CO. COMMISSIONERS**

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

FOR SALE—ONE NEW SMITH-ROYAL Engine Road Grader at \$250.00. E. B. Emporia, Kansas. This machine never has been used. Peters Hdw. Co., Emporia, Kan.

**SILO AGENTS WANTED**

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

OPEN TERRITORY FOR TABER LINED Silo, the only non-shrinkable wood silo manufactured. Address Taber Lumber Co., Dept. 1, Keokuk, Ia.

**OILS AND GREASES**

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

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

**PATENTS**

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

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

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

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. IT MAY be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "Inventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 532 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen 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.

**HELP WANTED**

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

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

I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS—can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 33R, St. Louis.

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

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

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

**Kansas Leads in Hard Wheat****Light Frosts of Last Week Did Little Damage**

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

MORE than one fifth of the winter wheat acreage of the United States is in Kansas. According to the United States Department of Agriculture there are almost 8 1/2 million acres of wheat growing in Kansas. The prospects at present are 9 per cent better than the average for the last 10 years, but lack 3 per cent of being as good as last year. Light frosts were reported from many places in the state last week. In only one county, however, was any damage reported. In this one county peaches growing on bottom land were injured. Much of the early planted corn is not a good stand, owing to the fact that the ground has been cold and wet.

**KANSAS.**

Stafford County—Prospects good for all kinds of crops. Lots of rain and grass is good. First cutting of alfalfa will be ready soon. Prospects good for all kinds of fruit. S. H. Newell, May 6.

Lane County—Plenty of rain. Alfalfa is knee high. Barley is growing well. Wheat looks good. Not much listed grain yet. Light frost May 6. Cold weather the last few days. Eggs 15c; cream 23c—Fred Perigo, May 7.

Grant County—Lots of rain. Wheat, oats, and alfalfa look fine. Some complaint of fly in the wheat. Corn is up and the stand is good. Pastures could not be better. Trees loaded with fruit. Barley and rye heading out.—A. C. Craighead, May 7.

Wyandotte County—Weather cool but crops of all kinds are growing nicely. Wheat could not possibly be better. Pastures good. Fruit prospect very good. Just about enough rain to keep the ground in good condition.—G. F. Esplenlaub, May 8.

Nemaha County—Ninety per cent of the corn is now planted and the seed is germinating well and giving promise of a good stand. Wheat is badly infected with chinch bugs. Alfalfa will be ready to cut in two weeks.—C. W. Ridgway, May 8.

Linn County—Good rain on May 6 and fine growing weather. Pastures the best they have been for years. About half the corn is planted. Alfalfa promises a heavy yield. Oats look good. Wheat fair with an abundance of bugs.—A. M. Markley, May 8.

Wabaunsee County—Weather cool with plenty of moisture the last week. Most of the corn is planted. No flies in the wheat but chinch bugs are thick. There will be

no peaches in the bottoms. Worms are stripping the leaves in the orchards.—Henry Lesline, May 8.

Wilson County—Wheat and alfalfa look well. Very little farm work done this spring. Pastures good. Ninety per cent of stock on pasture, except hogs. Other stock healthy and bringing fair prices. Not many stock hogs as corn is too high.—S. Canty, May 6.

Brown County—Wheat and oats looking very good. Corn planting in progress. Ground plenty moist. Pastures fine. Alfalfa ready to cut by May 15. Good crop prospects. Wheat \$1.50; corn 70c; oats 50c; potatoes 90c; eggs 16c; hogs \$7.—A. C. Dannenberg, May 8.

Thomas County—Good rain May 5. Frost May 5, 6 and 7. Grass making fair pasture. Corn planting has begun. Some new families moving in. Lots of gas tractors being bought. Barley looks good. Some farmers losing young colts. Eggs 15c; butterfat 28c.—C. C. Cole, May 7.

Cowley County—Another heavy rain today. Ground thoroughly soaked. Oats look fine. Some complaint of damage to wheat by rust. Corn planting about done. Alfalfa looks very good. Wheat \$1.40; oats 40c; corn 70c; kafir 50c; butterfat 24c; eggs 15c.—L. Thurber, May 6.

Barber County—More rain than is needed and it is too cold for the corn and kafir. Wheat looks good. Oats are as good as usual. Pastures could not be better at this time of year. Gardens doing nicely. Potatoes about all up. Corn all listed and most of it is up.—G. H. Reynolds, May 8.

Wallace County—Weather cold and wet. Planting of all crops will be late. Pastures getting good and all stock doing well. There will be an increased acreage of alfalfa planted in this county this spring. Cattle selling high. Horses a little dull. Eggs 15c; corn 75c.—Charles McKinley, May 8.

Ford County—Colder weather. Rain, snow, and a light frost is the record for the week. Some fields of wheat are very good but others are very poor. Oats and barley doing fine. Corn is coming up but is not all planted yet. Some complaint of blackleg among stock.—John Zurbuchen, May 8.

Harper County—Wheat doing fine. Corn planting in progress yet. Pastures fine. Plenty of rain. Some report of fly in the wheat, but not bad. Horses and mules are in demand at good prices. Not many hogs in the county. Everybody in good spirits and looking for good crops.—H. E. Henderson, May 8.

Pottawatomie County—Very wet and cold weather and some are fearing that it will rot the corn planted. Corn about all planted. Wheat is still in good condition but it is growing a little rank. Oats look fine. Potatoes slow in coming up. There will be a big cutting of first crop alfalfa.—S. L. Knapp, May 7.

Trego County—Corn planting progressing slowly on account of the wet weather. Ground thoroughly soaked. Pastures getting good. Stock picking up nicely. Good rain last night. Oats looking good. Gardens look good. Frost on May 4 but it did no damage. Wheat \$1.46; corn 85c; oats 65c.—W. F. Cross, May 7.

Morton County—Heavy rains will hinder farmers in getting their crops in. It snowed all forenoon yesterday. Ground is thoroughly soaked and it will be several days before farmers can get in fields. Grass is in very good condition. Alfalfa will be ready to cut in a week. Maize 95c; wheat \$1.35.—E. E. Newlin, May 7.

Wichita County—Greatest depth of moisture we ever had and everything is booming. Wheat looks fine. Very large crop of barley sown and it is growing fast. Largest crop of corn, milo, kafir, and feterita that was ever planted. Grass is doing nicely. Stock doing well. Butterfat 24c; eggs 15c.—J. E. White, May 8.

Washington County—Farmers busy listing and plowing for corn. Weather very cool for May. Gardens growing slowly. Wheat and oats growing nicely. Country seems to be full of horse buyers and self-blinder agents. Farmers rushed with spring work. Pastures scarce. Lots of alfalfa sown this spring.—Mrs. Birdsey, May 8.

Neosho County—Three heavy rains since the last report. Not much corn planted yet. Corn planted in April is not a good stand. More than half the seed potatoes rotted in the ground. Alfalfa is from 12 to 18 inches long. Grass and oats growing well. Wheat not looking well. Ground too wet to work.—Adolph Anderson, May 8.

Dickinson County—It continues to rain once or twice a week. Farmers putting in only half the time in the fields. About two-thirds of the corn is planted. Everything is growing fast. Some wheat showing the effect of the fly. Alfalfa is knee high. New milk condenser opens for business next week.—F. M. Larson, May 8.

Doniphan County—Corn planting about half finished. Ground in very good condition. Wheat making good growth. Pastures the best at this season that they have been for years. Fine prospects for a good apple crop. If the weather remains favorable this county will be able to ship a great many carloads of small fruit.—C. Culp, Jr., May 6.

Russell County—Fine warm weather with plenty of moisture. Wheat has made a big growth and prospects are for a bumper crop. Pastures good. All stock doing fine. Gardens are very good. Corn not all planted. Not much land changing hands as prices are too high. Wheat \$1.44; corn 82c; potatoes \$1.25; eggs 16c.—Mrs. Fred Claussen, May 8.

Lyon County—Heavy showers every week put the farmers back with planting corn. Wheat and alfalfa look good. Plenty of pasture for stock. There will be a large acreage of cane, kafir, and feterita planted. The worm has been feeding on apple and elm trees. It has been too wet on some ground for a good crop of potatoes.—E. R. Griffith, May 7.

McPherson County—Corn planting is in order, but in some parts of the county the ground is too wet. Acreage of corn will be about average. Wheat is making an uneven growth in the county and is good in some parts and poor in others. Grass is fair.

Cattle about all on pasture. Alfalfa has made a wonderful growth and will be ready to harvest in 10 days or two weeks. Oats look good.—John Ostlund, May 6.

Sumner County—We are having an abundance of rain. Some wheat is making a wonderful growth and some is looking quite yellow because of the wet weather and the Hessian fly. Oats growing nicely and the stand is good. Pastures fine and stock are doing well. Alfalfa almost ready to cut. Wheat \$1.46; oats 55c; corn 85c; kafir 80c; cattle 6 1/2c and 7c; hogs 6 1/2c; butterfat 26c; eggs 15c; hens 10 1/2c.—E. L. Stocking, May 8.

Pawnee County—Rainy cold weather. Alfalfa and oats doing nicely. Wheat probably will make a half crop. Stock on pasture and doing well. Corn planting about done. Considerable alfalfa sown this spring and is looking very good. Some wheat going to market at \$1.47. There will be the usual small acreage of sugar beets. Corn selling for 85c; oats 58c; kafir and milo \$1.40; eggs 14c.—C. E. Chesterman, May 8.

Meade County—Prospects good for a large wheat crop. Wheat is just beginning to head and most of it is a little thick. Plenty of moisture. Oats and barley looking nice. Prospects for plenty of fruit. More cattle in these parts than for years. Young colts increasing and doing well. About the usual number of hogs on hand. Stock selling well at sales. Plenty of feed for stock. Alfalfa never looked better and it will be ready to cut about May 15.—W. A. Harvey, May 7.

**OKLAHOMA.**

Cotton County—Early wheat is heading. Oats look good. Corn nearly all plowed over. Some cotton planted. Fields too wet to work. Wheat \$1.45; oats 60c; corn 82 1/2c; hens 10c; cream 23c.—Lake Rainbow, May 8.

Harmon County—More rain than is needed. Wheat and oats very good. Corn all planted. Some cotton and milo planted. A large acreage of alfalfa being planted. Lots of hogs but there are no sales.—R. R. Grant, May 3.

Lincoln County—Weather cool. Too wet for farming. Floods have damaged lowlands. Alfalfa ready to cut. All kinds of fruit plentiful. Stock doing well on grass. Some cotton planted, but most of it will be late.—J. B. Pomeroy, May 8.

Major County—A large amount of rain lately. Wheat is getting yellow, but the growth is good. Corn about all planted. Pastures getting good. Stock in good condition. We need warm sunny days to start spring crops.—W. H. Rucker, May 6.

Kay County—Heavy rains have damaged wheat to some extent. Straw is weak and some fields have lodged badly. Some fly in the wheat that was sowed early. Oats looking good. Corn up and the stand is good. Alfalfa is very good and will soon be ready to cut. Chinch bugs scarce.—Sherman Jacobs, May 7.

Pawnee County—Early corn being cultivated when dry enough. Some corn to plant yet. Some of the wheat is doing fine and heading but a few fields will be plowed up on account of rust, which has killed some of it. The best oats are knee high. Some rust in the oats. Alfalfa couldn't be better.—V. Funkhouser, May 7.

Blaine County—Considerable rain this week and farm work was stopped. Corn all planted. Oats making good growth. Wheat looks favorable. Some alfalfa ready to cut as soon as the weather gets nice. Most of the millet is sowed. Maize and kafir will be planted next. Pastures green and stock doing well on grass.—Henry Willert, May 6.

Hughes County—Too much rain the last two weeks for plowing. Corn looks good but weeds are bad in places. Some rust in the wheat. Oats look fine. Hay meadows doing nicely. Fruit crop was never better. Peach trees too full of blossoms. Alfalfa will be cut as soon as weather will permit. All the month of May will be used for planting cotton. Potatoes look fine.—Albin Haskett, May 7.

**A Town Built by Farm Paper Advertising.**

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

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

**For Public Service**

The calibre of a governor is best judged by the type of men he selects for his appointees. Governor Capper has been happy in his selection of men who not only have been identified in doing things in Kansas, but are also men of the highest standing in character and ability in the state. It looks as if Kansas will have a corps of officials in the appointive offices who are there because of their special fitness for the duties they are to perform. It is evident Governor Capper is hunting for men to give the service, not trying to pay political debts.—Olathe Independent.

**MALE HELP WANTED**

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

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Age 21 to 50. Ozment, 33F, St. Louis.

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

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

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

**AGENTS**

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

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

\$9 DAILY AVERAGE SELLING IMPROVED Advance pump governors. They make the hardest working pumps work easy, windmills turn in slightest wind, pumping engines work with less than half the gas; fit all pumps; warranted 5 years; price \$5.00 each. Honorable men wanted to sell them everywhere. International Foundry Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

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

I WANT GEN. MDSE. HAVE 2 GOOD imp. farms. Denning, the Abstractor, Gove City, Kan.

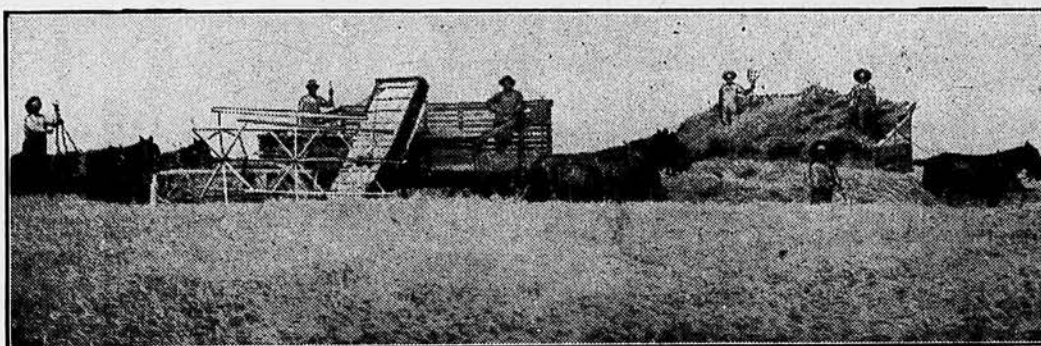
BUY HAY FROM PRODUCER. SAVE money. Keep middle man's profit. F. H. Childs, Geneva, Kan.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

SEND US NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF five Kansas friends planning going to Panama-Pacific Exposition and we will forward you free of charge, beautiful 56-page Souvenir Book handsomely lithographed in colors, describing Panama Canal, Exposition, San Francisco and California. Santa Fe Tour Company, 204 Union Station, Wichita, Kansas.



**Nine out of Ten  
Rich Men Be-  
come So by  
Land Invest-  
ments. Keep  
Your Eye on  
Ness County.**



**If Your Farm  
Is Worth \$75  
Per Acre, Sell  
It and Buy  
Three Times as  
Much For the  
Money.**

## Ness County, Kansas—A Land of Opportunity For Homes and Investment

Ness county is in the GREAT WHEAT BELT. Her nearness to the high priced lands in counties adjoining on the east, the similarity of her soil and climate and the fact that the whole west is undergoing a marvelous development, must impress you with the fact that the opportunity which Ness county offers is exceptional; the time to come is now, while good wheat and alfalfa lands can be bought from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre.

Ness County soil is a rich dark loam, with a porous clay subsoil, and its fertility is not surpassed by any other soil in the state. It is adapted principally to the growing of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, alfalfa and all kinds of forage crops. The water supply throughout the county is inexhaustible and an abundance of good water can be obtained at a shallow depth in nearly every part of the county. The county is crossed by several good streams, along which are numerous fields of growing alfalfa. The climate is ideal. We have long beautiful summers and unusually mild winters.

Ness County is an agricultural county, being well adapted to a combination of farming, dairying, poultry and stock raising. The nature of our land and general conditions permit the use of the most modern machinery in the various processes of farming, and at present a great many are using gas tractors for power that they may farm more extensively. Wheat is the principal crop, and as the center of the wheat belt is gradually drifting westward, Ness County is destined soon to be the Banner Wheat County of the State.

Reports show that in the year 1914 Ness County raised 3,190,257 bushels of wheat from 141,283 acres. Many individual farmers raised from fifteen thousand to thirty thousand bushels each. In many instances in 1914, the wheat produced from a single acre of land actually sold for \$60.00 cash. In fact, several wheat fields averaged a yield of forty bushels per acre and fields of oats as high as seventy bushels. Present crop prospects are good and the outlook for 1915 is favorable.

Alfalfa has proven very profitable, affording generally three cuttings of hay aside from a seed crop, making a total yield oftentimes of \$50.00 per acre.

**Keep  
Your Eye  
on Ness  
County**

The livestock industry is also one of great importance and our mild winters, abundant pastures and cheap feed play a prominent part in making this industry profitable. A number of the largest breeders of the state are residents of Ness County. The W. I. Bowman & Co., herd of 750 registered Hereford cattle is perhaps the largest herd of full blooded Herefords in the state, and the herd of Large Type Poland China hogs, belonging to A. J. Erhart & Sons, is one of the best in the state. Numerous cream stations throughout the county afford a convenient and ready market for all dairy products, and the helpful hen as usual does her part.

Probably no other county in the state has better schools, the county being divided into more than eighty districts, each maintaining a term of seven to nine months school each year. Aside from the usual district schools, there are three county High Schools, employing some of the best instructors of the state.

Ness County is traversed east and west by the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific Railroads, along which are numerous up-to-date towns and trading points. Ness City, the prosperous county seat, is a modern little city of about a thousand inhabitants, with two National Banks, a razor factory, several grain elevators and lumber yards, numerous up-to-date general stores, four churches, a County High School, electric light plant and complete telephone system. She maintains annually a high grade lecture course, a Redpath Chautauqua; and all fraternal orders and lodges have local organizations. In fact, no other town in Central Kansas is more up-to-date and prosperous and can offer a more pleasant place in which to live. There are numerous churches throughout the county of various Protestant denominations as well as those of the Catholic Faith.

**Ness County Has: Rich Soil, Low Taxes, Good Schools and Churches, Pure Air and Water, Mild Winters and Cool Summers and Raises Lots of Wheat.**

We ask you to compare the prices of our lands with those of similar lands elsewhere. Study our geographical location. The more you compare and study Ness County the more you will be impressed with the opportunities she has to offer you. Good agricultural lands are becoming scarcer and consequently higher every year. Undoubtedly the most favorable time for you to secure a home of your own is NOW.

**Ness County extends to you a welcoming hand. Many are coming, but we have room for many more. For further and more specific information, address any of the firms below:**

**C. F. EDWARDS    GEO. P. LOHNES    FLOYD & FLOYD  
KANSAS INVESTMENT CO.    MINER BROTHERS**

**NESS CITY, KANSAS**



# 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 must be in type or by hand and must be received by the Real Estate Department not later than 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

**BEST LANDS**, best prices, best terms. Write me. W. R. White, Geneseo, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MUST SELL**—12 highly improved alfalfa and grain farms. Will pay car fare for 30 days to see these lands. Tate, Howard, Kan.

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

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

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

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

**RANCH 6400 A.** well imp.; plenty water. 400 alfalfa land; 1/2 mi. station. \$7,500 a. John E. Sullivan, Effingham, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

**HONEST** bargains in Pratt Co. lands. 320 a. imp. stock farm, running water, 36 a. alfalfa, \$17,000. 160 a. 1st class imp. farm, \$10,000. 480 a. imp. on river, market close. Have good bargains in western lands. Clark & Keller, Pratt, Kan.

**FINE HOME**. 640 acres, smooth as floor, 8 room house, large red barn, never failing water. Will send photo if desired. 100 acres wheat, 200 spring crop, 1/2 of all with sale. Wheat made 30 bu. last year, looks better now. Write me for price and terms, and list of other bargains. R. C. Buxton, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

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

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

**WE OWN 13,600 ACRES** in FERTILE Pawnee valley, smooth as a floor; best alfalfa and wheat land on earth; five sets of improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. Frizell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.

**8120 A. IDEAL RANCH**—Adjacent to Ness Co., Kan. In compact body; 90% tillable; 1,600 a. bottom alfalfa land; rich soil; 600 a. in cultivation. Two sets imp. Can lease 3,000 a. joining. Abundance water. Price \$30,000. Terms. For particulars address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

**CHASE COUNTY FARM**. 160 acres, 6 miles from railroad. 125 acres first bottom, balance grazing and timber. 25 acres alfalfa, first class improvements, daily mail, telephone, school, a dandy in every way. Price \$17,000.00, ten years' time at 6 per cent on \$13,000.00. No trade. J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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

**160 A.** 1 mi. town, Franklin Co., Kan. 55 a. alfalfa, 25 a. blue grass pasture, 75 a. for other crop, remainder lots and orchard. 5 r. house, barn for 10 head horses, other out-buildings, abundance good water. \$60.00 per acre.

**80 A.** near Hall's Summit, Coffey Co., Kan. 20 a. pasture, remainder in cultivation, fair improvements. Price \$4,000.00. \$500.00 down, balance on time at 6%. Write for full description. We make exchanges.

**MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY**, Ottawa, Kansas.

**SPECIAL**: 160 and 240; Central Kansas, good improved farms; \$3000 and \$6000 cash, balance 6%. Must sell. Box 33, Whitewater, Kansas.

## T A T E

Pays the freight to investigate land at Howard, Kansas.

## FOR SALE

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

**80 ACRES ONLY \$850**

Only 4 mi. Wichita; good smooth black loam soil; plenty bldgs.; August possession; only \$6,000; \$850 cash, time on bal. E. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**Stock and Grain Farm**

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

**KIOWA COUNTY**

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

**WRITE US TODAY**

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

**FINE STOCK FARM**

of 440 acres, 6 1/2 mi. from Arnold, 120 acres in cult., bal. fine pasture and mow land. Springs and living water the year round; 4 room house, small barn and chick house. Terms on half. Price \$14 per acre. Write for details and list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kan.

**1-2 Section Wheat Land**

**"A Home in Kansas"**

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

**E. J. THAYER, LIBERAL, KANS.**

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**

**200 ACRES**, nicely imp., 40 a. alfalfa, to trade. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

**LAND**, sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. Fultz, 311 1/2 N. Main, Hutchinson, Kas.

**BIGHAM & OCHILTREE** sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

**HEADQUARTERS** for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.

**FARM** and grazing lands, Custer, Blaine, Thomas and Hooker Cos., for sale and trade. B. C. Empfield, Broken Bow, Neb.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Arkansas farm lands, close to railroad, \$10 to \$25 per acre. Shaeffer Land Company, 641 Reserve Bank Bldg., K. C. Mo.

**WILL YOU TRADE** one acre for four? 640 acres in Western Kansas; want 160 acres in Eastern Kansas. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kansas.

**57 ACRES** close to State Agricultural College for more acres of cheaper land. Fig orchard near Alamo Beach, Tex., for rental property. 205 acres Sacramento Valley, Cal., for Kansas land. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

**FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**. A fine Sumner County, Kan., wheat farm; will take one-half in exchange. Registered cattle or horses preferred. G. F. Faragher, Anamosa, Iowa.

**For Sale and Exchange**

Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

## OKLAHOMA

**FOR LISTS** and prices N. E. Okla. farms, write Elliott & Mabrey, Fairland, Okla.

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

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

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

**EASTERN OKLAHOMA** lands are now selling fast. If you are interested in this productive country and want to know more about it write The Craig-Mayes Realty Company, Big Cabin, Oklahoma.

**160 A.** fine soil. Imp. cost \$3,500. 8 a. bearing orchard. 6 mi. college town. 60 a. fine wheat. Rented for 1915. 1/2 crop goes to buyer. Price \$9,000. Mtg. \$4,000 at 6%. Terms. Geo. S. Baird, Weatherford, Okla.

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

**Oklahoma Land For Sale**

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

**BARGAIN**—1/2 sec. 1 1/2 mi. Billings, Okla. 240 a. in cult.; 80 a. grass; land lies well except 40 a. in pasture. Little broken. Choice soil. Fair impr. 225 a. wheat, 15 a. spring crops; 1/2 goes with place. \$15,000, \$1,000 cash; \$3,500 Sept., 1915; \$4,000, Sept., 1916. Bal. long time. P. H. Albright & Co., Medford, Okla.

**FOR SALE BY THE OWNER**

One of the best valley farms in northwestern Oklahoma; 25% cash; balance long time. Extra strong land, no overflow, splendid improvements, two or three sets of good buildings; 643 acres; can be divided to make two or three good farms; 3 mi. east of Vinita, Craig County, Okla.

W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.

## NEW YORK

**OUR FARMERS ALMANAC** with new list of New York improved farms sent free upon request. Address McBurney & Co., 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y., or 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## MONTANA

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

**IF YOU WANT AN EXCHANGE**, write Sondergard Realty Co., Ramona, Kansas.

**Wheat and Alfalfa Farm**

160 acres smooth valley land in Oklahoma near county seat, want merchandise, encumbered, will clear. Box 245, Independence, Kansas.

**ARKANSAS FARMS**

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

**FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

A well located farm or small ranch about fifty miles from Wichita, lays nice and is good soil. This stock is wanted to run as a permanent business and not as a trading proposition, must be good. The land I am offering is good and will stand inspection.

**L. H. WHITEMAN**

413 Bittling Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

**GOOD FARMS WANTED**

We can secure gilt edge income property in Kansas City, Mo., for your farm. Send us description of your land, we are sure to have what you are looking for.

**Theodor C. Peltzer Investment Co.**

534 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## ARKANSAS

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

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

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

**WRITE US** for description of 1560 acre tract or smaller farms. Tell us what you have to trade and give price. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

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

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

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

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

**80 ACRE FARM FOR \$600**. 30 acres about 7 miles from railroad town in Scott Co.; 35 acres under cultivation; bal. in timber; 3 room house, barn, good well of soft water, fine range for stock. One mile to postoffice. Only \$600 on good terms. We have other farms for sale in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Write or call at once. Baker Land Co., Poteau, Okla.

## MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

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

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

## NEBRASKA

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

**CHEYENNE CO.** wheat averages 25 bu. Corn 35. A few snaps at \$15 to \$30. Easy terms. Osborn & Kratz, Bonded Abstractors, Sidney, Neb.

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

**124 Acres in Jefferson Co., Neb.**

On state line, 3 1/2 miles to town, 1/2 mile school, 80 acres in cult., balance meadow and pasture. 5 room house, stable, granary, corn crib, hog shed, good well and windmill, all fenced; lays somewhat rolling; fertile soil. Fine small stock or dairy farm. Price \$75 per a. Must be taken at once. Pralle Realty Co., Bremen, Kansas.

## TEXAS

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

**POULTRY**, strawberry and vegetable farms. South Texas. \$1.00 per a. cash, balance monthly, buys a nice farm. Agents wanted. L. Bryan & Co., Houston, Texas.

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

## WYOMING

**Improved Farms For Sale**

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

**FEDERAL LAND CO. (Owners)**, Dept. I, Cheyenne, Wyo.



# Beef Cattle Bring Higher Prices

## Domestic Trade in Horses and Mules Increases

BY TURNER WRIGHT  
Livestock Editor

**C**ATTLE receipts were liberal last week but prices were steady on all grades except stockers and feeders. There was a good demand for beef cattle. Sales made at the close of the week were slightly higher than those made at the close of the week preceding. Although killers had access to more cattle than usual they showed more interest in the choice grades. A new high figure was set on Wednesday when some fancy black yearlings sold for \$9.15. Prime heifers sold as high as \$9.10. The bulk of the native steers offered were quoted at \$7.70 to \$8.15. The bulk of fed western steers sold at \$7.80 to \$8.15. Receipts in the quarantine division were small, consisting mostly of cake and meal fed steers which sold at prices ranging from \$6.75 to \$7.40.

### A Good Demand For Thin Cattle.

Stockers and feeders sold at 25 to 50 cents lower prices. There was a good demand from country buyers for young stock and higher prices were realized the first of this week. Prices quoted for this class on Monday ranged from \$6.50 to \$8.25. The demand which was mostly for feeders a few weeks ago seems to have changed to thinner and lighter weight stock. Most feeders, however, sold at a range of \$7.50 to \$7.85.

### Hog Receipts Are Larger.

Prices paid for hogs last week ruled lower than during the week preceding. Packers were slow bidders at times and allowed order buyers to get half of the supply before they entered the market. It is thought the most of the available supply in the country has been marketed on account of the rush of farm work consequently lighter receipts are expected. The increase in receipts at the leading markets since the first of the year amounts to about 23 per cent of the normal supply. The bulk of sales last week ranged from \$7.30 to \$7.40, which was about 10 cents lower than for the week before. Prices quoted on Monday were 10 to 15 cents higher than at the close of last week.

### Spring Lambs Bring Good Prices.

Sheep and lamb receipts were lighter and prices ruled steady. The last of the fed stuff to reach the market lacks the quality which characterized some of the earlier offerings. Spring lambs were in good demand at prices ranging up to \$10.40. Some choice fed lambs sold on Monday of this week at \$10.60, and spring lambs sold up to \$10.75. Feeders were quoted at \$5.50 to \$8.50. Prices above \$3 for feeders indicate confidence in the future of the mutton trade. Angora goats were quoted at slightly higher prices.

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

FAT STEERS.	
Prime heavy corn fed.....	\$ 8.00 @ 8.60
Good to choice.....	7.50 @ 8.10
Fair to good.....	7.25 @ 7.70
Choice western steers.....	8.00 @ 8.40
Fair to good western steers.....	7.30 @ 7.95
Common to fair killers.....	6.40 @ 7.25
Prime yearlings.....	7.75 @ 9.15
COWS AND HEIFERS.	
Prime cows.....	\$ 6.75 @ 7.25
Good to choice.....	6.15 @ 6.75
Fair to good.....	5.65 @ 6.20
Cutter cows.....	5.30 @ 5.75
Canners.....	4.35 @ 5.20
Prime heifers.....	8.25 @ 9.10
Fair to choice.....	7.60 @ 8.20
Common to fair.....	6.50 @ 7.45
QUARANTINE CATTLE.	
Steers, grain fed.....	\$ 7.00 @ 7.65
Steers, meal and cake fed.....	6.25 @ 7.35
Cows and heifers.....	4.25 @ 7.00
Cows, fair.....	3.75 @ 4.45
FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.	
Selected feeders.....	\$ 7.85 @ 8.35
Choice to good feeders.....	7.30 @ 8.35
Medium to good feeders.....	6.90 @ 7.35
Common to fair feeders.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Selected stockers.....	7.90 @ 8.50
Medium to good stockers.....	7.30 @ 8.08
Common to fair stockers.....	6.80 @ 7.35
Stock cows.....	5.40 @ 6.75
Stock calves.....	7.00 @ 8.50
Killing bulls.....	5.00 @ 6.50
Veal calves.....	6.50 @ 10.00
HOGS.	
Choice hogs, over 200 pounds.....	\$7.20 @ 7.47 1/2
Choice hogs, over 250 pounds.....	7.15 @ 7.45
Light hogs, 150 to 200 pounds.....	7.25 @ 7.47 1/2
Pigs, 40 to 150 pounds.....	6.50 @ 7.35
Rough to common hogs.....	6.65 @ 7.30
Stags.....	6.50 @ 7.25
Bulk of sales.....	7.15 @ 7.40
SHEEP.	
Spring lambs.....	\$10.00 @ 10.40
Fed lambs.....	10.10 @ 10.35
Yearlings.....	9.15 @ 9.75
Wethers.....	8.15 @ 8.75
Ewes.....	6.50 @ 8.50
Goats.....	4.25 @ 5.50

### Horse and Mule Market.

Increased volume of business was reported in horses and mules on domestic account last week. Some heavy drafters sold to go to eastern cities, and several loads of farm horses and cotton mules were in the list of sales. Prices were firm. Horses intended for British inspection were sent to Lathrop. Inspections of mules continue in Kansas City.

Receipts in the past seven days were 2,448 head, compared with 2,930 in the preceding week and 1,278 a year ago.

Prevailing quotations were as follows:  
Drafters, 1,700 pounds up.....\$200 @ 250  
Drafters, fair to good..... 165 @ 195  
Chunks..... 135 @ 175  
Southerners, fair to good..... 75 @ 170

Mules—	
13.2 to 14.2 hands.....	\$100 @ 125
14.2 to 15.2 hands.....	115 @ 140
15.2 to 16 hands.....	135 @ 180
16 to 16.2 hands.....	180 @ 240

### In the Grain Market.

Grain receipts at Kansas City last week were 588 cars of wheat, 324 cars of corn, 79 cars of oats, 84 cars of kafir, and 22 cars of barley. The demand was good the first three days and prices ruled steady. A limited demand later in the week, however, caused a decline in prices. Hard wheat was quoted 5 to 6 cents lower at the close of the week but only a few sales were made. The decline also affected corn, oats, kafir and barley though not to the same extent. Bran and shorts were quoted 10 to 15 cents a hundred lower. The following table shows the range of prices paid during the week.

Wheat—Hard: No. 2, \$1.49 @ 1.53; No. 3, \$1.48 1/2 @ 1.56 1/2; No. 4, \$1.48 @ 1.55; Soft: No. 2, \$1.48 @ 1.56 1/2; No. 3, \$1.47 @ 1.54; Mixed: No. 2, \$1.50 @ 1.56.
Corn—White: No. 2, 75 @ 76 1/2; No. 3, 74 1/2 @ 75 1/2; Yellow: No. 2, 75 1/2 @ 76 1/2; No. 3, 74 @ 75; Mixed: No. 2, 73 1/2 @ 75 1/2; No. 3, 73 1/2 @ 75.
Oats—White: No. 2, 52 @ 55c; No. 3, 50 @ 54c; Mixed: No. 2, 49 @ 52c; No. 3, 47 1/2 @ 51c.
Kafir and milo—\$1 @ 1.18.
Barley—67 @ 69c.
Bran—\$1.05 @ 1.18.
Shorts—\$1.12 @ 1.40.
Seed—Alfalfa, \$11.50 @ 14.50; clover, \$13.50 @ 15; timothy, \$4.50 @ 6; flax, \$1.69 @ 1.71; cane, \$5 @ 90c; German millet, \$2.10 @ 2.40; and common millet \$1.40 @ 1.60 a hundredweight.

### The Hay Market.

Prices in the hay market were steady at the opening last week on all but the poorer grades of prairie and clover. These

Spillmen politics has "dug in" in Kansas. It is fighting a long last battle entrenched by laws which for the time make it almost impregnable. In his sincere effort to find a thoroughly competent man for every responsible post in the state's service Governor Capper has not hesitated to retain Democratic appointees who have made good, nor has he hesitated to appoint a Democrat instead of a Republican if the Democrat had the better qualifications. But a state board of control and a state board of administration, appointed by Governor Hodges and confirmed by a Democratic senate, neither of which can be removed except for a flagrant violation of law, will not permit Governor Capper to remove unnecessary, incompetent, nor unfit state employees. No Kansas governor heretofore, has ever had to work with boards not of his own making. Intrenched behind a law intended to safeguard the people's interests these political boards apparently may safely play politics.

grades showed a decline of 50 cents to \$1 a ton. The week closed with lower prices for packing hay and a further decline in the poor grades of timothy and clover. The demand for the lower grades of all hays showed a tendency to weaken. Total receipts for the week were 584 cars. This was 75 cars less than the receipts of the preceding week and 280 cars less than the receipts of the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations giving the range of prices follow:

May—Prairie: Choice, \$12.50 @ 13.50; No. 1, \$10 @ 13; No. 2, \$8.50 @ 9.50; No. 3, \$4 @ 7.
Timothy: No. 1, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 2, \$14 @ 15; No. 3, \$11 @ 14.
Clover mixed: Choice, \$15 @ 16; No. 1, \$14 @ 15; No. 2, \$12 @ 14.
Clover: Choice, \$14 @ 14.50; No. 1, \$12 @ 13.50; No. 2, \$8 @ 12.50.
Alfalfa: Choice, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 1, \$14 @ 15.50; standard, \$11 @ 14; No. 2, \$8 @ 11; No. 3, \$7 @ 8.
Packing hay, \$3 @ 4.
Straw, \$4.50 @ 5.

### Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.

Prices paid for butter, eggs, and poultry ruled steady most of the week. Broilers declined 5 cents, turkeys 1 to 2 cents, and ducks 1 cent a pound during the closing days of the week while hens advanced 1/2 cent. Quotations giving the range of prices follow:

Butter—Creamery: Extra, 27c; firsts, 25c; seconds, 23c. Pound prints 1 cent higher. Packing stock, 17 1/2 @ 18c.
Eggs—Extra, new white wood cases included, 18c; firsts, 16 1/2 @ 17c; seconds, 15 @ 15 1/2c.
Live poultry—Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 20c; broilers, 30 @ 35c; hens, 12 1/2 @ 13c; roosters, 9c; turkeys, 13 @ 15c; ducks, 11 @ 12c; geese, 6c.

### Cow Gives Bloody Milk

Can you tell me why my cow gives bloody milk? She eats and drinks well and is in good condition. She will be fresh late in the summer. The milk has blood in it.

The blood is noticeable especially when the milk clabbers. It is not noticeable sometimes when it is first drawn. The cow gives 2 1/2 gallons of milk a day. I fed her cane hay, bran, and cottonseed all winter but she will not eat cottonseed since the grass has started. R. T. L.  
Logan County, Oklahoma.

Bloody milk may be due to the formation of small warts or tumors in the teats or udder, or to the rupture of a small blood vessel in the udder. There is no particular line of treatment. Inflation of the udder with air under strictly sterile conditions once a day has been recommended.

A bloody appearance of milk may be due also to the presence of bacteria. The milk very often seems normal when milked and assumes a bloody appearance later. The remedy in this case is to remove all chance of infection. All milk vessels should be washed thoroughly, steamed or scalded and exposed to direct sunshine as much as possible. T. W.

### The Grange's Pleasant Days

CONTRIBUTED.

Manhattan Grange is announced to meet at 10:30 a. m. and from this time until 12 o'clock the members gather in the hall where the time is spent in visiting and reading in the library. We send to Topeka to the Traveling Library association and get a library of 50 books which we use for six months for \$2. At the end of six months we send these back and receive a new library. We send a list of the books we desire and the librarian sends as many of these as are on hand and finishes out the number with her own selections. We have some very interesting discussions around our library box.

An excellent Grange dinner is served at 12 o'clock and usually there are from 50 to 100 members at the dinner. The Grange opens work at 1:30 p. m. and the last week of each month after the usual business session a literary program is presented. Our literary program for April 21 was as follows:

Piano solo.....	Miss Clara Scott
Paper (The Spirit of the Grange).....	
.....	Mrs. Anna Docking
Reading (The Conversion of McGuire).....	
.....	Jacob Hey
Reading (The Call of Cheer).....	Mr. Packard
Piano solo.....	Mrs. Van Vleet
Discussion of a few of the laws passed by the last legislature.....	

Mrs. Docking brought out the subjects of bad roads, the scholarship fund, juvenile Granges, homemaking as described by Miss Arnold of Boston, and prohibition in Idaho. She said that 490 new Granges were organized in the United States in the last year and that the aim is to organize 900 the coming year. She also said that the Grange puts itself on record as being positively against militarism. An editorial on efficiency closed this very interesting paper.

The building and loan laws as applied to farmers, the automatic balloting machines used by the officers of cities and counties, and the law requiring mortgages to be registered and registry fees collected instead of taxes were discussed by the members.

### Tenants and Owners

I cannot agree with Mr. Yeager and Mr. Taylor about tenant farming. While some tenants are not what they should be, the same thing can be said of thousands of landowners. The trouble with so many landowners is that they think a tenant is a sort of brute and that he can put up with any kind of a place. For that reason the tenant can't afford to stay more than one year in a place. Then the landowner expects him to rid the place of weeds and improve the place generally.

I think the best way to get better farming done is for the landowner to do the right thing by the tenant and rent his farm for a term of years, say three or five years. Nine out of 10 tenants with this kind of a lease will do the right thing. I don't know what Mr. Yeager and Mr. Taylor would have the millions of tenants live on. Talk about homesteading the land! Why isn't the land homesteaded that is already in the United States? Who is going to sand-paper a place for one year?

F. P. A.

Service is the coin that bears the inscription of Jehovah.

Worry weakens the will and prevents physical functions.

You have hibernated long enough, come out.

### FARM LOANS

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

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

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

### CALIFORNIA

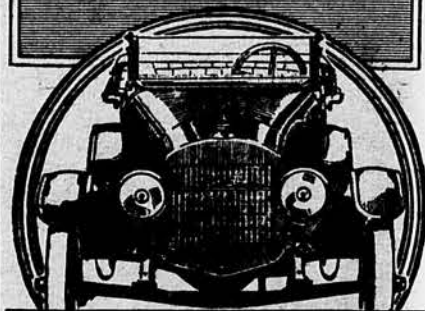
**IN SACRAMENTO** valley, 40 a. \$4500. Soil, water, location, everything right. Address Box 6, Pleasant Grove, Sutter Co., Calif.

### WISCONSIN

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

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

**Yes! It's Free**



### This \$985 Detroit Will Be Given Away!

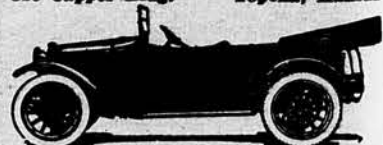
**YES!** We are going to give away this fine big 1915 Model Detroit Automobile Free. It is fully equipped with top, electric self starter and lights, speedometer, horn, etc., and will be sent to some industrious person Free of Charge. All you will have to do to earn this fine automobile is to take subscriptions to our popular paper Capper's Weekly. Each subscription will count so many points and if you have the most points July 31st, the automobile is yours free of cost. Isn't that an easy way to get an auto?

The subscription price of Capper's Weekly is 25 cents a year, three years for 50 cents, or six years for one dollar. Yearly subscriptions will count 500 points, three year subscriptions 2,000 points, and six year subscriptions 4,000 points. A special offer of double this number of points will be in effect from the beginning of the contest until July 31st. Any other special point offers which may be made will be on a reduced scale. In case of a tie for a prize, a prize identical and equal in value with the one in question will be awarded each.

### We Have Given Away Over Thirty Automobiles

During the past few years we have given away over thirty automobiles, numbers of motorcycles and many other prizes in our popular prize offering. We will send you the names and addresses of these winners and you can write them if you wish. One of our recent contests was won by a little boy at Nolan, Tex., named R. P. Oakley. He is only twelve years old and earned a Studebaker Automobile. You can do as well. Write your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to us today. It won't cost you a cent and we will tell you all about our free offer.

**CAPPER'S WEEKLY,**  
520 Copper Bldg. Topeka, Kansas



### ENTRY COUPON

**CAPPER'S WEEKLY,**  
520 Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.  
Gentlemen—Please send me full particulars of your free automobile offer. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

R.F.D..... Box.....



## Horses May Have Lampas?

I have a 9-year-old horse and a 5-year-old mare that have the lampas. Can you tell me of a home remedy I can use to cure them? I have been feeding 1 pint of oil meal and 1 quart of bran in the regular feed of each for about three weeks but I cannot see any improvement in their condition. C. O. M.  
Kingman County, Kansas.

The following description and treatment for lampas is given in "The Diseases of Horses" published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Lampas is the name given to a swelling of the mucous membrane covering the hard palate and projecting in a more or less prominent ridge immediately behind the upper incisors. The hard palate is composed of spongy tissue that fills with blood when the horse is feeding. This causes the ridges to become prominent and they then help to keep the food from dropping from the mouth. This swelling is entirely natural and occurs in every healthy horse. Where there is some irritation in the mouth, as in stomatitis or during teething, the prominence of the hard palate may persist because of the increased blood supply. The cause of the irritation should be sought and removed in such cases. Slight scarification is all that is required as a direct treatment. Burning the lampas is barbarous and injurious and should never be tolerated."

## May Have Moon-Blindness

I have a 6-year-old mare that has something the matter with her eyes and hearing. Her eyes water and assume a bronze color. One of her ears droops. She is almost blind. I should like for someone to tell me how to cure her. W. H. T.  
Montgomery County, Kansas.

The symptoms given regarding this mare's condition are not very definite. If you are satisfied there is no foreign body in the eye then I would suspect moon-blindness. I recommend that you wash out the eye once every day with a 2 per cent watery solution of boric acid. As soon as the eye has cleared you should get a veterinarian to inject a mixture consisting of 30 drops of Lugol's solution of iodine and 30 drops of water into the fatty cushion above the eye. These injections are to be repeated at intervals of four or five weeks and only during the periods when the eye is apparently in good condition. This treatment is of value only for moon-blindness. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

## Horses Have Skin Disease

I have several horses which have some kind of skin trouble. Some of the eruptions are about the size of a pin head and others are about 2 inches long. The trouble does not seem to cause itching or annoyance. Will you suggest a remedy? A. S.  
Williamson County, Texas.

I cannot tell you the exact nature of the disease affecting your horses but I am satisfied that it is contagious otherwise several of the horses would not be affected at the same time. I recommend that you separate the diseased and the healthy animals. Clip the hair as short as possible in the vicinity of the affected region. You should then wash the affected parts twice daily with a 2 per cent watery solution of carbolic acid. If a hard, firm scab forms at any time it should be left alone but if the scab is at all loose it should be removed as loosening is an indication that it is undetermined with pus. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

## Will Feed Lambs Next Fall

I am planning to feed sheep, preferably lambs, next fall. I want to get them about August 15 and sell them just before Christmas. What size lambs should I get? Will it be safe to pasture them on fall rye and wheat, in corn fields and stubble, and in meadows? How much grain should I feed the last 40 days? Could I expect to get a good gain on the pastures named? Will some one who has had experience handling sheep give me information on this subject? Ogallah, Neb.

## Holstein Breeders to Meet

A meeting of the Holstein-Friesian association will be held June 2, at Syracuse, N. Y. This is the thirtieth annual meeting of the organization. A program of the meeting can be obtained by writing to Frederick L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.

Most colts are "catching."

## WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,  
Manager Livestock Department.

### FIELDMEN.

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

### PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

### Holstein Cattle.

May 25—C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan.

### Shorthorn Cattle.

June 4—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

### Jersey Cattle.

May 19—H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan.

### Poland Chinas.

May 15—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

## S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., offer their patrons a few extra good young boars of late fall farrow and ready for service, sired by their great herd boars, Robidoux and Orphan Big Gun, and out of sows of great scale and quality. Their most recent order for an Orphan Big Gun boar was from the Kansas State Agricultural College. Orphan Big Gun will go to the show this fall and every owner of an Orphan Big Gun boar will think even more of his purchase after he sees this great hog. Write for particulars regarding these boars. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Great Herd of Herefords.

W. I. Bowman, Ness City, Kan., whose herd of registered Hereford cattle consists of 750 head, have over 200 head of young calves to date and 50 cows and heifers yet to calve. In point of quality, considering the size, this herd of Herefords is superior to any the writer ever saw. W. I. Bowman, who looks after the breeding and management of this herd, has not only proved his ability to do things on a big scale but to do them right. The proof of his ability is shown plainly in the improved size and quality of each succeeding crop of calves. The fact that this great Hereford herd is located in the western part of Kansas and away from the accepted purebred Hereford center leaves the impression on breeders that what they would need could hardly be expected in this western herd. The facts are just the reverse. Here is a great herd from which to select breeding stock and the best time to find it out is before it is generally known. In writing for particulars please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., is offering for sale some choice straight Scotch Shorthorn heifers. Write him for prices and descriptions. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and mention this paper when you write him.—Advertisement.

P. C. McCall, Irving, Kan., offers three Shorthorn bulls for immediate sale at very reasonable prices. One is 18 months old, got by Secret Beauty, by Royal Diamond. Also a 14-month-old bull, Scotch topped and got by Roan Lad. A January bull calf, pure white and got by the great Royal Gloster, is offered. Also a 9-month-old calf, by Royal Gloster. Write for prices and further information.—Advertisement.

J. L. Layton, Irving, Kan., breeds Duroc-Jerseys and O. I. C. hogs. He has about 50 Duroc-Jersey spring pigs and about 20 O. I. C.'s. Mr. Layton has recently bought another farm near Irving and will stock it with hogs. He has claimed February 24 as the date of his bred sow sale. Call and see Mr. Layton when going through Irving. He will be glad to see you and will be pleased to take you to his farm and show you his herds.—Advertisement.

### Hartman's Sale Success.

J. J. Hartman's big type Poland China pig sale at Elmo, Kan., last Tuesday was attended by his neighbors and quite a number of breeders from a distance, among them A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.; J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan., who bought six gilts and a boar; Clem Bell, Abilene, Kan., and W. G. Singer, formerly of Hiawatha, a well known breeder of Poland Chinas. The offering consisted of last October and November boars and gilts, about 20 of each. They were real good, but the fact that everyone was busy kept many from attending that would otherwise have been there. J. J. Miller & Sons, St. George, Kan., bought an August 25 boar, sired by Orange Valley, by Blue Valley Orange and out of a Blue Valley boar. The sale was held at the farm near Elmo.

### Gullbert's Galloway Bulls.

E. J. Gullbert, Wallace, Kan., has for sale 50 yearling and 2-year-old Galloway bulls. These bulls have been raised on the "Smoky Hill Ranch," six miles from Wallace. They are a grand lot of young bulls and should attract the attention of anyone needing a herd bull. Mr. Gullbert, the genial owner of this splendid stock ranch, has lived in Wallace county almost 30 years and that is most of his life. The ranch comprises about 6,000 acres and about 150 acres is being successfully irrigated. If you can use a splendid Galloway bull write Mr.

### LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder, AUCT., successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Be an Auctioneer

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

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

### JACKS AND JENNETS.

**Jacks and Jennets**  
A good lot of Jacks from which to select, 2 to 6 yrs. old; well broke and quick servers.  
PHIL WALKER, Moline, Kan.



## North & Robinson Co., Grand Island, Neb.

have a lot of good registered stallions and mares for sale at attractive prices. Write for more information.

## A 2040 Lb. Black 3-Year-Old Stallion;

three 1800 lb. black 3-year-olds; two 1850 lb. black 4-year-olds; a 1970 lb. 3-year-old and a 2100 lb. 4-year-old grey. A 1580 lb. and two 1630 lb. black 2-year-olds; a 1640 lb. grey 2-year-old. My own raising. Sound. Registered Percherons. Sired by 2200 lb. black imported horse and mostly from black imported mares. I will guarantee them. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Charleston, Iowa



### DUROC-JERSEYS.

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

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

**BARGAIN PRICES TO CLOSE OUT**  
28 choice fall and spring gilts bred for April and May farrow. Worth \$25 to \$50. Will take \$25 around. Four good spring boars \$18 to \$22; good fall boars 95 to 135 pounds, \$12.50 to \$16.00.  
TYSON BROS., McALLISTER, KANSAS

**WOODDELL'S DUROCS**  
Herd headed by Rex E. Nuff by Good E Nuff Again King and brother to Otey's Dream. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

**Ash Grove Durocs**  
Choice September boars and gilts; booking orders for spring pigs at \$4 and \$8 each at weaning time.  
PAUL SWEENEY, BUCKLIN, KANSAS

## Duroc-Jersey Boars

July and September farrow by Good E Nuff Again King, Crimson Wonder 4th and a son of E. G. Col. Dams of best breeding. Satisfaction or money returned. Price \$75 to \$85.  
A. L. GUTHRIDGE, CLEARWATER, KAN.

## BARGAIN PRICES ON DUROC-JERSEYS

Herd headed by Van's Crimson Wonder and Dora's Climax. Summer gilts bred for May and June farrow. Fall gilts bred for fall farrow and a few fall boars by Van's Crimson Wonder for sale. 150 spring pigs by these great breeding boars.  
GARRETT BROS., STEELE CITY, NEBR.

## Huston's Durocs

Special prices on 15 nice fall boars, the tops of our fall litters, sired by Country Gentleman 182541 and Golden Model 4th, 18911. All immune. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

## BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

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

## Howe's Durocs

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

## DUROCS \$10

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds  
over shown in the state, 20 incubators and 7 colony brooder stoves. Also registered Shorthorn Cattle. Shipping Point: Conway, Mo. and Medora

### JACKS AND JENNETS.

## Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm

75 registered, big boned, black jacks and jennets. Very best breeding from colts to 16 hands. Prize winners, herd headers and great mule jacks. Prices right as they must go now. J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.



## JACKS AND PERCHERONS

40 big black Mammoth Jacks, 15 to over 16 hands standard. Some extra good Percheron stallions, two, three and four years old, weight 1900 to 2300 pounds. This is all high class stock. Attractive prices for thirty days.

Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Ks.

## 20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS

from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high and up to 1200 pounds in weight. We won both championships on both jacks and jennets, Kansas State Fair, both 1913 and 1914. If you are disappointed we will pay your expenses. Written guarantee with every jack sold. Reference: Any bank in Dighton.

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



### PUREBRED HORSES.

**Percheron Stallion**  
T. M. WILSON, LEBANON, KANSAS.

**10 Registered PERCHERON Stallions**  
anging in ages from two years to six. Blacks and greys. Strong in brilliant breeding. Write for prices and descriptions.  
WILL GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

**German Coach**  
70—Horses—70  
The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.  
J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.



### DUROC-JERSEYS.

## Rice County Herd Durocs

U Need a Boar—Better Buy Him Now. Four fine July boars, 30 fine fall boars and gilts, sired by Good E Nuff's Chief Col., Otey's Dream and from sows of equal quality and best of breeding. Prices right. Herd immune. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

## 4 Duroc-Jersey Spring Boars Left

They are good and ought to go to head good herds. Price \$25 to \$35. 15 spring gilts left, May and June farrow. Also some fall boars at \$18. J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Ka.

## Hirschler's Durocs

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

## Bancroft's Durocs

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice fall boars. Spring pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios not related. Customers in 13 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

## Hillcrest Farm Durocs

30 October boars and gilts for sale. Also spring pigs, both sexes at weaning time. Popular breeding and popular prices. Give me a trial order.  
DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN.  
(Dickinson Co.)

## Duroc-Jersey Fall Boars

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

Write for prices and descriptions.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kansas

## Maplewood Farm Durocs

We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address,  
MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Baby boars \$10 of February and March farrow, sired by "Bell the Boy," the undefeated first prize winner at Kansas State, Tennessee State and Interstate fairs in 1914. This is the biggest boned boar we have ever used and he has certainly sired us a fine bunch of pigs this spring. A few gilts with pigs for \$50. Pick of 30 fall gilts at \$20 each or will keep and breed at \$25. Also a few fall boars left which we will sell cheap. All stock immune. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog light with two big farrowing barns, modern equipment and up to date watering system. Best pen headed by "Royal," the first prize cocker at the Hutchinson State fair in 1913, in what was said to be the best collection of Reds

R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.



**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

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

**DurocBoars and Gilts** September farrow \$20 each. Boar and gilt sale Nov. 10.  
**J. B. DUNCAN, FLUSH, KS. (Shipping Point, St. George, Ka.)**

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

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

**MULE FOOT HOGS.**

**Mule Foot Hogs** Stock of all kinds for sale. More premiums won in 1912, '13 and '14 than any herd in the U. S. Write your wants.  
**ZENE G. HADLEY, WILMINGTON, O.**

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

**HAMPSHIRE.**

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

**C. T. Drumm & Sons, Longford, Kan.** Breeders of Hampshire hogs, hereford, spotted polands. 4 Nov. Hampshire boars, \$15 each. Spring pigs, both sexes and breeds. 1 yr. bull. Address as above.

**HAMPSHIRE** Best of blood lines, well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.**

**For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belted Cattle, Arab Stallion** COLLIE DOGS AND GERSE FEATHERS.  
**WRITE C. W. WEISBAUM, ALTAMONT, KANSAS.**

**Prairie Slope Hampshire Farm** Pure bred, well-bred sows and gilts for sale; will farrow in April and May. Also herd boar and several spring boars, all well marked and good blood. Write for information; satisfaction guaranteed.  
**E. G. BURT, Eureka, Kansas.**

**POLAND CHINAS.**

**Pigs—big type—pedigreed. Pairs and trios. Shipped on approval.**  
**Davis Bros., Box 12, Lincoln, Nebr.**

**Original Big Spotted Polands** Commencing this week I offer 20 Sept. and Oct. gilts, bred to your order at \$25 each. Boars same age at \$20. I have 90 spring pigs. Boar sale Nov. 2.  
**ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS**

**I Am Booking Orders** for a fancy line of spring pigs sired by my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars, also out of prize winning sows. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid. Start a fancy herd from one of the greatest show herds in existence.  
**W. E. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.**

**HEDGE WOOD STOCK FARM** Leading Big Type Polands For the next 60 days we will make special prices on weanling pigs. **R. F. WICKADAY, PECULIAR, MO.**

**SHEEHY'S BIG IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS.** Fine big gilts bred to farrow early; some fine big stretchy fall boars and gilts, extra good and priced to sell.  
**ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI**

**ENOS BIG TYPE POLANDS!** Extra good young boars ready for service by Orphan Chief and Giant Jumbo; 5 herd headers in the lot. Also a few choice gilts for first of May farrow. Prices right. Quality high. Must sell soon.  
**A. R. ENOS, Kansas, Ka.**

**Fairview Poland Chinas** For Sale: One large, heavy-boned, yearling herd boar. Also choice fall boars. Priced to sell and descriptions guaranteed.  
**F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS**

**Becker's POLAND CHINAS** Spring gilts, Hadley, Expansion, Mastodon, and other leading strains and safe in pig to Orphan Boy, by Orphan Chief. Fall pigs, pairs and trios, by Orphan Boy and Hadley's Wonder, a grandson of A Wonder.  
**J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS**

**Erhart's Big Type Polands** A few choice late fall males sired by Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Also a few late October pigs by the great 1200 pound Robidoux. Am now booking orders for spring pigs by these boars to be shipped in June. Send your order early. Address  
**A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.**

**Poland China Boars** If you want a young boar now ready for service, a big boned, handsome headed boar with good back, hams, loin and feet, and good enough to make you proud to own him, I will sell you just such a boar and at one-half the price usually asked and when he arrives at your town he is guaranteed to please you or just ship him back at our expense and your check will be returned.  
**A. H. JOHNSON, NEWTON, KANSAS**

Gulbert and rest assured that you can absolutely depend on what he says. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him for descriptions and prices. Wallace is on the main line of the Union Pacific.—Advertisement.

**Holsteins and Duroc-Jerseys.**

Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan., are Duroc-Jersey and Holstein cattle breeders. They are offering one 3-year-old bull, one yearling and one 4 months old. All are highly bred and eligible to registry. The 3-year-old is at the head of their herd at the present time but they have no further use for him. Anyone desiring an unusually well bred bull should write this firm at once. Look up their advertisement which appears in the Duroc-Jersey section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Their herd of Durocs is one of the strongest in the West. They are leading exhibitors every year and are getting their show herd ready now. They have for sale some choice gilts bred to your order or open. Write them if you are interested.—Advertisement.

**Nebraska**

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Davis Brothers, the Poland China specialists of Lincoln, Neb., renew their card in this paper for another year and report good demand for their pigs. They sell strictly big type breeding and specialize on pigs in pairs and trios. They ship on approval and have on hand many letters from satisfied customers located in many different states.—Advertisement.

**Duroc-Jersey Bred Gilts.**

Garrett Brothers of Steele City, Neb., are changing the copy of their advertisement in this issue and are offering summer and fall gilts bred and a few fall boars. Also 150 spring pigs sired by Van's Crimson Wonder and Dora's Climax, a pair of boars that for size and vigor are equal to the sires usually found in old established herds. Van's Crimson Wonder is by Uneda, Crimson Wonder out of a dam by Watt's Model. Dora's Climax is by Royal Climax, second prize junior boar at the American Royal in 1913. This boar's pedigree carries the names of a number of champions and grand champions. Among them being Dottie, the grand champion sow of the World's Fair at St. Louis; Missouri King, grand champion of the American Royal 1912; and Buddy K. IV, grand champion of Illinois State Fair 1908. It will be hard to find two boars in any herd that show richer pedigrees than the hogs that head this herd. The sows in the herd are equally well bred and carry an unusual degree of individual excellence. Note the ad in this issue and if interested in the offering write at once, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

**Jersey Cattle Sale.**

A study of the pedigrees contained in the H. F. Erdley & Son sale catalog reveals information of interest and value to the farmer or breeder in the market for the best in Jersey cattle breeding and individuality. Every female cataloged has been mentioned in a short but instructive footnote, telling something about the animal, milk production, test and blood lines. No better bred lot of Jerseys ever went through a sale ring in Kansas and what they have done both as producers of milk and calves is information contained for the most part in the catalog. About 30 head are either sired by the great imported bull, Castor, Splendid or are out of cows sired by him. The offering contains animals good enough to win at Kansas and Nebraska State Fairs in strong competition. In fact, the entire 1914 show herd is included as this is a dispersion sale. Seventy-five per cent of the offering is Island breeding and the entire herd is tuberculin tested. Twenty-two cows will be sold that are now giving milk. 14 heifer calves and six bred heifers comprise the female part of the offering. The bulls include Castor's Splendid and Victor's Golden Castor, winner of four firsts, four champions and two grand champions in 1914. Also a good line of younger bulls. Write or wire bids to any fieldman or auctioneer connected with the sale, in care of H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.**

BY C. H. HAY.

Col. C. E. Bean of Garnett, Kan., has recently sold his farm and as he has to give immediate possession he is compelled to disperse his fine herd of Holsteins. This will give those who are in the market for some high class Holsteins the chance of their lives. This stock is fully acclimated and carries the blood of very heavy producing families. As to ages the cows are right in their prime, only a couple over 8 years old. There will be 13 heifers coming 2 years old, two bull calves and one serviceable bull. Send at once for a catalog and make preparations to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

**Bred Sows and Gilts.**

Any of our readers who are interested in O. I. C. swine, especially those who want bred sows and gilts, should correspond with John H. Neef at Boonville, Mo. Mr. Neef has one of the largest herds of that state and is offering at this time some choice bred sows and gilts at reasonable prices. He can also supply you with boars ready for service or spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. The tried sows included in Mr. Neef's offering are bred for May and June farrow. His fall gilts will be bred for September farrow. The herd is in fine shape and Mr. Neef can fill orders for O. I. C. from weanling pigs to tried bred sows. If interested write him and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

**Laptad Has Good Sale.**

The sale of Durocs and Poland Chinas, held by Fred G. Laptad of Lawrence, Kan., was very successful. As usual the offering was in the best of condition. The crowd was the largest that ever attended one of his sales. There were no very high prices paid but everything sold at a living price. The average of the entire offering, including a number of extras of late farrow, was \$28.75. The top price, \$59, was paid by Walter Brown of Perry, Kan., for a sow and litter of five pigs. Other buyers were D. A. Moore, Hays, Kan.; D. E. Bower, McLouth, Kan.; W. W. Carson, Beverly, Mo.; W. W. Beeler, Grantville, Kan.; George Boyle, Silver Lake, Kan.; Henry Judy,

**O. I. C. HOGS.**

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

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

**O. I. C. BRED SOWS and GILTS** A few tried sows and gilts bred for spring farrow; boars ready for service, pairs and trios not related. Best I ever offered. Very reasonable prices.

**JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI**

**O. I. C. Private Sale!** 79 March and April pigs at \$15 each. Choice Sept. boars \$15 to \$25 each. Sept. gilts bred to your order. Write for further information.

**CHAS. N. SNYDER, Effingham, Kan. (Atchison County)**

**MAPLE GROVE O. I. C'S.** Over 100 head of pigs from two to three months old at the following prices: choice of litter \$12.50; litter average \$10.00 each, all under average sold as feeders; September, October and November gilts \$15 each; bred gilts \$20 to \$25 each; bred sows \$30 to \$35 each. My herd carries prize winning blood and represents the most popular strains in the country. Each individual guaranteed to give satisfaction.

**F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI**

**BERKSHIRES.**

**Hazlewood's Berkshires** Spring boars, bred gilts—immune: priced to sell.  
**W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.**

**Big Type Unpampered BERKSHIRES** Cholera Immune. 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, True-type, King's True-type, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow every week from March 1 to Dec. 1. 80 bred sows and gilts to farrow soon. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. **E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.**

**POLLED DURHAMS.**

**Double Standard Polled DURHAMS** Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ka.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle.  
**C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see.  
**CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE** BEST OF BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices.  
**I. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KAN.**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle** Duroc Hogs Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

**SUTTON'S ABERDEEN ANGUS** 75 BULLS AND HEIFERS of the most approved families, having individual merit and sired by reliable herd bulls; bred in the West, many of them on our ranch in the shortgrass country. These cattle make good wherever they go. See our herd of cows and sale cattle at Lawrence or write us.

"Male" orders a specialty.  
**SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Route 6, Lawrence, Ka. Bell Phone 2454**

**HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

**Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas**

**Reduction Sale of Shorthorns**

Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm



**175 Head of Shorthorns**

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Odeio and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

**M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas**

**DAIRY CATTLE.**

**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS** 1 yearling and one five months old bull, by Shadybrook Gerboon Sir Kordyke. Write for further information. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kas.**

**SIX REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS** Ages 8 to 13 months. Well marked and priced right. **State Hospital, Oawatomie, Kansas**

**HOLSTEINS** Bull calves better than the common run. Two ready to use.  
**H. E. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**Higginbotham's Holsteins** A few choice registered young bulls for sale at prices that are right. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

**Linscott JERSEYS** Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1878. Bulls of Reg. of Merit, Imported, Prize Winning stock. Most fashionable breeding, best individuality. Also cows and heifers. Prices moderate.

**R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

**Tredico Holsteins** A fine bunch of bull calves that will be ready for light service next November to March. One that is ready for service now. Some that are top notchers for grade herds.

**GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE** All females and serviceable bulls sold. Have nothing to offer now but bull calves from a few weeks to four months old. The calves are from good producing dams, some giving as much as 70 pounds T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN BULLS** Registered animals from high producing dams. DeKol, Kordyke, Netherland, Josephine, Sarcanto, Lad strains. Write me for prices. **E. J. Goodlie, Route 6, Independence, Kan.**

**For Sale** Seven choice Jersey cows, fresh or springing. Six 2 and 3 yr. old Jersey heifers, fresh. Five 2 and 3 yr. old springers. Two yearling Jersey bulls. All of above are few colors.

**R. F. Hodgins, Topeka or Silver Lake, Kas.**

**Guernsey Bulls** 3 registered, 1 grade, 2 serviceable, 1 by a sire, backed by best production records and out of A. R. O. cows. For price address **O. E. WALKER, Prop. PARKVIEW FARM, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

**SUNFLOWER HERD** Young service bulls and bull calves from A. R. O. dams at prices never before offered. **F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

**Bonnie Brae Holsteins** 15 head of high grade heifers and young cows; two registered bulls two years old; registered bull calves from a few weeks old to six months of age. One extra fine bull 7 months of age, full blood but cannot be registered. **IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.**

**PURE BRED HOLSTEINS** Herd headed by Sir Juliana Grace DeKol. Dam, semi-official record one year, milk 22,087 pounds, butter 924 pounds. Sire's dam, semi-official record, one year as three year old, butter 1,028 pounds; three years consecutive 3,000 pounds. Bull calves for sale.

**SNULTHIS, ROBINSON & SNULTZ, Independence, Kan.**

**GUERNSEYS** I have one very choice Guernsey bull of serviceable age, out of imported sire and dam; also one six-months' old bull—very choice.

**OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM** OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS



**SHORTHORNS.**

**Pure Bred Dairy** Double Marys (Flatrock strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Two young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Registered Poland Chinas. Big type. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

**Four Shorthorn Bulls**

Straight Scotch and Scotch topped. 18, 14, 9 and 6 mos. old. Two by Royal Gloster. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kan.

**17 SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS**

2 yearlings past and 8 yearlings. Big, strong, rugged bulls, mostly by Victor Archer. Reds and roans. Write today for descriptions and prices WILL GRANTER, Lancaster, Kan.

**Scotch Shorthorn Bulls**

Two Shorthorn bulls, 11 months old, one white and one roan, sired by Golden Grackleshank, pure Scotch. From the same family as Lavender Lord, by Avondale. C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KAN.

**SHORTHORNS**

Serviceable bulls, bull calves, and a few females. Prices reasonable. KELLEY BROS., GARDNER, KANS.

**10 Scotch Topped Bulls**

11 and 12 months old. Reds and roans. Strong and rugged and in the best of breeding form. Extra quality and bred right. Great values at the prices they are offered at. For further information address K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan. (Atchison County)

**Straight Scotch Heifers!**

Five yearling heifers, 3 straight Scotch and 2 Scotch topped. Got by a son of Barmpton Knight. Also a choice lot of fall and spring bulls for this fall's trade. Address, S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Ks.

**SHORTHORNS**

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 Months Old Sired by ROSEWOOD DALE by Avondale. This is a strong, husky bunch of bulls ready for immediate service and priced to sell. Levi Eckhardt, 1203 E. 10th St., Winfield, Kan.

**Pearl Herd Shorthorns**

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.

C. W. Taylor  
Abilene, Kansas

**GALLOWAYS.****CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS**

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type. G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

**Registered Galloways**

25 bulls ready for service. 30 females all ages. The blood of the 2300 pound Carnot. W. W. DUNHAM, Dunham, (Hall County) Nebraska

**Smoky Hill Ranch Galloways**

50 Bulls. Yearlings and two year olds. Popular breeding and a grand lot of individuals. Write for prices and descriptions. E. J. Guilbert, Wallace, Kansas (MAIN LINE UNION PACIFIC)

**HEREFORDS.**

Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.

**50 Hereford Bulls**

Yearlings and two year olds. Horned and range bulls, strong and rugged. 20 yearling heifers, a carload of cows some with calves, others bred. SAM DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KANSAS

**Bulls and Mules**

For sale: 200 well selected two, three and four-year-old mules by pair or car load lots. Also 150 yearling and two-year-old registered Hereford males, the best blood obtainable. Correspondence solicited. J. C. HOPPER, Ness City, Kan.

Tonganoxie, Kan.; J. Gantz, Buck Creek, Kan.; W. K. Thompson, McLouth, Kan.; A. D. Hartford, Swissville, Kan.; J. Hughey, Tonganoxie, Kan.; J. H. Hope, Williamstown, Kan.; D. G. Keister, Tonganoxie, Kan.; Paul Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., and L. Siewald, Eudora, Kan.

**Grand Shorthorn Offering.**

In the great Prince Pavonia, Searchlight sale, buyers will have an opportunity to buy some of the best bred Shorthorns. Fully two-thirds of the offerings are from the best Scotch families. The heifers are a beautiful lot and a number of them are show animals. Most everyone has seen Mr. Nedus's show heads at our leading fairs and stock shows. The offering June 4 will include some of the very same quality of stock that he has shown the past few years. Of the 20 2-year-old heifers, about 75 per cent are beautiful roans, some will have calves by side sale day. The bull offering will come up to standard full and strong with a number of individuals fit for the show ring and a number of the kind so much sought after by our best and most progressive farmers and stockmen. The catalogs are now on the press and will be ready to mail to you by the time your letter reaches Mr. Nevius. Write for one of these catalogs today and study it carefully. This is a most remarkable offering and you will need a catalog to thoroughly appreciate what this sale means to you if you are interested in Shorthorns. Please mention the Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

**Baker's Prize Winning Polands.**

"I am booking orders for a fancy line of spring pigs sired by my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars and out of prize winning sows." is the first statement made in W. Z. Baker's card advertisement in this issue. Mr. Baker's herd of big type Poland Chinas is the home of King Hadley, the great prize winning boar of 1912 and 1913. In these two years he won second at the American Royal; first and reserve champion at Missouri State Fair; first and reserve champion at the Interstate Fair at St. Joe; first and grand champion at Topeka and second at Hutchinson. The fact that this hog was awarded these places of honor in these great shows indicates that he is an animal of unusual individual merit. His breeding lines are the best and his ability to produce the good kind is equalled by few. If interested in big type Poland Chinas you should write Mr. Baker at once. He guarantees satisfaction and prepaies the express. If you are contemplating starting a new herd, in justice to yourself you should make your selections from a herd with an established reputation. This you can do by buying from W. Z. Baker of Rich Hill, Mo.—Advertisement.

**The Grange Is Prospering**

Thirty-four new Granges were organized in Kansas between January 1 and March 31. In the same period Ohio organized only 41 Granges. Nebraska follows Kansas with 21 new Granges. The illness of A. P. Reardon, the state master of the Grange, doubtless was a handicap in organization work in Kansas. This state has one woman deputy who organized five new Granges in January and February, and probably has more by this time. The farmers, we believe, are beginning to realize that rural life can be improved only through organization and co-operation.

The Jackson County Pomona Grange had a business meeting April 24. After the routine program the Grange accepted an invitation from the Chautauqua entertainment committee to provide one evening's program for the Chautauqua. A committee was appointed to arrange the program. It is the purpose to have one or two numbers from each subordinate Grange in the county. An effort will be made also to have the state lecturer, Mrs. Ella G. Burton, deliver an address. The members of the Pomona Grange were very enthusiastic over the matter.

They also completed the arrangements for handling five carloads of binding twine from the state twine plant at Lansing. The Pomona Grange delivers this twine to the farmers at actual cost, thereby giving them the direct benefit of the state plant.

Mrs. Mabel Pomeroy.  
Holton, Kan.

Civic pride should mean civic cleanliness.

**Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.**

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I am well pleased with the results of my advertising in the Capper Farm Papers. W. Z. BAKER, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Rich Hill, Mo.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Your paper and the services of J. W. Johnson were valuable to me last season. I certainly appreciate them and have already placed my order with Mr. Johnson for an inch one year and will advertise my sales with you again this fall and winter. Yours very truly, DR. E. H. FARNHAM, Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, Hope, Kan., March 28, 1915.

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

**Holstein Dispersion Sale**

GARNETT, KANS.

Tuesday, May 25, 1915

**28—Registered and High Grade Holsteins—28**

Consisting of 7 registered cows, 1 registered bull, 2 registered bull calves, 8 high grade cows, (all in milk) and 11 high grade heifers coming twos. These cows are all from good producing families and are the right ages to produce well. Ranging from three to eight years old, only two older. I will also sell a registered Percheron mare five years old and a standard bred mare, with a track record of 2:26 1/4.

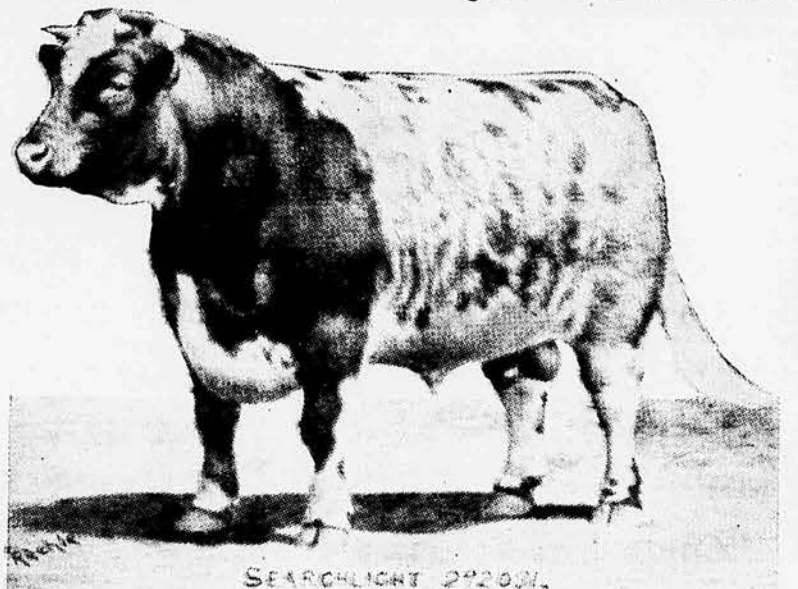
C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kansas

C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

**Prince Pavonia Searchlight****12th Annual Shorthorn Sale**

From Glenwood Farms at

Chiles, Kansas, Friday, June 4, 1915



45—HEAD—45 20—SERVICEABLE BULLS—20

20—BRED HEIFERS—20

75% Roans and Show Animals. 5—COWS—5

The kind that breed on and on, and produce from year to year. Bulls and heifers that have won at our leading fairs and shows.

C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Kan.

Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer. C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR CATALOGUE



**"A Rubber Chain Tread built on a Powerful Modern Tire"**



**Prove the Superiority of the Famous Popular-Priced  
"Chain Tread" Tires with our Tire Record  
Cards that we supply FREE**

"Chain Tread" Tires create confidence in motoring. They give you safety from skidding, fewer punctures, long mileage—at popular prices.

Keep a tire record. You will have definite proof of "Chain Tread" superiority.

## **"Chain Tread" Tires**

Safety experts acknowledge our rubber chain tread, built on this powerful modern tire, to be an absolutely marvelous anti-skid device.

"Chain Treads" are not simply a fancy design stamped on a tire—they are real anti-skid tires. Send your name and address, for a set of Free Tire Record Blanks, to United States Tire Company, Broadway at 58th St., N. Y. City

*"Chain Tread" Tires are sold by Leading Reliable Dealers. Do not accept substitutes*



# **United States Tires**

Made by the Largest Rubber Company in the World  
(Operating 46 Factories)

