

Forty-Eight Pages

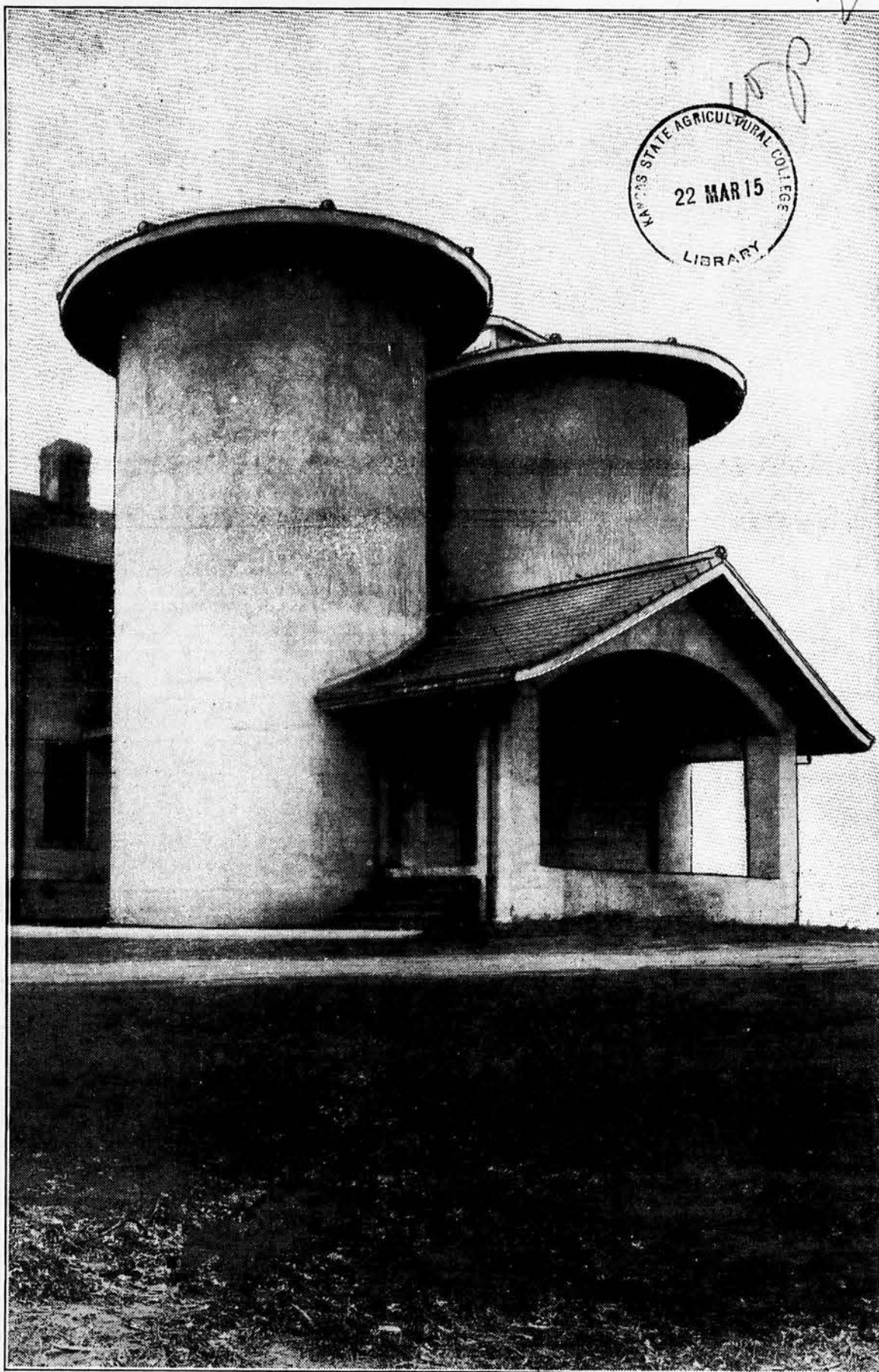
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# *The* FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45.

March 20, 1915

No. 12.







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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

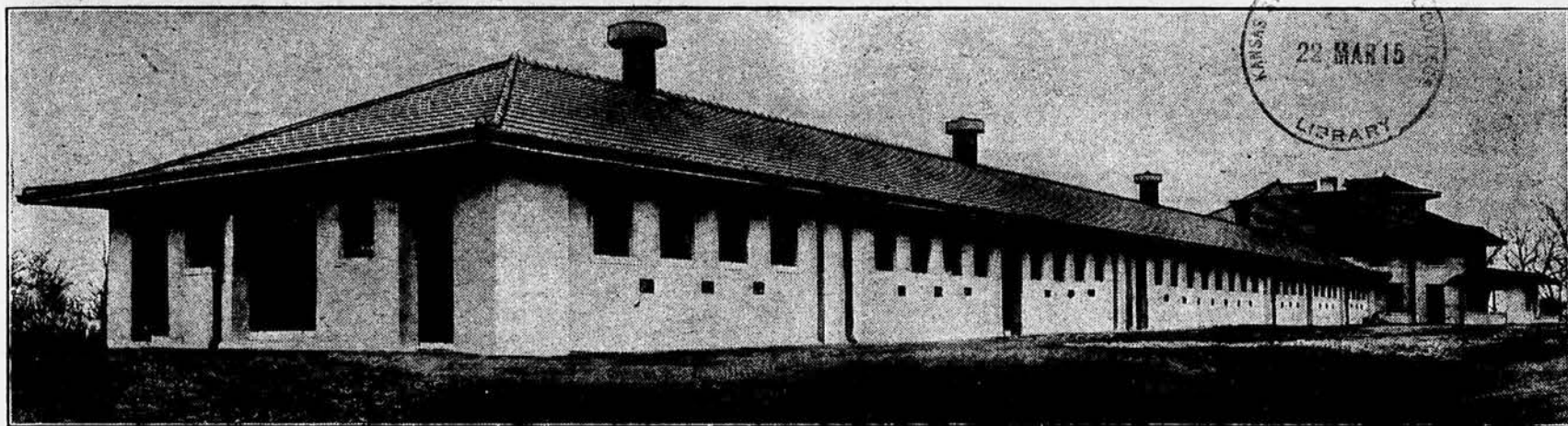
An Agricultural and Family Journal for the People of the Great West



Volume 45  
Number 12

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 20, 1915

Subscription  
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## Your Dairy Barn

**T**HE state of Kansas owns one of the finest dairy barns in the United States. It was built last year by the Topeka State Hospital for the Insane. The barn has stall room for 120 cows. The hospital herd is not large enough to fill the barn at present, there being only 60 mature cows. Fifty heifers 2 and 3 years old are owned by the hospital, however, and the barn should be filled with working cows in another year.

The present herd supplies only half

### Good Equipment is Economy in the Long Run

By V. V. Detwiler

His sire was Johanna Colantha's Lad 28296, an animal with 16 A. R. O. daughters, and is from a cow that produced 28 pounds of butterfat in a seven-day test, and has a 32.89-pound daughter. The dam of Buffalo Johanna Colantha is a 19-pound cow by Paul De Kol Jr., whose dam, Sadie View Concordia, was the first 30-pound cow of the breed. His second dam is a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol, one of the five sires that have more than 100 A. R. O. daughters.

An accurate record has been kept of every cow in the herd since they were put into the new barn last September. C. S. Goldsmith, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has charge of the dairy. He says that a number of the cows are making excellent records. Two cows in the herd are giving 50 pounds of milk a day, and a number have records that show a production of more than 40 pounds a day. Fifty cows are giving milk now.

Alfalfa hay, corn silage, corn meal, bran and cottonseed meal are used in the ration fed the cows of this herd. They are given all the alfalfa they wish to eat, and 30 pounds of silage a day. The

grain ration is 1 part of cottonseed meal, 2 parts of bran, and 3 parts of corn meal. This grain is fed at the rate of 1 pound to every 4 pounds of milk produced. No grain is fed to cows that are giving less than 20 pounds of milk a day.

The milk from each cow is weighed as soon as milked, and the record entered on a large record sheet posted on the barn wall. It is then taken to the milk room, strained through cotton and pasteurized. The milk in the pasteurizer is kept at a temperature of 148 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This kills harmful bacteria. The milk is then bottled and sealed. The bottles are washed and sterilized, and are filled with milk by machinery. The milk room is kept scrupulously clean, and the product furnished to the patients of the hospital is as pure and wholesome as it is possible to make it.

The cows have a limited amount of bluegrass pasture in the spring. Dr. Biddle is eager to have more land, so that he can provide the dairy herd with pasture, and can grow all the forage needed for winter feed. The hospital has about 400 acres now, and the superin-

tendent was able to show a profit of more than \$14,000 from farm, garden and poultry last year. Dr. Biddle is sure that he could save money for the state if he had more acres at his disposal.

There are 1,536 patients in the Topeka State hospital, so there is an excuse for building a dairy barn large enough to cost \$20,000. It would have cost \$10,000 to buy the milk used last year. The records show that the dairy last year supplied 37,751 gallons of milk. It

#### Cost of Construction.

Cement .....	2,031.74
Crushed stone .....	1,163.70
Labor .....	1,820.75
Lumber .....	2,278.28
Sand .....	727.65
Reinforcing steel .....	695.73
Structural steel .....	1,365.00
Tile roof .....	3,640.00
Iron beams .....	364.38
Hardware .....	101.79
Draughtsman expenses .....	101.17
Cut stone .....	271.75
Truss and metal runner .....	105.05
Windows, doors and sashes .....	242.82
Metal ceiling .....	330.78
Iron frames for silo doors .....	95.00
Freight and drayage .....	87.63
Registers and vent pipes .....	235.10
Wire lath .....	89.09
Cement hardener .....	10.50
Cork brick .....	35.26
Lime and plaster .....	54.15
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$15,847.27</b>

the milk needed for use in the hospital. The milk bought last year cost the state \$4,000. Dr. T. C. Biddle, superintendent of the institution, believes that he can produce this milk in the new barn for \$2,000. The barn, fully equipped, cost \$20,649. The work was done by patients of the institution under the supervision of two foremen. If all the work had been hired the cost would have been almost \$10,000 more.

The legislature of two years ago allowed no direct appropriation for buildings or improvements at the Topeka State hospital, but a clause in the appropriation law provided that the earning fund of the hospital could be drawn upon for special improvements. The board of control took advantage of this authority to build the new dairy barn.

The building is reinforced concrete and steel, and is fireproof in all its features. Two silos are built in at one end. They have a capacity of 350 tons. There is also a milk-treating and bottling room, feed rooms and a boiler room in the building. The barn is modern, convenient and sanitary. James dairy barn equipment is used.

The cows in this herd are grade Holsteins of an excellent quality. The herd bull is Buffalo Johanna Colantha 85501.

#### Cost of Equipment.

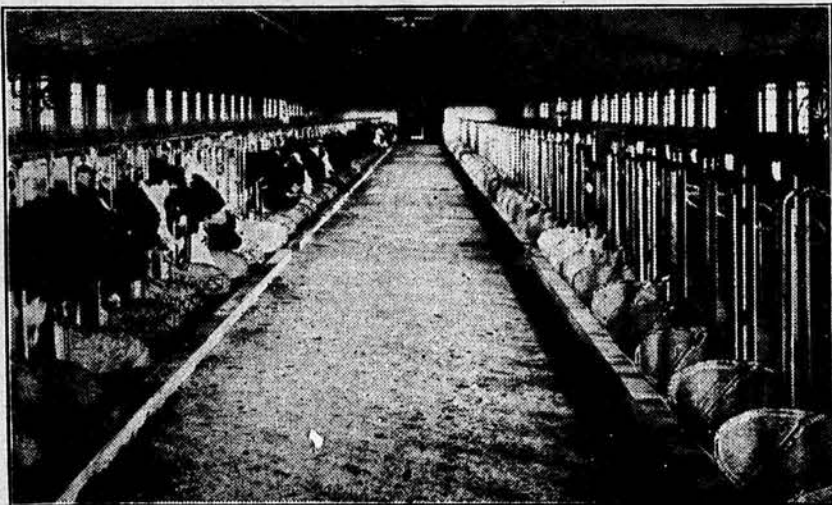
Electric supplies, plumbing and heating:	
Electric supplies .....	\$ 760.99
Boiler and hot water tank .....	458.00
Steam pump .....	90.00
Sewer pipe and fittings .....	197.20
Valves, pipe, fittings .....	941.27
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,447.46</b>
Fixtures and equipment:	
Stools, can carriers, feed trucks .....	\$ 186.99
Cream ripener, steam pump, bottle filler, bottle washing outfit, sterilizing oven .....	618.28
Scales, strainers, bottle tester, bottles, bottle crates, cream separator .....	287.75
Stalls and pens .....	1,046.88
Silage cutter .....	220.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,354.90</b>
<b>Cost of construction .....</b>	<b>\$15,847.27</b>
<b>Cost of equipment .....</b>	<b>4,802.36</b>
<b>Total cost .....</b>	<b>\$20,649.63</b>

should make twice as large a showing when the young stock begin to produce milk.

The choice heifer calves are kept to add to the herd. Most of the calves that are disposed of are sold for veal. Twenty-five were sold last year for \$210. Besides the calves, \$670 worth of stock was sold from the herd last year. Six of these animals were cows, worth \$330. Two bulls sold for \$130, and two heifers brought \$110.

A great deal of feed must be purchased every year, as shown by the records of E. B. Stotts, steward of the institution; but the statement of the products and expenses of the farm last year shows that almost \$2,000 worth of feed was grown. It was itemized in this way: Alfalfa, 13 tons, \$156; corn, 420 bushels, \$294; sweet corn, 68 bushels, \$34; fodder, 417 shocks, \$83.40; hay from the lawn, 4½ tons, \$15.75; silage, 350 tons, \$1,400.

When you come to Topeka you should plan to visit this barn and talk with the men in charge. It belongs to you as much as it does to anyone, and if it makes money it saves taxes for you.



Interior View of the Dairy Barn at the Topeka State Hospital. An Outside View of This Building is Shown at the Top of the Page.



**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
 Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright  
 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols  
 Farm Doling.....Harley Hatch  
 Markets.....C. W. Metsker

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

# The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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## Passing Comment — By T. A. McNeal

### Conserving the Moisture

Last week I answered as well as I could a question concerning northwest Kansas. A few days ago I had an interesting talk with a subscriber from Seward county, in the southwest part of the state who has made a success of crop raising down there. He has a large body of land and has cultivated it without irrigation.

This is his method: With a specially constructed plow he thoroughly stirs the ground to a depth of 18 inches in the fall. Generally between this plowing time and seeding time the next spring the ground is filled with moisture as far down as it has been stirred. This forms a large reservoir of moisture which he has found sufficient to grow and develop kafir, sorghum and feterita even in the driest years and the last few years have been as dry as the state has ever known since a weather record has been kept.

Another interesting piece of information given me by Mr. Plummer, was that he had succeeded in raising alfalfa successfully away out there and up on the high land at that. The method of preparing the ground for alfalfa was the same as for the other crops but the alfalfa seed was not sown broadcast as is the usual practice. It was sown with a drill in rows, I think about a foot apart, but of this I will not be certain. The alfalfa planted this way flourished remarkably. Mr. Plummer was not able to save all of his seed crop from this upland alfalfa, but if he had been, the revenue from that alone would have amounted to \$25 an acre.

"What that country needs," said Mr. Plummer, "is cheap money. Farmers cannot develop the country on money that costs them all the way from 12 to 24 per cent interest. If the general government would do as it should; establish a system of banks of loan as well as deposit and furnish the necessary capital at cost, there would be such a development of that western country as has never been dreamed of before."

In the meantime he was much interested in the Resler bill which would enable the farmers to get money at a much lower rate than they have been able to get it heretofore.

"I am not opposed to irrigation," said Mr. Plummer, "I believe in it, but my experience convinces me that in southwest Kansas good crops can be grown every year without irrigation if the ground is properly prepared so that a reservoir of water may be collected and held in the subsoil."

### Want Mr. Rork To Lecture

At the regular meeting of the Highland Park Grange on March 3, M. V. Rork was invited to address the grange on the subject of money. At the close of his address, by a unanimous vote a resolution was adopted recommending to the granges of the state that they invite Mr. Rork to address them. Personally I should be glad to see the state grange employ Mr. Rork to give his lecture on money to each grange in the state. I believe that the members would find it both interesting and instructive.

### The Case Of Mexico

What should the United States do in the case of Mexico? For more than three years that unhappy country has been devastated by civil war. It is today in a condition of practical anarchy.

Some say that this is not our concern, but with that view I cannot agree. At the same time I am not in favor of armed interference by the United States. If we should send an army into Mexico it almost certainly would mean the loss of several thousand lives; the cost of many millions of money and the necessity for maintaining a large armed force to maintain peace there for many years to come.

No matter how unselfish our intentions might be it would be impossible to convince the Mexicans that we did not intend to gobble up their country and enrich corporations and individuals in the United States at their expense. Still, in the interest of humanity in general and in the interest of the poor people of Mexico in particular, something should be done to restore order and establish a stable and just government.

The United States should not undertake to do this alone. We should call in the representatives of the leading governments of South America, Brazil, Argentine Republic and Chile and ask them to join

with us in establishing peace and order in Mexico. Then the heads of the various factions warring against each other in Mexico should be called into consultation and told that they must agree to quit fighting each other and further agree that at the earliest possible moment an election shall be called to be conducted under the supervision of the powers mentioned, acting concurrently. Not that these powers should attempt in any way to dictate how any Mexican citizen should vote, but they should undertake to see that the election was peaceful and fair and that each voter should not only be permitted to cast his vote unmolested, but that the votes should be honestly counted after being cast.

Then the joint powers should give these leaders the assurance that whoever might win out in such election will be at once recognized by all of them as the legal government of Mexico and that such government would not only be formally recognized but would be sustained if necessary by these governments. If these leaders should refuse to accept this fair offer then they should be given to understand that these four governments, the United States, Brazil, Argentine Republic and Chile, would use whatever force might be necessary to establish peace in Mexico and also establish a stable and just government.

Under such an arrangement as this it could not be charged that the United States had any selfish designs on Mexican territory. My opinion is that the warring chiefs would agree to the reasonable request. They would realize that they would have to do so.

The establishing of a new stable and just government in Mexico is of course a difficult task, requiring great tact, firmness and above all a desire to deal justly with the Mexican people. That is something that has never been done by any government heretofore established in that country.

There are four things that should be kept in mind in establishing this government in Mexico:

1. The land system must be revolutionized so that the peons will not only have the opportunity to own the land but must be protected in their ownership so that they cannot be swindled out of their title by unprincipled speculators. Land ownership should also be limited.
2. A system of free schools must be established and these should be industrial schools that would teach the peons how to farm in a modern, scientific way; in short, give them a practical industrial education and at the same time instruct them in the duties of citizenship.
3. Religious freedom must be established not only in theory but in fact all over Mexico.
4. Money interests must be prevented from exploiting and robbing the people of Mexico as they have done in the past.

With a just government and opportunity, the people of Mexico will learn in time how properly to govern themselves. In less time than anyone now thinks it will be found that the great body of the Mexican people will become an orderly, intelligent, prosperous and peace loving people.

### Strength Of the Warring Nations

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In the present war what countries are helping the Germans and what countries the allies? Please name them as they rank in fighting strength.

Mulvane, Kan. F. C. SCHAPER.

1. Germany, Austria, Turkey. The total military strength of these nations was quoted at the beginning of the war as follows: Germany 5,400,000; Austria-Hungary 3,600,000; Turkey 1,928,715.

However, the theoretical military strength of a nation is often very different from its actual strength. For example, in this war, while the theoretical military strength of Austria-Hungary and Turkey combined equals that of Germany, as a matter of fact Germany has a military machine equal in effectiveness to half a dozen Turkeys and probably to at least two Austria-Hungaries.

On the other side the theoretical military strength of the nations engaged is in the following order: Russia, France, Great Britain, Serbia, Belgium. The theoretical military strength of Russia, at the beginning of the war was supposed to be 5,400,000; of France 5,300,000; of Great Britain 3,733,905; of Serbia, 500,000; and of Belgium 340,000. Here again however, the actual military strength does not correspond with the theoretical.

France for instance, was better prepared for war

than either Great Britain or Russia, but it is not at all probable that France could under any circumstances put as many men in the field as Germany. In fact, Germany is capable of putting nearly twice as large an army in the field as France although there was only a difference in the published theoretical strength of 100,000.

Russia also has a great many more men of military age than either Germany or France, but owing to lack of equipment and organization the Russian army has not been anywhere near as effective as the German army or the French army. Great Britain on the other hand, with the help of her colonies could perhaps place in the field if given time enough, enough soldiers to equal her full theoretical military strength.

As the war goes on Great Britain will supply on land and sea a force equaling in numbers and effectiveness the army of France and more effective than the army of Russia. Serbia which was quoted as having a theoretical military strength of 1/2 million could not put in the field more than two thirds of that number. Belgium has of course, been so crippled by Germany that she cannot put anywhere near her entire military strength, under normal conditions, in the field. First and last there have been probably 100,000 Belgians on the fighting line.

Summing up: The theoretical military strength of Germany and her allies is 10,928,715. Germany alone will put two thirds of that number of men in the field before the war is over. On the other side the theoretical military strength of the allies is 15,283,905, but while Germany will be able to put more than her theoretical strength in the field her enemies will not be able to put anywhere near their full military strength on the battle line.

### How To Promote Peace

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—While you are trying to solve the problem of universal peace, you have a number of correspondents contributing to the war policy as the only solution of a just and righteous cause. A. A. Horner asked, "Do you think the signers of the Declaration of Independence should have submitted to King George's rule?" His policy of taxation without representation was wrong. But what would have been the fate of the signers if France had not come to their rescue?

In the preamble to the Declaration of Independence it states, "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

After gaining our independence and commemorating and celebrating our annual independence we would reiterate this historic document. But we did not pursue this policy. We disregarded these truths. We permitted slavery to exist and later our Supreme court handed us the Dred Scott decision which virtually said that no negro had any rights in the United States.

It has been said that "the mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceeding fine." If we had been true to the principles of the preamble, there would have been no necessity for the war of secession. In Lincoln's inaugural address he said that no state could lawfully withdraw from the union; that they were inseparable and that it was his duty to bring back the seceded states into the Union and while in the midst of that struggle to bring back the seceded states, Lincoln signed that article which liberated the negro, and the preamble became a living document.

How could we have avoided the war with Spain? What was the necessity of the Maine anchoring in the harbor of Havana in time of internal strife? I admire President Wilson's efforts to keep the peace policy. But are we not likely to be drawn into the European conflict for the sake of the mighty dollar? Would it not be a wise policy to place an embargo on all American products?

Ex-president Roosevelt said that one of the greatest acts which he accomplished while president, was the sending of our naval vessels around the world. What folly in such a statement. It required 100,000 gallons of lubricating oil for the machinery, an enormous coal bill, food, clothing and the pay roll for the officers and marines. What benefit was derived from the trip? Did the nations of the world think any more of us? Did it not have a tendency to promote the spirit of war instead of promoting the spirit of peace?

Christ said, "Blessed are the peace makers." To promote peace nations must learn forbearance, charity and good will toward one another. Competition must be done away with, and co-operation must take its place. J. O. SAMUELSON.

Chugwater, Wyo.

There is much truth in the foregoing. Of course it is true that if the principles of humanity and exact justice were never violated there would be no strife in the world. Not only did the new nation of the United States begin to violate the principles of the Declaration of Independence as soon as



it was organized, but has been violating those principles ever since.

Mr. Samuelson says that with the promulgation of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation the Declaration of Independence became a living document. A step forward was made and a long one when Lincoln issued that proclamation but it did not make the declaration a living document. The negro today is deprived of his constitutional rights and in a considerable part of this country is kept in a condition of virtual slavery. He is systematically robbed of his labor; deprived in many cases of the opportunity to obtain even the rudiments of an education; denied justice in the courts of the land; slain by merciless mobs for alleged infraction of law, which in the case of a white man would be punished by light fines or possibly a few days imprisonment instead of death.

Nor has the Declaration of Independence been made a living principle even among white men. Special privileges are still permitted, which is contrary to the spirit of the Declaration. Justice does not hold the balances equally, weighing impartially the transgressions of the rich and the poor, the weak and the powerful.

I agree entirely with the writer about the voyage of the battleships around the world. It seems to me to have been the most expensive and useless piece of national grand-standing I ever heard of or read about.

Selfishness is the root of evil and hypocrisy and ignorance are its handmaidens. A large part of the inhabitants of the world in their blindness and ignorance, to their own hurt follow the lead of the designing and selfish few, who prate about justice and brotherhood which they do not desire and which they use all their power to prevent.

### Make the Pope a Peace Arbitrator

A Maple Hill subscriber sends me a printed clipping, which is an article written by a Catholic on the question of world peace. The writer points out the fact that the evil of war has always been recognized and that great peace societies have been organized, culminating in the Hague, but without establishing peace or being able to prevent the most destructive, the most brutal and the most useless of all the wars of history.

He therefore concludes that secular efforts to promote peace are failures and that the only way to secure world peace is through the papacy, making the pope the world arbitrator.

Without discussing the sectarian question raised, it is evident such a plan necessarily would fail if attempted. No matter how sincere the pope might be in his desire for peace or how honest he might be as an arbitrator, any attempt to place him in that position would at once rouse such a storm of religious, sectarian prejudice that it would of itself endanger the peace of the world.

A permanent world peace never can be attained except on the principles of brotherhood, taught it is true by the Nazarene, and it can never be accomplished through sectarianism. That plan may as well be dismissed as impracticable right at the start.

### Questions Answered

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Will you please state in your next issue whether the Mothers' Pension bill has been made a law? I am a widow with two small children and am interested. Stockton, Kan. A READER.

This is written March 4. The bill has not yet passed, but is made a special order in the senate for tomorrow, March 5.

### United States Game Law

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In the papers I occasionally see reference to a Federal law making it a misdemeanor to kill wild ducks and geese. Respect for all law, Federal and state, is to be expected and commended, and when a law incites in our nature wrath and antagonism it behooves us, unless we are fully informed as to its provisions, to seek information.

Will you kindly give us in your Comments either the full text of the law or a condensed statement, also your opinion as to its merits or demerits. Out here on the prairie, where our inherent hankering for an occasional taste of wild game must depend for the greater part of the year on "cotton tails" and "jacks," and where our women folks can find such good use for the feathers, we naturally look forward somewhat eagerly for a few days in the fall when, if Dame Nature has put some water in our ponds, we may fare sumptuously on canvasback or teal.

When we consider that wild ducks and geese are of no benefit except for such purposes as I have mentioned, and that in some parts of the country our farmers have to stand guard over their crops with shotguns in order to protect them from the ravages of these birds, we can but wonder at the motives which led to the inception of such a law and exclaim, "Oh, for an intellect which would enable me to understand and appreciate the benefits of some of the laws to which I am subservient!" E. M. DIETZ.

Ionia, Kan.

The original United States game law fixed the open season for ducks and geese from September 1 to December 18. This was amended by Congress last October, extending the open season to February 1.

Our state law, as Mr. Dietz is perhaps aware, fixes the open season from September 1 to April 15, so that there is a conflict between the state and Federal law. The penalty fixed by the United States statute for shooting these birds out of season is a fine of not to exceed \$100, or imprisonment for not

to exceed 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Several cases have been started by the United States district attorney for this district, Mr. Robertson. Motions have been made to quash the indictments in these cases on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. These motions to quash are based on a decision recently rendered on this law by Judge Jacob Trieber, of Arkansas.

The judge held in that case that ownership and control of migratory birds rests in the state in which the birds happen to be and that they are not the property or under the control of the United States government. In other words, if a flock of ducks or geese in the course of its flight lights in Kansas, while here it is under the control of the laws of this state. If tomorrow the birds fly over into Nebraska they come under the jurisdiction of Nebraska, and so on, but do not at any time come under the jurisdiction of the general government except possibly where they alight in a government reservation.

The case decided against the law by Judge Trieber has been appealed to the Supreme Court by the government. If Judge Trieber is sustained by the Supreme Court, of course that will knock out the law for good.

### Question in Astronomy

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I am a reader of The Farmers Mail and Breeze and am especially interested in your Passing Comment. I should like to have you answer the following question: Is it a fact that the astronomers can see nothing further than the present year? If that is so, can they give any reason why it is so?

Can you see anything in the present great struggle across the water that points to the commencement of the great tribulations that are spoken of in the Bible? Some light, backed by good, substantial evidence, on these questions would be of great benefit to the world. M. W. JEWETT.

Skiatook, Okla.

When it comes to questions of astronomy and interpretations of prophecies, I must plead ignorance. I do not know how far astronomers can see into the future, nor am I able to shed any valuable light on the prophecies.

### Getting Children to School

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—What is the provision of the school law in regard to transporting children to school where they live more than three miles from the school?

Would a man living as far as that from the school be obliged to take his children to the school?

In case a boy rides to school three miles or more, could he collect for transportation from the district?

What is the difference between Durham and Shorthorn cattle? Is there any relationship between them?

If a man is breeding red Shorthorns would there be any objection to putting a roan Shorthorn bull with the herd? In other words, would it be deteriorating the breed? C. B. EDWARDS.

Coldwater, Kan.

1. The first question was answered in part a few weeks ago. The law provides that where a family lives three miles or more from the schoolhouse the district may pay at the rate of 15 cents a day for transporting the children of the family, not each child, to school. This holds for a period not exceeding one hundred days in a year.

2. If the children can be taken to school and back at an expense of 15 cents a day for all of them together, yes; otherwise, no.

3. I do not know that the question has ever been tested, but my opinion is that if the boy rode his pony to school a distance of three miles or more he could collect for transportation.

4. There is no difference between Shorthorn and Durham cattle. The name Durham is rarely used now in describing this breed, which originally came from the county Durham, in northern England.

5. It is generally conceded now among well-informed stockmen that the color of the Shorthorns, whether red or roan, makes no difference. There used to be a quite prevalent belief that the red Shorthorns were superior for dairy purposes, but latterly a number of roan herds have been built up which show as good qualities as the red. It will do no harm to mix the colors provided the cattle have good qualities in other respects.

### The Currency Law

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I would like to hear your opinion as to whom the present currency law has benefited. More than a year ago I heard a Democratic lawyer, in an attempt to answer the fierce onslaught of a Socialist, emphatically declare that the present currency law was the grandest piece of legislation that had been passed in forty years and that it was going to help the people very much. Now this lawyer was either right or he was wrong.

I often wonder who he considers the people are. If he considers the farmers and laboring classes the people, he is surely mistaken, for the law had not helped either of these two classes. But if the lawyer considers bankers the people, perhaps he is right. But what is the difference between the present currency law and the former law? McCune, Kan. R. J. PIPER.

Up to this time I am unable to see wherein the present banking and currency law has even benefited the bankers. It has created a very expensive system of regional banks and withdrawn from circulation vast sums of money. It has created sinecures for a large number of men, mostly political favorites. It has not reduced interest rates to the borrower, nor is it likely to.

It creates a privileged class who can at any time borrow the tremendous credit of the government for their private profit while the same credit is refused

to other citizens of the republic. It creates a possibility of inflation or contraction to serve the needs of a money-lending class and puts the control of the business of the country in the hands of seven political partisan appointees. It is the most pronounced class legislation that has been enacted in many years.

Under former laws the people justly complained that national bankers were allowed special privileges not accorded to others, but this grants special privileges that were never dreamed of before or at least were never put into operation.

It offers a premium on speculation and penalizes the conservative banker. It reduces the security of depositors by permitting the bank to hypothecate its best securities, and in case of bank failure these securities would be out of reach of the depositors.

### The Taxation Question

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I was much interested in the letter from Mr. Brittain on taxation and your comments on it in last week's paper.

Mr. Brittain certainly is right when he says we ought not to tax both the owner of a mortgaged farm and the holder of the mortgage, for the full value of each. But it seems to me he is wrong when he says the lender would charge as high rate of interest on a mortgage free from tax as he would on one he paid no tax on.

The rate on farm loans in Kansas is made mostly by the competition of large eastern loan companies, life insurance companies and other large investors. These companies buy bonds, stocks, farm mortgages, etc., and always are on the watch for the best investments. They have large sums invested in farm mortgages in Kansas and other states. These mortgages are mostly held outside the state and of course pay no tax here.

Now let us suppose Kansas to have a recording fee on mortgages and that this fee amounted to as much as the tax on that amount of property. We will suppose, too, the amount of the mortgage is deducted from the assessed value of the farm. Would the owner of a mortgaged farm gain anything by that? I think not. Supposing the recording fee to amount to 1 per cent a year. It would then be as profitable to make loans at 6 per cent in states with no recording fee as to lend in Kansas at 7 per cent.

The effect would be to advance interest rates the amount of the recording fee or the withdrawal of loans and placing them where there was no such tax.

Mr. Brittain might say if we had a national law this money could not escape taxation any place, which might be true. But if the net returns on farm loans were not as good as investments in real estate, manufacturing, etc., loan companies would reduce the amount of their loans and invest in more profitable enterprises.

We cannot get cheap loans if we make lending money unprofitable by law. But there is really no difficulty about the matter. All we have to do is to repeal the tax on notes, mortgages, etc. Then there will be no double taxation to complain of.

Then the question of who should pay the tax on mortgaged property is simply a question to be settled by agreement between borrower and lender. If a man buys a farm on time and agrees to pay the entire tax he has no more reason to complain about paying taxes on property he does not own than he has to object to paying the insurance on the buildings. And if he made a bargain to have the lender pay the tax he would certainly have to pay a higher rate of interest. Pomona, Kan. H. J. OTTAWAY.

### The United States Navy

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Will you please tell us how the United States navy compares with other navies? MERLE MAGAW.

Ames, Kan.

The British navy ranks first, the German navy second and the United States navy third. France ranks fourth, Japan fifth, Russia sixth, Italy seventh, Austria-Hungary eighth.

Great Britain is credited with 33 modern battleships; Germany with 20; the United States with 18; France with 18; Japan with nine; Russia with nine; Italy with seven, and Austria-Hungary with four.

Of cruiser battleships, Great Britain has 10, Germany eight, the United States 10 armored cruisers; Japan five, Russia four.

Of older battleships, Great Britain has 38, Germany 20, the United States 22, France 13, Japan 13, Russia six, Italy eight, Austria nine.

Of torpedo boats, Great Britain has 70, Germany 47, the United States 21, France 153, Japan 37, Russia 25, Italy 75, Austria 85.

Of submarines, Great Britain has 96, Germany 39, the United States 58, France 93, Japan 15, Austria 43, Italy 20.

Of officers and men in her navy, Great Britain has 145,210, Germany 73,269, the United States 63,857, France 61,243, Japan 47,289, Russia 52,463, Austria 36,095.

These figures were supposed to be correct at the beginning of the present war and do not take into consideration either the ships lost or the ships built by the various nations since the war began.

### Question of Trespass

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A has a farm and will not rent it or work it, but just lets noxious weeds grow on it. He lives in Missouri. Could he do anything to B, if B went on the place and plowed and put in a crop and gave A his share? M. L. H.

Natoma, Kan.

B would not have a right to go on A's land and put in a crop without A's permission. If he should undertake to do so, A could sue him for trespass.

So far as I know, the question of a landowner's liability for damage caused by allowing noxious weeds to grow on his land, and thereby seed his neighbor's land, has never been passed upon by our courts.





# Silos and Cows

Personal Experiences of Readers That  
You Will Find Worth While



**T**HE main requisite in building a silo is to make it air tight. This is much easier to accomplish in the ground than above the ground. The expense is much less also. I was smitten with the silo fever two years ago, and, as my means would not allow the building of a stave, concrete, or metal silo, I hunted for a cheaper method.

The pit silo seemed to answer my requirements. I obtained literature on the pit silo and studied the experience of men, in Kansas who had made and used pit silos. After due consideration, I decided to go down instead of up. In a slack time, any farmer can do all the necessary work with a very small expenditure for hired help. My silo is 10 by 16 feet and contains 24 tons. My cash expenditure was \$11.

## Beginning a Pit Silo.

I began operations by building the silo collar. Draw a circle on the ground the size of the silo. Bore a row of holes 18 inches deep around the circle, with a 6-inch post auger. Finish digging this out with a spade, being sure to clean out all the loose dirt. Fill this circular trench with concrete. Set the rim forms over this, so that the inside is flush with the rim in the ground. After filling the forms with concrete, allow it to remain in place until the concrete is firm. Now dig down inside of the concrete rim. Plaster the wall as far down as has been dug, every day. The plaster should be in the proportion of 2 parts of sand to 1 part of cement. Plaster this evenly on the dirt walls  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick. I find it necessary to dampen the dirt walls well before plastering. As I dug my silo around an old dry well, I disposed of a large part of the dirt, by throwing it in the old well. This well also saved a great deal of hard digging. My only expense was the cost of the cement. The sand cost nothing and I was out nothing for labor.

I have had very fair success in keeping the silage. I find that one must use his own judgment in filling the silo. I find that silage must be tramped equally well all over, instead of mostly on the outside as is advocated by some authorities. Corn for silage should be cut just as the grains begin to harden. Start the corn binder to cutting about half a day before you begin filling silo. In filling my silo, one man cut the corn with the binder, and eight men and teams hauled the cut corn to the silo. Five to eight men are required for this part of the work, according to the distance corn is to be hauled. There should be two or three or even four men in the silo, to tramp the silage.

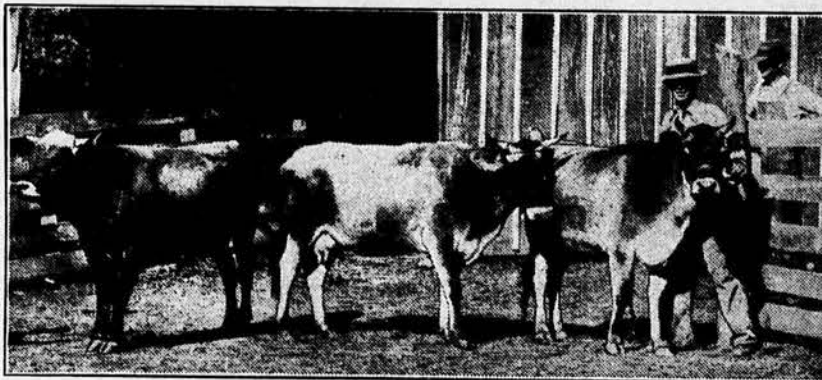
## All the Stock Like Silage.

The first year I filled the silo I used about 12 barrels of water while filling with corn. Last year, just as I began filling the silo several fine showers fell, thus rendering the use of water unnecessary. In 1913 it required the corn from 15 acres to fill my 24 ton silo. In 1914 the corn from about 3 acres filled the same silo nicely.

All the stock on our farm, from the horses down to the calves, like silage. We do not often feed it to the horses, but the cows, calves, hogs, sheep, and even chickens are supplied with it abundantly. I have found it hard to supply enough silage at one time to satisfy my stock. Their fondness for it is so great that I feed from 40 to 60 pounds of silage to each cow, at one time. Since feeding silage, my milk cows give about the same amount of milk in the winter as they do in the summer time, on pasture.

As for gas forming in a pit silo, I have had none in my silo, and am inclined to be skeptical about it. I am inclined to believe that my method of removing silage—I use a big tub, with a rope and pulley fastened overhead—would relieve the gas situation if any existed.

It may not be possible for all farmers to use pit silos. But where the location is adapted to its use and the



Two Jersey Cows and a Herd Bull on the Farm of O. E. Rigdon. The Bull Was 15 Months Old When This Picture Was Taken.

money situation does not warrant the erection of a stave, cement or metal silo, I recommend a pit silo. A neighbor, who also built a pit silo, remarked that his pride told him to build an above ground silo, so everyone would see it and remark, "What an enterprising farmer," but his pocketbook suggested a pit silo, and his pocketbook's suggestion won.

E. C. Crampton.

Arkansas City, Kan.

## Making Stalls For My Cows

I needed better accommodations for my cows last fall so I tried my hand at fixing up some stanchions. A shed is built into my barn without any partition wall between the main barn and the shed part. This shed is 36 feet long and 12 feet wide. I left space enough to give each cow 3 feet 5 inches, allowing 10 inches next to the wall at each end so that the end cows would have ample room. I think, however, that 3 feet 3 inches would be the most satisfactory width of stanchion for a regular dairy barn.

I had only six cows and so made six stanchions, leaving space so that other stanchions could be added as needed. I made the drop or ditch of 2-inch stuff 4 inches deep and 18 inches wide and placed it just inside the sill next to the wall. Braces made of 2 by 4-inch pieces extend, edge up, from the trough to the rigid uprights of the stanchions. A 2 by 12-inch plank placed flush with the inside edge of the trough and nailed to it and to the braces serves as a floor for the cows' hind feet. The remainder of the floor is of earth.

The distance from the inside edge of the ditch to the stanchion is 5 feet, which is just right for cows weighing over 1,000 pounds but is a trifle long for small cows. I set the fixed uprights 4 inches in at the top which arrangement has the effect of pushing the cows back about 2 inches when they stand up and draws them forward the same distance when they lie down. The stanchions were so arranged that the flat sides of the 2 by 4 pieces would be against the cows' necks, thus making for the comfort of the animals and strengthening the stanchions against forward pressure. The horizontal 2 by 4 pieces at the foot of the stanchions were nailed on 2 inches above the braces mentioned above. The upper horizontal pieces were nailed on 4 feet above the lower ones, inside measurement. The

movable part of the stanchion is a 2 by 4-inch piece 6 feet long and works on a pivot made by passing a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long through its lower end and the two lower horizontal pieces. The sides of the stanchions when closed are 9 inches apart, counting from middle to middle of the sides. The top fastening is a leather loop that may be adjusted to thick or thin necked cows by means of a buckle.

The feed floor is made of 1-inch ship-lap resting on sills made of 2 by 6-inch pieces, one at each stanchion. This floor is 4 feet 5 inches wide and is 2 inches higher at its lower edge than next to the cows. A 1 by 4-inch piece on edge at the inner side of the floor prevents any waste of feed.

The material used in making these stanchions was 48 feet of 2 by 12-inch pieces, 84 feet of 2 by 6 pieces, 258 feet of 2 by 4 pieces, 108 feet of ship-lap, 24 feet of 1 by 4 pieces, and 50 cents worth of nails and bolts. The labor came to \$3, making the total cost of the stanchions for the six cows \$17. And there is enough material left so that another stanchion could be made and no new material would be needed except a 2 by 4 piece 14 feet long and a few nails and a bolt.

These stanchions are very satisfactory although the criticism might be offered that the milker must go between the cows from in front as there is no room to go behind them. That is not a serious fault, however. Stanchions economize room, keep the cows comfortable, and add much to cleanliness. When a feeding floor is used, none of the feed is wasted. And with corn at 85 cents a bushel and bran at \$1.10 a hundred pounds, that is an advantage not to be overlooked.

Newton, Kan.

Alvah Souder.

## Rigdon Cows Are Good Ones

We milked 18 cows in the last year, and we kept an individual record for each cow, by weighing and testing the milk. Every cow was tested two or three times a month. We sold \$2,500 worth of cream and veal calves during the year. In addition to this we fed skim milk to the pigs, and have 15 head of calves left.

We feed all the mixed hay they will clean up, and 30 or 40 pounds of silage a day. The grain mixture consists of 400 pounds corn, 200 pounds bran, and

100 pounds of cottonseed meal. Part of the time 100 pounds of oats is added to this mixture. We feed 1 pound of this grain for every  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of milk.

At present we have 20 head of grade cows, but we expect to work into a purebred business. We sell our cream to an ice cream factory at Leavenworth, shipping in refrigerator cans.

We feed our calves by hand. I allow the mother to care for the calf until it is 5 or 6 hours old. Then I take it from the cow and allow it to suck twice a day until the milk is good. I teach the calf to drink then, but give it whole milk for the first week. After this, skim milk is added gradually until the calf is 3 weeks old and taking no whole milk. I never have lost a calf, and often I have made them weigh 225 pounds in eight weeks. I teach them to eat hay and grain as soon as possible. I feed them hay, silage, corn chop, bran, oats and oil meal.

The building shown between the silos, in the picture, is the cow barn. It has 20 stalls  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, fitted with adjustable stanchions. There are three feed bins. One of them holds 250 bushels, and the other two 125 bushels each. The building to the right is a hay barn, with two sheds the full length of the barn. The building is 60 feet by 40 feet, with a mow capacity of 100 tons. The small building to the right of the barn is the milk house. There is a well and two cooling tanks inside this building. The tanks are of cement, and the floor is also cement. There is a gasoline engine, a pump and a cream separator in this room.

## Good Blood Here.

The picture of our herd bull was taken when he was 15 months old. He is Oxford Warder's Hur No. 120387, born March 12, 1912. He is by Oxford Warder 89840, that was 18 times champion bull at national and state dairy shows, and is the son of Gabbage Knight 95698. This gives him plenty of blood from Champion Fox 61441, considered by many leading Jersey breeders to be the greatest Jersey bull that ever lived. His dam, Mysette of Brondale 180371 produced 66 pounds  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of butterfat in 28 days, from 908 pounds and 4 ounces of milk. This record was made when she was 6 years and 11 months old.

Foxie Susy 308129, the cow that the milk man is holding in this picture, is 2 years old. Her first calf was born when she was 19 months old, and she gave an average of 16 pounds of milk a day for 250 days. This milk tested  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent butterfat.

The cow in the center is Beautiful Susy 274951. She is 3 years old, and gave 4,953 pounds of 6 per cent milk in 10 months after her first calf was born.

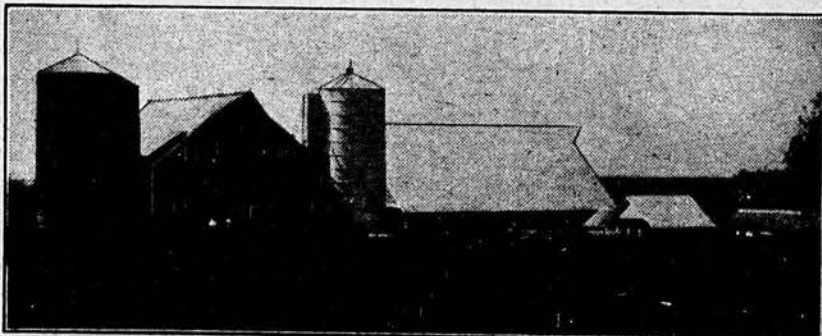
We have 11 head of registered Jersey cows and heifers. All but three of them are giving milk. Guinevere of Rosalpa 238572 has given 6,318 pounds of milk in 129 days. The average butterfat test was 5.8-10 per cent.

All of our purebred cows are from dams that have official tests by the American Jersey Cattle club of from 500 to 600 pounds of butterfat. Pansy, a grade Jersey, gave 10,520 pounds of milk that had an average test of 4.8-10 per cent, in 10 months. Nigger, a cross between a Shorthorn and an Angus, gave 11,555 pounds of 4.6-10 per cent milk in 315 days. This is about like the average of the herd.

Everest, Kan.

O. E. Rigdon.

The farmer of today must utilize every pound of feed grown on every acre to the best advantage or his farming will be a failure. Cheap roughage which deteriorates rapidly in winter and spring can be stored in the silo with a saving of 30 to 40 per cent waste which usually occurs when it is shocked and left in the field until fed. Silage is a palatable, succulent feed which should be fed with a dry roughage. Its use in connection with cottonseed meal makes the utilization of unpalatable dry feeds such as straw possible.



Silos and Dairy Barns on the Honnell's Dairy Farm, Near Everest, Kan. The Farm Is Managed by O. E. Rigdon.





# Dudley's Dairy

Milk Is Drawn By Machinery, and Sold to  
the Retail Trade of Topeka



By F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THE production of milk for the quality trade of Topeka is the purpose of the Dudley Dairy farm, near the city on the south. This farm consists of 246 acres, owned by Guilford Dudley, whose father homesteaded it in 1859; the place has been owned by the Dudley family since it was obtained from the government. There are about 55 animals in the herd, and they are mostly well-bred Guernseys. A purebred Guernsey bull, Bonnililius 15340, is at the head of the herd. Other features of interest are the \$8,000 dairy barn, the milking machine, the silos and the well equipped milk room.

"This milk production business has been built up on the theory that care and cleanliness pay well," said Mr. Dudley a few days ago. "Consumers are demanding milk that is pure, and absolutely free from contamination. Good equipment is required in the commercial production of milk of this kind, and constant watchfulness is needed from day to day to see that the quality is maintained. There is nothing easy in this dairy business, when one produces clean milk."

The Sharples mechanical milker was purchased at a cost of \$550 to aid in producing milk with a low percentage of bacteria. There is but little chance for contamination when the milk is handled properly after it is drawn by the milker. The use of this milker also has reduced the labor for the men quite materially, as the milking is done with one less man than was formerly used. The machine was installed last June, and the repair bill so far has been less than one dollar. Mr. Dudley believes that the maintenance expense will be very low, as some rubber tubing is all that will wear out easily. Five gallons of gasoline a month is required for the engine that runs the milker.

Three cows are milked by this machine at one time. The milk is drawn through tubing to a covered container, so there is not the chance for impurities to get into the milk that there frequently is when the milking is done by hand. The machine imitates as nearly as possible the pressure which would be exerted on the teats by hand. It was very easy to teach the cows not to object to its use; two cows from the herd were all that objected at all.

"I am very well pleased with the results we have obtained from the milker," said Mr. Dudley. "It has enabled us to produce higher quality milk and to reduce the operating costs at the same time. More

than this, it has eliminated the greatest drag the dairy industry has had, the hand milking. I consider that the mechanical milker is the greatest boost the dairy business has received."

The working parts of the milker are cleaned carefully after every milking, but this does not take long. Clean water is drawn through the milker after the work is finished, and the operating parts then are kept in lime water until the next milking. They are taken apart and washed piece by piece frequently. It does not take a great deal of work

to keep the milker in a sanitary condition.

Cleanliness also is a feature of the work in the dairy barn. Cement floors and gutters are provided, and the manure is removed promptly; it is thrown directly into the manure spreader, and it is hauled to the field at once. The barn is 114 feet long and 52 feet wide, and it has stall room for 52 cows. It also has seven box stalls for bulls and calves. There is room in the barn for 350 tons of hay. Two silos also are features; one holds 150 tons, the other 128

tons. Both were filled with corn silage last fall.

Silage makes up an important part of the ration of the cows; they now are getting about 35 pounds of silage a day. Alfalfa and clover hay also is fed. During the fall, when good bluegrass pasture was available, it was not necessary to feed much hay, but when this growth began to fail the proportion of the hay was increased greatly. The concentrated ration consists of bran, shorts and oil meal, and the amount that each cow gets depends somewhat on her production. This concentrated feed is used in the summer as well as in the winter, as this aids much in keeping up the milk flow.

Rye and wheat pasture also is provided for the cows in the winter. The best result has been obtained with rye, as the growth is somewhat larger than with wheat. Especially good results were obtained from the rye pasture last winter and spring. The growth was pastured late, and as it seemed to be well established it was allowed to stand, and was harvested for the grain. The yield was 15 bushels an acre. Silage corn was planted after the rye was harvested. The corn was cut in October, and the yield was good. A fair production of grain also was obtained; it probably would have averaged about 18 bushels an acre if it had been shucked.

Mr. Dudley has an especially great belief in the value of alfalfa and clover hay for the dairy cows. More than this he appreciates the value of both legumes in soil improvement, and the acreage of both is being increased. It is intended to increase the planting of both to about 75 acres. The soil on the Dudley farm contains a very high proportion of mineral elements, and it is well adapted to the growing of both crops.

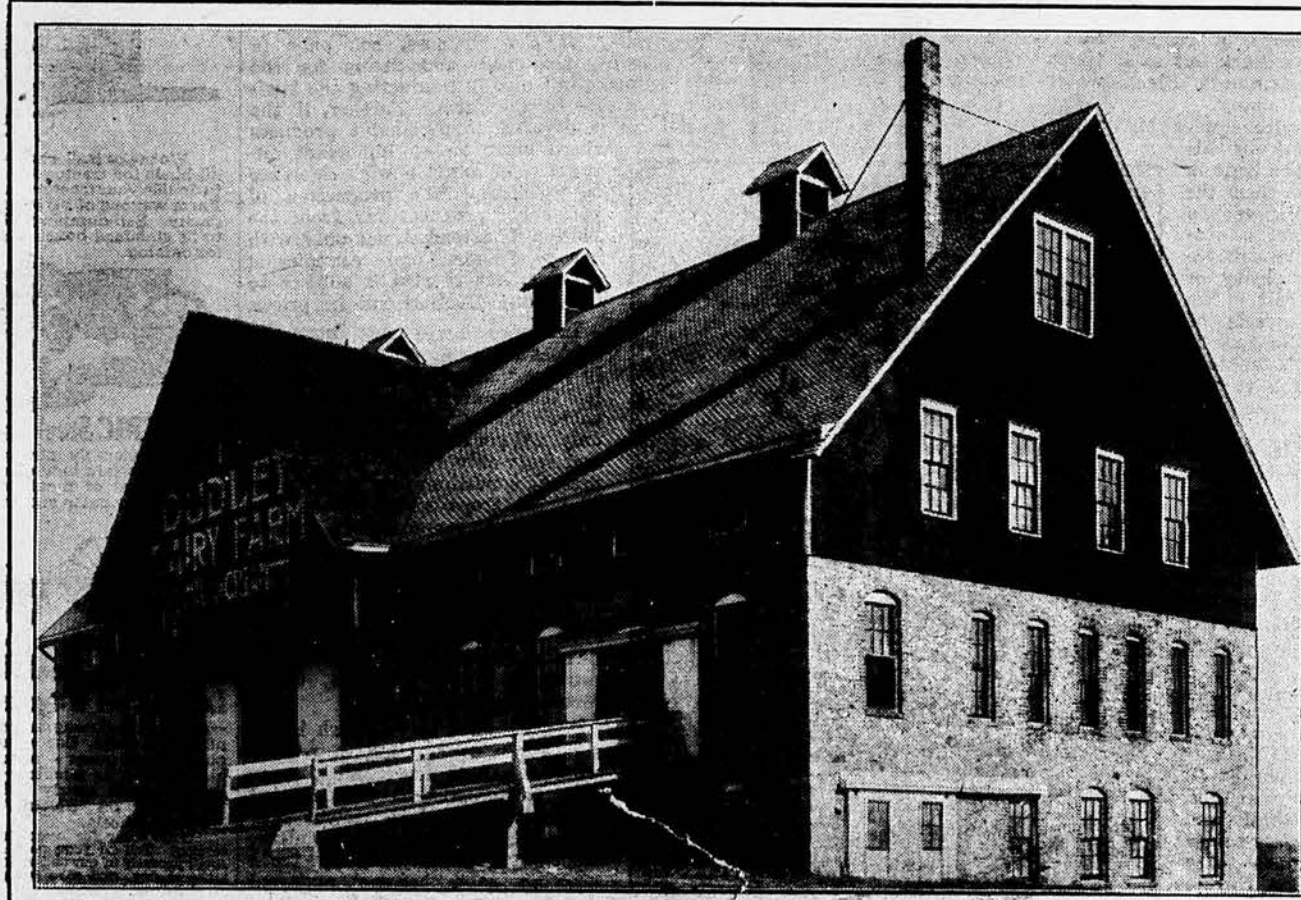
In the harvesting of leguminous hays of this kind, it is extremely important that they should be handled so all the leaves are retained and so bleaching is prevented. The alfalfa hay, for example, is harvested just as the plants are coming into bloom, and it is raked as soon as it is well wilted. Most of the curing is done in the wind-row. A system of this kind prevents bleaching and the loss of leaves.

The growth of bluegrass in the pastures is especially heavy, and this has been brought about largely by good care, although the soil is naturally well adapted to the growing of bluegrass. Care is taken not to overpasture this growth, and the weeds are always mowed in the summer. The

(Continued on  
Page 35.)



A Mechanical Milker Is One Of the Profitable Investments On the Dudley Dairy Farm, For It Has Decreased the Labor Cost.



A Big Barn Is One of the Features of This Dairy Farm, and It Gives Good Protection to the Dairy Cattle, to the Feed and to the Farm Implements.



# Smoky River Apples

## Fruit In Western Kansas to Meet Conditions of Soil and Climate

By MABEL GRAVES

**F**RUIT can be grown in western Kansas. That is the discovery of George R. Allaman who lives south of Wallace, in Wallace county. Not only can it be grown, but grown profitably. Mr. Allaman has raised as many as 2,000 bushels of apples in one year, which is some apples for an orchard 25 miles from the Colorado line.

This yield was the result of irrigation, which makes possible his 13-acre orchard. The Smoky Rose ranch lies in a corner between the Smoky Hill River and Rose creek, hence its name. The water used for irrigation comes from the creek, which is supplied from the underflow. The fall of the land in Wallace county is 13 feet to the mile, which is sufficient for all irrigation purposes.

The yield of 2,000 bushels of apples was made three years ago. One thousand bushels of fruit, perfect though unsprayed, were sold for \$1 a bushel. Mr. Allaman considers he would have been ahead \$600 or \$800 on apples alone if the crop had been sprayed.

Even with a certain amount of water assured during the growing season it is necessary to select the right varieties, fitted to a high altitude and dry atmosphere, if fruit growing in western Kansas is to be a success. The leading apples grown on the Smoky Rose ranch are the Black Ben Davis, the Stayman Winesap, and the Shackelford. The Shackelford is the best of the three for culinary purposes, and \$300 worth of this variety was sold from the orchard last fall. The Missouri Pippin does fairly well, but is apt to winter-kill.

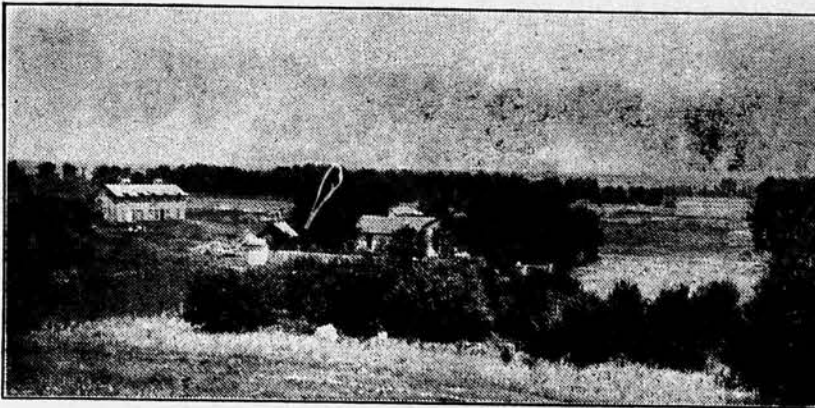
For an early apple the Red June is preferred. It is beautiful in color, and has a fine flavor. From one tree of this variety \$25 worth of fruit has been sold. Another early variety which is grown successfully is the Shenango Strawberry, and a third the Red Astrachan. For a winter apple a variety bought for the Arkansas Black but said by some to be the Mammoth Black Twig is a favorite with many.

Despite his success with apples Mr. Allaman is more proud of his cherries than of any other fruit in his orchard. He considers them the surest and best fruit that can be grown; but they are not a success unless they can have cultivation. Cultivation, and plenty of it, pays with any fruit. His record yield is 250 bushels of cherries in one year. So sure is he of the value of this luscious fruit that he is planning to put another acre into cherries this spring.

Of all varieties Suda Hardy cherry has been found the best variety for the western country. The Early Richmond is good, also the Montmorency, preferably the King Montmorency. However, the Montmorency is very short-lived; after bearing a year or two the tree begins to decay. Adesse is the only sweet cherry that lives in that part of the state.

Plums also have been grown on the Smoky Rose ranch with success, since they stand a severe climate. One of the best is the Improved Wild Goose. The small Blue Damson also does well. Gold gives a large crop every third year. Three hundred bushels were raised on the Smoky Rose ranch three years ago. The Gold is a fine plum when the frost does not catch the bloom, and it does not easily winter-kill.

Mr. Allaman has been orchard-



Two Thousand Bushels of Apples Have Been Raised in One Year on the Smoky Rose Ranch, 25 Miles from the Colorado Line.

ing for a good many years. He settled in Wallace county in the early 70's, when there was nothing much to vary the landscape but Indians, buffaloes, sage brush and cactus. There wasn't any use waiting idly for trees to grow where they never had grown, so he made the beginnings of his orchard without delay. As early as 1876 he had well grown fruit trees in bearing on his ranch, and the acreage given to fruit has gradually been increased from that time until the present. Because of his success in orcharding under adverse conditions George R. Allaman has a place in the written history of Kansas. He is said to have been the first man in the state to practice irrigation.

"Only a thinker can get along here," says Mr. Allaman. "It's a good country, and it's bound to win. But it takes grit, and pluck, and snap, and will, if you're going to make a success. Too many folks come out here expecting to find the turkey on the tree, roasted and with a fork in its breast, ready for the eating."

If one is going to make a success growing fruit in western Kansas he must study conditions, and then cultivate. Irrigation without cultivation, Mr. Allaman finds, is a detriment. After the water has gone over it the soil must be loosened up, or under the western sun it will soon bake to a brick. During the 30 days after the trees have been watered they should be cultivated three or four times. When possible Mr. Allaman waters twice during the growing season.

Other crops are raised on the Smoky Rose ranch besides fruit. Last year

there were several hundred acres of corn, milo maize, and feterita, besides 300 tons of alfalfa. Way back in 1879 Mr. Allaman paid \$9 to the dealer and \$2.40 to the express company for 30 pounds of alfalfa seed. This was all put on one acre of land, which never has needed to be reseeded. Although this is the only alfalfa seed he ever bought he now has 150 acres in alfalfa. In the beginning the alfalfa was irrigated, but crops now are raised without irrigation.

Western Kansas may be a natural onion country. At least, the Smoky Rose ranch has the onions to prove it. A space 4 rods square yielded onions at the rate of 1,360 bushels an acre, some of them weighing 3 pounds. One year 800 bushels sent to Kansas City sold at the rate of \$1.25 a bushel. Only the large white varieties are grown.

Many an orchard in the recognized fruit growing sections of Kansas has been injured past redemption by root rot. "Saltpeter," says Mr. Allaman, "cures most of the root rot I know, both on apples and roses. Put a pound or so a foot under the ground in about three different places."

For the trying conditions that must be met in the western country Mr. Allaman considers the Russian olive the best of all trees for shade purposes.

### The Small Farm

BY W. J. SPILLMAN.

Small farms devoted to general farming rarely, if ever, give an adequate living to the operator. In order to be profitable the small farm must be devoted to some intensive type of agriculture, such as truck, poultry, fruit, and intensive dairying. To be successful in any of these lines the farmer must be an unusual man on account of the complexity of the business, not only in growing the crops and caring for the animals, but also in conducting the business side of the farm. Further, if the farm is devoted to perishable products there must be an important advantage in location with reference to markets. The production of perishable products far from the market is attended, not only with heavy freight and commission charges, but it also is subject to disastrous fluctuations in prices.

Intensive crops are normally subject to far greater fluctuations in price than are the staples. Taking the country as a whole, vegetables, including potatoes, occupy only 2 1/4 per cent of the crop area and fruit only 1 1/4 per cent. Under present conditions this is about all of these crops which can find a market at remunerative prices. On account of the small area involved it is very easy to increase production far beyond demand; in fact, this often happens with results disastrous to specialized, intensive farming. The field for the profitable small farm is, therefore, a very limited one.

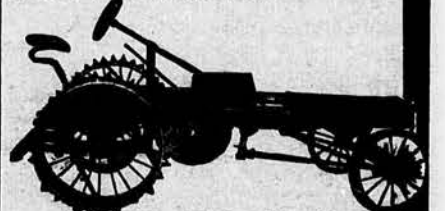
The attempt to establish intensive types of farming in regions where markets are lacking, or on a scale inconsistent with market facilities, has led to serious mistakes. Such mistakes resulting from any great extension of truck growing soon become apparent and are soon corrected; but it takes longer to realize a mistake in fruit growing and therefore longer to correct it.

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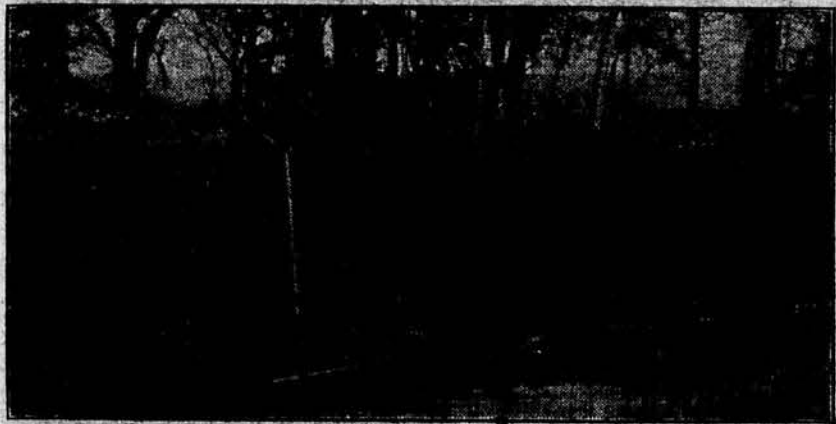
Harvesting the Apple Crop.



# Crops Need the Water

## Paul Stuewe of Alma Increased His Potato Yields by Careful Irrigation

By F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor



The Pumping Plant on Hendrick's Creek From Which Mr. Stuewe Obtained the Water.

THE dry weather of the last few seasons has shown that there should be more irrigation plants installed in eastern Kansas along the streams. It has been proved that it will pay to water the truck crops, especially potatoes, and the general field crops like alfalfa may be irrigated with profit in some communities. These plants need to be installed of course only for use in the dry times, when a small application of water will make the difference between a profitable crop and a failure.

Among the leaders in irrigation for potatoes in eastern Kansas is Paul Stuewe of Alma. He has a 3½-inch centrifugal pump, which will deliver about 350 gallons of water a minute. This pump has been installed on the banks of Hendrick's Creek near Alma. The cost of the pump, pipe and troughs to carry the water out over the field was \$150. This does not include power, which has been obtained by hiring a traction engine.

A fair index of the increase in yields from irrigation is offered by the results in 1912. The yields for the last two years have been affected by some abnormal things that have no connection with the water supply. In that year the yield of potatoes on the land that was not irrigated was 212 bushels an acre. One irrigation increased the yield to 245 bushels and two irrigations gave 278 bushels. This soil is rich bottom land, but it is not especially well adapted to potato growing. If it were of the same physical structure as much of the land in the Kaw valley the yields would have been higher.

The average cost of these irrigations was \$12 an acre, including labor. One application increased the yield 33 bushels an acre, and as the potatoes were sold for 55 cents a bushel it gave an added return of \$18.15, or a net profit of \$6.15, due to the watering. From 3 to 4 inches of water was applied at every application. These costs were higher than necessary, due largely to the inexperience of the operators, and they have since been much reduced.

"Irrigation for potatoes and other truck crops in eastern Kansas, where the water can be pumped from a creek or river, will pay well," said Mr. Stuewe a few days ago. "One of our great needs in this section is a sufficient supply of water in the soil to insure a normal growth of crops from the time of germination until maturity. If there is a lack of rain the yields will be much reduced."

"We have some dry weather almost every year and some years the drouths are very severe. The records of the weather bureau have shown that periods of dry weather come in which the yields are greatly reduced. Our annual rainfall here is more than 30 inches, and yet in 1880 only 15 inches of rain fell. In 1870 it was very dry until July, and in 1891 there was little rain in July and August. In 1890 little rain came in March, April and May. In 1901 the rainfall was very light, and it has been small for several seasons now. The point I wish to make is that we have

an especially dry season about every ten years, and that there are periods almost every year when the crops suffer from lack of rain. If the water from the creeks and rivers is pumped out on the more valuable crops like potatoes the yields may be maintained in dry seasons."

As the land almost always slopes to the creek, as it did on the Stuewe farm, it is necessary to carry the water out to the highest point in the field in troughs or elevated ditches. This requires that the levels of the field should be obtained. H. B. Walker of Manhattan, the state drainage engineer, went to Alma to aid in the installation of this plant. Anyone who expects to install an outfit of this kind would do well to take the matter up with Mr. Walker. Mr. Stuewe is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college, and he has had training in field engineering.

Mr. Stuewe believes that his pump is too small. The ditch system of water distribution is used for potatoes. About an acre a day was irrigated with the Stuewe plant, but this could be considerably increased if a larger plant were installed.

It should always be remembered in irrigation in eastern Kansas with the more valuable crops that the ideal should be somewhat different from irrigation in drier sections. It is not necessary to furnish a very considerable part of the water required for the growth of crop; this comes from the rain. The purpose of a plant should be to add the water to the crop that is needed to carry it over the dry weather, until rain comes again. Light applications are all that usually will be required.

"There is a great field for an increase of irrigation along the Kaw River and other streams in eastern Kansas," said W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture in the Kansas Agricultural college. "This irrigation should be given for the more valuable crops, and enough water should be added to carry the plants over the dry periods. On a great many farms it is easy to get this water, and the lifting costs would be light."

The potato results on the Stuewe farm, as on the other good farms in eastern Kansas, have shown the importance of more care in growing this crop. There are a great many things needed to increase crop yields besides irrigation. In speaking of the factors of profit in potato growing in Kansas, Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture in the Kansas Agricultural college, said:

"The most favorable soil condition for

a crop of potatoes is a deep, fine soil that retains moisture well and contains an abundance of plant food with no excess of readily available nitrogen. Large areas of the river valley soils have in the past furnished almost ideal conditions, and with proper care these conditions may be maintained. This maintenance will be the result of careful soil management, including application of fertilizers and a system of crop rotation.

"The upland soils, even stiff clay soils, may be expected to produce fair crops if good management is given. Careful plans covering several years' work must replace the haphazard methods which have satisfied many growers in the past."

There is an element of uncertainty in the growing of any crop due to the variation in season and to the effects of weather forces upon soil conditions, but there is a method of procedure which best prepares for any combinations of conditions. This combination would include, Professor Dickens said:

Selection of soil having such a crop history as experience has shown to be a good preparation for potatoes.

Fall plowing and previous tillage favorable to the accumulation of plant food and the conservation of moisture.

Good seed.

Proper planting.

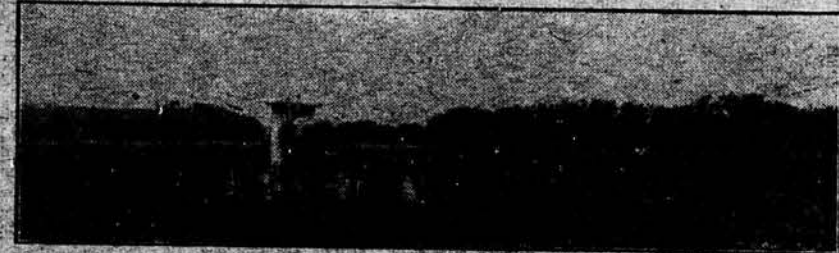
Thorough cultivation.

"That fall plowing is one of the prime requisites in potato growing is shown by the unanimity of all the observations made," said Professor Dickens. "Aside from the value of fall plowing as an aid in the control of insects, the increased yield is sufficient argument. On heavy soils the need of a second plowing in the spring has sometimes been indicated. On loamy soils the harrow and disk have been sufficient to put the soil in condition for planting. Shallow spring plowing has been better than deep spring plowing, and immediate harrowing has been practiced. The increase in yield in the most favorable seasons indicated that the liberation of plant food in fall-plowed land is a most important factor in potato production."

Early Ohio potatoes have produced the best results for Mr. Stuewe. He uses northern seed, as he has found that this will increase the yields. The seed is cut by hand, and one-eye pieces are planted. About 12 bushels of seed is required an acre, and horse planters are used. The aim is to put the ground in a good physical condition before planting, and to give thorough cultivation after the plants come up.

The seed is always treated with formaldehyde for scab, according to the plan recommended by the Kansas Agricultural college. This is: To 30 gallons of water add 1 pint of 40 per cent formaldehyde, and soak the potatoes in this solution for two hours before cutting. After the potatoes are removed from the solution they should be dried, cut and planted in the ordinary way. Do not place the treated seed in containers which have held untreated potatoes. A good plan is to place the tubers in coarse burlap sacks and submerge the sack completely in the solution. The sacks may then be used for the treated tubers.

The plants on the Stuewe farm are sprayed after they come up with Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. These are necessary in controlling insects and fungous diseases.



Careful Spraying Is a Feature of the Potato Growing on the Stuewe Farm.



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**M**OST persons believe that farmers who milk their own cows have cleaner and better milk than city families who get their milk from an unseen source. As a matter of fact most of the milk produced for home use on the farms of this country is not very clean, and in this age of pure food laws and milk inspectors the man who supplies whole milk to a city trade is compelled to use a reasonable amount of care to keep his product pure.

Milk that very obviously needs straining when it is brought to the house from the dairy barn will not be a model of cleanliness after it is run through a wire strainer. Milk is much like a reputation: It is mighty easy to get it contaminated, and it is impossible then to make it the same as it was before. Of course it is possible to heat dirty milk, and thus make it perfectly safe to use. All the heating does is to kill the live things that never should have been in the milk.

#### Conditions Better in Summer.

In the summer, conditions are much more sanitary on the average farm, because the cows are living in the open air and sunshine and sleeping on clean grass. They get up in the morning with comparatively clean bodies, and the milking is done in the clean air of out-of-doors. The average summer milk sours into a mild pleasant-tasting clabber, but the average winter milk too often sours into a garbage that smells like the rabbit the dog buried in the manure pile and forgot to dig up until it was too late.

How many farmers can you name, who wipe the udders and flanks of the cows with a damp cloth before milking, who milk with clean hands into covered pails, and who go to the trouble to have the stable clean and the air free from dust before they begin operations? How many can you name who milk in a steamy, ill-smelling stable while the cows enjoy a feed of dusty hay?

Here is what Doctor Schlossmann, who did a great work in improving the condition of the dairies of Germany so that German babies would have a better chance for life, says about milk and milking:

#### What the German Scientist Says.

"Milk was made to be kept absolutely under the cover of mucous membrane—to be sucked from the warm flesh of the mother by the warm tongue of the young. It was never made to be exposed to the air. It is an ideal food—for babies and germs. A better germ culture has never been devised. This thing of taking it out into the air and carrying it around before using it is at best an act of violence against Nature. It becomes a crime against Nature when this delicate substance is squirted through dusty, dirty and germ-laden air into a germ-laden bucket on the underside of a dirty animal that has been tied up so she must lie in her own filth, which is inevitably knocked more or less into the gaping bucket by the milker as his dirty hands fly back and forth to squeeze the milk from her dirty teats."

A model dairy operated under the supervision of Doctor Schlossmann produced milk that would remain sweet and good, without freezing or the adding of preservatives, for 13 days. It is sort of an inspiration to know that such things are possible, don't you think?

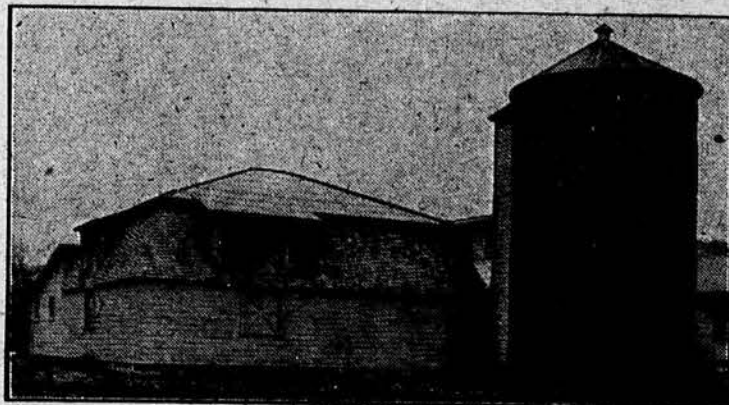
#### Skim milk at 40 Cents a Gallon.

Perhaps you will be interested in knowing that a Michigan man sells skim milk for 40 cents a gallon, because it is absolutely clean. He sells it to a Detroit concern that uses it for making lactic acid and buttermilk tablets and drinks. For this purpose skim milk is just as good as milk containing the cream. This man does not have a lot of expensive equipment. In fact his special equipment cost him just \$101. He does go to extra trouble to keep his product pure. He figures that he uses 2 hours a day more time in getting and caring for the milk from his seven cows, than the ordinary farmer would use. His neighbors sell milk, cream and all, for 16 cents a gallon, and he sells his skim milk for 40 cents.

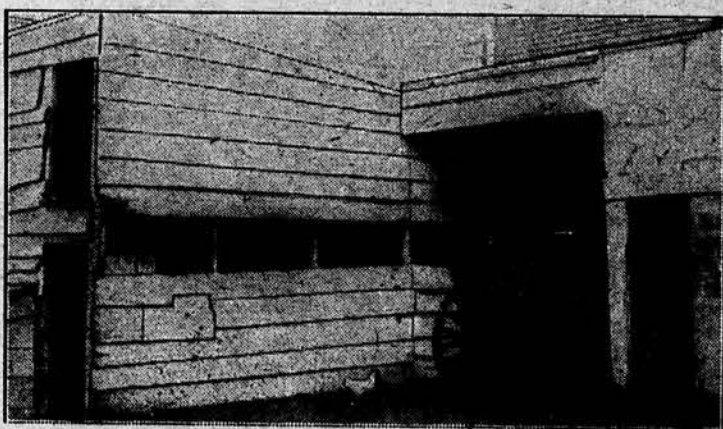
The barn he uses was not built especially for the use of his cows. It was absolutely essential that no hay dust should get into the milk, so he sealed the end of the barn where the milking is done with galvanized iron roofing to keep dust from falling through from

## IS THE MILK CLEAN?

By V. V. Detwiler



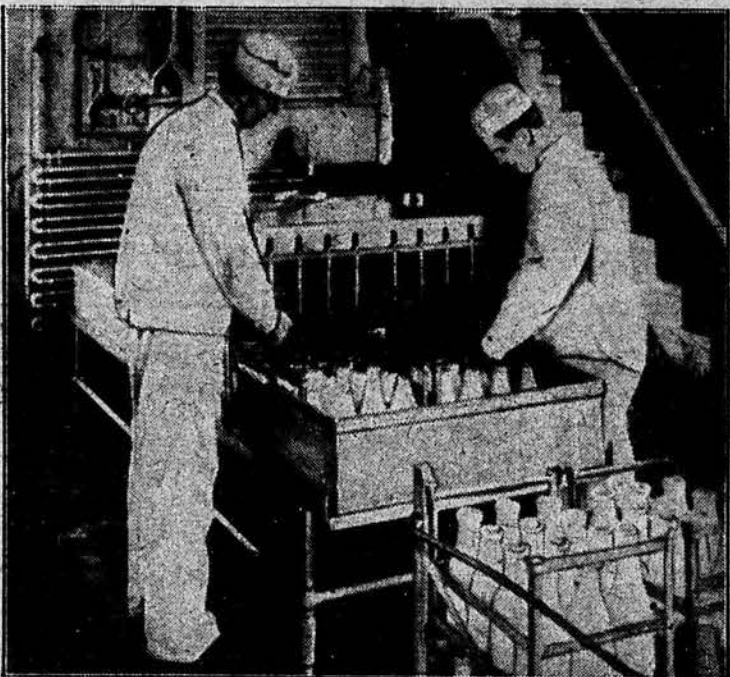
The New Dairy Barn That Took the Place of the One Shown Below.



Unsanitary Dairy Barns Get City Dairymen Into Trouble These Days.



Here Is An Old Fashioned Method of Filling Bottles With Milk.



Milk Supplied to City Trade Must Be Reasonably Free From Dirt.

the hay mow. He also keeps muslin curtains stretched tightly across the windows, to prevent dust from coming in from outdoors.

He does not allow the cows to come into the end of the barn where the milking is done, except at milking time. He believes that they are more comfortable when they are not in stanchions and on a cement floor. It also makes it easier to keep things clean if they do not spend their time in the part of the barn where they are to be milked.

The stable is always thoroughly cleaned immediately after the cows are turned out. Milk utensils are washed immediately after using. All the utensils and separator parts that will come in contact with the milk, are put in a sterilizer about 2 hours before they are needed, and are steamed for an hour or more. While these things are steaming, the cows are put in the stable and are prepared for milking. They are put in stanchions and stand on a cement floor so that the use of water will not make a disagreeable mess. Their flanks and udders are washed with water and a sponge that has been boiled so as to kill all germs that may have been collected during the last washing. The tails of the cows are tied to their left hind legs so that there will be no danger that they will switch dirt into the pails.

#### These Cows Are Sprinkled.

The barn is scrubbed before the cows are admitted, but when they come in they bring impure air with them, so the interior of the barn is sprayed with clean water. The cows are also sprayed at this time, and then are wiped dry enough that there is no danger that any moisture will drop from their bodies. The milker then puts on a clean white suit and washes his hands in sterilized water, and is ready to milk.

The first stream from all of the teats is discarded because usually there are a large number of bacteria in the end of the teat, and they are brought out with the first stream of milk. The milking is done into a milk pail with a hood top. The pail is covered with a cloth while it is being carried from the barn to the milk house, so that there will be no danger that the milk will be contaminated with dust. It is thoroughly cooled and aerated, and then is placed in glass jars which are kept in ice water until shipped.

This man has done all his own work so far, but he wishes to increase his herd, so he is training a man to help him. He is afraid that he may have difficulty when it comes to dealing with hired help, because they may be careless in carrying out the details that seem unnecessary to them.

It is too much to insist now that milk for ordinary use shall be absolutely clean, perhaps, but the time will come when dirty milk will be considered as repulsive as dirty bread or dirty water. An outbreak of typhoid fever in a Kansas town last winter was traced to a dairy that was not as clean as it should have been. It does not cost a great deal to be clean, but funerals are expensive in both money and grief.

A great deal has been said in the last few years about the repulsiveness of flies, and the danger that comes from allowing them to contaminate food. In most homes flies do not enjoy the same liberty they did before the board of health began circulating bad stories about them. The average person now thinks of a fly as something very repulsive, and as soon as he realizes that dirty milk also is repulsive, there will be less of it used.

The law does not compel you to produce clean milk for the use of yourself and your family, but can you afford to be satisfied with a product that would cause you to be arrested and fined if you were to sell it to the city trade? The remedy does not entail a large expense, but it does require care and a willingness to go to a little extra trouble. Let sunshine into your cow barn. Use concrete floors and clean bedding. Keep out flies and let in fresh air. See to it that the flanks and tails of the cows are kept clean. Wash and dry the udders and teats before every milking. Milk with dry, clean hands into clean, covered pails. Provide and equip a sanitary milk room where the milk may be properly cooled and where the dairy utensils may be sterilized. You will be proud of your clean cows and clean milk, and will feel well repaid for the extra work.



## JUST ABOUT FARMING

THE dairy business of Kansas is growing rapidly. It is certain that this increase will continue, for the business is returning good profits where it is managed properly. Perhaps the most encouraging thing about dairy farming in the leading communities is that a determined effort is being made to improve the quality of the stock.

### Efficiency

The silo is one of the best means we have of providing cheap feed and increasing the stock carrying capacity of the farm. It converts cheap fodder, 30 to 40 per cent of which generally is wasted, into a palatable, succulent feed, all of which is utilized. Silage always should be fed with a dry roughage and when used with cottonseed meal it makes the utilization of other coarse feeds such as straw possible. The best results from silage, however, will be obtained when it is used with a leguminous hay. It is one of the cheapest feeds we have for breeding, growing, or fattening cattle.

### Legumes

Dairy farming has had a great deal to do with the remarkable increase in the acreage of the legumes. This is true not only in Kansas, with our 1 1/4 million acres of alfalfa, but it also is true in almost every other state. Colorado, for example, has 900,000 acres of alfalfa, and the acreage is increasing there at the rate of about 50,000 acres a year. Much of this increase is coming on the dairy farms of that state. Especially is this true in communities like Lamar, where a branch of the Helvetia Milk Condensing company has been established; this is the company that owns the plant at Mulvane, Kan. The general rule can be laid down for every dairy section that an increase in the dairy farming means an increase in the legumes.

### Silos

"The battle for bread must be waged with intelligence in the economical production of crops, their conservation in feeding and in the maintenance of the soil fertility," said J. Kelly Wright recently. "The plow strikes down all humus-adding vegetation that comes beneath its beam. Its furrows between the corn rows at each cultivation serve to lessen the nitrogen supply. Yet all of this must be done before we can reap the nation's harvest of golden corn. But the heap of golden corn, the grain, is only about 60 per cent of the crop. The remaining 40 per cent is in the stalk, blade and shuck. On too many farms much of this part of the crop is wasted. In this day and age of high cost of living, when there are so many stations on the way from the producer to the consumer, truly 'Tis a long, long way to Tipperary.' It behooves every man to save not only a part but all of the corn crop, if possible, after he has gone to the expense of energy, labor and time in producing it. As a means of saving more of the corn crop, returning humus to the soil, maintaining its fertility and establishing a permanent system of agriculture, the silo is destined to play an important part. Higher yet than the poet's heap of golden corn shall be the farmer's heap of golden silage. It is a roughage, palatable and succulent, having the properties of good green grass."

### Prices

One year of adverse prices should not cause farmers to sacrifice their breeding stock. There has been an occasional year in the past when the prices obtained for cattle and hogs were less than the market price of the feed required to produce them. Men who have kept on raising stock to consume the rough feeds grown on their farms, however, have been more prosperous than those who became discouraged and turned to grain farming. A fertile soil is essential for prosperity in any community and experience has demonstrated that the best way to keep up the fertility is to grow livestock and feed the

crops back on the land which produced them.

The problem is not altogether one of the market price of livestock. The man who grows stock and feeds his crops back on his farm will make more money in a period of 5 years, regardless of an occasional bad market, than will the man who practices strict grain farming. The man who succeeds has a good living, the education of his children, and the accumulation of a little wealth as the years go by for his goal. He does not speculate.

His farming operations are based on safe principles. Produce in the form of chickens, eggs, butter or cream keeps a balance at the grocery in his favor, and buys clothing for his family. A few chickens, hogs, and sheep dressed or butchered at home furnish meat for his table. The sale of an occasional load of hogs and sheep, a few cattle now and then, and a horse or mule when not needed for farm work keeps his bank account growing. A silo has a place on his farm for he provides for seasons of drouth in seasons of plenty, and utilizes every pound of grain and forage grown on every acre to the best advantage.

### Profits

Just why Kansas does not have a higher rank as a dairy state is not easy to understand. With all the natural advantages of long seasons for pasture, comparatively mild winters, a soil that will grow any kind of cow feed, plenty of pure water, and good markets there is no reason why we should not top the northern states that are leaders in this important industry. Probably the fact that many farmers prefer feeding hogs and cattle to milking cows accounts for the position held in dairy production.

The man who milks cows usually is able to pay cash for what he buys. Milk stained shoes are as good as letters of credit at the average country bank. The banker knows that barring unexpected misfortune the dairyman will be able to meet his notes promptly, and he does not hesitate in lending aid. The general farmer or feeder is not always so fortunate. A falling market at sale time may play havoc with the borrower no matter how good his intentions are. A country banker friend tells us that he would rather lend money to the farm dairyman than to any other man.

No lazy man can be a successful dairyman. The fellow who waits for old Boss to back up and be milked will soon get out of the game. Industry isn't the only qualification necessary for success either. It takes brains as well as brawn to make money from cows. The men who are getting ahead in dairying are the ones who are using the Babcock tester, the milk scales, the cream separator and the silo. The silo is becoming just as indispensable an asset in cow keeping as the separator.

### Fertility

A great deal of help has been given to the soil conservation movement by dairy farming. While there are exceptions of course, in general, dairy farmers are noted for the care they take in the management of their soils. They are much more likely to use good crop rotations than the general farmers, and the manure usually is returned to the soil promptly, with but little waste. An increase in the dairy farming makes the soil fertility outlook much brighter.

### Mulvane

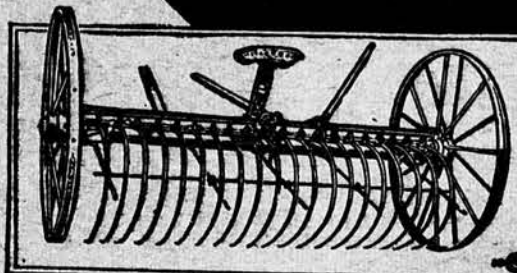
Perhaps the best example in Kansas of the fine results that come from dairy farming is offered by Mulvane. About \$1,200 a day is being paid to the farmers of that community by the condenser. The producers there are getting good returns.

The silkworm investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture were discontinued many years ago. Yet every year there are many inquiries from persons who wish to know about it.

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All steel with the strongest angle steel frame and tooth bar. 1 1/4-inch axles are made from shafting steel, are interchangeable affording double wear. All steel wheels, with channel tires and 3/4-inch round stagger steel spokes. Basket trips automatically and can be raised or lowered by hand; is adjustable to suit the height of the team and will turn corners perfectly without premature tripping. The "ACME" relief spring reduces the shock and strain when the basket returns to raking position. The "ACME" Lark (Self Dump) Sulky Rake will last longer and give you more seasons genuine service than any other. It can't sag and it can't break. It rakes clean and fast and is the lightest draft and easiest riding rake made.

We don't ask you to take our word for these claims. Give us your name and we will tell you where you can see an "ACME" Lark (Self Dump) Sulky Rake—the actual machine. Then you be the judge—you decide—we will leave our success or failure in making you a customer entirely in your hands. If we have misrepresented, if you find our rakes wanting in any particular, we don't want you to buy—for every "ACME" user must be a friend to the "ACME" line.

#### THESE ARE FREE

Write a postal today. Just say: "Send free catalog." We will do the rest, also ask how you can get the FREE souvenir. If you want to see an "ACME" Lark (Self Dump) Sulky Rake right now, give us your name and address and we will tell you where to go. In any case WRITE NOW—RIGHT NOW.

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YOU can keep down the cost of tires by careful selection of make. Ajax Tires are recommended to you since they alone are *guaranteed in writing* for 5000 miles. Other standard makes of tires have implied life of 3500 miles. The saving in the use of Ajax Tires is 43% or 1500 miles. Measured in money it is from \$4 to \$20 on every tire, according to the wheel size you use.

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## Silage in Dairy Cow Rations

Fed Properly It Makes a Fair Substitute for Green Pasture

BY E. B. LEAR  
Stafford, Kan.

I BELIEVE that the breed of the dairy herd should depend a great deal on a man's surroundings as well as on the man himself. The man should be good natured, because a dairy cow retaliates in some way for any ill treatment. His surroundings should be considered, for it will make a big difference in his plans if he is close to condenseries, creameries or cheese factories.

My herd consists principally of the dual purpose type, Polled Durhams and Red Polls. I have for some time been keeping the best and culling out the undesirable ones of these breeds. I decided, last year, to change gradually to the Guernseys, as I expected to ship cream. I bought a registered Guernsey male calf, and two high-grade heifers. I did intend to buy a few registered cows this winter, but I shelved that idea

richer than silage taken from a field that will make only 5 to 10 bushels an acre.

Silage is the nearest equivalent of bluegrass pasture that has been found. Wheat pasture is an excellent feed for milk cows.

My dry cows are fed with the stock cattle. The silage is placed in bunks for them out in the yard. My silage is about half corn and half kafir, put in the silo in alternate layers.

I have a small house and yard where I keep the young calves. I place them there as soon as I find them. They receive whole milk for two or three weeks, and then their feed is gradually changed from whole milk to separated milk. As soon as they begin to pick at hay I give them some alfalfa and also some silage with bran sprinkled



Milk Cows That Are Fed on Silage Give a Full Flow of Milk, Keep Up in Flesh, and Consequently Make Larger Returns.

when we began to talk of getting a condenser at Stafford. I understand that the condensery people buy whole milk by the pound and not by the test. If we get a condenser at Stafford I may decide not to keep Guernseys.

I prefer to have my cows freshen in October. This is after the rush of wheat sowing is over. Flies do not bother the cows much at that time, either. I think it is much more pleasant to milk in a warm stable in the winter than in the hot summer, when flies and mosquitoes are so numerous. Butterfat commands a higher price in winter than in summer, too.

Success depends largely upon proper feeding of the herd. We should determine how much each cow can consume. We should then consider the price of the different feeds that are accessible, and from these select a ration to get the profit we are after. An ideal ration for a milk cow that delivers her profit into a milk pail twice a day is different from the ideal ration for a beef animal that will carry the profit around on its back until it is marketed.

Here are some rations for milk cows. I think all of them are very suitable for use in this locality:

#### RATION 1.

Corn silage.....30 pounds a day  
Cottonseed meal.....2 pounds a day  
Alfalfa hay.....10 pounds a day

#### RATION 2.

Corn silage.....30 to 40 pounds a day  
Cottonseed meal.....2 pounds a day  
Chopped wheat or oats.....4 to 6 pounds a day

#### RATION 3.

Alfalfa hay.....20 pounds a day  
Corn chop.....6 pounds a day  
Cottonseed meal.....1 to 2 pounds a day

#### RATION 4.

Corn fodder.....All they will eat  
Linseed meal.....3 pounds a day  
Chopped wheat or oats.....4 pounds a day

In localities where alfalfa is not abundant, cowpea or clover hay may be substituted. Cane or kafir silage may be used instead of corn silage. We should use a little common sense in studying the ration tables that we get from the experiment stations. Take corn silage for instance. We know that silage taken from a field that will make 50 to 60 bushels of corn an acre is a great deal

over it. They do well in the winter with this sort of care. Grass takes the place of silage and hay in the summer months and makes it easy to produce vigorous animals.

Unequal taxation is unjust taxation.

### CHILDREN SHOWED IT Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning.

"A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of nervousness.

"I was telling a friend about it and she said, 'We drink nothing at meal time but Postum, and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.'

"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was not coffee, but a most healthful drink for children as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact.

"I was in despair and determined to give Postum a trial, following the directions carefully. It was a decided success and I was completely won by its rich delicious flavour.

"In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better month after month, until now I am healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to nerve-destroying coffee for any money."

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

Postum comes in two forms:  
Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

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

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum.  
—sold by Grocers.



## \$1200 a Day Just For Milk

Dairy Farming Is Very Profitable at Mulvane

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

**A**BOUT \$1,200 a day has been paid to the farmers in the Mulvane community this year by the Helvetia Milk Condensing company. The price was \$2 a hundred pounds. About 640 farmers deliver milk to this plant. They received \$281,000 from the company last year. In December, as an example for one month, the plant received 1,502,877 pounds of milk, for which it paid \$30,057. The average size of the milk check was \$42.20, but 215 farmers received checks that averaged more than \$50. About 50 checks were for \$100 or more, while six checks were above \$200.

There has been a decided improvement in quality and a marked increase in the number of cows in the Mulvane community in the last year. That section now has about 4,500 cows and about 2,200 heifers that will have their first calves this year. Along with this increase in dairy cattle has come a marked improvement in the barns, and the building of silos until the neighborhood now has about 200. There also has been a big increase in the acreage of the legumes, especially alfalfa.

### Big Thing to Be Done.

In preparation for the big development in the dairy industry which is in sight at Mulvane, the condensery increased its capacity last summer to 150,000 pounds of milk a day. Under the management of C. W. Kaylor, this plant is making every effort to encourage the development of the dairy industry in that section on a sound, logical basis. This has been the policy since the plant was started May 9, 1910. The dairy business has grown to the point now where it is making profits for everyone in the community. The plant did not make a profit for its owners during the first few years, while the business was getting started, for the number of cows was too small.

When the industry was just starting the leading farmers appreciated that the best profits could be made if the energy of the community was centered on one breed. The Holstein breed was selected, because these animals are especially well adapted to the production of milk for a condensery, and it is the leading breed of the community. The Southern Kansas Holstein Breeders' association has been formed to boost the interests of the breed in that section.

A great deal of care is used at the plant in the condensing process. The two main points are to reduce the amount of milk by driving off some of the surplus water, and then to heat the milk that remains to a high temperature, after it has been placed in the cans, so all bacteria that might cause decomposition will be killed. When this is accomplished the milk will keep indefinitely, as there is nothing to cause a change.

### Men Are Numbered.

Every man who delivers milk to the plant has a number, which is marked on the cans. After the cans are delivered the milk is weighed, and some of it is taken to go into a composite sample, which is tested every little while. The company insists that the milk shall test 8.5 per cent of butterfat, and most

of it does this easily. The relation of the butterfat test to the total content of solids is studied, so there is no chance for a man to skim off a per cent or two of butterfat, still leaving the test above 3.5 per cent, and get away with it. This has been tried at this and other milk condensing plants by a few men who had not gone very far into the chemistry of milk, and they have always been detected promptly.

After the milk is weighed it goes to the first heating tanks, where the temperature is raised somewhat. There are four of these tanks, and they hold 4,500 gallons of milk apiece. From these tanks the milk goes to the vacuum heaters, where the water is evaporated. The bulk is reduced more than half; 4,000 pounds of milk, for example, is reduced to about 1,800 pounds. This process usually is completed the first day, and the milk makes the remainder of the trip the second day. It is allowed to cool during the night, and then is placed in the cans. The small can holding just a little more than six ounces of milk is popular, but a larger container holding a pound also is used.

There is a big future for the dairy farmers at Mulvane if they will keep ahead along logical lines, as they have been doing. Of course, there may be trouble at times, such as they have had with the recent foot and mouth outbreak, but reverses of this kind will decrease as the experience of the members of the community increases. The Mulvane farmers are following a logical system of farming.

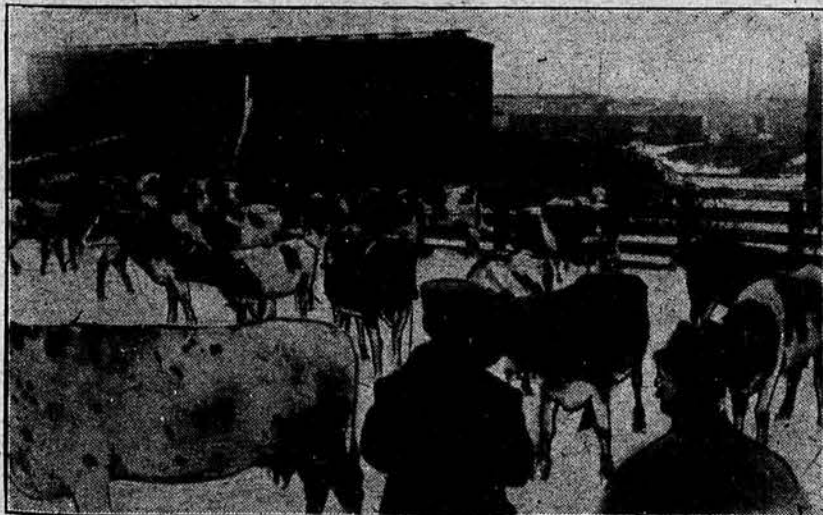
### Good Pruning Is Essential

After reading an article in the last issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze by S. D. Lewis on Science vs. Experience, I wish to say that I have been following Dr. J. H. Merrill's scientific methods in orcharding, and I have found them to be profitable. The tree mentioned by Mr. Lewis is one of the trees in my orchard. There are 550 more just like it. In the last three years since this orchard has been managed under the methods advised by Dr. Merrill the gross returns from the 550 trees were \$7,030, or \$639 an acre. Under the old pocket knife and finger nail method mentioned by Mr. Lewis the returns from the trees did not pay for the interest on the land. I wish to say that these scarecrow trees are bringing better returns than they would if the advice given by Mr. Lewis, of cutting them down and then trimming up had been followed.

I will admit that the pruning of an orchard should not have been neglected as this one was and that trees should be pruned each year from the time they are planted, but you will not find very many apple trees in Kansas but what are as bad if not worse than the trees mentioned. It is profitable for orchardists to use some of Dr. Merrill's scientific methods, for most of the orchards in the state are practically in the same condition as this one was. The fruit growers in Doniphan county who have been following Dr. Merrill's advice are getting big returns.

G. T. Groh.

Wathena, Kan.



Mulvane is the Holstein Center of Kansas; a Great Many High Producing Animals Have Been Brought From Other States.

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Send in your name and get our big folder which shows how the Maynard Separator is made and tells why it is ten years ahead of the next best cream separator. You must act quick. This special offer is absolutely limited to our Early Spring Sale—after it is over you cannot buy at the special prices. Tear out the ad right now, write your name on the margin and mail it today—we will mail you our offer and reserve a separator until you write us again saying whether you want to try it or not.

WRITE US TODAY!

The Charles William Stores New York

602 Stores Bldg., New York

## On Their Feet Again

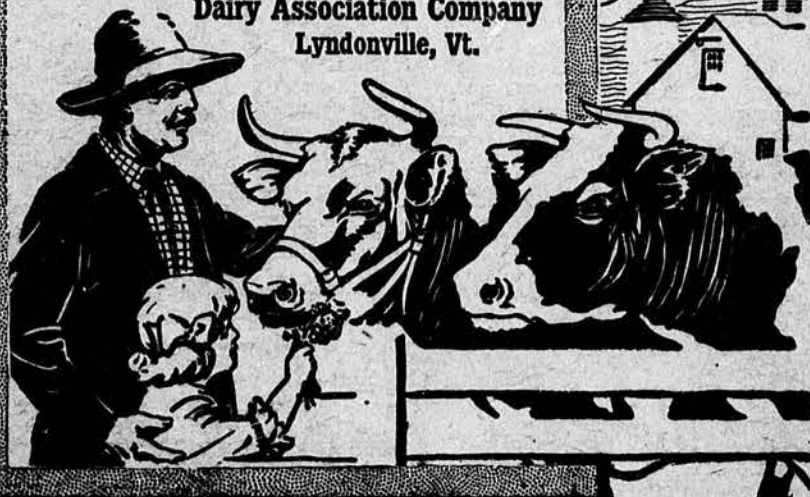
HUNDREDS of farmers and dairymen have felt the joy of seeing sick and ailing cows restored to health and productivity by the use of KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine. This wonderful remedy has proved its worth for over twenty years in the prevention and treatment of ailments which sap the life and strength of dairy cows—such as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Milk Fever, Scouring and Lost Appetite.

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If you have a cow that is below par, go to your druggist or feed dealer and try a package of KOW-KURE; the result will surprise you. Sold in 50c and \$1.00 packages.

Write today for free treatise, "The Cow Doctor."

Dairy Association Company  
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### What Users Say:

One-third more butter John Flechota, Nashville, Ill., writes: "The Maynard is working fine. We are making one-third more butter from the same cows and get 5 cts. more per pound. We like our Maynard better every day."

Equals \$65 machines Wm. Carmichael, Glen Eastern, W. Va., writes: "My Maynard Cream Separator gives perfect satisfaction. I believe it equals other machines selling here for \$65.00."

Neighbor orders one Mrs. Coats, Gallatin, Mo., writes: "We think the Maynard is great. We have owned and used a... as well as an... but think the Maynard beats them all. One of our neighbors brought in his milk here and separated it. He liked the Maynard so well he is ordering one today."

Easiest running Richard Burfelndt, Avon, S. D., writes: "The Maynard runs like a top. It is the easiest running and most economical machine we ever had. We recommend it to everybody who comes here."

Best in Community W. M. Schiffer, Swoope, Va., writes: "The Maynard arrived several weeks ago in good shape. I believe I have the best separator in this community."

Hundreds of other letters from users prove Maynard quality. Prices speak for the wonderful value.



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The 20th Century Limited speeding across the continent, controlled by the throttle and the brake—

The power boat with its high-multiple cylinders, skimming the water as lightly as a gull—

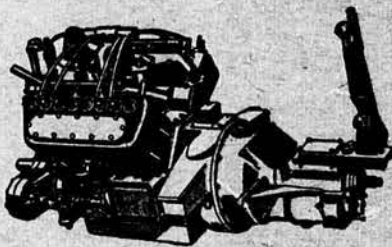
The gigantic ocean liner, propelled swiftly through the seas by its great turbine engines—

Potent and effectual because their power is delivered in a constant, even flow, their impulses blended into a smooth, continuous stream.

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The same wonderful continuity of power is apparent in the DETROITER Eight. The same smoothness of operation, marvelous flexibility, absence of vibration, and true throttle control have been achieved in the light, compact V-type power plant of the new DETROITER.

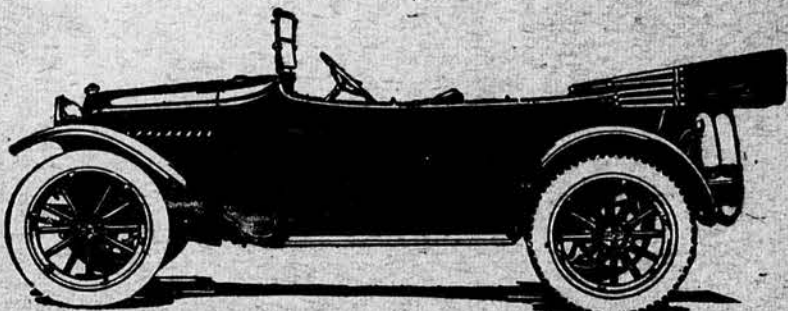
Famous Four

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Write today for complete catalog of  
Model D, the DETROITER Eight.

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Elkhart, Indiana



## Motor Cars Used Many Ways

Farmers Now Are Buying a Very High Proportion of the Auto-  
mobiles—Rapid Transportation Pays Well

N EARLY 1½ million motor cars have been sold in the United States since 1902, when the business may be said really to have begun.

The number of these machines that have gone to the scrap heap is as yet negligible for commercial reckoning. The oldest is only 12 or 13 years old. You see the quaint old timers in service every day.

Next year, according to the forecast of the trade, nearly a half million more cars will be sold. These facts cause many to wonder where these hundreds of thousands of cars will go next year—and the years after that. They figure that there is now one automobile to every 70 or 80 persons. How many possible purchasers remain to be supplied?

Leslie's Weekly partly indicated the answer when it said that: "Half of next year's output will be sold to farmers more largely for utility than for pleasure." The fact is, when the farm mar-

of the most important influences to bring about this change.

The automobile has promoted the good roads movement all through America. This is decreasing the cost of transporting agricultural products to market. And so important an item is this that it could almost be said that the improvements in roads alone would more than pay a big interest on the amount the farmer has invested in cars.

Even now, road improvements have made it possible in many places to use the car every month of the year.

These are factors in the growing business of the local automobile dealer—for on the local dealer the farmer depends for his cars. It accounts for the fact that from now on through the winter the factories will be busy turning out cars to meet the spring demand. The high point of production is reached about the middle of February. The local dealer buys cars in advance



A Motor Car Is a Vital Factor in Keeping the Young People on the Farm.

ket is thoughtfully considered, it is found to be the dominant factor in the future of the automobile industry. And the words, "more largely for purposes of utility than for pleasure," furnish the reason.

Not quite 50 per cent of the cars in use now are owned by farmers. But there are in the United States, according to the census of 1910, 6,361,502 farmers, with a total value of 41 billion dollars—an average value a farm of \$6,444.

A supply averaging one automobile to a farm is a long way in the future—but the demand is not inconceivable. Some day, without doubt, it will be approximated—and when it comes it will represent a degree of progress and efficiency as far ahead of the present as the supply of that day will be ahead of the present supply.

Thus far the number of automobiles owned by farmers is only about 10 per cent of the total number of farms. The manufacturers would have to produce 5 million more cars to fill the farm market alone.

The automobile on the farm is a paying investment in many ways. On many farms the car does service both as a pleasure car and a truck. By removing the body the car is converted into a truck on which farm products are quickly taken to market at little expense.

In the old days if a member of the family or a valuable horse fell ill or was hurt, or a machine broke down in the midst of harvesting, the farmer had no choice but to take the consequences. He would drive off to town for help, but it was a long, slow drive over bad roads and help almost always arrived late. The car gives him the quick service he needs.

### Keeps Boys At Home?

When it comes to the boys on the farm, no one can doubt the influence of the automobile in making the farm attractive. Both the boys and girls of the farm drive the car and take care of it, and you may be sure that the young men or women on the farm where there is an automobile see to it that the car is kept in good shape. There is a marked decrease in the desire on the part of the young people to get away from the farm, and the automobile is one

and stores them until the opening of the spring season, so he can make prompt deliveries when the rush comes.

### For More Testing Associations

Dickinson county has the only cow testing association in the state. This association was organized in 1913 by Professor O. E. Reed of the Kansas State Agricultural college and F. H. Scriber, representing the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, assisted by several of the business men of Abilene.

The association started with 22 members owning or paying for 379 cows. Each man was assessed \$1 a cow a year, and no man paid for fewer than 12 cows. The tests soon proved that many of the cows were being kept at a loss. The results of the first year's work proved to the owners that it was impossible to select the most profitable cows by looking at them. The only secure way was to select the cows and build up a herd by keeping records.

Farmers should organize for improving their herds by means of weighing and testing the milk from each cow, keeping feed and production records in a systematic way, and working co-operatively for the improvement of the dairy herd in the locality. A tester should be employed, his duty being to visit each herd one day a month. The tester usually arrives in the afternoon, weighs the hay and grain fed that night, estimates the value of the pasture, weighs the milk from each cow, and tests it for butterfat. A record showing the value of the cow may thus be made.

Any number of dairymen can organize, and the college will help them plan their work and to get a tester. The cost will be about \$600 a year. This money is used to pay the salary of the tester and the cost of the supplies. In an organization of this kind, says Professor Reed, the members will be able to co-operate along many lines, such as buying feed in car lots, and buying and selling breeding stock.

On the North Dakota demonstration farms wheat after corn has averaged 20 bushels an acre, while continuous wheat gave 12½ bushels. This is the result of six years' work.



### Keep a Few Brood Mares

Many ambitious young men and some older ones say that life is too short to fool with raising colts. That no doubt is true with some men but such an attitude on the part of the average farmer is a mistake. The man who wants to farm all out-doors and don't know when a horse has done enough should use mules or geldings for his farm work, but the careful, observing farmer should have a few brood mares. The world needs horses and the farmer is the man who must grow them.

The main thing to consider is whether it is possible to raise as good colts when the mares are worked as when they run idle. There may be some argument in favor of the mare running idle while she is suckling her colt but I find more in favor of the other practice. The mare can be worked to within a few days of foaling. Give her a few days rest afterward and she will be ready to go in the harness again.

If the colt is taught to stay in the barn until its mother comes in from work it soon becomes gentle. It can be halter broke and it never will forget it. If you put a little feed in the box it will soon learn to eat. You will have a big, strong colt accustomed to eating hay and grain when weaning time comes. It will scarcely miss the milk when it is taken away from its mother. It is much better to have the mares where you can watch them during the breeding season than it is to have them running out in the pasture.

If you should attend a sale where a pair of brood mares are sold and the owner makes the statement that they have been handled since they were colts, are perfectly trustworthy, are true in the collar and will work anywhere, will not pull on the halter, and are not afraid of an engine or automobile they will sell for \$50 more than the next pair of the same age, size, and quality if the owner makes the statement that they have been handled only since last spring, are a little nervous and easily started, and I don't think a boy should work them.

A team of good mares never should be trusted with an incompetent hired man. You cannot afford to keep the mare and hire another animal to work in her place, nor keep enough horses to let the brood mares run idle. It is better for the mare to keep her seasoned to the harness; and you will raise a better colt when she is worked.

J. F. Arnold.

Long Island, Kan.

### When An Automobile is Worn Out

From time to time someone starts a discussion as to the life of an automobile and the usual conclusion that is reached is that the car, with proper care will run from 50,000 to 80,000 miles. Five or six years ago it was generally understood that a machine that had 10,000 miles to its credit was ready for the junk heap.

The 443-mile, day and night road race was run July 4 and 5 from Los Angeles to Sacramento, Calif. The best time made in this race over rough mountain roads was a little less than 11½ hours. The car that won second place was not a racing machine. It was said that the owner and driver, Ed. Waterman, bought the car after it had seen considerable livery service, for \$50, put it in trim himself and drove it in competition with new cars costing as much as \$5,000, and won \$2,500 with it.

In the Reliability Run from Minneapolis, Minn., to Glacier National Park, Montana, the winning machine was a 1909 chain drive model that had 100,000 miles to its credit before it started on the run. The run was under the supervision of the American Automobile association and was, as the name implies, a test of the reliability of the cars, some of the best known and highest priced cars on the market were in the contest. If a car is properly cared for and kept in good order the fact that it has run 100,000 miles or is an old model is not proof that it is worn out. Many of the cars that were new in 1908-09 are giving as good service as some of the 1913 models. It isn't the miles that a car has run that determines whether it is worn out or not; it all depends on the care that the machine has had.

Too many lakes and streams are fertilized with barn-yard manure.

-and steels that stand such safety tests as this -

Just imagine the axle of a car TWISTED 3 TIMES without even showing signs of fracture, and you can begin to get a little idea of the quality that Studebaker BUILDS into this FOUR—simply "because it's a Studebaker." For that's the test—as this picture shows—that Studebaker axles have to undergo. And that's the kind of steel that Studebaker develops.

No car that ever goes on the road will ever have to face a trial one-hundredth as drastic as this axle test. But it's Studebaker's belief that every Studebaker Car ought to be built as strong as that—with that much extra safety and that much longer life.

And that is typical of Studebaker's entire manufacturing policy. That is why, for example, you find Timken Bearings everywhere in the car, even in the differential. They are the BEST anti-friction device made—and Studebaker uses them. So, too, Studebaker puts into this FOUR at \$985 a FULL-floating Rear Axle such as you find in only the highest priced cars.

But you'll appreciate even more what that name of Studebaker stands for on a car when you see this FOUR at your local Studebaker dealer's—and see how Studebaker, knowing the farmer's wants so well, has built into this FOUR conveniences and SERVICE-giving qualities that make it ideal for use in the country.

But SEE it at your dealer's. You'll find it EASY-riding and EASY to drive—and with lots of POWER. And when you study its design, its simplicity, its accessibility and the way it is built to make its upkeep LOW, you'll see why so many men living in the country have bought this FOUR simply

-because it's a  
**Studebaker**

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Electric Lights  
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Electric Lighting and Starting—FULL Floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings—Safety Tread Rear Tires—One-man Type Top.

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## HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Dress 6762 is made with body and sleeve sections in one and pleated or gathered skirt. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 years.

Dressing sack 7106 has a circular peplum and long or short sleeves. Six sizes, 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

No. 6739 is a two-gore sectional skirt



having high or regulation waist line. Six sizes, 22 to 32 inches, waist measure.

Dress 7101 has a short jacket waist and two-piece skirt. Six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

Dress 7132 has long or short sleeves and a two-piece skirt pleated at each side seam. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 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.

### A Grange That Went to Work

While several grangers were talking on community and farm betterment last fall one of them gave the experience of his home grange, not a very large one. He said that while the men were wrestling with trade, big crops, good roads and political questions the women kept silent. During a full in the meeting a quiet little woman, who seldom spoke in public, asked if the members could not do something to make their homes conspicuous for neatness and beauty. Her plan was for every farm owner to spend a dollar a year for shade or ornamental trees or flowering shrubs and for each one to give his wife a dollar to buy perennial flowering plants and vines. This to be done for five years. She had carried out this plan for 10 years, and her home grounds were noted for their beauty and the continuous blooming of flowers from April until hard frosts. Good care can be given small plantings where it cannot always be given large plantings.

Nearly every farmer in the grange adopted her plan. At the end of five

years the results were so satisfactory that it was continued another five years, and the result is that the grange homes were noted for their beauty and tidiness. Beautifying the house grounds made it necessary to tidy the barn grounds and fences, to keep the weeds cut and dispose of old machinery which was littering the premises. The increase in the value of the farms led neighbors who were not grangers to improve their farms. This brought a good class of home buyers to the neighborhood, for most men with families want good surroundings for them.

When a grange hall was built it became a country social center and was doing valuable work for the community before the Country Life Commission or any of the later "farm uplifters" began to tell country people what they needed. The work of training their young people for good citizenship is not given a prize by state or nation, but it is of much higher value than all their financial or other work.

This grange did not make money-making its chief object. It bought and sold farm supplies and products through the state grange purchasing agency. It does not often get its name in the papers, nor does it allow partisan politics in its meetings. Nevertheless, this small grange need not be ashamed to compare its record of service with that of many of our large granges.

How many of our Kansas granges will do as much for their communities? The young people are always proud to claim a home in such a community.

No planting I have ever done has given more satisfaction than that of the hardy everblooming roses. A bed of 20 varieties of these roses, just south of our sitting room window, is a joy from May until hard frosts. Their beauty is a pleasure to the flower lover.

Waverly, Kan. Eve Gasche.

### The Fig-Senna Paste

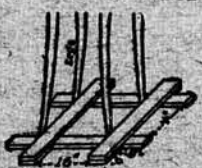
Several months ago I read a recipe for a spring tonic which contained raisins, figs, dates, etc. I intended to clip it from the Mail and Breeze, but lost the paper. Will you kindly print it again?—M. B. Emporia, Kan.

The preparation known as fig-senna paste is not a spring tonic, but is of benefit in many cases of constipation, which perhaps is one and the same thing. To make it, take ½ pound raisins, ½ pound figs and 1 ounce senna leaves. Chop fine and put in a stew pan with ½ pound sugar and ½ pint boiling water. Simmer for 20 minutes, then pour out on oiled paper in a baking tin to cool. Cut in pieces an inch square and take one at night.

### High Chair That Won't Tip

(Prize Letter.)

High chairs are not usually made with a high enough base to prevent tipping. To avoid accidents and worry we originated a plan that we have found invaluable. We sawed two 2-inch strips, 34



inches long and fastened them to the chair legs with screws, allowing them to extend beyond the chair legs about 9 inches at each end.

Other strips, made to run crossways, were cut 26 inches long. These were nailed over the others, in front of and behind the chair legs. Cleats were then nailed under the ends of the cross strips to make the frame sit evenly on the floor.

Felix B. Larson.

Dawson County, Neb.

### When the Dark Comes Down

Queen of my heart, when the dark comes down,  
When the lingering light is the red, warm west  
Glow faintly and fades over tower and town,  
A new light burns in my happy breast.  
I know it is morning wherever thou art,  
Queen of my heart!

Queen of my heart, when the day is drear,  
And I take my scourge for the deeds I've done,  
The dark clouds scatter when you draw near,  
A rainbow smiles on the setting sun.

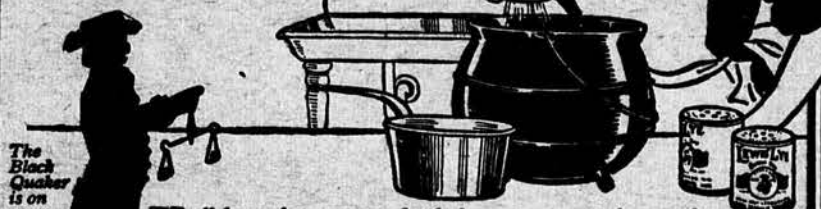
There's always a rainbow wherever thou art,  
Queen of my heart!

Queen of my heart, when the roses die,  
And the low winds wait with the eddying leaves,  
We know a happiness, you and I,  
Though the raindrops drip from the drooping eaves.

I know it is summer, wherever thou art,  
Queen of my heart!

Thirty-nine states grow peaches on a commercial scale.

## How Mrs. Robinson Makes Soap



If all housekeepers made their own soap at home, they would never have reason to complain about extra rubbing and scrubbing to get things clean.

Mrs. Robinson has made her own soap for 15 years—whiter, purer and better soap than probably you've ever used. Mrs. Robinson uses

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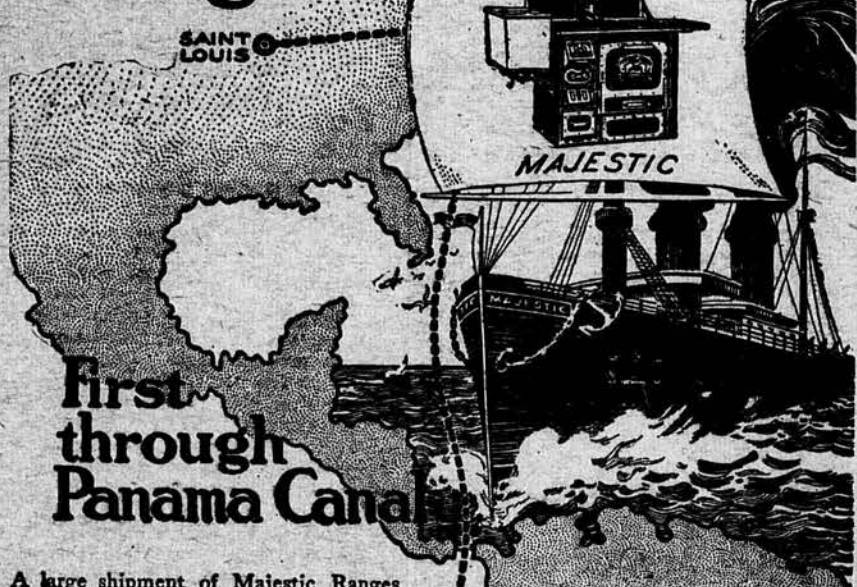
and has always had perfect success. Her famous recipe appears on page 5 of the Lewis Lye booklet, sent free to any address.

Aside from its use in soap-making, the cleansing properties of Lewis' Lye renders it the most valuable agent for removing dirt and grease from floors and woodwork, pots, pans, Kettles, Kitchen Sinks, Closets, etc. It Cleans Without Scouring. Send for booklet describing its many other uses on the Farm and in the Home. Address

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The Majestic does not compete in price with any range. Its sales depend solely on qualities which prove its economy in use. Its popularity in this country rests on the sound judgment of American housewives; who know the genuine economy of paying the Majestic price and getting a range that saves fuel and repairs and gives much better baking results—and much longer service than ordinary ranges. It's cheapest in the long run.

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There is a Majestic dealer in every county in 42 states. If you don't know him write us.

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on Oregon as a corn state. Acreage about doubled during the last year. How does a yield of 121½ bushels per acre strike you, with an average of 83 bushels per acre and a minimum of 40½ bushels per acre in a corn contest entered by thirty-one farmers.

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Colonization & Industrial Agent, Union Pacific R. R. Co., Room 4043, Union Pacific Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.





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Cultivate your corn this year with the Janesville Disk Cultivator. Increased corn yield usually pays back its cost with the first crop on 40 acres or more. It's easier on the horses, too. A rolling, springy motion of a disk is a much lighter pull than the dead drag of a buried shovel. You can cultivate more acres per day and do the work better.

**Write for Literature** and read more about the advantages of cultivating your corn and potato crop with this disk cultivator.

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## Oats Will Be Late This Year

### Snow and Rain Are Delaying Field Work—Feeding Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

SIX inches of snow on top of the moisture produced by a week of drizzling rain has called off all field work here until after the middle of March at least, and if we do not have more than ordinary spring weather it may be longer than that until oat sowing begins.

Every year, when weather conditions postpone oat sowing until late in March, we hear discussions as to whether it will pay to sow any or not. Early sowing always gives us a better show for an oat crop but late sowing does not always mean a failure. In the spring of 1912 we had 24 inches of snow here March 26 which delayed oat sowing until April. In spite of that late sowing a very good crop of oats was harvested here.

But if we can get an early start with the oats we always feel more certain of a crop. Rust is the main enemy of the crop here and the later the oats are in ripening the more chance there is for rust to strike. The last five years have been dry and rust has not done much damage but should we have a return of wet seasons again rust will be on hand, ready to take the oat crop. But we shall sow the oats we had planned if we can get them in the ground by April 1.

In a recent issue of the Emporia Gazette we note advice given by the Lyon county farm adviser to treat the seed oats with formaldehyde to prevent rust. We are of the opinion that the Gazette reporter is mixed on this matter and that the adviser said "smut" and not "rust." The formaldehyde treatment is all right for smut but we have never heard that anything would prevent rust except the right kind of weather. Even in the North, in what is called an oat country, we have seen rust do as much damage to the oats as it ever did in Kansas but such cases are not so common.

It is difficult to compute the damage done by these heavy spring rain and snow storms. In addition to delaying farm work it stops any gain on fed animals, shuts off the laying hens and dries up the milk cows. Our hens have a good house and are well fed but in spite of that the number of eggs received was cut down more than 50 per cent. We were getting 75 a day and now we get no more than 30 and it takes even more feed to produce them. Our milk cows have been fed better the last week than at any time this winter and they have shrunk their milk flow at least 25 per cent. Cattle feeders tell me that all the grain they have fed during the last ten days has produced no gain in weight, which is not good news when corn sells for 70 cents a bushel.

We are feeding at this time 45 head of hogs and we are satisfied they have not gained a pound in the last week. They have a good dry, well bedded house to stay in but they just will not gain in such weather as we have been having, although they eat as much as ever. Conditions are the same all over eastern Kansas and Nebraska and for that reason we say that it is not easy to compute the damage done by that week of storm. If everything were counted we have an idea that many would be surprised at the loss. It is bad enough to feed \$6.10 hogs on 70 cent corn when they are gaining well but when they are eating a full ration of that kind of corn and making no gain at all it makes a man wonder if he wouldn't have been ahead if his pigs had all died last spring.

The 45 head of hogs mentioned were all late litters. We had to buy all the corn we fed last year and so we planned to have the pigs come late to save grain.

By having them come when pasture was good we were able to get the sows through with a minimum of corn. So it came that they were nearly all farrowed about June 1 and some even later. Until the recent storm they have done well and we should have sold them soon but now we must keep them at least two weeks longer. They get corn at night and morning and a feed of kafir heads at noon. We think this kafir has been of great help to them; they relish the change of feed and they eat about all of the roughness in the kafir heads. Many feeders here say that hogs fed on some kafir are not likely to get wormy and we think there is something to the theory.

We note that a writer in a recent number of the Farmers Mail and Breeze advocates giving assessors full access to all bank accounts March 1. There is nothing we should like to see better than holders of money being placed on the tax roll, but we fear that the plan advocated by this writer would result in a great deal of harm. The man who will perjure himself to escape paying taxes on a little money would go to almost any length to escape any other law which would give the assessor a chance at him. For that reason such men would draw their money out of the banks just before March 1. Enough of this would be done almost to break every bank in Kansas at that time or else compel them to call in a large part of their loans.

We have received a letter from a Bourbon county reader who wishes to have discussed, in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, ways and means to prevent crows from digging or pulling up young corn. He asks if anything can be put on the seed that will prevent their eating it that will not at the same time injure the seed. Can any of our readers give us light on the subject? The writer is a native of New England and well remembers the appearance of the little corn fields there, spring time. Every imaginable shape and kind of scarecrow could be seen and many fields had poles around them to which twine had been strung and on this twine dangled small bits of bright tin. In spite of all these devices it was almost necessary to watch the fields closely or the crows would get a large part of the corn. We never knew of seed being treated there to make it unpalatable for the crows.

In this part of Kansas—Coffey county—there are large numbers of crows. On this farm there is a creek with a timber belt in which the crows are to be found at all times of the year. The corn fields run right up to the creek yet not a single hill of corn has been pulled up of which we know anything. Corn has been dug up by gophers and field mice but never by the crows. We have never heard the neighbors complain of the crows taking any of the young corn, either. Crows sometimes eat considerable corn when it is in roasting ear along the creek but they never touch the young plants. We cannot explain why they pull up corn in one locality and not in another, but it is a fact that they do. Our friend asks if a mixture of pine tar and kerosene could not be put on the seed without damaging it. Perhaps it could but in the only instance in which we knew of kerosene being used on seed corn it greatly damaged it. A neighbor used it one year to stop the ravages of gophers; he would fill an oil can with kerosene and every time he filled the planter boxes he would put in a little of the oil. The gophers did not trouble his corn but he found not more than half a stand where he used the oil, and he laid that fact to his having "doped" the seed. Can our readers help our Bourbon county friend?



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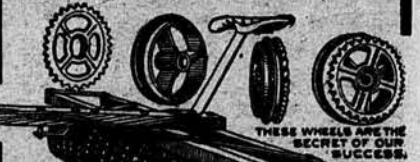
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## More Union in Grain Buying

Representatives From 100 Farmers' Elevators Met Recently in Wichita to Discuss the Co-operative Movement

THE co-operative grain dealers of Kansas held a mighty good meeting at Wichita March 2 and 3. About 300 representatives of 100 of the 250 co-operative farmers' grain companies of this state were present. The interest was keener than at any of the previous annual meetings of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers' association.

The last year has been profitable for most of the farmers' co-operative associations. Grain prices have been high, and much of the time wheat has been handled on a rising market, and this has helped to increase the profits. Better methods of handling and producing will allow the profits to be still further increased, according to the members.

"We are all going to be hungry one of these days if we do not pay more attention to our own business," declared M. R. Myers, of Chicago. "We must pay more heed to the tenant problem, we must quit robbing the soil and putting nothing back into it, and more important than all else, we must pay more attention to true co-operation in production and in marketing our products."

### For Better Cream Prices.

Mr. Myers, who is editor and manager of the Co-operative Journal, published in Chicago, told of a visit made by him to Scotland, the home of co-operation, several years ago, and of the success that has attended the efforts of the people of Scotland, England, Ireland and Wales. He declared that in northern Iowa and Minnesota farmers are receiving more for their cream than they are getting in Kansas and Nebraska. The reason for this is that in northern Iowa and Minnesota the farmers co-operate in the manufacture of butter, while Kansas and Nebraska are under the centralization plan.

"Farmers are easily humbugged," continued Mr. Myers. "Some faker can come along and sell them thousands of dollars' worth of worthless stock in a concern that they do not know anything about, but it is the hardest kind of work to get them to invest \$25 in an enterprise in their home town where they can see it every day in the week. The farmer will continue to buy gold bricks till he gets to using his brains a little more."

"The farmers of this country can have anything they want if they will only co-operate to get it."

Mr. Myers declared that in Denmark, under a co-operative system, the farmers receive 85 per cent of the price which the consumers pay for their products, while in the United States the farmer's share is only from 35 to 47 per cent. He said that if this condition is ever improved in this country it must be done by co-operation.

"The Little Things That Make Big Ones" was the theme discussed by Perry White of Eriell. His talk was along the line of helpful methods that save time, worry and friction in the operation of a farmers' elevator. Among these things he mentioned a concise system of bookkeeping, a pleasant and affable manager, honesty in selling as well as in buying, due consideration of the manager for the board of directors, and attention to the details of the office by keeping it neat and clean and making visitors feel at home.

### Needed Legislation.

M. H. Rice of Delphos, a member of the board, spoke on the subject of "Needed Legislation." He said at the outset that when the farmers first began to organize their co-operative associations they thought they could attend to their own business in their own way without any additional legislation, but they soon found that the line elevator men were complaining that they were violating the anti-trust law of the state and it was necessary to have a co-operative law passed two years ago. With this and a few minor acts of legislation, including the anti-discrimination law before the Kansas legislature, he said he thought the farmers did not need any more legislation. The anti-discrimination law, he explained, was a law to prevent line elevators from paying more for grain in places where there were farmers' elevators than they paid where there was no such competition. He sug-

gested that in the event it is found that more legislation is needed, the farmers should not wait till the legislature meets to talk about it, but that they should have their bills prepared to present when the legislature convened.

The grain men passed these resolutions:

Whereas, We believe that federal inspection of grain would guarantee uniformity of grade and would protect the producers, distributors and consumers in all markets; therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse federal inspection under civil service;

Resolved, That we support the national

council in its effort to prevent an advance of the present freight rates on grain;

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the effort of our present legislature in securing an equitable rural credits law;

Resolved, That since we have at present no effective method of raising sufficient funds to maintain a secretary on full time service in pushing the farmers' elevator movement, that we place this matter immediately under discussion to bring it to a conclusion favorable and creditable to this association.

Inasmuch as the permanency of the farmers' elevator movement depends upon a better understanding of the effects and benefits derived from the local company, the state association and the national council; therefore be it

Resolved, That all managers, officers and directors be urged to put forth their strongest personal efforts to acquaint their members with these bodies and thus spread the gospel of true co-operation.

Resolved, That we do express our appreciation to the members of the Wichita Board of Trade, the hotels, the press and all others who have contributed to the success and pleasure of this convention.

The officers elected by the Farmers

Co-operative Grain Dealers' association were: G. D. Estes, Stafford, president; D. Somers, Abilene, vice president; G. W. Lawrence, Larned, secretary-treasurer. The next annual meeting will be at Salina.

The feeder always should remember that silage is a roughage and that it is deficient in protein or growth material. It should not be expected to take the place of a large amount of grain in a fattening ration and it always should be supplemented with a feed which supplies protein. If a large amount of silage is fed the protein feed should be in a concentrated form. While silage is succulent and palatable and has an effect similar to that of good grass, it should not be the only feed used. It always should be supplemented with a dry feed, preferably a roughage.

# John Deere Implements



## John Deere Wheel Plows

With Quick Detachable Shares  
Unscrew One Nut—That's All

John Deere Wheel Plows, known the country over as "Quality Plows" are now fitted with John Deere Quick Detachable Shares—an exclusive John Deere feature.

No trouble to change shares. Eighty per cent of time saved. No danger of damaging share. Share is stronger—not weakened by bolt holes. No danger of injury to hands in taking share off.

Write for beautifully illustrated free booklets on John Deere Wheel Plows with Quick Detachable Shares.



## John Deere Spreader

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle

The beater—the business part of a spreader—and all its driving parts, is mounted on the rear axle. This is a patented feature. You cannot get it on any other spreader. Here is what the beater on the axle means to you:

- It means: No clutches to give trouble—all taken off.
- It means: No chains to break or get out of line—all thrown away.
- It means: Less than half the parts heretofore used on the simplest spreader—some two hundred parts are done away with.
- It means: Manure is not thrown on the axle—straw and trash cannot wind around it.
- It means: You get big drive wheels and a low down spreader, without stub axle—that means traction and strength.
- It means: Drive wheels back out of way when loading—you see where you place each forkful.

## The John Deere Only Hip High

The top of the box is only as high as your hips. The John Deere Spreader is easy to load. You see where you place each forkful.

To start spreading, you pull back the lever at the driver's right—that's all. A boy can operate it.

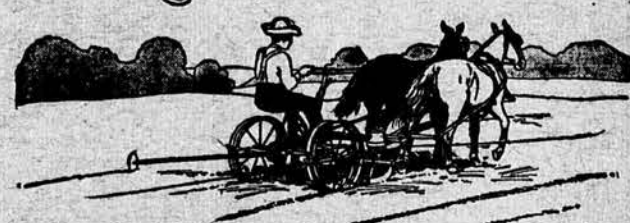
Call on nearest John Deere dealer and see the spreader with the beater on the axle. Write for "Farm Manures and Fertilizers," a valuable text book free.



## Better Farm Implements FREE BOOK

Illustrates and describes the most complete line of farm implements. Tells how to adjust and use farm tools under varying conditions. It is a practical encyclopedia of farm implements worth dollars to you—a 168 page text book.

It tells about John Deere Implements: Steel plows, cultivators and harrows; corn planters, disc harrows and beet tools; farm and mountain



## John Deere Corn Planters

John Deere No. 999 gives the greatest accuracy in drop obtainable with any corn planter. Has the "Oblique-Selection" or natural drop, more accurate even than the edge drop planter. We made the most successful edge drop planter and therefore take pride in the fact that this is a more accurate planter.

### The Accurate "Oblique Selection" Drop

Surface of hopper bottom and openings to seed cells are oblique, or sloping, so that the kernels naturally move toward and fill the cells rapidly. They do not have to be tipped on edge first.

### Full Variable Drop

Can be changed instantly to plant two, three or four kernels in each hill by shifting foot lever. Distances in drilling varied and change from hilling to drilling made just as easily.

### Notice These Improvements

All corn plates on the John Deere No. 999 Planter have 16 cells. Therefore, the same drilling distances are obtained with one of these plates as can be secured on planters that use 8, 12 and 16 cell plates, and without change of plates.

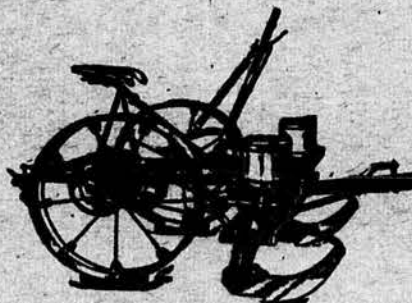
Easily detachable runner. Other furrow openers can be used in their place.

Simplified check heads with reversible pulleys—more durable than others.

Check wire released by touch of toe.

Disc marker without rope—no shifting of lines under marker rope when marker is changed from one side to the other.

Underhung reel—easy to put in and remove from frame.



John Deere No. 999 Corn Planter

### Attachments

Fertilizer and pea attachments can be furnished for this planter. These are easily put in place and are efficient. They do not interfere with the regular corn planting mechanism.

Write us for free booklet "More and Better Corn." It tells how to select and test seed corn, how to prepare seed bed and your gain in dollars and cents by using an accurate corn planter.

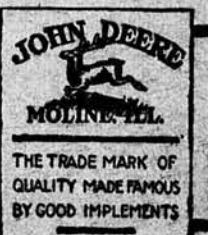
## Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them

Illustrates and describes the most complete line of farm implements. Tells how to adjust and use farm tools under varying conditions. It is a practical encyclopedia of farm implements worth dollars to you—a 168 page text book.

It tells about John Deere Implements: Steel plows, cultivators and harrows; corn planters, disc harrows and beet tools; farm and mountain

wagons; manure spreaders; portable and stationary grain elevators and corn shellers; hay loaders, stackers, sweep rakes, mowers and side-delivery rakes, motor hay presses; grain drills and seeders; full line of chilled plows; grain binders and corn binders; hit-and-miss and volume-governing gasoline engines.

To get this book, free, state what special implements you are interested in and ask for the book as Package No. "K-12".



THE TRADE MARK OF  
QUALITY MADE FAMOUS  
BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

John Deere, Publicity Department, Moline, Illinois



### Don't Let Lice Get Hold of Your Flock

—to breed, cause endless irritation and all manner of skin diseases and sore spots. Take quick steps to get rid of lice.

### Dr. Hess INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

**Kills Lice.** Kills them quickly—surely. Sprinkle and rub it thoroughly into the feathers. Put it in the dust bath, sprinkle it in the laying nests, roosts and cracks. Instant Louse Killer also kills lice on farm stock, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. In sifting-top cans. 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c. Except in Canada and the far West. If not at your dealer's, write us.

Dr. Hess & Clark  
Ashland  
Ohio

### Conkey's POULTRY TONIC

Makes Chicks Healthy and Strong

Vim and vigor are necessary if the chicks are to thrive and mature quickly.

CONKEY'S gets them started right and keeps them growing. Package or pail, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$3.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY should be given in the drinking water from the start. It will help to bring your chicks through finely—25c and 50c. Send 4c for Conkey's Poultry Book—worth dollars to you.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO., 118  
Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, O.

### I'll Start You

and keep You Going Right in the POULTRY Business

My World-famous high-quality incubators and brooders, and my 20 Free Poultry Lessons make success easy and sure for you! Let me give you FREE to every purchaser of a

### SUCCESSFUL

Incubator or Brooder

With the free advice and lessons I give my customers, no one can possibly fail to make big profits from the poultry business. Write me. A postal brings all facts, book, prices and proper care. "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys"—sent for 10 cents.

Successful Grain Sprouters furnish green food, make hens lay in winter. Ask about my high grade poultry—all leading varieties.

J. S. Gilcrest, Pres.  
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.  
346 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

### \$7.25 Mankato Incubator

You couldn't buy better at two or three times the price. California Redwood case, triple walls, asbestos lined, pure copper tank, superb automatic regulator, safety lamp, everything. Free Book of Incubator Facts. Free trial—strong money back guarantee. 150 chick brooder \$2.50; 360 chick brooder \$4.00—and up. Write for free book today. Mankato Incubator Co., Box 712, Mankato, Minn. Only \$10.25

### 6 H. P. \$96.75

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

## Incubator Better Than Hen

It Is Ready for Work as Soon as You Need It in the Spring and Is Easier to Care for Than Sitting Hens

THE incubator is the best old hen on the farm to hatch chickens, if it is run properly. It is less trouble to take care of one incubator than to try to manage a dozen fussy old hens that will hatch the same number of chickens.

The incubator will be ready when you want it to be and it will always be on the job. When hatched, the little chicks will get a good start in life free from vermin. The brooder will take care of the chicks without leading them out into the road in front of passing automobiles. The pen can be fenced overhead as a protection from hawks and other pests.

If one will follow suggestions made by W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, the incubator will be found a simple machine to operate.

The incubator should be set level to avoid high, hot corners. If the incubator was used the previous season, the egg chamber and the nursery, including trays, thermometer and moisture pans,

The chamber should be darkened so that the chicks will not pick at each other. The chicks should not be fed for at least 36 hours. The reason for not feeding immediately is to secure as much yolk absorption as possible. The yolk that remains unused just prior to hatching is taken into the chick's body, and acts as a food for a number of hours. When the chicks begin to act hungry after the 36-hour period, they should be removed to the brooder and fed.

### Poults Require Extra Care

In raising turkeys, as in any line of poultry or stock raising, healthy breeding stock should be obtained. I prefer the Bronze. I keep 3 hens to 1 tom. They begin laying early in April, and must be watched carefully while going to their nests so that the eggs may be gathered before they chill.

I hatch the eggs under chicken hens, and confine the turkey hens for a few



Hatching With an Incubator Means Early Chicks, Uniform Stock, and Freedom From Worry About All Kinds of Vermin.

should be thoroughly disinfected. A 3 per cent solution of stock dip is a suitable disinfectant.

The lamp never should be filled above a point 1/2 inch from the top. If it is full, the oil will work out on the outside of the bowl and up on the burner, causing fumes and a deposit of soot. A round flame is more suitable than a zig-zag flame. To produce a round flame, cut the wick square across the top and clip the corners at an angle of 45 degrees.

During the first week the temperature in the incubator should be kept at 102 degrees. After the first week, until the eggs begin to pip, the temperature should be 103 degrees. After this time the temperature may be allowed to run to 104 degrees, but never above 105 degrees.

Moisture should be kept in the incubator all the time during the hatch, the amount depending on the climatic conditions. A tray filled with sand and puddled with water is the best means of supplying the incubator with moisture. A tray the size of the nursery floor is necessary in a dry climate, but one of half this size is sufficient in a moist climate.

### Test Eggs for Fertility.

After the second day the eggs should be turned three times daily, and cooled once until they feel cool to the lips, the eyelids, or some other sensitive part of the face. They should not be cooled after the eighteenth day.

Test the eggs after one week and destroy eggs with infertile and dead germs. The so-called infertile egg is clear save for the shadow of the yolk. The live germ is spiderlike in appearance and floats freely about in the contents of the egg when rotated before the tester.

After the second week the eggs should be tested again for dead germs. Some of the germs may have developed to a mature size, but they can be detected by the absence of the blood veins.

When the eggs begin to pip, remove the moisture pans and open the aperture for the chicks to drop through to the nursery pan. The temperature should be watched closely at this time. As soon as the chicks are all out of the shells, the shells should be burned.

days, after which they soon begin laying again. I grease the hens well and handle the poults as little as possible. When they are 36 hours old I give them a small feed of well cooked cheese, with plenty of water and corn for the mother bird. I feed curd cheese until they are at least a month old, when they are past the danger stage.

Lice and damp weather are the greatest evils to be contended with. Care must be taken to have the roosting place kept clean and away from the chickens. When the poults are a week old they should be greased on the top of the head and along the point of the wings. This should be done on a warm, dry day. They should be greased once a week whether there is any appearance of lice or not, and oftener if need be, until they begin to roost outside.

I have lost many poults during damp weather and I have found no solution for the difficulty. I do not allow them to trail through grass made damp by dew. After they are 6 or 8 weeks old they rustle most of their own food until time to begin getting them ready for the Thanksgiving market.

Mrs. L. M. Moses.

R. 1, St. John, Kan.

There is nothing you can do in one day that will stimulate the hens more than to clean the house and supply it with fresh litter.

### Never Lost a Chick

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

Mrs. Wm. Hardy, Morrisonville, Ill.—Advertisement.



## No Short Crops

where the Caterpillar crawls. Round wheels sink in, pack the soil beneath, and streaks of burnt and stunted grain mark where the wheels have been.

The Caterpillar distributes its weight over its long, wide, endless track—8 times the bearing surface of round-wheel tractors—less soil pressure than a man's foot.

Built for over 10 years—over 2000 in use in 25 countries. In three sizes—to fit any farm. Over a dozen imitations, but only one Caterpillar.

**CATERPILLAR**

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



Don't say Caterpillar unless you mean Holt!

Write for Cat's A.G. 127, and ask where you can see a Caterpillar.

The Holt Mfg. Co.

Peoria, Ill. Rockton, Cal. 16 Church Street, N. Y.



Get the whole story of the Belle City's World's Championship Hatching in my great Free Book "Hatching Facts." The winners of the 21 World's Championship Hatches tell the story of their money-making, prize-winning success in their own words, with their

### 21 Times Belle City World's Champion

besides giving you full information, facts, proofs, about these wonderful hatching machines. \$27,000 in use.

Write for "Hatching Facts" Today—A Postal Brings It.

It tells everything. Illustrates the Belle City Incubator and Brooder in actual colors—shows what makes the Belle City the 21 Times World's Champion—gives facts about hatching success, bigger and better than you have ever heard of before. Book gives my \$2000 Seed and Hatch. These offers open the way for you to greatly increase your poultry profits this season. Book gives full particulars of my 1-2-3 months' Home Test Plan, my 10 year money back guaranty, and my low prices—freight prepaid—will surprise you. Write today to Jim Rohan, Pres.

BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

### PERFECTION SANITARY CIRCULAR METAL BROOD COOP

made entirely of galvanized iron which will last a lifetime. They are properly ventilated, and are Rat, Mink, Weasel and Snake proof. Just the coop you are looking for. Write for circular and special introductory prices.

Perfection Metal Brood Coop Co., Box 17, Warsaw, Ill.

62 Varieties Pure bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and fine plumage. Prize winners at the world's largest shows. Lowest prices on stocks and eggs. Large Ills. Catalog for 4c. C. M. ATWOOD, Box 4, Sundee, Minn.

### A LIVING FROM POULTRY

\$2,000 to \$5,000 a year. We teach you how by mail and guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Old exclusive Poultry School in America. Beautiful book and special offer free.

National Poultry Institute, Desk 5, Topeka, Kansas

### MONEY IN POULTRY

Start small. Grow big. Keep healthy fowls. Save your chicks. Fog's big book tells how. Describes largest poultry and glass plant. Shows fowls in natural colors, how to feed for eggs, how to select best layers. Mailed Free. F. FOG, Inc., Box 7, Des Moines, Iowa

### GREIDER'S Fine CATALOGUE

and calendar of pure bred poultry. 70 varieties illustrated and described, many in natural colors. Perfect guide to poultry raising—full of facts. Low prices on stock and eggs for hatching. Incubators and brooders. 25 years in business. You need this saved book. Send 10c for a copy.

R. H. GREIDER, Box 110, Rheims, Pa.

### FILE'S 66 VARIETIES

farm-raised Land and Water-Fowls. Eggs in season. Illus. Catalogue and "Grower's Guide," 2c. An honest deal. Write today. HENRY FILE, Farmer-Poultryman, Box 604, Freeport, Ill.

### BUY IT NOW

We farmers can bring back prosperity at once by buying our Spring needs now, instead of waiting.



### Planning a Farm

I have a section of tall grass, loose soil land in Stevens county, Kansas. None of this land has been plowed. There is no house, barn or improvements of any sort. It is unfenced. About two-thirds of it is level and might be cultivated easily. The remainder of it is hay or pasture land. What would be the most feasible plan to follow to make this land pay dividends? What improvements should I make? How should the land be stocked? How many acres should I plow and what crops should I grow? Will County, Illinois. L. W.

As the section described in Stevens county is in native tall grass, it would indicate that the land is decidedly sandy. Under such conditions where the farmer has but one section of land it seldom is advisable to break out more than 240 acres. Personally, I would not break more than 160 acres unless there is open range near that can be used for pasture. Under the average farm conditions in that section, livestock should be handled as a major part of the farm work. Grow rough feeds, particularly sorghums, to winter the stock.

With the land that has been described, I would suggest that the breaking be done on the heavier type of soil, if there is a difference, choosing the field to be broken where the location is such that it will be least likely to blow. That is, take advantage of any protection afforded by either hills or sloping land. It is well, in that county, to locate the cultivated fields toward the bottom of the slope as in that location they get some additional advantage from run-off water from the native prairie sod.

The improvements, of course, should be centrally located so the work of the farm can be handled with the least possible loss of time. One of the first things to do, however, is to locate a good well and build the improvements by that rather than to put up the improvements and take chances on getting the well.

The buildings depend on the taste of the individual, his means, and his type of farming. Storage room should be provided for two years stock feed. This storage room is most easily and cheaply gotten by means of the silo. The pit silo is the cheapest kind to construct, and in this part of the state is satisfactory.

The class of livestock the farmer will handle can, of course, depend on his own personal likes or dislikes. He can handle cattle, sheep, or horses and mules. The preference in that section of the country is given to beef cattle at present. Every farmer, however, can maintain several dairy cows profitably, provided he is close enough to town to haul the cream to market. If grain sorghum crops are grown, hogs can be produced at a profit.

The sorghum crops are the most profitable ones in this county. Stevens county is not a wheat county. The varieties of sorghums that do best for grain production are Dwarf Yellow Milo, feterita, and Whitehulled kafir. Freeds sorghum, Red Amber sorghum and early maturing strains of Orange sorghum are valuable forage varieties. Broom corn is an important crop and when well tended is on the average a profitable crop. In growing any of these sorghums, other than broom corn, a farmer should remember that their value is not as a cash crop, but that he must produce enough livestock to feed them out, buying only the concentrates such as cottonseed meal or alfalfa hay, necessary to balance the feeding ration.

G. E. Thompson,  
Superintendent of Substations,  
Kansas Experiment Station.

### Concerning the Wheat Shrinkage

How much will wheat shrink in the bin in eight months if it was dry when it was placed there? W. J. S.

Langley, Kan.  
The loss will depend on the quality and condition of the wheat when it goes into store, the storage conditions, and the opportunity for loss or waste from farm animals, poultry and insects. If your wheat was clean and comparatively free from light dust or chaff, there would not be much loss from the blowing out of this material. If it was dry and in good condition when threshed, there probably would be no loss in moisture up to the spring months at least. In fact there might be some gain in moisture. The loss due to waste from insects, rodents, poultry, or the livestock on the farm, of course, I would not be able to estimate. It may be that the loss in this case from this

source is little or nothing. I have asked some of the mills, that buy wheat by the carload and take it into their elevators and then afterward run it over into the mill, about their loss in handling and have been told that the average loss or shrinkage in such cases was about 1 per cent. Some cars, of course, might exceed this a good deal and other cars might not equal it, but this was their statement regarding the average. There is no doubt that there would be some loss even in shoveling from the wagon into the bin and then taking it out of the bin to put it into the wagon again in order to market it. Manhattan, Kan. L. A. Fitz.

### Capons Care For the Chicks

I have read in farm papers that capons are used successfully to brood incubator chicks, but I never have seen an explanation of how to induce them to adopt the chickens. I have some capons that I should like to have care for little chickens this spring. Will some of your readers tell me how to train the capons? L. E. B. Wilmore, Kan.

I consider the use of capons the safest and only good way to raise early chicks. Capons furnish the natural heat and they are very careful and attentive to the little fellows. Of course you will understand that a capon does not sit on the eggs and hatch them, but they will take chicks that are just hatched and take better care of them than the hen herself. His plumage is more abundant, his spread of wings greater and he can hover chicks much better than a hen. I have never seen a hawk or a crow take a chick away from a capon.

One capon will raise four or five broods of chicks in one season. A good way to teach a capon to mother chicks is to place him in a coop about 2 feet square and 3 feet high with no perch in it. This will compel the capon to roost on the floor. The coop should be kept dark and the capon handled often to make him gentle. After dark put one or two chicks under him and leave them until morning, when he will usually be found scolding and hovering the little fellows the same as a hen. If the capon acts as though he was in doubt and does not exactly like it, take the chicks away and try again the second night. By the second morning the most obstinate will be clucking and ready to fight for the brood. After they have learned to take chicks the number may be increased.

After their broods of chicks are raised the capons can be fattened and if a large breed can be made to weigh from 15 to 20 pounds, bringing on the market from 18 to 20 cents a pound. The expense of oil to run a brooder for one hatch is as much as one capon will cost, as a capon can be bought for \$2 to \$2.50. If you have had trouble with a brooder try a capon and be convinced that they are best.

Mrs. Edward Brown,  
Delia, Kan.

### He Keeps a Complete Record

We bought six hens, three years ago, believing that we could almost keep them on table scraps. The next year we enlarged the flock. Last year we decided we would keep an accurate record. We invoiced our flock at \$57.00, January 1, 1914. Our receipts were \$243.95 and our expenses \$159.89, making a net gain of \$84.06. We paid the top price for all our feed, buying it from the feed store. Every item was charged to expense account, feed, eggs that were set and oil for the incubator. I know that I have made some mistakes, but with these experiences I feel quite sure that I can beat last year's record.

I believe in plenty of feed and good water. I feed the hens all I can get them to eat. I feed a wet mash once a day, usually at noon. We got eggs every day last year. I gathered 7,616 eggs last year. John W. Wise.  
Conway Springs, Kan.

Never crowd your hens in limited quarters if you wish to have a profitable flock.

Crowding causes disease, low vitality and eggs of low fertility.

### Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reeder, the poultry expert of 835 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." The book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 50 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reeder for one of these valuable FREE books.

## Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use? Why not own an **IRONCLAD**—the incubator that has for two years in succession won the greatest hatching contest ever held? In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2,000 Machines were entered including practically every make, style and price. With 140-egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder freight paid, for only \$10, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.

**30 Days Free Trial**  
Money Back if not Satisfied

**Both for \$10**  
Freight Paid

**140 Egg**  
Ironclads are not covered with cheap tin or other thin metal and paint. ed like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the Natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't class this big, all metal covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines—and don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering, galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tanks and boiler, self regulator, Tyco's Thermometer, glass in door, set up complete ready for use and many other special advantages fully explained in Free Catalog. Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

**IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 97, RACINE, WIS.**

**140 Chick Brooder**  
MADE OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

## 148 Chicks From 150 Eggs

I surely praise the Sure Hatch incubators. I have a 150 egg size. The first setting I put in 150 eggs and broke two the first week which left only 148 at hatching time. I got 148 chicks and never tested the eggs. We surely have had fine luck with our machine the past two years. Would not sell it and be without it for any money. My neighbors have other incubators and I beat them all. NELLIE GARDNER, Osceola, Mo.

**Women and children find it easy to succeed with the Sure Hatch incubator**

We can give you the names of tens of thousands who make a handsome, steady income with very little effort, and would not bother with hens or with any other incubator. The

# Sure Hatch

## Is Automatic in Operation

Any one can succeed with it, even if they have never seen an incubator before. It is a plain, simple, strong machine, so built that it can't go wrong. Will hatch in cold weather when others fail. We send with each machine complete instructions for operating that are very easily followed. We guarantee it 10 years and send it to you freight paid, on 30 days trial. Satisfy yourself by actual test that it is a quality machine in every respect. Your money back promptly if it is not all we claim for it.

Poultry turns kitchen waste and other farm waste into ready money; and you can depend upon the Sure Hatch to bring you the chicks at the time of year you want to hatch them to get the best price for them.

Write for our Free Illustrated Catalog, giving full information on Sure Hatch incubators and brooders, with much valuable information about poultry.

**SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Box 14, Fremont, Neb.**

## Get Big Hatches

Only One Gallon of Oil  
One Filling of Tank to a Hatch!

Beginners hatch like old timers with the Center-Heated RAYO, with 1-5 the oil and half the work side-lamp incubators take. That's because CENTER HEAT means evenest temperature—Regulation on lamp flame means 1 gal. of oil to hatch—8 qt. fuel tank means but 1 filling for 3 weeks.

# RAYO

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## More Milk Cows Are Needed

The Fertility of Land Used in Dairying Increases Rapidly

BY J. FRANK SMITH  
Pleasanton, Kan.

THE average yield of corn, wheat, oats and other grain crops in Kansas, and most of the states in the Middle West, has fallen off several bushels an acre in the last 25 years, due to the depleted condition of the soil. Last year was a good one for Kansas and all neighboring states, but the average yield for 10 years is much below what it should be to bring uniformly profitable returns to the farmers.

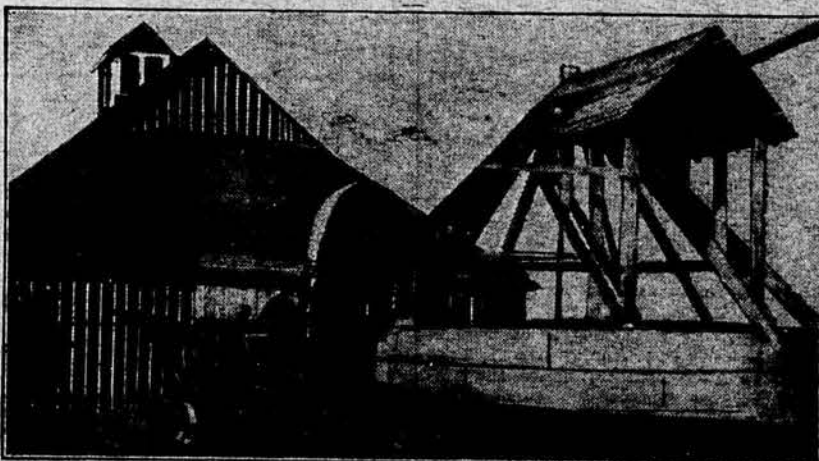
The farms in Wisconsin were worn out 25 years ago from continuous cropping to wheat. The average crop yield fell below the profitable mark, and the farmers decided to try dairy farming. The cows required clover and grasses and other crops that helped reclaim the soil. The income from dairy products soon brought better returns than grain crops, and now Wisconsin is a leading dairy state, the people are prosperous and the farms are well improved.

The value of all the dairy products of Wisconsin for 1914 was 100 million dollars, and of Kansas 70 million dollars. The value of the dairy products in Kansas in 1909 was 13 million dollars, and of Wisconsin 53 million dollars. This shows a rapid gain for Kansas in this department of farming, and indicates

few cows. Caring for the cows and milk should be a part of the regular farm work, and not a chore to be done after the regular day's work is finished.

A sufficient number of cows should be kept to justify proper attention and equipment. The cows must be good producers. There are 1 1/2 million cows in New York state. After extensive investigations with many cow-testing associations, the state reports that only one-third of the cows are producing enough butterfat or milk to be profitable. The chances are that the percentage of profitable cows is less in Kansas than it is in New York, because New York is a dairy state with almost 800 creameries and milk condenseries, and a large demand for all kinds of dairy products.

What Kansas needs is a better class of dairy cows. Every farmer should apply the Babcock test and the scales to each cow, and determine whether she is a boarder or a profitable producer. It costs \$30 to \$60 a year to keep a cow. At this rate it takes about 200 pounds of butterfat to pay for the feed, and to be profitable the cow should produce from 300 to 400 pounds. Extra good cows produce as high as 600 pounds, and some



A Pit Silo With a Concrete Collar Being Filled With an Ohio Engine and Cutter.

the possibilities of the state. Kansas has about three times as many acres of cultivated land as Wisconsin. The climate here is ideal for dairy farming, as the summers are long and the winters are short and mild. Alfalfa, clover, cowpeas and all leguminous crops do well here.

Dairy cows make silos profitable. Kafir, sorghum and corn make ideal silage, and these crops will yield a large tonnage of silage even with a shortage of rainfall. There is, therefore, little chance for a crop failure, if the crop is to go into a silo.

Wisconsin has more than 1,000 creameries, cheese factories and milk condenseries; Kansas has about 75. The big central creameries are drawing heavily from the Kansas farmers, and a large part of our crop of cream, butterfat and milk goes to Kansas City, St. Joseph and other central points. A new interest is being shown in this state in condenseries, and many of them are being established, or will be established later in the year.

Ten good cows will yield a monthly income of from \$60 to \$100 for the cream, besides the skim milk that is excellent feed for calves, pigs and chickens. Here are a few reasons why dairy cows are valuable on Kansas farms: Cows will bring in a steady monthly income all the year, and they are dependable every year. Cows require soil-building crops, and they also help to fertilize the land. A cow is worth \$10 a year to a farm as a soil builder. After 10 years of dairy farming, land often is worth \$10 to \$20 more an acre. Dairy farming does not require large capital nor a large force of men or teams to conduct it. The market for dairy products is always sure.

In order to be successful with a herd of dairy cows a man must give the business his attention, not turn it over to the wife and children. It is a fact, of course, that the mother and children in a great many families pay the store bills from the cream or butter from a

record cows produce more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat in a year. A milk cow should be valued like bank stock, according to the dividends it earns.

### Heavy Cream For Butter.

It is now time to correct this evil of attempting to make good butter from poor cream and instead to insist on preventive methods, such as proper care of cream on the farm. The first step is to insist upon heavy cream, or cream containing a large percentage of butterfat. Heavy cream means better quality of butter for four important reasons:

- (1) Heavy cream does not sour as quickly as thin cream.
- (2) Heavy cream means a smaller amount to be taken care of, hence it is likely to be more thoroughly cooled and receive better care.
- (3) Heavy cream can be pasteurized in the creamery with less loss of butterfat in the buttermilk.
- (4) Heavy cream permits of the use of a larger amount of good starter.

Cattle production is essentially one of the leading phases of the livestock industry. A large part of the profits from the farm comes from utilizing possible waste. Cattle raising is one way to do this. The profits from handling livestock on a farm do not come always from an increase in the selling price of the crops sold through stock. Increased production on every acre is a more important source. This has been the basis of the operations by which most cattle growers and feeders have achieved success. Every ton of manure returned to the soil increases production. Slow gains on cheap feed sometimes are more profitable than forced gains on high-priced feed.

Twenty carloads of corn, purchased by the Holland government, were shipped from Arkansas City recently. The purchase price was \$30,000.

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### Some Tested Dairy Rations

There are a great many farmers who keep only a few cows in connection with their general farming who have silos. Now a number of these farmers read the farm papers and their state bulletins in regard to the feeding of dairy cows. They can learn how much protein, fat and carbohydrates are required for a certain quantity of milk, but often never stop to find out how much of the different kinds of available feeds are necessary to furnish the required amount of nutrients. They just guess at it and feed an amount such as seems to be as much as they should have regardless of the amount of nourishment, says J.-B. Chastain in the Farmer's Guide. I am giving some figures which will aid that class of farmers to determine the amount of feed to use, based on cows weighing 1,000 pounds and giving about 2 gallons milk daily, testing 4 per cent.

A cow of this sort will require for maintenance, seven-tenths of 1 per cent protein, 7 per cent carbohydrate, one-tenth of 1 per cent fat; for milk, 96 one-hundredths of 1 per cent protein, 4.7 per cent carbohydrate and 35 one-hundredths of 1 per cent fat; total requirements, 1.66 per cent protein, 11.7 per cent carbohydrate and 45 one-hundredths of 1 per cent fat. We cannot get feeds to furnish the amount exactly, but we can come close to it, so I suggest the following:

	Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat
35 pounds silage.....	.31	8.96	.24
10 pounds timothy.....	.29	4.15	.12
2 pounds cornmeal.....	.15	1.33	.08
3 pounds wheat bran.....	.38	1.2	.1
2 pounds oil meal.....	.58	.65	.14
Total .....	1.75	11.29	.68

To those who have no silage I recommend the following:

	Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat
5 pounds clover hay.....	.34	1.79	.08
5 pounds timothy hay.....	.14	2.17	.07
12 pounds corn fodder.....	.32	4.5	.14
3 pounds cornmeal.....	.24	2.1	.13
3 pounds wheat bran.....	.38	1.2	.1
1 pound oil meal.....	.29	.33	.07
Total .....	1.71	11.55	.59

Here is another formula that almost any farmer can supply if he does not have the other feeds:

	Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat
24 pounds corn fodder.....	.64	9.	.28
2 lbs. cottonseed meal.....	.74	.34	.24
3 pounds bran.....	.38	1.2	.1
Total .....	1.76	10.54	.62

These rations are for one day and should be fed one-half in the morning and one-half at night. Some nice bright straw given to the cows at noon will help keep them contented.

### Care Of Cream and Butter

In order to make good sweet butter we must begin with the care of the cream and the buckets in which milk and cream are contained.

The buckets should be washed thoroughly with soap or some good cleansing powder, scalded and allowed to air between each using.

When the cream is separated, allow it to cool and then stir into your cream can which should be kept in a cool place. The can should not have a tight lid as cream will not have a fresh taste when kept in an airtight can.

It is best to churn twice a week in order to have the best butter. In the summer, cream is usually sour enough; but in winter it may be necessary to put it in a warm place the day before churning. Keep the cream about 60 degrees in winter, and a trifle less in summer.

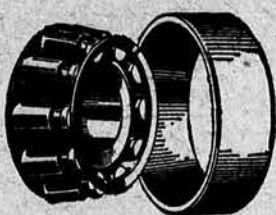
When the butter is churned, work out all the milk, salt to your taste and set in a cool place to allow the salt to dissolve. Then work out the water which comes from the salt, and your butter—which will not be streaked when worked in this way—is ready to mold into prints.

Those who are not fortunate enough to have a cool place to keep the cream and butter in summer, may make one by digging a hole in the cellar or cave floor the size of a salt barrel, and two barrels deep. Knock the bottom out of the top barrel and fit down over the lower one, tamp the dirt around the barrels, have a tight lid to keep out the warm air, and you will be able to make butter all summer without any trouble.

A rope fastened to the can and a pulley fastened to the rafter above helps to draw the can up.

Mrs. Will Richardson.

Spare the feed and spoil the breed.



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Timken Bearings resist load and shocks and wear along the entire length of their rollers—not at mere points. They resist end-pressure that often exceeds down-pressure because their rollers are tapered and revolve at an angle to the shaft.

Because pressure is distributed over sufficient surface the wear is almost nothing. Yet when slight wear does ultimately come it is not necessary to throw a Timken Bearing away and buy a new one.

All effects of the slight wear are entirely eliminated by a simple adjustment. Merely advancing the cone and rollers a little farther into the cup brings all into the same relations that existed when the bearing was new.

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Ask the maker, his sales agent or your garage man what bearings are used in your car and where. At the severe service points—you should find Timkens—in front and rear wheels, in steering-knuckle heads, at the differential, on the pinion-shaft, in the transmission.

Then talk with men who ride on Timkens and talk with repair men who know the inside of all makes of cars. Find out what any man who has had experience knows about the service Timken Bearings are giving.

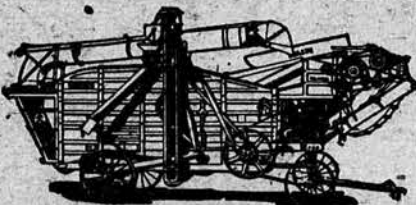
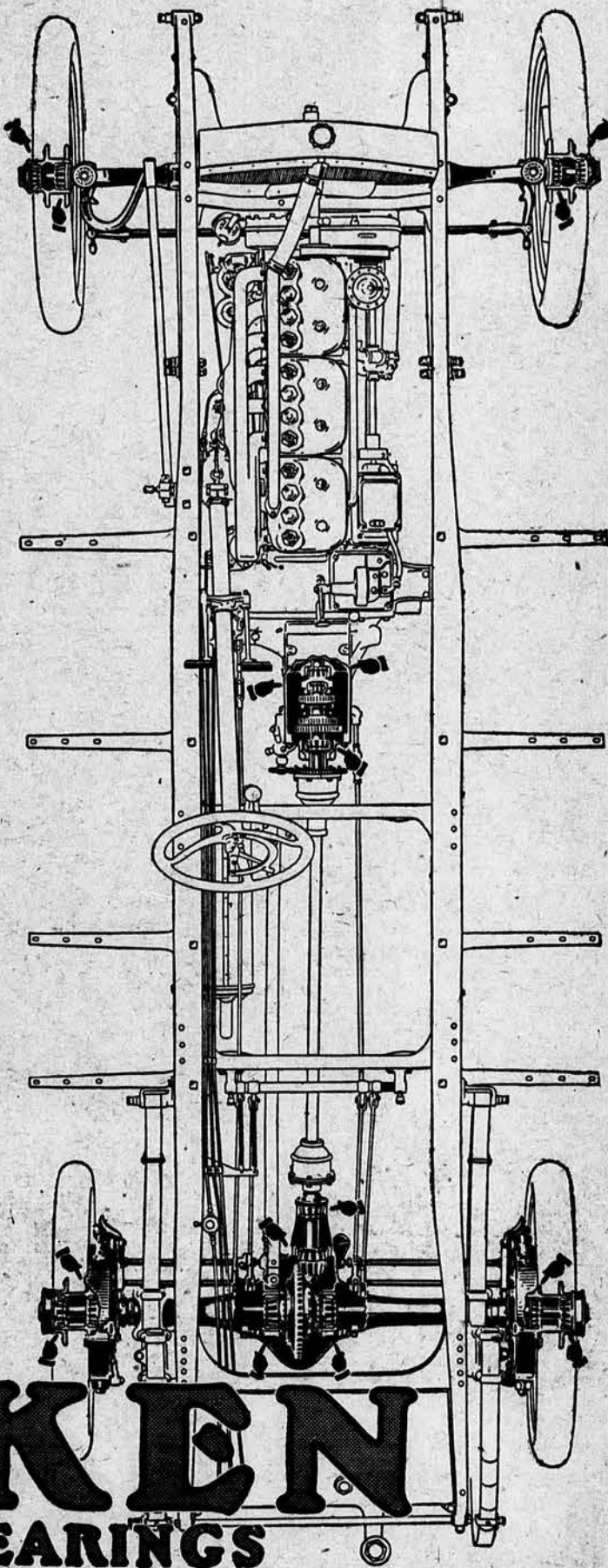
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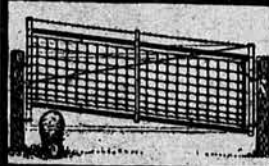
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## Silos Make Gains Cheaper

Success in Farming Depends Upon Proper Equipment

BY TURNER WRIGHT

**S**ILOS are needed in Kansas to utilize coarse roughage. The farmer who succeeds today must utilize every pound of feed grown on every acre to the best advantage. The problem a few years ago was to find a market for the grain produced. The problem today is to convert the coarse roughages grown on the farm into salable products and return as much fertility as possible to the soil.

Discouragement and unhappy farm communities always are associated with poor land. The history of every country shows that any people soon loses its love for a depleted soil. Discontent follows and the people migrate to the cities. Volumes have been written in the last few years urging a back to the farm movement. I would urge instead a "Stay on the Farm Movement." The thing that is needed most in Kansas is happy farm homes. The environment should be so good the boys and girls always will have a happy memory of it. If comfort and pleasure are mixed with the work of the farm the attractions of the city are not likely to be so great. Any improvement which helps in attaining this end is worth while.

The silo stands for improvement. It means improvement in the methods of farming, improvement in the producing power of the land, and improvement in the profits so often needed to provide the comforts and necessities of the home. Production of livestock, diversity of crops, and improvement of farm structures naturally follow the building of a silo.

The profit derived from the farm by feeding livestock does not depend so much upon increasing the price of salable feed as it does upon increasing the productivity of the land and utilizing feeds which do not have a market value. Comparatively slow gains made on cheap feeds are more profitable often than faster gains made on higher priced feeds. Likewise a medium finish produced during a short period with the greatest efficiency of the feed consumed often is less expensive and more profitable than a higher finish produced by forced feeding during a longer feeding period.

The man who builds a silo does not exhaust the fertility of his land by a system of continuous grain farming. Livestock has a place on his farm, all his roughage is utilized for feed, and the manure is returned to the soil. The silo furnishes the cheapest means he has of storing coarse roughage such as corn, kafir, fetterita, and cane stover; and it saves the 30 to 40 per cent which usually is wasted when these feeds are shocked and cured in the field. It also provides a palatable, succulent roughage for winter feeding or to supplement the pastures during dry weather in summer. It is a means of storage and feed insurance in years of drouth. Thus the livestock carrying capacity of a farm is increased by the silo.

Many extravagant statements, most of which are not justified, have been made of results obtained from the use of silage. One should not be led to think the silo is the cure for all farm ills for it has its limitations. It simply is a means of preserving feed when it is in a palatable condition, of utilizing the waste feed on the farm, and of providing feed insurance. It encourages keeping livestock and returning the manure to the fields which in turn increases production and profits. Thus it is an important factor in providing the comforts which make farm life attractive. One of the most important things in connection with the use of a silo

is to know how to feed the silage. Silage is a roughage, not a concentrate. It should not be expected to take the place of a large amount of grain in a fattening ration. It is palatable and succulent, and when used as part of the winter ration will serve as a substitute for the summer pasture. While silage is succulent and has an effect similar to that obtained from good grass it should not be the only feed. A dry feed, preferably a roughage, always is needed in connection with silage.

Silage usually is made from crops which are deficient in protein or growth producing materials, consequently it always should be supplemented with a feed which supplies these materials. If the silage is being fed to stock cattle in small amounts a leguminous hay such as alfalfa or clover fed as the dry roughage probably will provide all the protein needed. If, however, it is being fed in large amounts some of the protein at least should be supplied in a concentrated feed such as cottonseed meal or cake, or linseed meal. The protein feed to use should be determined largely by local conditions. Many farmers will find it profitable to use straw or similar coarse feeds for the dry roughage and provide the protein needed by the use of cottonseed or linseed meal. A large amount of coarse feed which does not have a market value, and which otherwise would be wasted or burned can be utilized and converted into a marketable product in this way. Most of its fertilizing value, in addition, will be returned to the soil in the form of manure. One should remember always that the greatest profit will be derived by utilizing all the feed grown on the farm. The coarse roughages which deteriorate rapidly in feeding value should receive the first consideration. Leguminous hays grown on the farm should be used as much as possible to provide the protein needed to supplement the other feeds, but when silage and straw or stover forms the bulk of the roughage most of the protein necessarily must be supplied in a more concentrated form.

Silage is more useful as a feed for cattle and sheep than for other classes of stock though it can be fed to horses, and to a limited extent to hogs. Dairymen have recognized the value of silage for many years. The man who milks cows cannot afford to be without a silo. The use of silage makes it possible to maintain almost as large a milk flow in winter as in summer when the cows are on pasture. It also reduces the cost of the winter ration because it takes the place of higher priced feed. Silage is a good feed for wintering young cattle and makes it possible to develop breeding stock more cheaply.

The man who feeds cattle in the future will raise most of the stock he feeds. The great ranges of the West are being broken up, the method of handling cattle is changing, and corn-belt feeders are finding it harder to obtain stock cattle every year. The use of the silo and the utilization of all the roughage grown on the farm will make it possible to handle beef breeding cattle at a profit. Experiments conducted at the Kansas Experiment station have demonstrated that breeding cows can be carried through the winter on silage, straw, stover and a little linseed or cottonseed meal at a cost not greatly exceeding that of the summer grazing period. The cost of keeping these cows for a year, when the prices for feed were above the average, did not exceed \$20.

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Clip Your Horses and Mules Before the Spring Work Begins

They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better—get more good from their feed and are better in every way. Insist on having

**The Stewart**  
Self Feeding  
Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are cut from solid steel bar, enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head. Get one from your dealer or send to us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and shipping charges back if you are not more than satisfied.

**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.**  
215 Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.  
Write for complete new catalog showing all of our largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free.



## Plow for Protection Against Droughts!

THE only plow that will go into stubble, tame sod, trashy corn stalks, tough gumbo, heavy clay, etc., and do perfect work in all is the

**Rock Island "CIX" Universal Plow**

On account of its peculiar construction the "CIX" turns the furrow slice clear over and lays it flat on the subsoil. It does not dig up the soil but turns it over and lays it flat on the subsoil. This action is the greatest single feature of a plow. No other plow does this. Write for the "CIX" Plow.

**Rock Island Plow Co.**  
227 Second Ave., Rock Island, Illinois



## Abolish Your Unsanitary Outhouse



Don't further endanger family health with the filthy, disease-breeding outhouse, cesspool and sewer—enjoy a health-protecting city comfort—sanitary and odorless, the

**Kaustine Closet System**

Costs a fraction over a penny a day to operate and no water, no sewer, no plumbing. Enthusiastically endorsed by school boards—urged by health authorities.

Independent two-way system can be installed in 30 minutes—clean every day. For farm and village homes, schools, churches, hospitals.

Send for particulars—our representative will call.

**KAUSTINE CO., Dept. 1091**  
Chicago, Ill.

## WE WANT SALESMEN

If you can give good references, write immediately—we turn over orders and inquiries to hustlers—you build a permanent business; substantial income consistent with whole or part time, right in your locality. A postal brings details—write.

## Bargains in Band Instruments



Best Cornets \$7; Best Trombones \$8.

We have hundreds of bargains in band instruments: Cornets \$7.00, and other instruments at equally low prices. Send for complete list of catalogs and furnished band instruments. Tell us what instrument you are interested in.

**LYON & HEALY**  
21-46 Adams St., Chicago



### The Song of the Silo

The man with the silo has reason to laugh.  
His partners—white kafir, the cow and the calf—  
Reduce his farm worries by far more than half.

The man with the silo, he's everything's friend;  
Fat hogs and slick horses, good sheep and smart hens,  
All grow to perfection in silage feed pens.

Hard times take to cover, hot winds pass him by,  
Calamity shuns him and smothers its cry—  
The man with the silo, just ask him now, why?

Though waiting and praying for long delayed rain,  
While drouth saps the cotton and withers the grain,  
The man with the silo goes on just the same.

He knows the old standbys have wonderful power  
To live on just ether for hour after hour;  
The man with the silo needs only a shower.

### Manure From Dairy Cows

Most dairy farmers usually take good care of the manure. More care is used in the eastern states than in Kansas, where the importance of the conservation of soil fertility is not so generally appreciated. Many of the eastern dairy

brought face to face with the questions asked by their customers such as: 'How does your milk stand with the city inspector?' 'What is your butterfat test?' 'How about the purity?' 'What is the bacteria average of your milk?'

The city milk inspector is assisted by an expert bacteriologist, Miss Annetta Nicoll. There is a laboratory in the city building. When the inspector purchases milk to be tested he gets it from wagons on the street or in milk depots. To find the number of bacteria, the milk sample is placed into dilutions, after which the sample is placed in a glass case and "incubated" so the bacteria will grow. The bacteria are studied through a microscope, and from the number of bacteria in a "colony" the number in a cubic centimeter is estimated. In the same test, adulterations, such as preservatives, are revealed. Another test given is for butterfat, which should be at least 3.25 per cent. By a straining process, the amount of impurity in the milk can be determined. Microscopic study reveals any disease germs.

The work is not limited to milk inspection. All dairies are scored on such points as cleanliness of cows and surroundings, health and protection offered, health of employees, construction and care of utensils and the handling of the milk.

The very important tuberculin test is made frequently, sometimes by the hypodermic injection method and sometimes by the interdermal test.

The city milk ordinance gives the inspector power to revoke dairy and deal-



Cement Pits For the Storage Of Manure Are Used By Dairy Farmers A Great Deal in the East.

farmers have manure pits, for use when the manure cannot be hauled directly to the field.

It is best to haul the manure to the field every day, of course, and this system usually can be used on most dairy farms in Kansas. If this cannot be done every day in the year, a cement pit for storage will allow all of the fertility to be saved.

### How Milk Is Tested

Topeka is throwing every safeguard about the "foster mother of the human race," according to Dr. A. B. Jeffrey, a Topeka physician and bacteriologist who has been closely identified with the movement for better milk.

Dr. Jeffrey recently reviewed the work of the city milk inspection department since it has worked under the new milk ordinance. Milk to pass a bacteriological test, should not contain more than 300,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. The bacteria average is about 75,000 to the cubic centimeter. In November, 1913, it was more than 2 million.

"The inspector, Dr. Leslie Rowles, has brought about radical changes gradually," Dr. Jeffrey said. "The attempt has been not to be drastic but to conduct things on an educational basis, both with the public and the producer. You cannot legislate cleanliness in a dirty milk man. It has been demonstrated that clean milk can be produced even with scant equipment. Clean or dirty, milk really is an index of the personal cleanliness of the producer."

"We physicians in Topeka," Dr. Jeffrey continued, "have found it much easier to handle cases of children's intestinal diseases because of the cleaner supply of milk."

"The public little realizes what safeguards are thrown around the milk supply, but it is learning that good milk is worth the price—that poor milk is too expensive even if given away. And the dairymen are co-operating for the most part in a fine manner. They are

er's permits when the ordinances are not obeyed. During the average month, the city milk inspection department makes more than 103 chemical analyses and usually about 50 bacteriological tests in addition to the dairy inspection.

### Potatoes in Place of Bread

If wheat remains at its present high price or continues to rise, and if there is a corresponding increase in the price of bread, scientists in the United States

Everywhere the American people are demanding more from their legislatures. It took the Illinois legislature six weeks to elect a speaker. Iowa's assembly had the finest constructive program in America before it and utterly failed to accept the glorious opportunity it had to lead the people out of the quagmire of spoilsman politics. Missouri's legislature has been a political sideshow from first to last, dominated by booze and 2-by-4 politicians. And so it goes pretty much all over the land, trades, swaps, dickering and political horseplay with the people paying the bills. There were big men and worthy leaders in every assembly, but they were outnumbered by the small-bore fellows who preferred to "play the game."

Department of Agriculture suggest that the ordinary household will find it advantageous to eat more potatoes and less bread. With potatoes at 60 cents a bushel, 10 cents worth—or 10 pounds—will give the consumer a little more actual nourishment than two 1-pound loaves of bread at 5 cents each. The protein and fat are present in appreciably larger amounts in the bread, but the potatoes will be found to furnish more carbohydrates and more heat units.

## THIS ADV. WRITTEN By Galloway Customers

Read what they say about the Galloway Cream Separator. They, just like you are doing now, read our advertisement, answered it and here's what they say after trying the machine. These letters tell the story better than I could if I were to write a whole page. Notice the enthusiasm that bristles out of each letter.

### Would 50,000 Letters Like These Convince You?

The separator I bought from you last spring is just O. K. It is a better separator than I could buy in Grand Island for \$50 to \$100 or any other place. I believe Galloway, Alameda, Grand Island, Neb.  
The new Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator is the best machine on the market. We are well pleased with it. Our cream tested 50 the last time. We will not give up this separator for \$100. JACOB KLAUDT, Winona, North Dakota.  
We like the separator just fine and it does the skimming fast and just as good as any \$50 machine. It runs so easy our three-year-old girl can start it. I think the separator is all right. It is just as good as (another make of machine) we have been using which cost us \$100. It is certainly a big saver. BRUNNEN HOLM, Laurel, Nebraska.  
It skims very close, runs easy, is well made and must wear a long time. The hardware is extra good and if you ever expect to see this separator again you will have to come down here for I will never send it back. You saved me \$40 on that deal. J. R. MARR, Jefferson, Ohio.  
I am very well pleased with my separator and would not part with it for \$50 if I could not get another like it. It skims very close. HENRY DAVENPORT, Lone Prairie, Minn.  
We are well pleased with our separator. Wouldn't give it up for one of any other high priced make. It skims close and does fine work. H. E. BACON, Green Oak, Kansas.

**LISTEN!** These letters tell the whole story. They tell about the merits of the separator, about the saving in first cost. I never met any of these men. They simply saw my ad in their paper, answered it, ordered the separator and this is what they say. The Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator has met with phenomenal success and approval from coast to coast. It is sold strictly on its merit on the basis of return at our expense if it does not please you. Made in our factories in tremendous quantities and sold direct to you at a very low price. Listen! The Galloway Sanitary Separator has many important improvements. Gears run in constant bath of oil, dust and dirt proof. New type disc bowl, sanitary base, very close skimming and easily cleaned. Sold on 90-day trial and 10-year guarantee.



### BIG CATALOG FREE

Before buying a separator of any make or kind, let us tell you more about the New Galloway Sanitary and new 1915 price-reducing schedule and send you our big 164-page catalog which tells all about the Sanitary and many other farm and household necessities.

Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co.  
415 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

## This Handsome '25 Blue Serge Suit \$15



**Boys Suit Special**  
Areal tailor-made suit, made by our best tailors in off season from short pieces of highest grade wools. Fifty Style, as illustrated, 3 pairs pants, \$2.00 value, special for only \$1.75. With one pair of pants \$4.65. Send for catalogue.

### Tailored To Your Measure

Why pay \$20 to \$25 for merely ordinary ready made clothes when you can get this guaranteed all pure wool blue serge suit—the greatest value ever offered—tailored to your measure for only \$15—and especially when to secure your first order we will line it with a regular

**\$4.00 Satin Lining FREE** and pay all shipping charges. We take all the risk—we guarantee to please you in materials, fit, style and workmanship or you don't pay us one cent. Send today for our Big Catalogue—70 Samples of plain and fancy suitings—also lowest prices on men's high grade furnishings, hats and shoes—our system of selling direct through no agents, stores or dealers. See Big Catalogue. Write to BERNARD HEWITT & CO. 544 W. MONROE CHICAGO



## Build Today the World's Best Silo —Pay Next Fall

**THIS** is the most liberal and convincing silo proposition ever made. We make this offer to prove to you, first, our supreme faith in the Dickey Silo, made of vitrified clay tile, "tight as a jug." And secondly we can better afford to send you this silo now, so that you can have it up and ready for use when silage time comes, rather than stack the tile up in our yards waiting for your order later in the year.

So buy a Dickey Silo now, and pay for it September 1, 1915. Without a dollar down, you can have the Silo that lasts a life-time, the Silo that rids you forever of all silo troubles, and annoyances, and up-keep expense. The time price today is the same as the cash price in September—dollar for dollar.

### Dickey Glazed-Tile Silo

"Tight as a Jug"

The Dickey Silo is built once only. It cannot blow down, warp, twist, crack, crumble, or decay. Never needs painting. The glazed, vitrified hollow tile, reinforced by bands of steel laid in the mortar, are guaranteed to withstand many times the pressure of any ensilage you can pack into the silo, protect fully from frost, and absorb no moisture. It's built "for keeps"—which is true economy.

**NOTE**—We want first class men, Stockmen, Farmers, Dairymen, to act as agents of the Dickey Silo in their localities—men who enjoy a wide acquaintance and the respect of their neighbors.

Send the coupon, or a postal for our liberal proposition. Ask for catalog G

**W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Co.**  
200 New York Life Building,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Please send catalogue G, particulars regarding your proposition to sell a Dickey Silo on 5 months' time. I am thinking of erecting a silo \_\_\_\_\_ size.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
TOWN \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_

**W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Company.**  
Kansas City, Mo.





**"Kaw Chief" Corn**  
For Record Breaking Crops.  
Grown on our own Kansas pure seed farm. We have been working on this variety for 30 years, constantly selecting and improving the strain. All the nearly 50 years of our experience selling seeds backs our judgment that **KAW CHIEF** is the **Finest Yellow Corn in the World**.  
Matures in 95 to 100 days. Yields regularly 75 to 80 Bushels to the Acre with good foliage. Does fine on upland or bottom land. We guarantee highest germinating power and will send you a **Generous Sample FREE**.  
**BARTLEDES SEED CO.** Largest seed house west of Lawrence, Kansas.  
206 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

**SUDAN GRASS SEED**  
HI Quality  
MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! Big money was made last year by hundreds of farmers on Sudan Grass, put hundreds on easy street, farmers making \$200 to \$100 an acre on hay and from \$300 to \$700 an acre on seed. Biggest tonnage to acre of any high class hay known. Sweet and juicy. Everybody wants it. Big opportunity growing it for seed next 3 or 4 years. Also great forage, grows easy, easy on land, either dry or wet season. 3 or 4 cuttings. We tried it on our own farm last year. It grew 7 to 8 ft. tall. Full particulars how to grow and free samples, or send 10 cts. for large packet, or \$3 etc. for 1 lb. postpaid. We also sell *Pteris*, 1 lb. for 20 cts. or 1 lb. each for 70 cts. 1 WHITE US.  
**GALLOWAY BROS. & CO., Box 48 WATERLOO, IOWA**

**Guaranteed Stock**  
You are protected in buying our cultivated nursery stock, as we guarantee safe condition on arrival.  
**Wholesale Prices**  
Save middlemen's profit of 40% by buying direct. Large stock allows us to sell better trees at lower prices.  
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Orders shipped within 24 hours of receipt of order. We sell and ship only thrifty, vigorous stock and pay freight on orders of \$10 or over. Our illustrated catalogue of trees, plants and shrubs is FREE. Write for it and save money.  
**KANSAS CITY NURSERIES**  
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**TREES** DIRECT To Planter At Wholesale Prices.  
Large Assortment of Fruit and Forest Trees, Grapes, Berries and Shrubs. No Agents Commission. Fruit Book tells how you can get better trees and  
**Save 40 Cents on Every Dollar**  
Apple 7c; Peach 8c; Plum 17c; Cherry 17c; each, first class guaranteed. Freight paid on \$10.00 order. Write today.  
**WELLINGTON NURSERIES**  
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**RELIABLE WINFIELD TREES**  
**PURE-BRED—TRUE TO NAME**  
Buy direct from the grower and save agent's commission of 40 per cent. A postal brings our new Catalog, with colored plates, and Wholesale Prices.  
**COOPER & ROGERS,**  
Box "E", Winfield, Kansas.

**The Earliest Tomato**  
Jack Rose is the earliest smooth red tomato grown. Package sent, with our beautiful new catalog, for a 2c stamp to pay postage. If you want the very best **FARM, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS** you must plant **JUNG'S QUALITY SEEDS**. We give lots of New Sorts Free with every order. Send today for our Bargain Catalog.  
**J. W. Jung Seed Co., Dept. 30, Randolph, Wis.**

**STEVENS COUNTY SUNSET SEED FARM**  
Where the Sunniest Seeds Grow. Any of the following cleaned and graded strictly western grown seeds at 5 cts. D. Carriage prepaid on all orders of 50 lbs. or more. Reduced rates on Brown Corn when 500 lbs. wanted. Shell's *Pteris*, African Millet, White Corn, Black Amber Corn, Standard White Maize.  
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38 Hardy Tested Varieties  
Best for windbreaks and hedges. Protect buildings, crops and stock. Added warmth saves fuel—saves feed. Hill's evergreens are hardy, nursery grown. Get Hill's free illustrated Evergreen Book and list of 50 Green Berries—free from \$4.50 per thousand up. Fifty-six years' experience. World's largest growers. Write  
**D. W. Hill Nursery Co., Evergreen Specialists**  
2230 Cedar St., Dundee, Ill.

## The Calves That Joe Raised

Count and Max Were Named From a Story Book

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

TWO little red calves they were, the milk cows' babies, and father said if Joe would take all the care of them they could be his—all his very own. Wasn't that fine? Joe thought it was, anyway, and those calves got the very best care a 12-year old boy could give. They had to be named, of course—there never was a pet calf or a colt or a kitten or a pup yet that grew up on a farm without a name of its own, and the nicer the calf is the finer the name must be, and Joe knew it. Now the very nicest names Joe could think of just then came out of a big book he was reading—a book that tells how a man was put into prison when he'd not done anything wrong at all, and then escaped by pretending he was dead and letting himself be sewed up in a sack, and thrown down nearly a hundred feet into the sea, and many other exciting things besides. Joe thought it was the most wonderful story ever written and he named his calves *Count* and *Maximilian* something or other, never mind just what the second part of the name was, for Joe couldn't pronounce it and I can't spell it either. The names were much too long for every day use, so Joe shortened them to *Count* and *Max*.

*Count* and *Max* lived in a pen by the barn for the first few weeks and Joe carried them good, warm milk in buckets every day. Snap, the roly-poly little brown and white puppy went with Joe always, and after *Count* and *Max* had thrust their pretty heads through the fence bars to drink their milk, Snap would rest his funny forepaws against the fence and with his rough little pink tongue lick all the milk off the calves' mouths. After the calves were older Joe let them run loose in the yard. They stayed close together and came running as hard as they could go when it was feeding time and Joe took his buckets and called "Co-o-ome, *Count* and *Max*." Joe always called them in just the same way, with the "come" drawn out as long and sing-songy as he could make it, and the "Count and Max" very sharp and quick, and *Count* and *Max* knew the call as far as the sound would carry. Even when they were way across the creek in the alfalfa field they would run toward the house as fast as their little red legs could take them when they heard that "Co-o-o-me, *Count* and *Max*."

Through the hot summer noondays, *Count* and *Max* used to lie in the shade of the apple trees south of the house while the friendly chickens walked all over them and caught flies off their sides. Snap and the kittens would play with them too, sometimes and all seemed to have the happiest times together you ever did see. *Count* was bigger than *Max* because he was a few weeks older, and he used to push and shove *Max* around rather roughly in their play. Then, when the tussle was over, *Count* would stand very close to *Max* and chew his playmate's ear as if he were sorry he had been so rough.

One day father said the calves were large enough to go to the big pasture with the cows. When Joe went for the cows next night, *Count* was with them and followed them home, but little *Max* was nowhere to be seen. Joe was almost heart-broken to think one of his pets was lost. He hunted all over the big pasture but there was no *Max* anywhere. Then how lonesome poor *Count* was! He wouldn't go to the pasture but stayed in the yard close to the house, showing just as plainly as a calf could, that he missed his playfellow. Father asked everywhere if anyone had seen a stray calf but it seemed that nobody had. After about a week, we heard there was a stray calf in a pasture a mile or more from home, so father

and Joe took a halter and went to see if the calf was *Max*. The cattle were all at the far end of the pasture when father and Joe reached the gate.

"I'm going to call *Max*," Joe said. "If he is here, I know he'll come to me." Father laughed, but Joe began calling, "Co-o-ome, *Count* and *Max*! Co-o-me, *Count* and *Max*!" as loud as he could shout. And would you believe it? In just a few moments, a little red calf left that bunch of cattle and came running toward Joe at full speed. It was *Max*, and oh, how glad he seemed to find father and Joe again. They put the halter around *Max*'s neck, and led him home, and then all the family had to come out to watch the meeting with *Count*. *Count* hadn't seen them coming, but when Joe called, he came at once and made straight for *Max*. Those two calves pushed and shoved each other, and then, after the excitement had calmed down a little, *Count* began to chew *Max*'s ear just as if nothing at all had happened.

Joe had to put his pets in the pen with the other cattle when fall came, but they remembered him for a long time afterward, and would come to the fence to be petted when they heard the old call, "Co-o-ome, *Count* and *Max*!"



### Can White Rats See?

I have been told white rats cannot see, but I believe they can for if I hold my hand up they will come to it, and when they start to jump they seem to measure the distance with their eyes. They go in and out of their boxes through very small holes and never miss the hole. They go about leaping from bar to bar in their cages without missing a leap.

White rats are very pretty little animals and can be handled without the least danger of their biting. I feed them corn and bread. They have very pretty pink eyes and are always clean and white as snow. It is very interesting to study and watch these rats. I have six small baby rats and two old ones. The mother rat never neglects her babies. At night she will cover them up with feathers or paper and then scamper out for the night. In the morning she uncovers them and sleeps with them for the day.

The puzzle is whether or not they see. Some of you fellows who have white rats, what do you think about it? Wetumka, Okla. Paul Gille.

### Did You Ever Play Bull Pen?

How many of you boys know how to play Bull Pen? It is a game father and grandfather used to play when they were boys and just because it is so old, it's probably new. You mark out a big square on the playground and have one boy stand at every corner. If there are many players and the square is large, you may put a player on the middle of every side also. As many players stand in the center of the square as are on the corners and sides. The boys on the corners throw the ball around the square once, then whoever has the ball throws it towards the center of the square. If he hits anyone, that player is out, and whoever gets the ball must throw it at someone in the square and try to put him out. When all but two of the players on either side are caught, these two go and hide for a moment. When they come back they have their hands behind them so the other players cannot see who has the ball. When a player gets close to the boy with the ball, the boy hits him with the ball and he is caught. When all but one on a side is caught, that side is beaten.

Kansas agricultural and livestock production for 1914 amounted to nearly 700 million dollars.

## Caldwell Nurseries

Buy Trees Fresh from the Ground—No Cold Storage

which is handy for the nurseryman but hard on the trees and planter. Yearling Trees a specialty; they cost one-half less and are sure to grow and do better. Non-bearing Russian Mulberry shade trees from 3 to 8 ft., Catalpa Speciosa, the Post Tree, 50c per hundred, postpaid. Send today for Free Fruit Book. It gives prices and much valuable information.

A. M. MALLORY, Proprietor  
Caldwell, Kansas

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**BEST IN THE WORLD**  
Prices Below All Others  
I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.  
**Big Catalog FREE**  
Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.  
E. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

Specialty Selected and Tested SEEDS, adapted to YOUR section—Insure Big crop returns.  
**MISSOURI BRAND SEEDS**  
Write today for your copy of 1915 Catalog FREE. 14 Liberty Street, MISSOURI SEED CO., Kansas City, Missouri.

## Buy Trees At Wholesale

and Save Agents' and Dealers' Profits.  
Apple trees \$5 per 100 and up; Peach trees \$7 per 100; Cherry trees \$12 per 100. All of the best varieties for the middle-west. Concord Grapes \$3 per 100; Rockhill's Progressive Fall Bearing Strawberries \$3 per 100; Cumberland Raspberries \$3 per 1,000; Early Harvest Blackberries \$3 per 1,000; St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberries \$3.50 per 100. We pay the freight on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or over. Get our FREE CATALOGUE.  
WOLSHINGEN BROTHERS NURSERY, Box 106 Rosedale, Kansas

Write today for our catalogue and set of natural color post cards, from real photographs, showing our Everbearing Strawberry fields in full fruiting. A rod square set last spring, bore 74 1/4 quarts the same summer and fall. You can do so well. EXTRA. We will include a large pkt. of Garden Strain Oranges Giant radish and prize taker onion seed with catalogue and post cards, all without charge, if you write at once.  
THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 512, Opauga, Iowa

**NURSERY SNAPS**  
25 Budded Peach Trees \$1  
25 Grafted Apple Trees 1  
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Hardy, vigorous stock—guaranteed. Catalog and 25c Due Bill free. Write for them.  
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**TREES** of all kinds AT WHOLESALE PRICES. \$8 a % agent's commission of 40 per cent by ordering direct from us.  
Premium with each order free. STOCK GUARANTEED first class. Certificate of inspection furnished. Don't delay. Send for free Fruit Book and price list now. Address W. F. Schell, Proprietor, Wichita Nursery, Box B-1, Wichita, Kans.

**SEEDS You Need** Good, fresh, reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seed. Write to  
**DAVID HARDIE SEED CO.**  
Dallas, Texas  
For their 1915 catalog and price list—it will be mailed free. Mention this paper.

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Write for catalog of Garden, Field, Grass and Flower Seeds.  
**Ochs Grain Co.**  
Holsington, Kansas.

**TRENT'S Red Texas Seed Oats** Field and Grass Seeds of all kinds. Send for free Catalog.  
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**SWEET CLOVER**  
HIGHEST MONEY-MAKER KNOWN—INVESTMENT The greatest forage plant that grows. Nothing equal for fertilizing. Exceeds Alfalfa as a producer. Crop worth \$20 to \$25 per A. Easy to start. Grows everywhere. Can save you money on best tested, guaranteed seed. Write today for Free Sample, circular and 32-page catalog.  
A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 999 CLAMONA, IOWA



## Defending the Country Schools

BY M. M. MAXWELL.

If there is any one thing that angers the rural parent, it is to read effusions from leading educators condemning our country schools. Having had 42 years' continuous service as a school officer in one district, I believe I know what I am talking about when I say, most emphatically and without equivocation, that the country schools have improved, both in buildings and in common sense training. It may be a case wherein ignorance is bliss, but I shall leave it to your thousands of readers to judge.

I believe our rural schools have improved right along, fully as much as the farmers' homes and surroundings, since the cow chip period to which a writer referred a week or two ago.

There are a few school houses left that are no credit to the neighborhood they are in, but in nearly all districts the little box school has given place to a much improved building, 28 by 44; 14 feet to the ceiling; walls sealed and plastered; double floor; modern seats; real slate blackboards; organ; bookcase and library; walls adorned with life-size pictures of Washington, Lincoln, McKinley and Grant; globe, maps, and charts.

Up to date and wide awake teachers, high school and short course, normal graduates are employed year in and year out. One to two acres in school grounds.

I have been over the state some and observed other schoolhouses and surroundings outside of our county and they seem equal to ours. In the district in which I reside we have produced, during the last 40 years, 13 young women and seven young men with teacher's certificates; three doctors; two lawyers, one minister, one professor (W. A. McKeever), and many intelligent young farmers and their wives; and not a boozier or a bootlegger among them, for all of which we are proud.

Let us see where that "drop out" business is landing the box schoolhouse boys: Here is a list of "drop outs" or country boys, reared mainly in this, Jefferson county, no better than other counties in Kansas. Boys who are now holding office in our court house: Our district judge, county attorney, treasurer, surveyor, clerk, sheriff, register of deeds, three county commissioners and our county superintendent, a woman reared in the country.

Outside the courthouse are State Superintendent Ross, Senator Wilson, Representative Moyer; four, at least, of our eight high school superintendents, and all but two of our township trustees.

Two of our farm reared boys are now helping to manage the Topeka postoffice. Dozens more are railroad agents or mail clerks.

If it be true as some educators would have us believe, that our country schools are a miserable failure, how are we to account for so many of our farm boys stepping into high and responsible positions?

Ask them, and their answer will be, "We received our foundation from mother and the country school."

## Bedding Sweet Potatoes

The plan that I have practiced for several years of bedding sweet potatoes for raising plants to set out is inexpensive and easy. About the first week in April I dig a pit about 12 or 14 inches deep, 6 feet wide, and as long as need be to accommodate the number of bushels of potatoes to be planted. I fill the pit with fresh horse manure. If the manure is not wet I put water on it and tramp it down until it is well packed. Then I put on about 4 inches of dirt. I lay the potatoes an inch or two apart and if there are any large ones I split them lengthwise and lay the flat side down. I then put on about 2 or 3 inches of dirt and raise the border around the edge of the bed. On this I put about 3 inches of fresh fine horse manure and examine with my hand to see if it is hot enough. If I think it is too warm I take off some of the manure. This top layer of manure holds the heat in the dirt and potatoes and protects the top of the bed from the cold. It also protects them from too much rain. The potatoes will soon come up. I am careful to see if the dirt is damp enough and if not I put on water.

I like this plan because there is no glass to bother with and all the gases pass off freely. If there is danger of frost after the potatoes come up I cover the bed with old carpet or burlap at night and never lose any plants. The plants are accustomed to the air and will live much better than when raised under glass.

I put a box on each side of the bed to set the ends of a board on to bear my weight when pulling plants from the middle of the bed.

Tole, Kan.

A. T. Jones.

## Grows Artichokes for Hogs

The person who grows a few acres of artichokes will not have to feed much grain to his hogs in winter. The greatest need for grain will be when the ground is frozen and the hogs cannot root. The only farmer who makes money by raising hogs is the one who stays in the business every year. He provides pasture for his hogs in winter as well as in summer. The man who keeps his hogs in a dry lot, when corn is selling at present prices, will have to go out of the hog business. A few hungry hogs and an empty corn crib have caused many Oklahoma farmers to become discouraged with livestock.

Staying in the business may be hard on the nerves sometimes. I have watched many men handle hogs during

Struggling, widowed or deserted Kansas mothers, left with a family of children and with no means of support except through their own exertions, are to be helped by the mothers' pension law, which the Kansas legislature has passed at Governor Capper's suggestion. By this means these children will not be denied a mother's loving care, nor that home life which is the birthright of every child. Instead of separating these children forever from home and mother, this simple, enlightened, humane provision will keep these little family groups together at an expense which will actually be much less than if the children were cared for in an orphan asylum, not to mention the happiness and well-being this measure will bring to poor and needy mothers.

the 18 years I have been in Oklahoma and only a few have made it a paying proposition. Hog growing apparently has been a losing game. This is due to different causes such as cholera, and short crops caused by dry seasons and hot winds. We can't control the seasons but we can manage to overcome most of the adverse conditions. We can provide green feed for our hogs 12 months every year. I believe the successful hog man will look into the future and not at the conditions which exist today. He will stay in the business and study the feeding problems which may confront him later. He will raise green feeds which will keep his hogs in a healthy, growing condition; and he will help make Oklahoma one of the leading hog producing states.

A. E. Williams.

Ossage County, Oklahoma.

## Rolling the Hessian Flies

Will the rolling of winter wheat injure the Hessian fly? When do the flies begin to emerge in the spring?

Barnard, Kan.

O. B. KELLY

The adult Hessian flies begin to emerge about April 1 and continue to emerge until about the last of that month. Rolling is of no value in the control of the Hessian fly. The fly passes the winter in the flaxseed stage behind the sheath of the leaf from 1 to 3 inches beneath the surface. Rolling will not crush them. Several years ago, before the life history of the fly was well known, many persons believed that rolling was of considerable benefit, but it has been proved beyond any question that it is of no value whatever.

G. A. Dean.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Governor Major of Missouri has approved the bill to use \$225,000 of the state's money to drag the roads connecting all county seats.



"The Pocket-Pal  
of All Good Fellows"

## Men Who Chew Are Men Who DO

If anywhere you find men ready at an instant's notice to do what is required of them, you find them in our army.

And few men love good tobacco like these iron-nerved soldiers—the steadiest, truest marksmen in the world.

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Mammoth Drouth Proof, Early Moore, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha. Big yields, grown by me, successfully, in Central Kansas for past 8 years. Write for prices. A. E. WHITZEL, R. 2, 11, Sterling, Kan.

## SEED CORN

Improved, High-Yielding strains—direct from farm to YOU. Same great results of corn that were so much in demand two years ago. Write for catalog. Bristow Seed Corn Farm, Wetmore, Kan.

## TREES

B. Locust and R. Mulberry \$1.25 per 1000. 25 Concord \$1.00; 15 Pear \$1.00; Premium with every order. Catalogue FREE. Dept. 46 CHANUTE NURSERIES, CHANUTE, KANS.

## FREE SEED CATALOG 1915

Now ready. Larger than ever—right up to the minute. Contains information every farmer, gardener, and poultry raiser must have. Increase your profits—this book shows how. Costs you nothing. Write for your free copy today. I. Lee Adams Seed Co., Dept. A, Kansas City, Mo.

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Saves you 20 to 25% on Farm Machinery. Send for Catalog. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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Get what you will need in the Spring, now, and help pass prosperity along.

## RAIN! RAIN!

You may not need it now but next July and August you will need the TURNER tile system to sub-irrigate your garden and fruits from your farm well. Cement tile at 7 cts a rod made in the ditch, 150 ft. per hour. Tile laid 8 to 12 feet apart for gardens, one tile between rows for trees. Machine \$12. For particulars write TURNER BROS. BIRD CITY, KANSAS.

## THIS BIG, 3 1/2 FOOT TELESCOPE FREE



This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 18 inches long and has a circumference of 5 1/2 inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3 1/2 feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

## Powerful Lenses 5 to 10 Mile Range

The lenses in this telescope are carefully ground and correctly adjusted by experts. See objects miles away. Farmer said he could count the windows and tell the colors of a house 7 miles away and could study objects 10 miles away which were invisible to the naked eye. Absolute necessity for farmers and ranch men. They can keep their eyes on the cattle, horses or men when far distant.

**Our Offer!!** We will send one of these big telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one year's new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze, and 25 cents extra for postage (\$1.25 in all). The Telescope is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be promptly refunded. Order at once. Address all letters to

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Eighth and Jackson,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.





## Maurice Costello

Famous Moving Picture Actor,  
says:

"The great thing about Tuxedo is the fact that it gives full fragrance and flavor together with extreme mildness. I find Tuxedo not only the height of pipe enjoyment but a distinct benefit because it gives just the proper degree of relaxation. Tuxedo is undoubtedly an exceptional tobacco."

*Maurice Costello*



## "As Popular As The Movies"—TUXEDO

Tuxedo answers every smoke desire—every little palate craving, every longing for the one Perfect Pipe and Cigarette tobacco. No matter when or how you smoke Tuxedo it sends right into your heart a glimmer of Gladsome Sunshine. And you can just about hear the honeybees buzz in the far-off gardens.

# Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Sings into your system a song of keen delight. It spreads real happiness and cheer because it's smokable, lovable, all day, all night—no matter how the weather fits. Tuxedo's flavor is so enticingly mild and delicately fragrant it will not irritate the most sensitive throat.

Simply the choicest mild leaves of grand old Kentucky Burley—ripe, rich, fragrant and mellow—made into delicious tobacco that smokes as smooth as cream. That's Tuxedo.

### YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

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

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

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



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

Ask for free Engine Book.  
CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS  
814 N. 21st Street, Lincoln, Neb.



Saves a Team

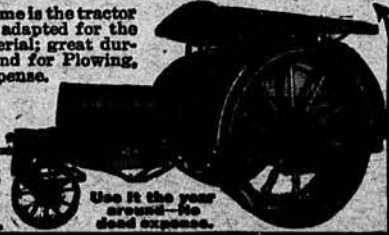
## The First Practical All-Around Tractor

Simple, Convenient, Light and Powerful. The Hume is the tractor that fits the medium-sized farmers needs. Also adapted for the largest farm. No unnecessary parts; best material; great durability. Easy to handle. Use it the year around for Plowing, Roadwork, Discing, Harrowing, etc. No dead expense.

### The HUME Tractor

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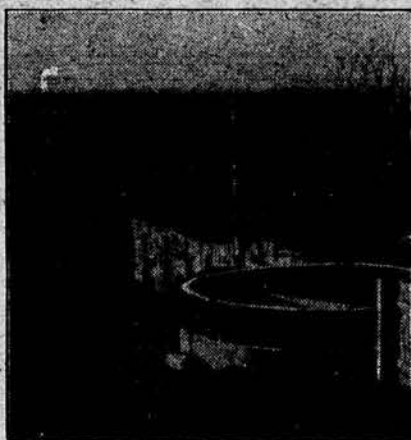
HUME MANUFACTURING CO., 240 4th St., Hume, Ill.



## Pit Silos For Kansas

In localities where there is no danger of water seeping into the silo, probably the pit silo can be considered as a very economical one to build. It should be easy to fill, easy to construct, cost little for material, will never blow down, and there is no danger of the silage freezing within it. It has, however, the disadvantage of not being an artistic building, is apt to have stock drop into it, and unless caution is exercised when being filled, poisonous gases are apt to collect within its walls, which are dangerous to men; and it also is a silo which furnishes some difficulty when removing silage.

Pit silos have been erected, says Dry-Farming, with prices ranging from \$15



Pit Silos Pay Well.

to \$100 for material, depending upon the locality, the size and the conveniences connected with the silo.

The typical aboveground silo is built up, while the pit silo is built down. The first operation in building a silo of this type is to lay out, excavate and make a border of concrete. This border should not be less than 8 inches wide and 3 feet deep. In silos which are likely to cave, the border should be deeper. The concrete used in this border should be made of the standard proportions for barn and house foundations which are used in the vicinity. It is

Through Governor Capper's plea to the legislature, Kansas will be the first state in the Union to establish a child health bureau in co-operation with the national bureau of child welfare, which is to bring mighty and far-reaching benefits to coming generations and the nation. For want of such supervision, as this new division of the state board of health will now provide, hundreds of infants go blind every year and almost two out of every three babies die during the first, or the first and second years of their lives. The health of a large per cent of growing children also is permanently injured in early years for lack of a little attention which fathers and mothers can provide by direction of this bureau. It will insure finer, sounder, healthier men and women for the Kansas of the future and is the wisest, most progressive step on behalf of humanity any Kansas legislature has ever taken.

well, however, to reinforce the border with two or three layers of woven wire fencing, as this will make it sufficiently strong so that if it is desired to make the silo larger a section can be built above the ground.

When the border has been completed, go inside and excavate to a depth of about 6 feet. The walls should then be plastered with cement. This cement should range from 3/4 of an inch to 2 inches thick, depending entirely upon the kind of soil. A sandy soil requires a much thicker wall than a wind formation of soil.

After this section has been plastered, excavation should continue for a section of 6 feet; this section should then be plastered, continuing with other sections of excavation and plastering until the silo has reached the proper depth.

There are several methods used for hoisting the earth while excavating and for lowering the material for walls.

Probably the simplest type is to erect a tripod, and to use a hay carrier, track, and car for a hoisting track. The simplest type of bucket used on this hoist is that of the barrel. This is an ordinary kerosene barrel with the upper 6 inches cut off and a hole bored through both sides about 6 inches below the center for supporting a 1 1/4-inch or 1 1/2-inch gas pipe. A chain is attached to each end of this pipe which makes the bail. Near the top of the barrel and just over the piece of pipe, holes are bored to receive a wagon rod. This wagon rod is pushed through the holes with one chain on one side and the other chain on the other side.

When the pail is filled with dirt and has been hoisted ready for dumping, the wagon rod is taken out and the pail dumps itself.

## Twelve Silo Reasons

Shall I build a silo?

This question is being asked by the more enterprising farmers and ranchmen all over the West.

The cost of the silo is the greatest obstacle, but if this stands seriously in the way a pit may be dug and finished at a low cost. Pit silos are very satisfactory and are certainly to be desired rather than having no silo at all.

Twelve good reasons why the farmer should provide himself with a silo are given by T. B. Woodward of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Every one of them touches some spot of vital importance to the feeder:

1. More feed can be stored in a given space in the form of silage than in the form of fodder or hay.
2. There is a smaller loss of food material when a crop is made into silage than when cured as fodder or hay.
3. Corn silage is a more efficient feed than corn fodder.
4. An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at less cost than the same area can be husked and shredded.
5. A crop can be put in the silo during weather that could not be utilized for making hay or curing fodder.
6. More stock can be kept on a given area of land when silage is the basis of the ration.
7. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder. Good silage properly fed is all consumed.
8. Silage is very palatable.
9. Silage, like other succulent feeds, has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs.
10. Silage is the cheapest and best form in which a succulent feed can be provided for winter use.
11. Silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than can soiling crops, because it requires less labor, and silage is more palatable.
12. Converting the corn crop into silage clears the land and leaves it ready for another crop.

## Thirty Million Acres Surveyed

According to the annual report of the Bureau of Soils, 29,984,000 acres of soils were surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30. Detailed soil surveys were completed or begun in 90 different areas, located in 29 states. These covered 35,721 square miles, or 22,861,440 acres.

In addition, reconnaissance surveys covering 11,129 square miles, or 7,122,560 acres, were conducted in California and Wisconsin. The detailed surveys are mapped on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, and the reconnaissance surveys on a scale of one-fourth inch to the mile. The area covered by detailed surveys up to and including June 30, 1914, amounts to 329,539 square miles, or 210,904,960 acres, and by reconnaissance surveys, 434,049 square miles, or 277,791,360 acres.

## New Method for Fumigating

A satisfactory method for destroying injurious insects in imported seed without affecting the value of the seed has been used by the United States Department of Agriculture, and is described in a new bulletin (No. 186) entitled, "A Method of Fumigating Seed." Interested individuals who apply to the department at Washington, D. C., will receive the bulletin.

All blood is red; some people fancy theirs is blue, and that makes a great deal of trouble in the world.



### Fifteen Years With Cows

I have had close supervision of 20 cows on my farm for 15 years and have built up the herd not entirely to my satisfaction but with partial success. I have bred and raised most of my cows from milking strains noted for butter production and during the 15 years I have weeded out and sold 200 head that were of no value to me. I determine the value of the cows by testing and weighing the milk.

Some of the time I sold the cream but found there was more profit in making butter and shipping it to Chicago and other large cities. I shipped it in cans containing the best creamery butter and it brought from 3 to 5 cents more a pound than did the creamery butter at the same house. This was because my butter was uniform in texture, clean and sanitary. I shipped it mostly in 60-pound white ash tubs and it was stenciled with my name and the name of my farm. My books show that the average price for the 15 years was 25 cents a pound and my highest price was 36 cents a pound in 60-pound tubs.

I built up a good herd of practically purebred muley white Durham cattle that averaged 2 pounds of butter a day for each cow, during the 3 months they were on good pasture, without extra feed. It is difficult to beat nature in feeding. If green succulent feed can be fed where pastures are short, the results will be improved. Soiling is to be recommended in the late fall and silage and root crops are valuable in the winter.

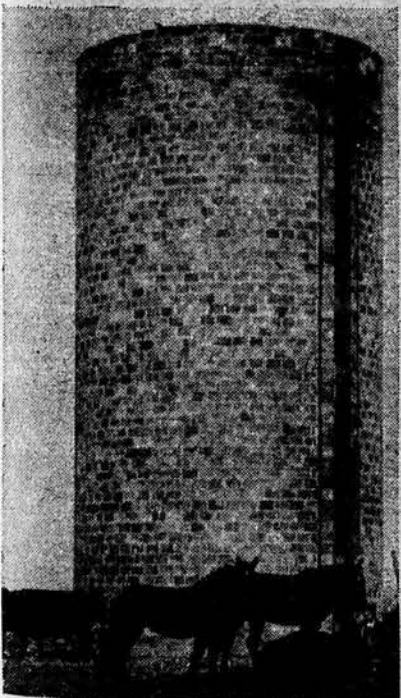
I find that a first class cream separator gives the best results but a spring with a temperature of 50 degrees and room enough to submerge tall cans, is a close second.

I raised only heifer calves sired by a male noted for his dairy qualities. The male is said to be half the herd. I trained and handled the calves until they became fresh and I had no trouble to teach them to be quiet when milked. I notice that the more comfortable and quiet the cows can be kept the greater the profit. My experience teaches that a cow unduly excited yields less milk and much less cream.

Hiawatha, Kan. C. R. Rounds.

### Tile Silos For Kansas

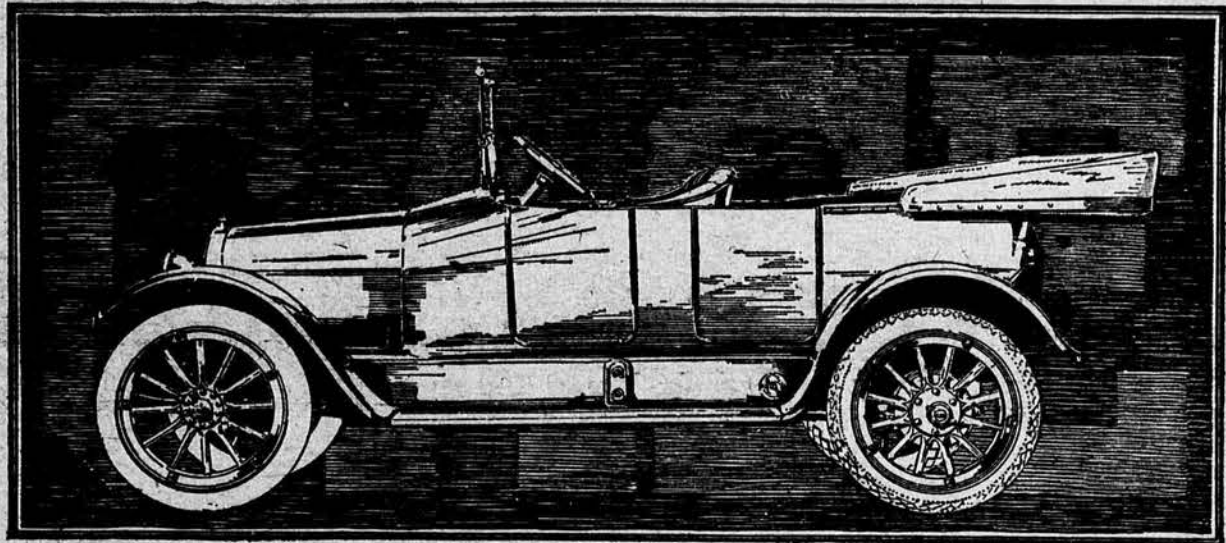
Hollow block tile silos and brick silos are becoming popular in many sections; especially is this true in Montgomery county. Perhaps southeastern Kansas has taken the lead in building these



Hollow Block Silo Owned by R. A. Galbraith, White City, Kan.

silos, largely because there are many clay products factories in that section. When the hollow block silos are erected properly they give good results. It is quite important that care should be taken at the doors; concrete door jams have given especially good results.

Those who keep sheep report a larger percentage of income from the sheep than from the other kinds of stock kept. The sheep can also be made to do a good service on the farm by eating up weeds and thus helping to keep the farm clean.



The Name Behind the Goods

## Time Brings Out Its Greatest Value

Time is the big test that your motor car must meet. And time is the test that will bring out the greatest value in the CASE "25."

No matter how pleased you are with its beauty, its comfort, its economy or its speed—you can have still greater satisfaction in its wonderful wearing qualities.

Men buy CASE cars to keep. They buy them because they embody the maximum in appearance and riding ease, with a mechanical sturdiness which can be most fully appreciated only after long service.

The time really to judge a CASE "25" is at the end of the third or fourth season.

### Least in Price of the 30 Popular-Priced Cars

Of the 30 medium priced cars—from \$1250 to \$1500—the CASE "25" costs least, because—

Our price includes *all* necessary equipment: Extra Tire, Inner Tube and Tire Cover on an extra Rim, Weed Non-Skid Tire Chains and Eight-Day Clock.

These features are doubly necessary for country driving, where garage service is often many miles away. Other cars do not have them.

They amount—with 5% discount we give if cash—to precisely \$110.25.

You must add this sum to the price of any other car in this class. Do this and you will see that it really costs more than the CASE, complete, at \$1350.

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CASE cars are sold through the same organization that handles the CASE line of farm power machinery. Hence we are able to distribute our cars at exceptionally low cost.

The extra selling expense, which other makes must bear, is saved in the CASE "25" and goes to you in the form of better construction and better equipment.

### Send for Catalog

Our new illustrated catalog tells you of the many ways in which we spend to your advantage the money we save in selling.

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Save money on silo bases, feed yards, troughs, posts, walks, etc. This machine gives "whirl-pool mix," wheel barrow load every 3 minutes, has lifting dump. TRY IT 30 DAYS AT MY RISK. If it doesn't satisfy, send it back. Write today for full facts and my 30-day free trial offer. **SHELDON MFG. CO., Box 7215, Nebraska, Neb.**

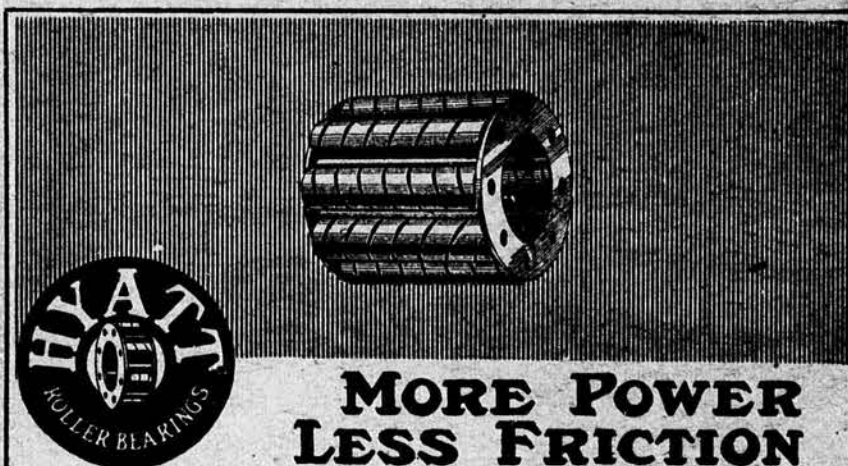
## Planet Jr. Seeder and Wheel Hoe

This No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as in larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates quickly and easily all through the season. Planet Jr. Tools are made better, last longer, and do more thorough work; save time, lighten labor, and get bigger crops. They are the tools for *real* economy. Fully guaranteed.

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## MORE POWER LESS FRICTION

For efficient service in any piece of machinery, some kind of anti-friction bearing is necessary. Friction is the arch-enemy of power—the more friction there is—the more power is required to overcome it and perform useful work. Or with less friction more power is available to do that work. Therefore anti-friction bearings are the most serviceable and power saving.

Most anti-friction bearings are of the roller type—that is the revolving part is a roller. As a crude example showing the action of a roller bearing, try to move a block of stone, or any heavy object along the ground—then place three or four rollers under it and notice how little power is required to move it.

There are two kinds of roller bearings, the solid roller and the Hyatt hollow spiral roller.

Hyatt Bearings on account of the exclusive hollow spiral construction of the rollers have many advantages over every other kind of anti-friction bearing.

The hollow rollers insure large oil capacity and the right and left spirals carry the oil back and forth insuring constant lubrication.

The flexible spiral rollers

cushion heavy shocks and give just enough under extreme loads to relieve the surrounding parts of undue strain.

The rollers cannot crush or roll out—heat-treated chrome nickel steel makes this impossible.

The Hyatt Roller Bearings are also self cleaning and require less attention than any other kind, as grit, sand or dirt is forced through the spiral slots into the hollow center of the rollers and does not grind the bearing surfaces. Hyatt bearings are also non-adjustable—as no adjustment is necessary or possible; this makes them absolutely "fool-proof."

These and many other advantages are responsible for the fact that 98% of the farm tractors and 92% of the automobiles made in America are equipped entirely or in part with Hyatt Roller Bearings.

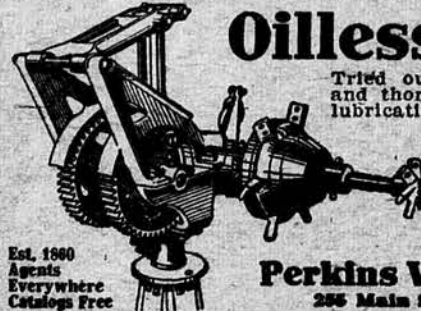
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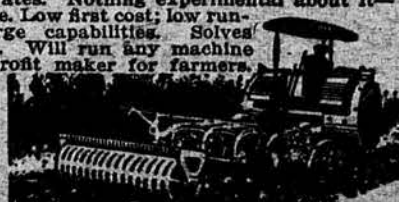
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## Lorimer of the Northwest

BY HAROLD BINDLOSS

Author of "Ranching for Sylvia," "By Right of Purchase," "Winston of the Prairie," "Alton of Somasco," and Other Stories.

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### THE PLOT OF THE STORY.

We've been several weeks telling of the hard work and the adventures of two young Englishmen, Ralph Lorimer, leading man in this company, and Harry Lorraine, his good natured partner. After crop disappointments enough to make many persons quit the business these two young farmers take a contract to build the roadbed for the railroad then building through the Northwest. Lorimer is in love with Grace Carrington whose father, Colonel Carrington, is opposed to him as a son-in-law. Lorimer finally returns to his farm with his sister as housekeeper while Lorraine continues the railroad work. Some of Lorimer's cattle are stolen and a special train is hired to catch the thief at Winnipeg. After this Lorimer and his partner go gold hunting. One man is drowned in a mountain torrent in trying to rescue a pack of provisions. Lorimer kills a bear after the party is almost famished, and everyone eats. Ormond, favored by Colonel Carrington as a suitor for Grace's hand, is mortally injured in a fall in the mountains. He asks to be taken to Miss Carrington before he dies. The party reaches Vancouver with Ormond scarcely alive only to find the Carringtons at a ball. Lorimer tells Grace of Ormond's condition and she goes with him to see the dying man. Lorimer is falsely accused of a serious offense and has trouble with Colonel Carrington. A court proceeding clears Lorimer.

### The Road to Dakota.

MARTIN LORIMER returned to Vancouver promptly, for he found the prairie cold trying, and by-and-by I received a letter from Harry still reporting profitable work, in which he said: "Your uncle seems to have developed a craze for real estate. Buying land on a rising town boom is a somewhat risky amusement, especially if as they express it here, the bottom drops out of the boom; but I suppose he can afford it, and he has been trailing around lately with two surveyors behind him. Laid hands on the timber lots about the Day Spring, which is sending up very low-grade ore. Perhaps you know, though he won't tell any one, why he is doing it."

I showed the letter to Aline, and she looked remarkably wise; then, putting her head on one side, she nodded twice. "I've a great respect for Uncle Martin's sagacity," she said. "He's planning something for the benefit of Colonel Carrington, and I've a faint inkling of what it may be. But don't worry me with questions. He won't show a single person what he means to do until he is ready."

I had no ideas at all on the subject, though I did not tell Aline so. For her age she was rather too vain of her superior perception, and it struck me as becoming that a younger sister should look up to her brother. I was proud of Aline, but she had her failings.

It was not long afterward, when returning from Jasper's at night, I found the remains of a meal on the table, and my sister waiting with news for me.

"I'm glad you didn't come home earlier, Ralph," she said. "I am quite ashamed of my inconsistency. It's nice to think oneself inflexible, isn't it? And then it's humiliating to resolve on a certain course and do the opposite."

She paused, either to excite my curiosity or to afford an opportunity for considering the sentiment.

"Never mind all that. Come to the point, Aline," I said. But she stirred the stove, and dusted some plates that did not require it, before she continued:

"I had made up my mind to hate Mrs. Fletcher forever, and, do you know, I let her kiss me scarcely half an hour ago."

"Minnie here again! Oh, confound her!" I said, banging back my chair.

"It's wicked to lose your temper, Ralph," Aline answered sweetly, "and very unbecoming in an elder brother. It isn't poor Minnie's fault that her husband is what you call a bad egg, is it? Yes, she came here in a sleigh with two tired horses, and one was lame. She was going to meet her husband somewhere. He has become a teetotaler, and promises to turn out quite a virtuous character. She hinted at something which I didn't know about that happened at the trial—it was too bad of you to burn those papers—and said he was going to Dakota, across the border. She was almost frozen, had only fall clothes on, and she was very hungry. It wouldn't have been right to let her face an all-night drive in Arctic weather like that, and she put the horses into the stable, while I lent her all my wrappings, gave her food to take, and made her rest and eat. She said she felt she must call and tell me how very sorry she

was. Then she cried on my head, and I let her kiss me. We should always be forgiving, Ralph, shouldn't we?"

"Tom Fletcher reformed!" I said astonished. "Oh, how foolish you women are! I've only met one who is always sensible!" and then an idea struck me, and I added quickly: "Are you quite sure Fletcher wasn't in the sleigh?"

"No, Fletcher wasn't there—at least I'd had neuralgia, so I only looked out of the window. Minnie put up the horses."

Then I flung open a cupboard door, and what I saw confirmed a growing suspicion. For legal reasons whisky is scarce on portions of the prairie, but a timely dose of alcohol has saved many a man's life in the Canadian frost, and we always kept some spirits in case of emergency.

"Then Minnie is not a teetotaler," I said. "A bottle of whisky has gone."

Leaving Aline to consider this, I ran to the stable, and found that one of the splendid horses poor Ormond had bequeathed me was also gone. In its place stood a sorry beast, evidently dead lame, and it did not need the scrap of paper pinned to the manger to explain the visit.

"I am running a heavy risk, and you won't betray me," the pencil scrawl read. "Tetley of Coulee Rouge will send back the horse and robes. It is a last favor; we won't trouble you any more.—Minnie Fletcher."

I was troubled, however. We should need every available beast in the spring, and Tetley was rather more than suspected of being concerned in smuggling whisky and certain contraband commerce, including the shipping of Chinamen over the United States border. It seemed like tempting Providence to leave a horse of that kind in his hands, and yet Coulee Rouge was twenty long miles away. I was also considerably puzzled as to why Minnie should have interfered to save her husband, for it was evident some fresh charge had been brought against him, and he was seeking safety in the republic. Extradition existed, but except in murder cases it was not often that a fugitive who had once crossed the boundary was ever brought back. It seemed impossible that she had not read the reports in the papers, and the charge Fletcher brought against her was a hard one to forgive. Still, papers were not plentiful on the prairie, and the people she lived with might out of kindness have concealed part of the news from her. However that might be, I determined to save the horse, and explained this to Aline, with a brotherly warning not to allow emotion to get the better of her judgment in future. She listened with a docility that promised future reprisals, and then, agreeing that it would be well to secure the horse, said that she should not mind being left alone. Indeed, unless something very unexpected happened, she would be as safe alone at Fairmead as in any town.

So I saddled the next best horse, donned my warmest skin coat, and started for a cold ride across the prairie. The snow was thin and fairly hard—it seldom lies deep about Fairmead; but in view of the return journey I did not urge the horse, and our sleigh had lost a runner. So when perhaps half the distance had been traversed a beat of hoofs grew louder behind me, and four horsemen, riding hard, came up. By the jingle of accoutrements I knew they were the wardens of the prairie, and half expected what was to follow.

"Hold up!" the sharp summons came, while I recognized my old acquaintance, Sergeant Angus, as the speaker. "Lorimer o' Fairmead—good night to ye. Have ye seen a two-horse sleigh? We've news of it passing Green Hollow, south-bound, four hours ago!"

"Whom are you wanting?" I asked. "Thomas Fletcher," the sergeant answered. "One of his late partners gave him away, and there's a warrant for him. They wired us on to watch the stations, and a message came from Elkfall that he'd been seen heading south in a sleigh. He's no friend o' yours; have ye met that sleigh, and where are ye riding at this unholy hour?"

"No," I said. "I haven't seen the sleigh; but a woman drove up to Fairmead, where my sister was alone, and borrowed my best horse. There are some business friends of yours on the trail to Dakota, and I'm going south in case they took a fancy to it."

"Ye're wise," said Sergeant Angus. "A woman, are ye sure?"

"My sister was sure, and she ought to know."

"I'm not quite understanding this," he said, "but meantime Thomas



Fletcher is skipping for the boundary. Ride ye, boys, ride!" I was thankful for the diversion, for I could not see my way clearly, and as we pressed on there was small opportunity for awkward questions. I wanted the horse and meant to get it, but that would have contented me, and I had no desire to assist in the capture of Fletcher. Another hour passed, and then far away on the edge of the white circle, which was lighted by the rays of a sinking moon, I saw a moving speck, and one of the troopers shouted. Thereupon the spurs went in, and when my beast shot forward I knew that the police horses were tired, and I could readily leave them behind. Still, I was not an officer of the law, and reflecting that my presence or absence would in no way affect the fugitives' chance of escape, while after recent events it was well to be careful, I held him in.

We were gaining, however, for the distant object developed into a sleigh; but the moon was sinking fast, and the dark line on the horizon, with a fretted edge, betokened the birches fringing Coulee Rouge, where the party before us might well escape.

"Ride ye, boys!" cried the sergeant; but the beasts were weary and the blundering gallop was a poor one, while I kept a firm hand on the good horse's rein, holding him behind the others and out of sight, lest Sergeant Angus should demand an exchange in the Queen's name. This was not easy, for Ormond had hunted coyotes on him with a very scratch pack of hounds, while one of the troopers kept dropping back toward me, and the beast seemed under the impression that I was wilfully throwing away my chance in the race. Meanwhile, the sleigh grew more and more visible, though I did not doubt that its occupants were doing their utmost to gain the shelter of the birches in the dark coulee, and that my horse was suffering at their hands accordingly. Then there was a growl from the sergeant as the sleigh was lost on the edge of the fringe of trees, and presently we rode panting and more slowly beneath them, to the brink of the coulee, with the steam from the horses rising in white clouds about us. It was, of course, particularly steep, and as the moonlight only filtered through the matted branches dark shadow for the most part veiled the treacherous descent, which the troopers accomplished with many a stumble. They were excellent horsemen, but there is a limit to equine endurance, and their beasts had nearly reached it. Presently, as we neared the very rude log bridge which spanned the inevitable creek, the last silvery patch of radiance faded, and thick darkness filled the ravine.

"Halt!" said the sergeant. "Confusion! It's pit dark!" and drawing rein we sat still a few moments, listening intently, but we heard only the branches moaning under the bitter breeze.

"There are two trails," said Sergeant Angus. "You one up the other side leads south away for Dakota; this follows the coulee to Jake Tetley's. Tom, ye're proud o' your tracking, ride on to Tetley's, an' for Jake's good at lyin', look well for the scrape o' runners if he swears he has not seen them. Finding nothing, if ye strike southeast over the rises, ye'll head us off on the Dakota trail. I'm thinking they're hurrying that way for the border, and we'll wait for ye by the Blackfoot ridge."

He rubbed a flizzing sulphur match into sickly flame; but, as the banks were steep, and that bridge formed a favorite crossing, the snow showed the recent passage of many runners, and there was nothing to be learned from them. The wood was thicker than usual, and from what we could see there was no way a sleigh could traverse it quickly except by the two trails. So the trooper departed for Tetley's dwelling, which lay some distance up the coulee, while we breasted the opposite slope and proceeded more slowly through the darkness across the plain. Half an hour later we waited a while on the crest of one of the gradual rises which are common thereabout, until presently a hail answered the sergeant's cry, and the trooper rejoined us.

"They've not been near Tetley's," he said. "Must have pushed on straight ahead of us. I made him bring a lantern, and prospected down the trail, but nothing on four legs has come up it for a week at least."

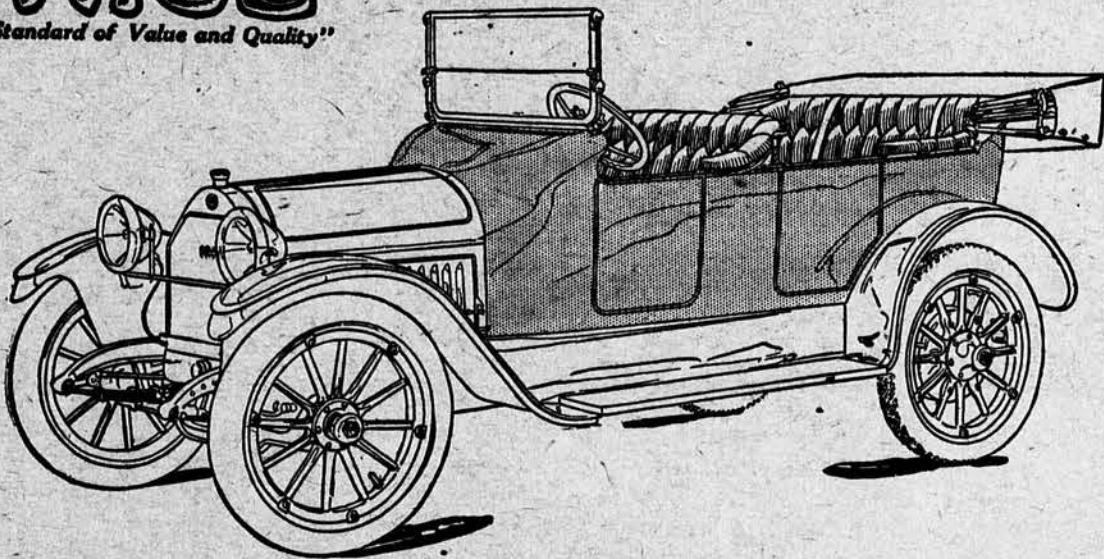
"Where do you think they have gone?" I asked, and the sergeant answered wearily.

"The devil knows, but it will be south. Weel, we have our orders, an' their cattle are falling, while even if we miss them we'll strike their trail by daylight."

"I hope you will," I answered. "I'm anxious about my horse, but I can't go any further tonight. He's a big chestnut, branded small O inside the

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Carrington C. You'll be careful with him, won't you?"

"On with ye, boys," said the sergeant. "A fair passage home, Mr. Lorimer; I'm envying ye a warm seat by the stove tonight," and the mounted figures disappeared into the gloom, while more leisurely I headed back toward the coulee. Orders were orders with the Northwest Police, and though they had ridden under Arctic cold most of the day they must also spend the night in the saddle if the horses could keep their footing much longer, which, however, seemed doubtful. The search might last several days, and I could not leave Aline so long, while a Brandon man of business had arranged to call on me the next afternoon, and I knew that if the troopers came upon it the horse would be in good hands. Still, the police at least were strong men, and I rather pitied Minnie Fletcher slowly freezing in the bitter darkness under Aline's furs. I was glad now that she had lent them to her. Minnie evidently had not expected that the troopers, being warned by telegraph, would take up the trail so soon.

Then for the first time I recollected that Tetley had been cutting building logs on a more level strip half-way up the side of the ravine, and had cleared a jumper trail toward it. The sergeant certainly did not know this, and it struck me that while his party searched the two forking trails Fletcher's sleigh might well have lain hidden in the blind one, and I turned the horse's head toward Tetley's dwelling. When I neared it my suspicions were confirmed, for a rough voice hailed me from under the trees:

"What are you wanting, stranger? Stop there!"

"I want Jim Tetley," I answered.

"He's way down to Dakota, and you can't see him," the unseen person said. To this I replied at a venture: "I'm too cold for unnecessary fooling. Jim Tetley is inside there. Go right in, and tell him that Lorimer of Fairmead is waiting for his horse. He'll understand that message."

"Now you're talking," said the man showing himself. "Stay where you are until I come back." And when he returned, he said: "You can have it on the promise you'll tell no one what you see. It's not healthy to break one's bargain, either, with Jim Tetley, while living in a wooden house with a straw-plie granary."

"I'm a friend of Mrs. Fletcher, and I'm in a hurry," I answered boldly, and when he ushered me into the dwelling I saw what I had expected. Minnie lay back limp and colorless in a big chair by the stove. Fletcher knelt close beside her, chafing her wrists, and the table was littered with wrappings, while Tetley frowned at me from one end of the room.

"Fletcher," I said. "You and your advocate worked up a lying charge against me. Shall I ask your wife before you whether it's true? Do you know that in half an hour I could bring the police on you?"

"I guess you won't," said Tetley, laying his hand significantly on the rifle behind him; while Fletcher answered sullenly, "You needn't. I know now it isn't true. But I was mad, and believed it at first, and afterward it was either that or five years. There were other counts against me; and what could a poor man do?"

Minnie looked at him with disgust, and shivered as she snatched one of her hands from his grasp. "It was very good of your sister, Ralph," she said, "and I knew you would forgive me for borrowing the horse; he is there in the stable, and Tetley will find Tom another. It was an awful journey, even before we reached Fairmead, where I hid him in the bottom of the sleigh; and they brought me in here almost frozen stiff."

"I thought she was gone, poor thing!" said Mrs. Tetley, who was cooking something on the stove; and her husband broke in: "She looked like it. Cuss them police! But we euchred them. A young trooper rides up to the door and drives me round prospecting with a lantern. Of course, he found nothing, and when he rode off I began to tumble. Found your friends in the log-trail and brought them in, knowing them blame troopers wouldn't come back again. Sergeant Angus is a smart man, but he doesn't know everything, and I'll see Fletcher and his missis safe in the hands of a friend who will slip them over the border."

"I'm not going," said Minnie. "Ralph—and you all can listen—my husband came to me desperate and hopeless in fear of the law. Oh, it's no secret, all the prairie knows that he used me scandalously—but he was my husband—and I could not give him up. So I took the few dollars I had and hired the sleigh; and when the horse fell dead lame we came to Fairmead. I knew, though we had wronged you, I could trust you. Now he's in safe hands; I'm going no further with him. There are some things one cannot forget. I shall tell the story to the people who employed me; they are kind-

hearted folk, but it doesn't matter if they give me up. I'm sick of this life, and nothing matters now."

She broke out half-sobbing, half-laughing wildly, and though Fletcher growled something sullenly, hanging his head with the air of a whipped hound, I fancied that he seemed relieved at this decision, and was slightly surprised to see he had even the decency to appear ashamed of himself. Then, knowing that the people she worked for would do their best for Minnie, I determined to write to them, and I asked Tetley to bring out the horse.

"Can't I give you a shakedown in the stable until morning?" he said. "The missis will look after Mrs. Fletcher, and see she gets back safe," and he added so that the others could not hear him. "Fletcher's meaner than poison, and I'd let the troopers have him and welcome, only for the sake of the woman, and because he knows enough about some friends of mine to make things lively if he talked."

Tetley was of course a rascal, but there was a certain warped honesty in his dealings with brother rogues—at least so rumor said—and I knew if he had given his promise he could be trusted, while a few of his perfectly honest neighbors were sorry when not long afterward Sergeant Angus proved too sharp for him.

"No, thanks," I answered. "My horse would be worth a great deal in Dakota, and I'll clear out while I'm sure of him."

"Good-bye, Ralph," said Minnie, when I donned the fur cap and mittens. "I don't suppose I shall ever see you again—no, of course you won't be sorry; but you and Jasper were the only two who ever showed me kindness in this hard, hard country. I wish, oh, how I wish I had never seen it! Tell my father to forget me, the sooner the better. I have chosen my own way, and must follow it. It's leading me to prison now."

She appeared about to relapse into hysterics, and knowing that I could not help her at the moment, and might only make matters worse, I stopped Fletcher with a threatening gesture as he prepared to address me, and hurried out with Tetley, who showed me the horse.

"You'll strike Cranton's heading, due east by the chain sloop, in a league," he said. "He deals with us sometimes, and you needn't fear his talking. Don't trouble about Mrs. Fletcher. She's all right."

I rode out leading one of the horses, and in due time reached Cranton's, though I nearly beat the door in before I roused him, and left him the next morning with his curiosity unsatisfied. That was the last I ever saw of Thomas Fletcher. Neither did Sergeant Angus find his trail, for Tetley knew every foot of the prairie, and enjoyed the reputation of being unequalled in his own somewhat mysterious business, which I understood demanded a high proficiency in evading the watchfulness of the police.

#### The Recall of Adam Lee.

WHEN I returned to Fairmead I wrote two letters. One was to Minnie's employer, who kept a flourishing implement store further down the line, to which he had lately added a somewhat primitive hotel, in whose management I understood Minnie assisted. He was an enterprising, good-natured Manitoban, and everybody spoke well of his wife, so, having had dealings with him, I requested an interview.

In the other I told Harry all that had passed, asking him to transmit as much as he thought proper to Lee, and then awaited developments. The first result was a note from storakesper Moran saying that as he was looking up orders for implements he would call on me, which he did presently, and proceeded to discuss the matter with frankness.

"My wife has taken a fancy to Mrs. Fletcher," he said. "We just call her Minnie because there's no particular reason to handicap her with her husband's name. She's a mighty smart honest woman, and we knew that story about you was a lie from the beginning—did our best to keep it from her, but I think she knew. We were startled some when she lit out with the sleigh, but she came back half-dead, and we asked no questions until she told us. She's been sick and fretful since, but I guess there's nothing you can do. When we can't keep a sick woman who has done good work for us a while we'll give up the business. She'll be pert again directly."

"You are a very kind man," said Aline, glancing at him critically. "Thank you, miss," Moran answered. "You just make your mind easy about Mrs. Fletcher; and now, Lorimer, we'll talk business. You'll want a new binder if you're putting in much of a crop, and I've got the latest machines coming in from Toronto."

Aline burst into a hearty laugh, in which I joined her, for the speech was



characteristic of the native prairie inhabitants' character. Frugal, but open-handed, hard to beat at a bargain, they are equally swift to seize upon all chances that lead to business and do the stranger an unostentatious kindness, though they have no false delicacy in forthwith establishing commercial relations with the man they benefit.

"Don't see any joke!" said Moran. "You want a binder. I've seen the old one, and I've got lots to sell. Of course we'll look after Mrs. Fletcher, but that's no reason I should miss a deal."

The result was that I ordered an expensive binder which I had hoped to do without, and presently Moran departed with the order in his pocket.

"I think he was very sensible," said Aline, "and you know you said the old machine would hardly have lasted."

Harry answered promptly, and said he believed I should see Lee very soon. He had been restless ever since he heard of Fletcher's backsliding, and had, among other things, embarked upon two unpopular crusades. He even seemed disappointed, Harry added, because there was so little drunkenness and loose living for him to grapple with.

"That is so like a man," said Aline when she read the letter. "Where is your boasted consistency? He ought to be thankful. But you have missed the postscript about Uncle Martin. This is what Harry says: 'I met him in long boots one day when I went up to see Calvert, trailing a survey chain not far from the Day Spring mine, and when I asked him what he was doing it for, and whether snow-slush was good for fumbago, he smiled and answered in the silver tongue of your native country something I failed to comprehend. For a respectable cotton-spinner, as I told him, he has developed curious ways.'"

"You will see by-and-by, and so will that arrogant Colonel," said Aline. "He has offended him bitterly, and I shouldn't like to be an enemy of Uncle Martin's."

There was an interlude of quietness, and then, when at last the winter showed signs of relaxing its iron grip, and the snow grew soft at noon, events commenced to follow fast upon one another. Jasper drove up from the railroad one afternoon bringing Lee with him, and then departed with, I thought, undue precipitancy, leaving myself and the old man alone, for I had increased the accommodation at Fairmead, and Aline discreetly withdrew. He had of course read the papers, though not until some time after the trial, and was good enough to say he never doubted my innocence. Still, I had to repeat all the unpleasant details, until at last Aline returned to prepare supper.

Then he sighed as he said: "It's a bad business, but I feared from the start this would be the end of it. And now I'm going to tell thee something. I've served thee and thy partner as well as I could, and I've saved some money doing it. It's a gradely life up yonder, in spite of the snow and cold—ay, I would ask no better than to end my days there, but it's over easy and peaceful in a world that's brimming with misery, and I've been feeling like Jonah when he fled with his message." Aline smiled at me over her shoulder, and I stared at him in amaze, saying, "I never found it either particularly easy or peaceful. I don't understand you."

"No," said Lee, changing in a moment to his old pedantic style I had almost forgotten. "Thou hast not the message; it's thy work to till the soil, and I had thought to bide in this good land helping thee until my time came. But a voice kept on saying, 'Go back to them hopeless poor and drunkards thou left in Lancashire.' I would not listen. The devil whispered I was worn out and done, but when I talked with Harry, he, not having understanding, said: 'You're looking younger every day. If I heard that kind of things I should say it was liver.'"

Aline no longer smiled, but sat watching him and listening gravely, and I began to catch a glimmer of his meaning.

"The folks at chapel had not forgotten me," continued Lee, "and they were in trouble. There was another man took up the work I left, but he went off with 't brass they'd gathered for a new gallery, and they wrote they'd see I got back the old shop if I come home again. And because I was weak and fearful of the grinding struggle over there, I did not go. They wrote another letter, but still I bided, until I read this paper."

He spread out a soiled English journal, and, running a crooked finger across it, read out the headings, with extracts, at some of which, remembering Aline's presence, I frowned. It was only a plain record of what happens in the crowded cities of the older land—a murder, two suicides, and the inevitable destitution and drunkenness, but he looked up with kindling eyes.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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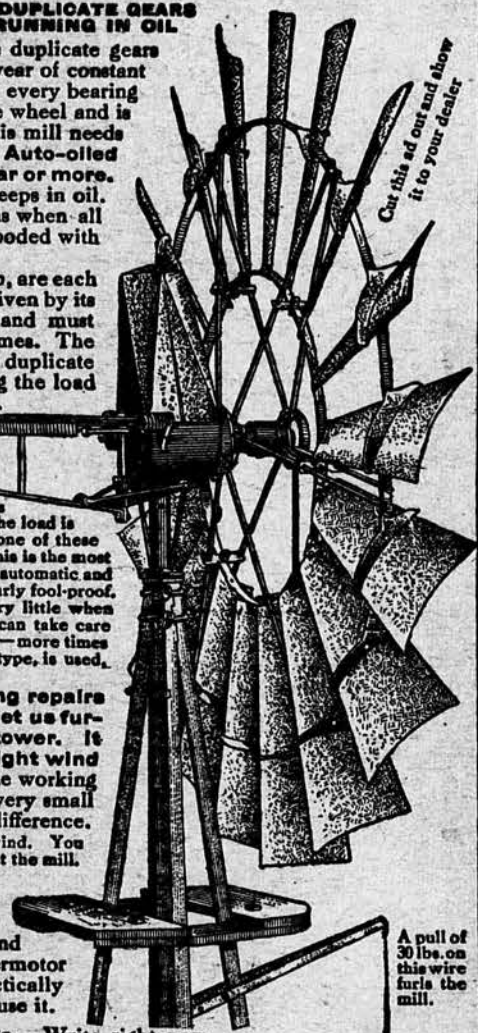
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## OINTMENT

## The NEW DROUTH-RESISTING, STOCK-FEEDING CROP

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This is a new crop. The editors of Farmers Mail and Breeze, as our readers know, are not claiming everything for it. It has not yet been sufficiently tested as to its feeding value, nor as to its adaptability to our territory. It is certain that it has great drouth-resisting qualities. It is worth experimenting with. Thousands of farmers in Kansas and the Central West are going to try it out this year on a small scale. Some farmers are very enthusiastic over it.

Here is what one successful planter writes about "Feterita": "I raised a crop of Feterita and am well pleased with the results. The grain is larger than Milo, fully as soft, and much whiter than Kafir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kafir or Milo and does not contain the dust that accompanies both Kafir and Milo. The head is erect on the stalk. It branches out from the roots, is a good drouth resister, and matures 25 days earlier than Kafir. Two crops have been raised this year on the same ground. The second crop was planted from the ripe seed of the first." Another farmer says: "We were more than delighted with the fact that the chinch bugs did not bother us. We had Milo maize planted in the same field with it and the chinch bugs took it completely, working right up to the Feterita but stopped there."

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# The Lawmakers

## Appropriations Were Holding the Houses Apart Wednesday, But There Was Hope For Agreement

### LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

March 15.

Bills passed by both houses.....	222
Signed by governor.....	167
Became law without signature.....	1
Vetoed.....	2
In conference.....	20
Ready for signature.....	26
House bills passed by both houses.....	127
Signed by governor.....	91
Vetoed.....	1
Became law without signature.....	1
Still in conference.....	18
Ready for signature.....	95
Senate bills passed by both houses.....	76
Signed by governor.....	1
Vetoed.....	0
Became law without signature.....	10
Still in conference.....	8
Ready for signature.....	8

THE conference committee from the two branches of the Kansas legislature reported Tuesday afternoon that an agreement on appropriations had been reached. The terms of the agreement increase the house appropriation budget by almost half a million dollars, meaning that the total appropriations of the legislature would amount to more than \$9,500,000. The last legislature appropriated \$8,923,000. While the conference report increased the house appropriations some half million dollars, it calls for a reduction of more than 1 1-3 million dollars in the appropriations proposed by the senate.

The senate adopted the conference report with alacrity, and then recessed so the senators could go over and see how the house took it. The house had not adopted the resolution Wednesday morning, when the Farmers Mail and Breeze was closed for this week.

Eighty-two bills became laws last week—81 with the governor's signature, and one without. The "Truskett bill" authorizing the board of control to parole insane criminals from the state penitentiary on a showing of sanity, became a law without the governor's signature. Two measures were vetoed—the amended Travis bill reducing the oil inspection fees from 10 to 5 cents a barrel, and senate bill 305, to exempt cities having high schools from paying taxes on county high schools.

In the 60 days of the session 158 measures have been enacted into laws. The more important laws which had the finishing touches, put on them in the last week include: The mortgage registration fee law; grain inspection law; doctors' "anti-split fee" law; primary fee filing act; semi-monthly pay bill; welfare commission; child hygiene measure; municipal farm homes; county homes for dependent children, destitute and diseased; and the rural high school measure.

Some of the more important measures which became laws were:

Senate bill 680—Mortgage registration fee bill. Abolishes tax on mortgages; provides 15 cents registration fee.—By sub-committee of committee on assessment and taxation.

House bill 165—Grain inspection law. Provides for optional state grain inspection, but absolutely prohibits grain inspection on Kansas soil except by the state grain department.—By Hart.

Senate bill 653—Surgeons' fee-splitting bill.—By Troutman.

Senate bill 48—Allows persons wishing to become candidates at a primary election to pay a filing fee or file a petition.—By Troutman.

### Rural High Schools.

House bill 36—Provides for rural high school districts and the establishment of rural high school.—By Mahurin.

House bill 258—Authorizes county high schools established under special acts to come under the provisions of the general law.—By Shuey.

House bill—Allows high schools established under special acts to erect new buildings on vote of the people.—By Uplinger.

Senate bill 554—Regulates the tax levy for county high schools.—By Malone.

House bill 335—Education committee bill regulating the certification of teachers.—By Bardwell.

House bill 392—Allows consolidation of school districts.—By Stauffer.

House bill 880—Prohibiting citizens of cities of the first and second classes from voting for county superintendent of public instruction.—By Taylor.

House bill 741—Regulates the voting of bonds in school districts containing cities of the second class.—By Hangen.

Senate bill 504—Authorizes the boards of education in cities of the second class to purchase land for the teaching of agriculture.—By Carey.

Senate bill 299—Allows a property owner to have his property annexed to an adjoining school district in another county.—By Simpson.

### Livestock Measures.

House bill 740—Requires owners of livestock in counties under herd law to maintain the fences erected by owners of adjoining farm lands.—By Boylan.

Senate bill 816—Requiring the disinfection of grain sacks used for shipping feed for stock.—By Livestock Committee.

Senate bill 543—Support for county farm bureaus, to receive benefit from Smith-Lever federal fund.—By Klein.

Senate bill 557—Amending the road laws, relating to gates in grazing.

The mortgages written prior to July 1 House bill 97—Authorizes county commissioners to pay premiums for agricultural exhibits at county fairs.—By Hendricks.

### Against the Bridge Combine.

Another shot against the bridge combine was taken by the senate when it passed Senator E. C. Logan's bill penalizing unlawful combinations in making public contracts. Not a vote was cast against the bill, which carries a penalty of \$5,000 for its violation.

### For Better High Schools.

The Mahurin rural high school bill, which has been passed by both houses and signed by Governor Capper, has the unstinted approval of Alfred Docking, a member of the legislative committee of the State Grange.

"I most certainly consider this a step in the right direction," said Mr. Docking.

"This bill permits the establishing of high schools in communities now deprived of them. It fills a great need. When a community, comprised of township, parts of townships, or combinations of townships, wishes to avail itself of the opportunity offered by this law, a petition is circulated and if it receives the signatures of two-fifths of the electors in the territory, described by the petition an election is called at which the question of whether the school shall be established is settled, the site chosen, and bonds voted to pay for the building. This territory must not be less than 16 square miles in extent. If there is an incorporated town of 300 population or more in the territory, the election must

not be called unless two-fifths of the people of the town have signed the petition. When the election is held the vote in the territory outside the town and that in the town must be counted separately and there must be a majority for it in each place."

### Concerning the Mortgage Taxes.

Will the mortgage fee law exempt the mortgages from taxation that are now on record? JOHN SCHUETZ.

Horton, Kan. The mortgages written prior to July 1 of this year have the option of coming under the new law after that date or not, as the owners choose. If a Kansas owner a mortgage desires to have it exempted from taxation he can have it registered under the new law after July 1, paying the required fee. Mortgages now held outside the state or by organizations in the state, which do not have to pay taxes need not register existing mortgages.

After July 1 all new mortgages which are written will come under the new law and will pay a registry fee of 15 cents a year upon each \$100 of the amount of the mortgage. Upon a five-year mortgage of \$500 the registration fee would be \$3.75. After the fee is paid the mortgage will be exempt from all other taxation, having the same status under the law as the tax-free municipal bond, which has become an attractive form of investment in Kansas in recent years on account of the high tax rate on mortgages.

### A Melting Pot.

Place 125 men of four political parties into one large room for 60 days. Cast in front of them some 1,500 proposed laws, amendments to laws, repeal of laws, and various and sundry resolutions. Mix up four political party platform pledges, administration measures, anti-administration measures, probably 800 local bills, and 100 personal bills. Throw all these together, stir them well, pay the members \$3 a day for 60 days and expect them to work at least 60 days. You have the lower house of the Kansas legislature—and a real melting pot.

### Senators Introduced 828 Bills.

The 40 senators during the present session have introduced 828 bills, or an average of nearly 21 each. Only one senator failed to introduce any bills, and this was Senator W. P. Lamberton of Brown county. He had many requests from his constituents to introduce various bills, but each time he was able to find a bill introduced by some other senator which covered the same subject. Consequently, as he believes too many laws are passed at each session, Senator Lamberton, with commendable restraint, refused to introduce any. However, he worked for the passage of bills by other senators which contained the legislation desired by his constituents.

The other extreme in the bill intro-

ducing record in the senate was Senator James A. Troutman of Topeka, who introduced 63 measures. The senator from Shawnee was closely pushed by Senators T. A. Milton of Wyandotte county, with 62 bills, and Senator Jonathan Davis of Bourbon county, who dropped 60 bills into the senate hopper.

### All Trains Must Stop.

All trains leaving Kansas for other states will be required to come to a stop 200 feet from the state line to allow passengers to get off and buy new tickets as the result of the action of the senate in passing Representative Carter's bill. The measure already has passed the house and now goes to the governor.

The bill is intended to dissuade the Kansas railroads from placing in effect the proposed interstate passenger rate of 2 1/2 cents a mile. It requires the railroads to build platforms and ticket offices 200 feet from the state line and to stop all passenger trains at such platforms. This would allow passengers to ride to the state line for 2 cents a mile, the intrastate rate, or a half cent cheaper than the proposed interstate rate.

### Homes For the Orphans.

Kansas may have a chance to place all the children in its State Orphans' home, at Atchison, in good homes and close up the Atchison institution as the result of the recent controversy over appropriations for the home. Since Senator W. P. Lamberton of Brown county recently declared, after a visit to the Orphans' home, that the \$40,000 manual training building being asked by Senator Baile Waggoner of Atchison is not needed, one of the officials of the Kansas Home Finding society has come to Senator Lamberton with a proposition to guarantee a good home until the age of 21 years to every able-bodied child in the Atchison home, at an expense to the state of not more than \$50 to the child.

### Against the Kansas Teachers.

Finding that the Bardwell bill about the state board of education was approved by the teachers of the state, the house of representatives killed it summarily. Bardwell of Riley, for the second time this session, took the floor and made a few remarks.

Clark of Sheridan had just asked if the bill in question did not have the approval of the State Teachers' association. And he asked it in a manner that indicated plainly that if such was the case, the bill was doomed as far as he was concerned.

"This bill does have the approval of the teachers of Kansas," said Bardwell. And then he said a few things right to the point.

"I am thoroughly tired," he declared, "of the attitude taken by a few members of this house that anything approved by those who are supposed to

(Continued on Page 35.)

## "A Start" in Seed From the World's Best Bushel

I want to see the best bred seed corn in the world planted in the best corn land in the world by the readers of The Farmers Mail and Breeze. That is why I purchased the World's Best Bushel of corn at the great National Corn Show at Dallas, Texas, for \$200. I still have a part of this corn on hand. It has just been tested by the department of botany of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and the germination was 96 per cent. A germination of 90 per cent with seed corn is fairly good, so this prize seed is in excellent condition.

The seed will be distributed in this way: I will send fifty grains of the World's Best Bushel of corn in a strong, well-made envelope, all charges prepaid, to any reader who will send me \$1.00 to pay for a one year new or renewal subscription to The Mail and Breeze. If you are already paid in advance your subscription will be extended another year.

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*Arthur Capper*

Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze.



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This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large Center-piece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen 1/4 yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c. for trial 3-months sub. to our big fancy work and family magazine. Address: Household & Co., Dept. 29, Topeka, Kan.

## Foot and Mouth Notes

TURNER WRIGHT.

There was little change in the foot and mouth situation in the United States last week. A few new outbreaks were reported and immediate action was taken to eradicate the infection. New outbreaks were reported in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Kansas. An outbreak of the infection also occurred recently at Detroit, Michigan. This was due to infected stock being held too long before it was slaughtered.

The situation, in general, seems to be well under the control of state and federal authorities. Conditions in Illinois, where the heaviest losses have occurred, are improving. The officials were hopeful of having all infected herds slaughtered and the premises disinfected by the end of the week.

The third outbreak in Butler county caused considerable alarm in Kansas. Governor Capper telegraphed to Washington requesting the personal services of Dr. A. D. Melvin in helping to control the infection. Dr. Melvin was ill at the time and Secretary Houston announced that Dr. U. G. Houck would be sent to Kansas. Prompt eradication measures were taken by the quarantine officials. No additional outbreaks had been announced on Monday of this week. Other local outbreaks may occur but there is not much chance of the infection spreading to other sections, as the quarantine authorities seem to be able to handle the situation.

We are printing a table showing the extent of the spread of the infection

It is the duty of every man to fight hard to right some of the fundamental wrongs of society, and to bring about justice. Millions are barred from happiness because they are deprived of simple justice—the opportunity to work and to live in reasonable content.

and the progress made in stamping it out up to March 2, 1915. These figures were given in a report made by Dr. J. R. Mohler of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The work had been completed in Delaware, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire and Washington at the time the report was made. Disinfection has been completed in Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, and Wisconsin. Connecticut, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania had been reinfected. A new outbreak has occurred in Detroit since this report was made. The expense the United States Department of Agriculture had incurred in eradicating the disease up to March 1, was approximately 3 million dollars.

The Missouri legislature passed a bill, recently, providing for the appraising of stock slaughtered for foot and mouth disease on a utility basis. The maximum value for breeding animals was placed at \$200. The legislature of Illinois also had a similar bill under consideration last week and its passage seemed assured. The appropriation recently made by the federal government allows the appraising of stock on a utility basis. The federal authorities, however, usually accept the appraisements made by the state officials. They are not likely to

raise them when the value of breeding animals has not been considered. This should be provided for by the legislatures of the different states.

Stockmen in Kansas should not become too confident, or careless. There is danger still. Precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of infection to other sections of the state or infection being carried into the state. The best thing to do is to co-operate with the quarantine officials and be sure eradication is complete before letting down the bars.

## Dudley's Dairy

(Continued from Page 7.)

ideal on the pastures on this farm is to produce a growth of grass, not weeds—the profit comes from the grass. The pastures were mowed three times last summer. The cutterbar of the mowing machine is run high, and the weeds are killed without much injury to the grass.

The owners of the Dudley farm have believed in advanced methods of farming for many years. The Guilford Dudley who homesteaded the place, who is the father of the present Mr. Dudley, advocated the growing and feeding of Sweet clover 25 years ago, long before the present interest in the crop was aroused. He also was in the lead in alfalfa growing; the first alfalfa was sown on the Dudley farm in 1899—and the acreage in Shawnee county was very small at that time. Mr. Dudley also did considerable work on the cross-breeding of corn in the early days, before experiment stations had done much work along this line. He used the method of forced cross-breeding; every other row was detasseled.

It is to be expected that considerable progress would be made on the Dudley farm of course, for the place has been in the same family for two generations, and the owners have believed in progress. The aim has been to build up a permanent farm business, that would be founded on logical, substantial methods of soil management. Dairy farming in connection with a good system of crop rotation in which the legumes are featured is one of the best methods of maintaining soil fertility. The production on many of the fields on the Dudley farm has been increased, for the soil has been gathering more and more available fertility.

## Salt For Hedge Stumps

Is salt effective in killing hedge stumps? Can other methods be used effectively?

A. E. Johnson.

Herlington, Kan.

Salt will kill hedge stumps, if enough of it is applied, but it is rather difficult to tell how much you will need. Rest assured that whatever amount is found necessary to kill the Osage Orange stump will be sufficient to prevent the growth of anything else on the ground, until the salt is neutralized by an application of lime or some similar material. I think the remedy in this case is worse than the original condition. My method of clearing out hedge stumps is either to grub them out or pull them out with a steam tractor.

C. A. Scott.

Manhattan, Kan.

Lawrence Business College, Summer Term. Enroll now. For catalog ad. Box K.—Advertisement.

Give your fowls all they will eat at least once a day.

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN ERADICATING FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE MARCH 2, 1915.

STATE.	No. of counties infected.	No. of herds infected.	No. of cattle infected.	No. of sheep infected.	No. of swine infected.	Total No. of animals infected.	No. of herds awaiting slaughter.
Connecticut	2	26	583	0	105	688	0
Delaware	1	12	152	22	49	235	0
Dist. of Columbia	3	48	0	0	5	53	0
Illinois	51	702	22500	980	30300	53790	12
Indiana	19	104	2354	636	3855	6804	0
Iowa	3	44	1445	32	2259	3736	1
Kansas	3	4	645	0	92	737	5
Kentucky	10	75	1374	116	564	2055	0
Maryland	10	41	796	197	571	1563	0
Massachusetts	3	32	1774	64	4723	6571	3
Michigan	16	240	2942	329	4019	7790	0
Montana	3	3	1408	237	11	1656	0
New Hampshire	1	3	78	0	26	104	0
New Jersey	8	34	1079	6	219	1304	1
New York	18	146	6705	150	329	7413	0
Ohio	38	277	3864	2831	4788	11483	11
Pennsylvania	31	766	13644	324	7549	21536	4
Rhode Island	3	46	947	34	422	1403	3
Virginia	1	1	19	0	15	34	0
Washington	1	1	102	0	0	102	0
Wisconsin	11	87	1425	1764	1396	4586	0

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on America's Purest Safest Seed

There is plenty of doubtful seed on the market, but PURE—really pure—guaranteed PURE seed is scarce. You have no time to lose if you're going to put in some of this wonderful hay crop this year. I split with no middle-men, commission men or salesmen. You get the wholesale price if you buy direct from me.

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16 POUNDS—Enough to plant 5 acres, a good trial field; prepaid	\$4.50
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25 to 50 LBS.—F. O. B. Lubbock; per lb.	30c
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Seed Is Going Fast

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## BUY IT NOW

The suffering of thousands of families this Winter will be stopped if we farmers will buy, now, instead of waiting 'till Spring.

## The Lawmakers

(Continued from Page 34.)

know the needs of any state department, those who have made a life study, perhaps, of the proposition—that anything with this kind of support has something bad about it.

"I admit this bill is approved by the state teachers. I admit it is approved by the state superintendent of public instruction. I am proud to support this measure that the teachers favor. I want to tell you members, with your insinuating remarks, that the teachers of Kansas are just as good people as the lawyers, the doctors, the bankers, or any other class of people."

Bardwell got a liberal amount of applause in his defense of the teachers, but was unable to save the bill. The measure was killed.

### An Inheritance Tax Law?

The Troutman inheritance tax bill was passed by the senate, without active opposition from any quarter. Both Republicans and Democrats joined in supporting the measure, which will tax only collateral heirs.

"This bill excludes from taxation all those whom we are directly interested in, our wives, children and grandchildren," said Senator J. H. Stavely. "It seems improper that cousins, who never knew the person who accumulated the property, should receive all of it and the state nothing."

Senator A. B. Carney of the Democratic side, paved the way for the uneventful passage of the bill.

"I always have been opposed to the inheritance tax, upon principle," said Carney. "But a few weeks ago a wealthy bachelor in Cloud county died, leaving an estate of about \$60,000. Fifty thousand or more of that went across the seas, to distant relatives. The state should get a part of such estates."

### "Silver Nitrate Baby Bill"

The house passed the "silver nitrate baby bill" introduced by Hughbanks of Harper, the blind member of the lower branch of the legislature after the measure had been lost by a decisive vote. The house has four doctors in its membership. Doctors Aldrich and Smith of Seward said that the bill requiring a solution of 1-10 per cent of silver nitrate to be dropped in the eyes of every new born infant was a good bill. It would save the sight of nearly 30 per cent of the children that are blinded as the result of an infectious bacteria sometimes present at birth. Doctor McGinnis of the complexion powder fame and Doctor Carter of Doniphan, on the other hand, figured that it might be dangerous if used by others than physicians. Seeing the medical authorities divided, the house discreetly killed the bill.

Later it was reconsidered and passed. Hughbanks produced medical authorities that asserted the nitrate solution was not dangerous. The superintendent of the school for the blind at Kansas City appeared before the house and implored the members to help the helpless children. On final vote the measure had just one vote to spare.

### The House Stands Firm.

The senate proposed last week that the house pass the senate appropriations, new buildings and all, the entire 10 1/2 millions of dollars, and then check it up to Governor Capper to cut out the excessive appropriation measures where he saw fit. The house refused, by a vote of 79 to 42, to yield.

The house refused to concur in the senate resolution on the ground that it would not shirk its duty in the matter and throw the thing on the shoulders of the governor. The vote to sustain the house appropriations of a little more than 9 million dollars against the senate appropriations of more than 10 1/2 millions of dollars, was the heaviest test vote yet taken in the lower house.

Martin of Reno was the only Republican who voted to adopt the senate resolution. Every Progressive voted against the resolution, and in favor of standing firm for the house appropriations. Seven Democrats voted against the resolution, declaring they cared more for their constituents than for the "pork barrel" appropriations by the senate. Brewer of Crawford also voted against it.

Those voting against the resolution and against shirking their responsibility in passing the appropriation measures, were:

Aldrich, Bardwell, Bird, Boylan, Bray, Brewer (Socialist), Brown, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron (Democrat), Campbell, Carter, Caudill (Democrat), Chit-

tenden, Coolidge, Derby, Doyle (Democrat), Drummond, Edwards, Elliott, Endless, Farr, Ferrell, Gibbons (Progressive), Gibson, Gilman, Gillum, Goodler (Progressive), Gray, Harris, Hart, Hawkinson, Herschberger (Democrat), Holbrook, Holderman (Progressive), Johnson of Brown, Johnson of Wallace, Keene, Kelson (Democrat), Laling, Lamb of Dickinson (Progressive), Lamb of Montgomery, Layton, Lindley (Progressive), Lonnberg (Progressive), Mayhew, McBride, McDougall, McGinnis, Mosher, Nelswander, Nelson, Noble, Paul, Pettyjohn, Pettit, Pomeroy, Resler, Rogler (Progressive), Samson, Satterthwaite, Sharpe, Showalter, Smith of Graham, Smith of Seward, Stauffer (Progressive), Stone of Lyon, Stone of Shawnee, Stout (Democrat), Taylor, Travis, Tyson, Wagoner, Wayman (Progressive), Wells, Williams, Willmoth, Worley, Zutavern (Democrat)—79.

Those voting for the resolution and against shouldering the responsibility for the appropriations, and including those in favor of the senate "pork barrel," were:

Allmon, Brice, Carson, Clark, Coffin, Day, Doerr, Durr, Gillman, Hansen, Harley, Hendricks, Hooper, Hoskinson, Hughbanks, Jewett, Jones, Kincaid, Kirby, Mahurin, Martin (Republican), McDermott, Milton, Moorehead, Moyer, Moxcey, Nelhart, O'Laughlin, Osweller, Pierce, Riebe, Ross, Schmidt, Shuey, Tannahill, Thompson, Timken, Tomble, Tulloss, Uplinger, Van Cleave, Whiteside—42.

## Get the Bulge On It

I noticed in the last issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze that an Ottawa county man wished to know how to stack wheat. I have stacked almost everything stackable in Missouri, New Mexico, and Kansas.

I use a fork, and prefer a round stack on a foundation about 10 or 12 feet across. Most men do not know how to come up with the bulge. I try to build it up straight for about 2 feet and then begin to bulge and carry the bulge up about 8 feet, thus getting as much or more in a stack as in an ordinary rick. I usually have four stacks in one stack yard and place the machine between them. When I get the stack started and want to begin the bulge, I place the second, or next to the outside course, just in a little from the outside course. Place the third course back so the butts of the third course lay well on the heads of the second course. Then I put the succeeding courses on to the middle of the stack just in, or out far enough to keep the stack a little more than level, but place the bundles close together so as to have it good and solid. When I go back to the outside course again, by having the second course laying far out, the next outside course is just a little farther out than the outside course under it. This last outside course does not lay on the outside course under it very much but lays on the second course, thus keeping the outer part of the stack well tied as well as level with the rest of the stack. If the outside courses are allowed to lay on each other with the butts of the second course back between the two extreme outside courses, the outside of the stack soon begins to hang down, thus preventing the bulging and it soon slips out. By so laying the outside courses, one can walk right out on the outside of the stack as he goes up the bulge.

About two rounds or courses before I get ready to draw in I begin to fill the middle up. I have it very full so the outside bundles have a good slope downward. Most persons are likely to make the mistake of not keeping the middle of the stack solid and good and full before beginning to draw in. In drawing in I never get out on the outside course. I lay the outside course with the fork. It settles more in proportion than the remainder of the stack, thus insuring dry grain in any kind of weather.

Fredonia, Kan. A. Wampler.



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# FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. Remittances should preferably be by postoffice money order. All advertisements are set in uniform style. No display type or illustrations admitted under any circumstances. Each number or initial counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 110,000 copies weekly. The rate is very low for the large circulation offered. Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery goods, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation, etc., etc. Write for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified for results.

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**WHITE IVORY ROCKS—FEW GOOD COCKERELS cheap. Eggs. Miss Dolson, Neal, Kan.**

**PURE BRED BUFF ROCKS. EGGS \$1 PER SILLING; \$3.50. Gust Fuerburg, McPherson, Kan.**

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**BUFF ROCK EGGS. 30 dollar fifty. Choice, select stock. Mrs. E. C. Hicks, Columbus, Kan.**

**BUFF ROCKS. PURE BRED. EGGS \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. A. F. Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.**

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

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**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK, FISHEL strain, eggs. Mrs. E. W. Volkman, Woodbine, Kan.**

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 15; \$4.00 100. Chicks 8 cents. Mrs. Grace Spriggs, Garnett, Kan.**

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. FINELY marked, best blood. H. F. Schmidt, Humboldt, Kan.**

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

**BIG TYPE BLUE BARRED ROCKS. COCKERELS \$2.00, fine birds. Mrs. T. B. Mitchell, McPherson, Kan.**

**EGGS FROM MY LARGE WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks, 100 \$4.00. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, Windom, Kan.**

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**BARRED ROCKS. NO. 1 STOCK. 100 eggs \$4.00. Pen eggs \$1.00 15. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.**

**BARRED ROCK EGGS. PEN A, 15 \$2. Pen B, 15 \$1.50. Free range, 15 \$1. Christina Baill, Lebo, Kan.**

**EGGS FROM GOOD BARRED ROCKS, 100 \$4.00, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$2.25. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.**

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Special matings, five dollars per fifteen. Utility, five dollars per hundred. Fred Botchlett, Route 2, Hobart, Okla.**

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EGGS \$1.50, \$2.00 15 prepaid, \$5.00 100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.**

**WHITE ROCKS. PRIZE WINNERS SCORED by Atherton \$2.00 up. Also eggs. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.**

**BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain. 75c per 15; \$2 100. Mrs. George Fink, Eddy, Okla.**

**UTILITY BARRED ROCK EGGS. "BERMUDA Ranch" quality. 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.**

**BLUE RIBBON EGGS. BARRED ROCKS. 75 cents per 15, \$3.50 per 100. Violet E. Hunt, Coffeyville, Kansas.**

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1 15, \$5 100. Write for show record and mating list. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kansas.**

**TWELVE YEARS EXCLUSIVE BREEDING White Rocks. Eggs. \$1.00 15; \$4.00 100. O. J. Stoker, Hartford, Kan.**

**WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. FOUR pens. For particulars write F. C. Hattabaugh, Pratt, Kan., Box 512.**

**20 WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND up; scored by Atherton. Eggs for sale. W. W. Pressly, Meade, Kansas.**

**WHITE ROCKS. FISHEL STRAIN. EGGS, 15 \$1.25, 50 \$2.75, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan. 15 pullets.**

**WHITE ROCKS. PURE BRED. FARM RANGE. Eggs 15 75 cents; 100 \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan., R. 3.**

**SNOW WHITE ROCKS; SIZE AND QUALITY; good egg strain. Eggs 15 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.**

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PURE BRED stock \$1.00 per setting, \$4.00 hundred. Chas. Koepsel, White City, Kan.**

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ONLY FOR 18 years. \$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 for 100 eggs. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.**

**HEAVY LAYING BARRED ROCKS, FINE deep bar, good points. Eggs and baby chicks. L. B. Brady, Fowler, Kan.**

**BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS. BIG, handsome young roosters for your orders. Thos. D. Hubbard, Kimball, Kansas.**

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 15, \$5 100. WON grand champion female. Hutchinson, Jan. 1915. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.**

**PURE WHITE ROCKS FROM PRIZE WINNERS and laying strains. Eggs 15 75c, 100 \$3.50. G. Schmidt, R. 2, Newton, Kan.**

**EGGS—FROM PRIZE-WINNING BARRED Rocks. "Silver Bar" strain. \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Mrs. H. Bonner, Mulhall, Okla.**

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM YARDS, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Farm range, \$5.00 per 100. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.**

**UTILITY BUFF ROCKS. THE WINTER layers. Eggs, 100 \$4.00, 50 \$2.25, 15 \$1.25. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.**

**MAMMOTH SNOW WHITE ROCKS. EGGS, select, 15 \$2.00, 30 \$3.50. Incubator \$5 per 100. Charles Vories, Wathena, Kansas.**

**WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM TRAP NESTING stock. \$2.00 15; \$3.00 30; \$4.00 75; \$6.00 100. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.**

**BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM FIRST PRIZE winning stock, and utility. Write for prices. R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rick, Kan.**

**PURE BARRED ROCKS. BRADLEY strain. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. H. P. Dingus, R. 3, Mound City, Kan.**

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY chicks and eggs. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.**

**EGGS—BARRED ROCKS—IOWA KING strain. Safe delivery and fertility guaranteed. Free catalog. A. D. Murphy, Essex, Iowa.**

**BUFF ROCKS. THIRTEEN YEARS' SUCCESSFUL breeding. Utility eggs \$2 per fifty; \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.**

**DIRECT THOMPSON AND LATHAM strains Barred Rocks. Eggs for hatching. Ckl. and pullet mating. Mart Rahn, R. 16, Clarinda, Iowa.**

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM THE world's best strains. Range \$4.00 100. Pens \$1.50 to \$2.00 15. H. H. Unruh, Dept. M, Hillsboro, Kan.**

**A FEW GOOD FINELY BARRED COCKERELS at reasonable prices. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. 4.**

**WHITE ROCKS. FREE RANGE. PURE white, large and vigorous exhibition, bred to lay and do it. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.**

**BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. A FINE lot of cockerels at reduced prices to close out; \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan.**

**IVORY WHITE ROCKS—WON GRAND champion pen, gold medal for best pen of Whites, 1st hen, 1st pen, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 2nd and 4th pullet at Hutchinson show, Jan. 1915. Also four prizes at Kansas State Fair. Eggs from two pens \$3.00 per 15, or from farm range flock \$6.00 per 100. Minnie C. Clark, Haven, Kan.**

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**BUFF ROCKS—BIG BONED PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs by the setting or hundred, priced reasonably; hatch guaranteed. Ferris and Ferris, Effingham, Kan.**

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS THAT ARE BARRED. Eggs for hatching. Two to three dollars per setting of sixteen. Charges prepaid. C. V. La Dow, Fredonia, Kansas.**

**ROYAL BLUE RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS two and three dollars. Eggs, fifteen, one and two dollars. North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.**

**BUFF AND BARRED ROCKS. EGGS FOR hatching. Hens and pullets. Won 1-2-3-4 and cocks 2-3. Eggs 2 to 5 dollars. Broadmoor Poultry Farms, Haven, Kan.**

**WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS, 225 laying average; 108 premiums. Fancy matings, 15 \$2.00 to \$7.50. Flock, 15 \$1.25, 100 \$6.00. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kansas.**

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE and quality; sixteen years' careful breeding. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.**

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS AND eggs for setting. Have some choice ckls. and pullets for sale at \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.**

**FARM RANGE BUFF ROCKS, FINE WINTER layers. Heavy boned cockerels. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter G. Squire, Grinnell, Iowa.**

**FOR SALE: FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from stock that wins many prizes. \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan., R. 4.**

**BARRED ROCKS. 68 PREMIUMS, TOPEKA, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Cockerel mating only. \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15 eggs. Choice cockerels for sale. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.**

**RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, prize winners from \$3 to \$5.00. Pullet matings. Book your order. Eggs from three fancy mated pens. M. P. Thielen, Expert B. R. Fancier, Lucas, Kansas.**

**LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. HAVE won many blue ribbons. Pens now mated. Prices from pens \$3 to \$5 per 15. Utility eggs \$5 per 100. Prepaid. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan., Harvey Co.**

**EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS BRED from strain not only noted for wonderful show record, but trap-nested thereby increasing egg production. 2 pens. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50. George Sims, LeRoy, Kansas.**

**WHITE ROCKS—PURE WHITE, BIG boned, farm raised cockerels, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Baby chicks 25c piece. Eggs \$1.25 for 15, \$3.00 for 50, \$5.00 for 100. Good laying strain. Prize winners. Big boned. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.**

**QUALITY BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS at leading shows of Oklahoma. We lead; others follow. President of state Barred Rock club. Eggs from pens \$5.00, \$2.50. Outside \$1.50 15, \$6.00 per 100. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.**

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning birds; clean, distinct, narrow barring; good layers. Won prize best colored male at last Kansas City poultry show, the premier show of this section; also other prizes. Price \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per hundred. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.**

**O'GARA'S PULLET BRED BARRED Rocks. Sept., 1914, winnings: Independence, Mo.—First cock, ckl., pullet, pen; fourth hen, Lincoln, Neb.—First pen, third, fourth pullet; third hen, Topeka—First, third pen; first, third pullet; second hen, Oklahoma City—First pen; first, second, third pullet; first hen. Kan. state show, Wichita, Jan., 1915—First cock, ckl.; second pen. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$3.50 30, \$5.00 50. Special matings, \$5.00 per 15. No circulars. John O'Gara, 210 Washburn Ave., Topeka, Kan. Phone 4243 K 3.**

### WYANDOTTES.

**SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. ALTA Murphy, Luray, Kan.**

**BUFF WYANDOTTES. FIFTEEN EGGS \$2. Hardin Mapes, R. R. 3, Salina, Kan.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4.00 PER Hundred. Alice Barnes, Atlanta, Kan.**

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTE STOCK AND EGGS for sale. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.**

**CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, eggs. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.**

**ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE. 15 eggs \$1.00. Jay Heckethorn, McPherson, Kan.**

**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. PURE BRED. 3/4 each. George Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.**

**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM HIGH scoring stock. Mrs. A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.00 for 15 eggs. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kansas.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Extra good. \$2 to \$4. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.**

### WYANDOTTES.

**SILVER WYANDOTTES. PURE BRED. Eggs, setting 75c, 100 \$4. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.**

**CHOICE COCKERELS AND OUR MATING list for the asking. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.**

**ROSE COMB REDS, SILVER LACE WYANDOTTES. Eggs 17 \$1. Mrs. Ola Elliott, Delphos, Kan.**

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15. A few cockerels. D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Route 3.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4.00 PER hd. Hens \$1.00. Mrs. Arthur Lemert, Cedar Vale, Kan.**

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. EGGS FROM farm flock and choice pens. Walter Dodson, Denison, Kan.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS; QUALITY matings; \$1.50 15 postpaid. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.**

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 75 cents for 15, 100 for \$4.00. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.**

**100 SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and Runner drakes \$1.50 each. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PRIZE winners. Cockerels and pullets cheap. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.**

**SILVER LACE WYANDOTTES. EGGS \$1 for 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. E. Ratliff, Council Grove, Kan., Route 2.**

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR sale. \$1.50 per setting prepaid. J. B. Claywell, Westmoreland, Kan.**

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.**

**PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 75c per 15; \$4.00 100. Free range. Mrs. Henry Behrens, Lyndon, Kan.**

**SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. L. J. Cooper, Route 4, Lincoln, Neb.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES. LAYING STRAIN. Pen \$2.00 fifteen; range \$1.00, 100 \$4.50. Mrs. Albert Grimm, Caldwell, Kan.**

**CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from prize winning stock. Eggs for hatching. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—LARGE, WHITE. Laying strain. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Willis L. Pearce, Manhattan, Kansas.**

**SILVER WYANDOTTES. YES, I AM still selling Silver Wyandottes, the breed that lay. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES. OUR YARDS contain winners and layers. Write for mating list. Dodd's White Wyandotte Farm, Girard, Kan.**

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—from show quality and egg-strain. Fifteen \$1.00, 30 \$1.80, 50 \$2.50, 100 \$4.50. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.**

**SILVER WYANDOTTES. TARBOX STRAIN. Farm raised. Choice cockerels \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Eggs \$1.50, 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. BIRDS score from 91 to 95. Scored by Judge Snider, Topeka. Good layers. \$2.00 per 15. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM 1ST prize winners. Pen headed by cock won 2nd and headed 1st pen at state show, 1914. \$2.00 per 15. Clara Barber, Corbin, Kan.**

**REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES. AN HONOR to their name. Write me for reasonable prices on eggs for hatching or baby chicks. Mrs. C. C. Brubaker, McPherson, Kan.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND A few pullets and hens from our prize winning strain at farmer's prices. \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.00. A few extra fancy birds higher. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.**

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**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.**

### BRAHMAS.

**PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS \$1 15. Carrie Warner, Grenola, Kansas.**

**LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$3.00 PER HUNDRED. Mrs. Lachenmaier, Miltonvale, Kan.**

**PURE BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. Also have a few nice large cockerels \$2.00 each. Mrs. C. T. Wright, Route 3, Geuda Springs, Kan.**

### GEESE.

**THOROUGHbred TOULOUSE GOOSE eggs \$2.00 per doz. Mrs. J. H. Sides, Blanket, Tex.**



## ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$1 PER FIFTEEN. Dr. Newsome, Iola, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. Lewis Osborn, Mound City, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. 15 \$1.50; 50 \$4.00. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FINE STOCK. Mrs. C. E. Fairchild, Endicott, Neb.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, SETTING 75c, \$3.00 per hundred. Lette Vining, Mahaska, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. \$5.00 per 100. R. J. Lindbloom, Cleburne, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. 15 75c. 100 for \$4.00. Mrs. S. W. Rice, Wellsville, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM VIGOROUS FARM FLOCK. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

GERTRUDE GEER'S BUFF ORPINGTON Farm range. Eggs \$1.50 setting. Winfield, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM winning stock. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

FEW GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS at \$2. Eggs \$5 per 100. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS \$2; eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

SINGLE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.25-\$1.75 per 15. Postpaid. Amella Wales, Downs, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING BUFF ORPINGTONS \$4.00 hundred. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM IOWA State Show winners. Harper Hartshorn, Traer, Iowa.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. 15 \$1.50; 100 \$6.00. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, Windom, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. PURE bred \$1 fifteen, \$5 hundred, Zephie Ray, R. 2, Lewis, Kan.

STAFFORD'S PRIZE WINNING BUFF ORPINGTONS. Stock, eggs. Mrs. Grant Stafford, Winfield, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. LET ME TELL you about them. Eggs at honest prices. Sharp, Iola, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. GOOD COLOR, and fine layers. 15 \$1.00. Mrs. H. F. Arnott, Sabetha, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. 4 PENS. LAYING strains. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Dell Hilton, Parsons, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.25 per setting, postpaid. Mrs. J. Drennan, Liberty, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS from large range raised birds. \$1.50 per 15. Ray Dyer, Mesa, Colo.

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THOROUGHBRED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7.50 per 100. Charles Pfeiffer, Riley, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1. Hundred \$5. Males English strain. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. 50 cents per setting, \$3.00 per hundred. R. C. Duncan, Gridley, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Kellerstrass Cooke strain. \$2 and \$3 each. Mrs. Geo. Walker, Alden, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS from prize winners. \$1.50 15, \$7.00 100. Almada Foster, Burr Oak, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. PURE bred. \$1.00 setting. \$5.00 hundred. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., Route 6.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM BEST laying strain on market. Per 15 \$1.25. Rev. H. C. Duckett, Sidney, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. FIRST pen \$2.50. 2nd pen \$1.50. 3rd pen \$1.00 for 15. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

S. C. W. ORPINGTON EGGS \$2.00 SETTING; blocky, laying strain; 1st prize winners. Mrs. Geo. Bellman, Hays, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. BABY CHIX and cockerels. Prices right. Ralph Chapman, Arkansas City, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

CHOICE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. W. V. Wilson, Detroit, Kan., R. 2.

241 EGG STRAIN. BUFF ORPINGTONS. 200 choice cockerels, hens and pullets. Catalogue free. Walter Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50, 100 \$5.00. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100 delivered. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

WELLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS LAY more, grow faster, win. Mating list proves this. \$1.50 per 15. Lewis Weller, Salina, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$2 setting. \$7 hundred. Booking orders now. H. N. Fuller, Woodbine, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—SIXTY-FIVE EGGS on January ninth from one hundred layers. Few choice utility cockerels left at \$2.50 each. Hens, pullets and eggs for sale. Urbancie Poultry Farm, Butts Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY. Pure, large, vigorous birds. Farm range eggs \$1 setting. \$4 hundred. Martha Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTONS. GOOD SIZE AND color. Fruit and Marx strain. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; also stock. Mrs. S. W. Hellman, Pleasanton, Kansas.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS—EGGS FROM ALWAYS healthy, vigorous birds bred for years for heavy laying. \$1.50 setting; \$6 hundred, express paid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching. 75c for 15, or \$4.00 per 100, from prize winning and Cook strain. Chickens ten cts. each. Mrs. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. PEN headed by sons of Cook's first Madison Square Garden and Allentown, Pa. cockerels. Eggs \$2.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—HAVE WON many blue ribbons. Pens now mated. Eggs and baby chicks for sale. Write for mating list. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, R. No. 2, Ellinwood, Kan.

DON'T OVERLOOK OVERLOOK POULTRY Farm. Sweepstakes Orpingtons, Buff and Black. Six correctly mated pens. Mating list ready. Prices right. Chas. Luengene, Box M 149, Topeka, Kan.

GOLDEN SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON. Cook strain. eggs, 30 \$2.25, 100 \$5.50. Parcels paid 2nd zone. Baby chicks. (This farm for sale.) White House Fruit and Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

SPLENDID WINTER LAYING BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, pen \$1.50 15; range \$1 15, \$5 100. Hen-hatched baby chicks 15c each. Pure white Indian Runner duck eggs \$1.50 setting. Mrs. S. W. Pfister, Hiawatha, Kan.

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TURKEYS ARE HIGHER: SHIP THE COPE'S, Topeka.

PRIZE M. B. TURKEY TOMS. VIRA Bailey, Kinsey, Kan.

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

WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLER, 24 LBS., \$5.00. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

CHOICE BOURBON REDS. HEN \$3. TOMS \$5. Mrs. Walter Dixon, Severy, Kan.

GIANT STRAIN MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. F. V. Sprowls, Liberty, Neb.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS \$4 each. Mrs. O. W. Culp, Paradise, Kan.

EGGS, 11 \$2.50. FROM MAMMOTH WHITE Holland turkeys. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON TURKEY EGGS \$2 11. Mrs. Frank Richmond, Baileyville, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. STANDARD size and markings. Fay Egy, Turon, Kan.

LARGE, FULL BLOOD BOURBON RED turkeys for sale. Emma Lamb, Havana, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$2.50 FOR eleven. Ollie Latham, Star Route, Ellsworth, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. PRIZE strain, 30c each; \$25 100. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS. WELL marked, 24 to 26 pounds, \$5.00. Herbert H. Smith, Smith Center, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND RHODE ISLAND Red chix. Wyandotte eggs \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TOM turkeys for sale. Dark brown; weigh from 24 to 28 lbs. Mrs. M. D. Gilchrist, Peabody, Kan.

PERKINS'S BRONZE TURKEYS HAVE won more prizes wherever shown than all others combined. No better blood in America. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. ELEVEN years a breeder. Choicest quality. Big winners at big shows. Eggs \$5.00 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.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING BRONZE and Narragansett turkeys. \$3.50 and \$4.00 doz.; best of either breed \$4.00. Single Comb Red baby chix \$10.00 hundred. Mrs. Lee Cuddy, Keytesville, Mo.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS FROM 2 yards unrelated. \$3 for 11. Large, well colored birds. Prize winners. Directions for raising and receipt for homemade lites powder free. Ringlet Barred Rock eggs. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS \$1.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75c, 30 \$1.25. Inez Gookin, Russell, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.00. Minnie Reichle, Atchison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. John Walters, Fall River, Kan.

TWELVE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS dollar each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 per 15. Olive Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3 100. Mrs. Chas. Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. fifteen \$1.00, hundred \$4.00. E. F. Evans, Wiley, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. D. W. Young and Frantz strains. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, hens and pullets. E. Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. 15 75c; 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4 PER hundred. Baby chicks 12 1/2c. H. W. Brown, Belleville, Kan.

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

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. PURE Burrs. 30 eggs \$2; 100 \$4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. \$3.00 per hundred. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. 15 for \$1.00, \$4.00 per hundred. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. W. A. Winour, Ransom, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. FINE layers. \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 100. Mrs. E. R. Beadle, Bazaar, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. \$2.50 per 50. \$5.00 per 100. Henry Deekhoff, Kensington, Kan.

SUPERB SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, great layers; eggs, chicks. Armstrong Bros., Arthur, Mo.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 SETTING; hundred \$5.00. Cockerels scoring 99 to 95. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from good laying strain \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. STOCK and eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Holzhay, Bendena, Kan.

CHOICE THOROUGHBRED S. C. BUFF Leghorn eggs for sale, \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. V. P. Johnson, Saronville, Neb.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS—BARRON-Frantz strain. \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Violet Hunt, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3.50 per 150, \$1.00 per 15. Farm range. Mrs. Van Brown, Montrose, Mo.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs 1 dollar 15; \$3 50; \$5 100. Gust Fuerburg, McPherson, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs 100 \$3.50, 30 \$1.25. Chan Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kan.

BUY EGGS FROM FLOCK WITH STATE egg record. Eggs \$7.50, chicks \$15.00 100. Jas. R. Snyder, Box E, Prazes, Mo.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. SILVER cup winners. 100 eggs \$4.15 eggs 75c. Miss Selma Fager, Admire, Kansas.

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

BAKER'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Won at the state show, Wichita, 1915, first pen, second, fourth hen, third pullet, fourth cockerel, all club ribbons but one. Eggs reasonable. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kansas.

## LEGHORNS.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. HIGH scoring, egg bred pen, \$2.50 setting. Choice range. \$3.00 hundred. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns won over 100 ribbons. Eggs \$3.00 15; \$5.00 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching from good laying strain. Eggs 200 \$9.00; 100 \$5.00; setting \$1.00. George Nickel, Lebo, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. PURE bred. Hens that lay, pay. Carefully selected eggs \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. G. C. Randall, Village View, Stella, Neb.

EXHIBITION AND UTILITY EGGS, 15 \$1.00 and up. First Missouri State Fair, Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Circular. Mrs. G. L. Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

CHOICE THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Young Wyckoff and Frantz strains. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kansas.

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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.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS from good laying strain. Eggs, setting \$1.00, 50 \$2.50, 100 \$4.00. Baby chicks 10 cents each. Mrs. Wm. Brooks, Beattie, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs \$1.25 per setting; guarantee fertile. Cocks and cockerels for sale, baby chicks. Crystal White Leghorn Yards, Dunlap, Kan.

YESTERLAD-FRANTZ LAYING STRAIN. Single Comb White Leghorn eggs 15 \$1.25, 100 \$5. Baby chicks 15 \$2.50, 100 \$10. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

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INGLE'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS WON first pen, first hen at Iowa State Fair. At Des Moines show, second pen, second pullet, third hen. Eggs 15 \$1.25; 50 \$3.00; 100 \$5.00. Otto Lagie, Bondurant, Iowa.

GET A START IN THE BEST LAYING strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. I have them. Pedigree males mated to winter layers that lay. Eggs 100 \$5.00; 50 \$3.50; setting \$1.50. E. D. Allen, Inland, Neb.

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RANGE RAISED EGG STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorns bred exclusively. Stock, chicks and eggs at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular. Sunny Slope Poultry Ranch, Chas. Grant, owner, Elk Falls, Kansas.

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.

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S. C. RED CHICKS AND EGGS. MRS. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS CHEAP. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.

IOWA'S WINNING REDS. EITHER COMB. Eggs. Rev. Welles, Shenandoah, Iowa.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS. (EGGS, 100 \$3.00; 15 75 cts. W. A. Thompson, Logan, Kan.

NEVER FADE S. C. RED EGGS. PRICE right. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS. HUNDRED \$4. BABY chicks 10 cts. Mrs. John Ogden, Derby, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. 15 EGGS \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Roxy Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan.

S. C. RED EGGS \$4.00 PER 100, \$1.50 PER 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kansas, Box 242.

BIG BONE ROSE COMB REDS. BOTH sexes for sale. O. M. Lewis, R. 1, Holsington, Kan.

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S. C. REDS. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS 100 \$3.50, 50 \$2.00. Mrs. Allie West, Box 315, Garnett, Kan.

THOROUGHbred R. C. R. I. RED EGGS \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per hundred. W. W. Edson, Walker, Mo.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS 75C setting. 50 for \$2.25, 100 for \$4.00. Drake Bros., Jewell, Kan.

S. C. R. I. RED EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING stock. Send for mating list. James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.

ROSE C. REDS. EGGS \$1.50 SETTING. High scoring; best layers. Mrs. Belle Bellman, Hays, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS. NO. 1 STOCK. 100 eggs \$4.00. Pen eggs \$1.00 15. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED EGGS: \$1 PER SETTING postpaid; \$4 per hundred F. O. B. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kansas.

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EGGS, PRIZE TAKERS. SINGLE COMB Reds. Extra fine birds. \$1.50-\$3.50 for 15. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kansas.

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LENNAPPE STRAIN R. C. RED COCK- erels \$3.00-\$5.00 each. Hen hatched baby chicks 10c each. Order early. Alta Murphy, Luray, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS AND STOCK reasonable. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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WHITE LANGSHANS—PURE BRED, heavy winter layers. None better. Eggs from extra good matings. \$4.00 per 100, \$1.00 per 15. James A. Davis, Richards, Mo.

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

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCK eggs, 100 \$5.00, 50 \$3.00, 15 \$1.00. Stock. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER AND BUFF ORPINGTON ducks. Pure, white egg. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Mrs. D. A. Wokler, Hillsboro, Kan.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE FINE White Indian Runner ducks. Want other drakes and ducks. S. W. Binnie, Owasso, Okla.

PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, BUFF Orpington chickens. Fancy stock. Best breeding. Free mating list. J. Cox, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

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ANCONA EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. MRS. Will Torgeson, White City, Kan.

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

EXTRA GOOD ANCONA EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. Radium Poultry Yards, Radium, Kan.

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PURE BRED ANCONAS EXCLUSIVELY. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.

ANCONAS. IF YOU WANT WINTER EGGS try Heaton's free range Anconas. Eggs, 15 \$1.25, 30 \$2.00. Mrs. A. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

ROSE'S SINGLE COMB MOTTLED AN- conas have an enviable egg and show re- cord. Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. Daisy Rose, Bols D'Arc, Mo.

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EGGS THAT MAKE WINNERS FROM MY Classy C. Comb Black Minorcas. Price right. Ed Leach, Randolph, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS WITH SIZE AND quality. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1.50, \$6.00 one hundred. W. F. Fulton, Water- ville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS (Pape's strain). They lay, weigh and pay. Eggs from choice matings. Elmer Nord- strom, Randolph, Kan.

"SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS." True Minorca type, long backs, low tail. Largest of non-setters, and lay largest eggs of any breed. Stock and eggs for sale. Charles F. Adams, Druggist, Newkirk, Okla- homa.

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FERTILITY AND QUALITY GUARAN- teed. Eggs \$8.00 per 100, all Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. All Leghorns \$5.00. Exhibition, \$3 per 15 up. Imperial Poultry Farm, Hampton, Ia.

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FINE THOROUGHbred CHICKS GUAR- anteed for the least money. Mrs. L. Clough, Fulton, Kan.

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

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LUMBER—HOUSE AND BARN BILLS DIRECT from mill to consumer. Wholesale price. Shipped anywhere. McKee Lumber Co., Shawnee, Okla.

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

## BEES AND HONEY

BEEKEEPING PAYS BIG. INSTRUCTION books, etc., free. Send dime for sample pure Calif. honey. Ajax Apiaries, Nordhoff, Calif.

## SILOS

WE WANT AGENTS TO SELL OUR steel silo fixtures. Sixty-ton silo \$75. The original flooring silo. In use in fourteen states. Liberal commissions. Get booklet with testimonials. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED, A HOUSEKEEPER. GOOD home for middle aged woman on a good farm. Address J. W., care Mail and Breeze.

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

COMPETENT MIDDLE AGED MAN AND woman, without family to work on farm for several months. No cigarette smokers. Arthur Murphy, R. 3, No. 57, Lyons, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-68. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

CHRISTIAN HELPERS WANTED. FARMING. Also matron and mason. Model colony. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

IMMEDIATELY—MEN AND WOMEN wanted for government jobs. \$65.00 to \$150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Full" unnecessary. Thousands 1915 appointments. Write immediately for free list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't S 51, Rochester, N. Y.

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GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. AGE 21 to 50. Make \$125 monthly. Write, Ozment, (38 F) St. Louis.

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

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## AGENTS

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT A tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 978, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

AGENTS—GET PARTICULARS OF ONE of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make \$4000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 521 Third St., Cincinnati, O.

BILLY SUNDAY'S MESSAGE. AUTHORIZED. We will pay you \$120.00 to distribute it in your neighborhood. 60 days' work. Great opportunity for man or woman. Spare time may be used. Particulars and sample free. Universal Bible House, 726 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-157 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

## MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN ON KANSAS FARMS. Ella Peacock, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY. SECOND HAND 42x64 or 70 Avery separator in good shape. Write Arthur Snapp, Milo, Kan.

BIG PRICES FOR LINCOLN PENNIES. Elegant catalog 10c. Independent Coin Brokers, 82, Olney, Illinois.

PROTECT YOUR LIFE AND PROPERTY from lightning with Kinzie's copper cable lightning conductors. Any number of feet you may desire. Harvey Kinzie, Hiawatha, Kan.

NOTICE, TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, James C. Kay, will on March 27th, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M., apply to Hon. Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas, for a full pardon for the offense of murder in the second degree. James C. Kay.

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.

RIGHT NOW IS BEST TIME TO TURN your old feather beds and pillows into money. I buy goose and duck feathers, old and new. By my plan Express Company holds feathers until I pay for them. Mail small sample and I will quote price. References furnished. J. A. Wagner, 227 Quincy street, Topeka, Kansas.

## BUY IT NOW

If the farmers will buy their Spring needs now, it will start factories during the Winter when work is most needed.



**Harness Leather 20c lb**  
Save 50 per cent  
We tan your cow hides and make harness leather, finished black, at 20c per lb., also lace leather for 12 1/2c per sq. ft. It costs 60c per ft. when bought from a dealer. Your hides are good for harness leather any season of the year. We also tan hides for coats and robes. Write for free booklet of information on handling and shipping hides. BAYER TANNING CO., 101 S. W. 9th Street, DES MOINES, IOWA.

# Lots of Water in Subsoil

## Little Rain Will Be Needed By Small Grain Crops This Spring

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

FARMERS in all sections of Kansas seem to be very cheerful these days. Of course the stormy weather caused a lot of inconvenience, but it was worth it. Roads were drifted with snow, and then when the snow thawed they had no findable bottom. Rural mail carriers were unable to cover their routes, and wheat was allowed to stay in the bin. Fat cattle worked off valuable flesh wading in muddy feed lots, and hens sat around with cold, wet feet, and no inclination to work for their meals. Everyone is cheerful though, because prospects for big crops haven't been better at this time of year for a long time.

### KANSAS.

**Kingman County**—We have just had the biggest snow of the year. Roads almost impassable. Wheat market on the decline. Hogs 6c; eggs 17c; corn 85c; oats 65c.—B. F. Sherman, March 9.

**Coffey County**—Heavy snow nearly gone. Mud is drying up some, but roads are still very bad. Stock doing well. Eggs 14c to 15c; hens 11c.—Mrs. A. H. Stewart, March 13.

**Wyandotte County**—Snow still covers the ground and is melting very slowly. Ground has more moisture in it than it has had for years. Roads are almost impassable.—G. F. Esplenlaub, March 12.

**Woodson County**—Cloudy weather for two weeks with plenty of rain and snow. Snow is melting. Roads very muddy. Cattle not doing well on account of wet feed. Ground is soaked down very deep.—E. F. Opperman, March 12.

**Osborne County**—Two weeks of cloudy weather followed by 2 inches of rain and 18 inches of wet snow. Ground is soaked. Wheat in good condition. No oats sown yet. Livestock in good condition and free from disease.—W. F. Arnold, March 11.

**Gove County**—We have had from 18 to 20 inches of snow. Plenty of feed still in the county. Stock doing well. A few sales being held with good prices. Snow has been melting slowly but indications point to clear skies now.—H. W. Schable, March 13.

**Sheridan County**—Two feet of wet snow. Wheat conditions almost perfect. All farm work will be begun when the snow is gone. The biggest spring crop for years will be put out. No disease among stock in the county. Wheat \$1.25; barley 60c; eggs 14c.—R. E. Patterson, March 11.

**Rawlins County**—About 6 to 8 inches of snow on February 26 and 27 and on March 3 and 4 about 14 to 16 inches. The wind blew all the time enough to keep the snow moving so that it is solid and drifted to some extent. Roads almost impassable.—J. S. Skolout, March 10.

**Doniphan County**—Plenty of snow in March. Much moisture is needed as the subsoil has been very dry for two years. Wheat appears to be in good condition. Not much old wheat left in the country. No grain going to market. This county needs some hay.—C. Culp, Jr., March 13.

**Phillips County**—About three-fourths inch of rain followed by a 2-foot snow since February 27. Some persons say it is the heaviest snow ever seen in Kansas. No mail on this route since March 2. Farmers starting to break the roads today. Good prospects for early pasture.—Roy Stanley, March 8.

**Neosho County**—More rain and 8 inches of snow since last report. Cold and damp weather is hard on stock, especially hogs. Not much farming will be done this month. Roads very bad. Farmers assisting mail carriers on part of the routes. Hens not laying much.—Adolph Anderson, March 13.

**Sedgwick County**—Ground is soaked and it will be some time before oats can be planted. Prospects for a full fruit crop are good. Farmers are breaking colts. Good horses are selling very high. Hogs are sold off closely. Some farmers are talking of raising sheep instead of hogs.—J. R. Kelso, March 13.

**Crawford County**—Continued rains and wet weather have stopped all farm operations. Very little oats sown yet. Public sales have stopped and farmers are waiting for the ground to dry. Stock doing well considering the wet weather. Wheat still looks well but is short.—H. F. Painter, March 13.

**Wallace County**—On February 26 it began to snow and it has snowed for a week. Not much wheat planted in this county but what there is looks good. Plenty of feed and all the stock are looking well. Very few sales and stock are bringing good prices, especially cattle. Corn 75c; wheat \$1.30; eggs 20c.—Charles McKinley, March 11.

**Grady County**—Ground is filled with moisture and the prospects for wheat are as good as at this date last year. Farmers are all in good spirits. Stock wintering well and there is plenty of feed. There is considerable inquiry for land to rent for spring crops. Cows selling high. Barley 60c; oats 50c; corn 60c; eggs 15c; butterfat 30c.—A. B. Alexander, March 12.

**Geary County**—Five weeks of rain and snow. Roads very bad and it will be some time before we can get in the fields to sow oats. Feed is taking water badly and it is difficult to get it to the stock because of the bad roads. Stock doing fairly well considering weather. Hogs not so plentiful as in other years. Wheat \$1.45; corn 80c; eggs 15c.—O. R. Strauss, March 13.

**Sherman County**—Some spring wheat sown before the 12 inch snow on February 27 to March 10. More early calves than usual. No stock losses heard of. Farmers and stockmen are delighted with the outlook for 1915. Some wheat, barley and corn to market when the price gets back to where it was. Grazing and seedling will be resumed the middle or March.—J. B. Moore, March 12.

**Reno County**—We have been snowed in for two weeks so we have to stay at home

and live on hardtack. No oats sown yet. Ground is soaked. Stock doing well and there is no disease among them. Feed is getting scarce. Wheat is greening up under the snow. Not much moving done this spring. Wheat \$1.40; corn 75c; alfalfa hay \$14; loose prairie hay \$8.—D. Engelhart, March 13.

**Rush County**—About 3 inches of moisture the last three weeks. Wheat is growing under 14 inches of snow. Roads almost impassable. Oat sowing will be late on account of the wet weather. Plenty of feed still on hand and all the stock doing well. Considerable land changing hands at good prices. About 20 per cent of last year's wheat crop still in the farmers' hands.—J. F. Smith, March 13.

**Decatur County**—About 2 feet of snow the last two weeks, making about 5 inches of moisture. Wheat will have the best start this spring that it has had for several years, and it will average about 90 per cent good. Ground will be in excellent condition for spring work. Corn acreage will be small. Wheat \$1.35 but none can be delivered because of the poor condition of the roads.—G. A. Jern, March 13.

**Meade County**—Plenty of moisture to start all the crops well. Prospects for crops as good as it was last year. Wheat is small but green and even on the ground. Stock of all kinds selling high at sales. Some ground ready for oats and barley but it is so wet that seeding will be late. More spring crops than usual will be put in. Seeds very high. Barley 85c; alfalfa baled \$10 to \$11; eggs 14c; wheat \$1.35.—W. A. Harvey, March 12.

**Allen County**—Heaviest snow of the season fell last week. Roads are the worst in years. Oat sowing will be late because of so much snow and rain. Good many horses sold for war horses. A number of young horses are for sale. Cattle are scarcer than ever. Wet weather is hard on stock. Flax seed \$1.65; potatoes \$1; oats for seed 55c; oats for feed 50c; corn 60c; eggs 14c; butterfat 25c.—George O. Johnson, March 12.

**Cloud County**—More than a month of cloudy, stormy weather and there is still a heavy snow on the ground. Feed is going fast and it will be scarce. Stock not doing very well but there have been no losses to speak of. Bad roads interfering with moving and getting wheat to market. Wheat is making a fine start under the snow and promises to do well. A good many public sales and horse, mules, and cows bringing good prices. Eggs scarce and not many young pigs.—W. H. Plumly, March 10.

### OKLAHOMA.

**McIntosh County**—No farm work done for two weeks. Ground too wet to work. Oats not all in. Wheat looking well. Winter oats will make about half a stand. Eggs 15c; corn 80c.—H. S. Waters, March 13.

**Noble County**—It has been storming here the last three weeks and we have more moisture in the ground than we have had for 6 or 7 years. Fields are too wet to sow oats. Wheat looks very good. Stock not doing well because of the bad weather. Eggs 14c; baled hay \$7.50 ton.—A. E. Anderson, March 12.

**Tillman County**—Had an all day snow on March 9 and the remainder of the week was rainy and warm. Wheat making nice growth. Most of the oats have been sown and a good many fields are coming up nicely. The cold spell last week was needed to keep the fruit back, some of which had started to bloom. Corn planting will begin next week if the weather permits. Hens 12c.—E. T. Austin, March 13.

**Roger Mills County**—Plenty of moisture since the recent rains. Lots of cloudy weather. Farm work has been at a standstill for the last two weeks on account of the bad weather. A few oats sown. Rough feed plentiful. Not many sales this spring. A good many hogs in the county. Work will begin with a rush when the weather settles. Eggs 15c; hogs \$8.20; corn 65c to 70c; wheat \$1.20.—Hugh Sober, March 10.

## Another School Plan

My idea is to consolidate all the schools in the township and acquire 40 acres in the center of each township for school house, playground and experimental work, and build a house large enough to accommodate all the pupils in the township and teach all the high school branches. Have eight months of school, the last two months for agriculture and domestic science taught by graduates of agricultural colleges. Also have the school house open for all moral and social entertainments and make it a community center.

R. I. Selden, Kan. D. B. Dawson.

## This Means Ground Moles

To get rid of moles, soak large grains of corn. Cut a little opening in the heart of each grain and insert a little strychnine with a sharp pointed knife. Punch a hole in the runs of the moles and drop in a few grains of this corn. Fredonia, Kan. A. Wampler.

## To Kill Warts

A little sweet oil applied every other day for two weeks or longer if necessary will remove warts from horses and mules. Rich D. Abel.

Silver Lake, Kan.

The fighting nations are spending 96 per cent of their money for war.



# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

## Special Notice

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

240 A. mostly wheat; 1/4 crop follows. Salina Co. A. Monson, Lindsberg, Kan.

ALLEN CO. FARMS at owners' prices. Write for lists. E. L. Thompson, Iola, Kan.

ALFALEA land, Sedgwick Co. Write for price list. G. E. Davis, Valley Center, Kan.

76 A. 2 ml. out; dandy impr. \$100 per a. Write Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

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

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

FREE. Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. Hoxey Land Co., Columbus, Ks.

BOTTOM farms on interurban, 20 ml. Wichita. Write Harding Bros., Sedgwick, Kan.

A BARGAIN. 450 a. close in; good land, impr. Terms. J. F. Voran, Belpre, Kan.

EASY TERMS. Improved farm 160 acres; 30 in wheat; good water; 1 1/2 miles Oakley, Kan. W. E. Tisdale, Spring Hill, Kan.

FOR SALE. Land in Seward, Stevens, Grant and Haskell counties. Cash or easy payments. C. W. Elsasner, Liberal, Kan.

ITS \$6400. Impr. 160 a. bottom, 5 1/2 ml. Mound Valley. Some alfalfa, 120 cult. Terms. J. F. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

FREE LISTS of Ness County grain, stock and alfalfa land. Fine land at \$10 to \$15 per a. Easy terms. West, Ransom, Kan.

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

MUST sell three well improved Kansas farms before March 1st. Get descriptions, locations, prices. Melvin Smeltz, Durham, Kan.

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

HARPER COUNTY, Kansas. First class land, \$30 to \$45 per acre. Write us now. J. E. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kansas.

GOOD, smooth wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

160 A. Pottawatomie Co. \$45 a. Cozy home, close to school, 3 ml. town; can raise alfalfa, pigs, chickens, etc. Spring water. Easy terms. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

YOU CAN nearly steal this. 80 acre rich bottom farm, \$3200, half cash. Fouquet Inv. Co., Andale, Kan.

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

160 A. FINE LAND, 3 ML. SALINA. House 28x42, large barn, 100 a. wheat, \$14,500 quick sale. Write Brandt Land Company, Salina, Kansas.

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS: 90 acres, improved, close to school, 25 acres alfalfa, timber and creek; price \$50 per acre; terms. Other good bargains. Write me your wants. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kansas.

240 ACRES Geary Co. 90 acres in cultivation; 70 acres creek bottom; fair improvements. 3 miles from town. Price \$45 per a. Will take in 80 acres near good school town. List your trades with us. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

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

SEDGWICK CO. FARM BARGAINS. 160 a. wheat farm, lays smooth, good land, 12 miles from Wichita. \$45 per a. Buy this, raise \$1.50 wheat.

80 a. farm, 3 miles from Wichita, well improved, good land, \$80 per a.

240 a. farm, near Wichita, good alfalfa land, 40 a. in alfalfa, good house, large barn, 2 silos, \$75 per a.

1,550 a. ranch, improved, well fenced and watered, 4 miles from Eldorado, \$27 per acre. H. E. OSBURN, 227 E. Douglass Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

227 E. Douglass Ave. Wichita, Kansas.

Pratt County Farm

A fine 680 acres wheat farm, smooth, black sand-loam soil; best of soft water; 2 ml. northeast of Isabel, Kan. Rural mail route and phone. New set improvements (cost \$2000). About 520 acres in wheat; 25 acres will go to spring crop; 10 acres in alfalfa. Bal. 125 a. in grass. 1/2 rent goes with farm. Price \$27,000 with terms, \$10,000 cash; bal. time 3 or 5 years at 7% int. Discount for all cash. If interested write W. A. Phipps, Owner, Garden City, Kan.

## 160 Acres—\$200 Cash

Balance in five, equal, yearly payments of \$184 each with interest at 6% on deferred payments, makes you the owner of a rich fertile quarter in a healthful climate—plenty of pure water and sunshine. Wheat, corn and kaffir yields equal to those of Central Kansas. Best proposition in this country for cattlemen. You buy direct from owner. Tracts of 30 acres to 20,000 acres. Why rent, when you can own? Address Arkansas Valley Town and Land Co., Topeka, Kansas.

## KIOWA COUNTY

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

## 80 ACRES FOR \$1600

Only 5 ml. Wichita; good black loam; 15 acres alfalfa; good bldgs.; all crops go; possession; \$6000; \$1600 cash, time on bal. R. M. Mills, Schwetter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

## Fine Combination Farm Bargain

1600 acres, one mile to station, good improvements, nearly all level; a bargain at \$25 per acre; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser at 6% for any size farm or ranch. Write telling what you want to J. A. Denlow, Meade, Kansas.

## Cheapest Farm in Kansas

320 acres 4 ml. Bronson, Bourbon Co. Half good smooth farm land; bal. rolling to rough pasture. Good limestone soil. Fair improvements, \$25 an a. buys it. This sure is a snap. Better investigate at once. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

## Chase County Farm

160 acres 3 miles from Saffordville and 12 miles from Emporia. 125 acres fine land under cultivation, balance meadow, pasture and some timber. 25 acres in alfalfa. 200 ton silo, 7 room house, stable, etc. Daily mail, telephone, \$11,000.00. Terms on half. No. trade. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

## POSSESSION THIS SPRING

154 a. 6 1/2 ml. Ottawa, Kansas, 6-r. house and other improvements, 90 a. native meadow, remainder cultivation. Price \$9240.00, encumbrance \$4000.00 at 5 1/2%. Owner leaving state.

65 a. 4 ml. Ottawa, 30 a. bottom land, 5-r. house, barn 30x40, other improvements, \$5700.00.

120 a. 3 1/2 ml. Ottawa, 6-r. house, large barn, fine shade, 75 a. for crop, 40 a. blue grass pasture, \$10,200.00.

MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.

## EIGHT QUARTERS WHEAT LAND

All in one body. Stevens County, Kansas. 12 1/2 miles west of Liberal. Fine proposition for cattle or wheat. Will stand inspection. Price \$15 per acre. Will take some trade if necessary. Write or wire owner. E. J. THAYER, Liberal, Kansas.

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WE MAKE FARM LOANS at low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow.

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SEND US YOUR TRADES. We match 'em. Southwest Land Co., Fairplay, Mo.

80 OR 160 impr. for mdse. 40 for cash, small payment. Robbins, Thayer, Kan.

IMPROVED farms and ranches. City property for ex. Fugate Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

LAND, sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. Fultz, 311 1/2 N. Main, Hutchinson, Ks.

TO TRADE 160 a. bottom land, all tillable, imp. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

160 A. 1 mile. Cash bargains. Trade list. Southeast Land Ex. R. B. Adams, Thayer, Ks.

CHOICE Nemaha Co. land. Catholic settlement. Sale or ex. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.

BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

CITY AND TOWN PROPERTY TAKEN as part pay on GOOD FARMS. What have you? Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

FINE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM. 220 acres in Elk County, Kan. Well located, fine improvements, up-to-date, a wonderful bargain. Owner wants town property or smaller farm. Hunter Bros., Independence, Kan.

200 ACRES of fine land, smooth, well improved, Anderson Co. Kan., well located, raises everything. Price \$80 per acre, would take \$5000 in good property or smaller farm. J. F. Bessel, Owner, Colony, Kan.

## ARKANSAS

J. C. PINKERTON, the land man, Green Forest, Ark. Write for information.

ARKANSAS farms, all sizes. Healthy. Prices right. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

WRITE DOWELL Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

LITTLE RIVER valley lands rich and cheap. On railroad. Robt. Sealens, Winstrop, Ark.

FOR \$800, impr. 160 acres, part bottom, near R. R. Arkansas Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

SPRINGDALE—Best part of Ozarks. Free lists. Fredricks, Springdale, Ark.

80 ACRES IMPROVED, grain, fruit and stock farm, 60 acres agricultural land, price \$600. Lesik Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

FREE LAND LIST. Write and tell us what you want to buy. Prices from \$10 to \$50. Ellinger Agency, Dept. B, Berryville, Ark.

WRITE for land list and tell us just what you want to buy or trade. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

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

245 ACRES; 75 acres fenced and 30 in cultivation; two sets of improvements and located in the heart of stock raising district; price \$10 per a. Write for list of bargains. Arkansas Investment Co., Stuttgart, Ark.

## FLORIDA

## FLORIDA LAND EXCURSION APRIL 6

We will not only show you the best orange and grape fruit dirt in Florida, but will show you land rich enough to grow good crops of corn, hay, potatoes and winter truck between the rows while you are maturing your grove. You do not have to wait five years on our land for an income. There is now 103 fine groves on our land to prove what we say. Price \$50 per acre, terms easy.

## NEW HOME REALTY CO.

1307 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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TO SETTLERS ONLY—320 acres for \$300. Rich corn, alfalfa and wheat land, no sand. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

FOR SALE, desert and homestead entries, improved, under ditch; near R.R. \$10 per a. In Logan Co., Colo. Wm. Tew, Sterling, Colo.

CHOICE farm lands, Elbert County, near Limon, \$8. Direct from owner. MUST SELL. T. H. Hagen, Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.

## OREGON

## Oregon State Publications Free

1914-1915 Oregon Almanac, and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 107, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

## For Western Land

A well improved 160 acre farm about 80 miles from Wichita, 4 1/2 miles from a good small town with good high school, 6 room house, large barn, all other improvements good; 30 acres alfalfa, 80 a. fenced hog tight. A nice farm home.

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Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free Bernie Agency, Eldorado, Ks

## 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.

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A well improved 160 acre farm about 80 miles from Wichita, 4 1/2 miles from a good small town with good high school, 6 room house, large barn, all other improvements good; 30 acres alfalfa, 80 a. fenced hog tight. A nice farm home.

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## \$60,000 REAL VALUE

A three story brick business property on

## GRAND AVENUE

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## OKLAHOMA

FOR LISTS and prices N. E. Okla. farms, write Elliott & Mabrey, Fairland, Okla.

F. M. TARTLTON & 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. Cavanaugh, McAlester, Okla.

120 A., 65 a. in cultivation, 100 tillable, 2 ml. from R.R. Station, this county, \$15 per a. Good land. Guarantee \$1000 loan. Price \$1800. Southern Realty Company, McAlester, Oklahoma.

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.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred in cultivation, bal. pasture; four room house, small barn, granaries, fruit, 1/4 mile to school, 3 miles to railroad town. Phone and route. Geo. Merand, Kendrick, Okla.

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Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature.

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

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**FOR SALE:** 700 acres rich loam, cotton and grain land near Coleman, Texas. Well watered. Will sell part. Price \$30 per acre. Half cash. Owner, Dr. J. F. Nuce, Boerne, Tex.

**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.

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**THE MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.**

# April Beeves Will Be Higher

Fancy Lambs Sell For \$10 a Hundred, and Sheep For \$9

BY C. W. METSKER

**A**n erratic cattle market, quarantine conditions, muddy feed lots, and the approaching pressure of farm work, are influences that detract from an active market. These influences are offset to some extent by a broader demand for beef, owing to improved industrial activities. March has been far less depressing than February. The market is only beginning to get on a good footing now, but it should be in a position by the end of the month to show marked improvement in April.

### Packers Have Been Favored.

Thus far this year the big dressed meat men have been favored. Quarantine last long enough to hinder call from small slaughterers, herded the winter supply of fat cattle to markets where the only outlet was to local killers, and knocked out competition of country buyers as well as shippers. There was only one outlet, that to packers at their own prices. These prices were low enough to insure a good profit on immediate sales, and place surplus in coolers and chill rooms at the lowest cost in the last several years. If present breaks continue to favor packers their net earnings and surplus will be increased materially this year.

### Feeders the Shock Absorbers.

Just in proportion as packers have received the general benefit of the unsettled market conditions, feeders have received the financial jolts. High priced feed, high priced raw material, and muddy feed lots were factors that entered into high cost of production. Where rough feed has been utilized to the greatest possible advantage, and where feeders could shift cattle from one feed lot to another and avoid mud, the best returns have been realized. The meal fed, beet pulp and hay fed steers from the West and Southwest are just beginning to move and as they have had less to contend with, both from weather and feed conditions, a relatively better turn is expected on them.

### Proposed Rate Increase Suspended.

A proposed rate increase in livestock meat and packing house products, which was to have taken effect last week was suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission. The increase was from the Central West, including all the principal western packing house and market centers, and amounted to about 5 per cent. An investigation will be made before the rate increase is allowed.

### Demand For Stockers Improved.

Nebraska let down the bars to stock and feeding cattle last week, making three states that are buying thin cattle. This condition is far below normal, but widens the outlet materially over preceding weeks. To have a full volume of demand all states should be buying. Supplies have been small, however, and prices ruled firm. Markets east of the Mississippi River are closed to all movement of thin cattle back to the country. Prevailing demand in the West is for thin stockers, and few feeders are offered. The class that usually draws bids from both killers and country buyers is neglected.

### Will Need Heifers In April.

Killers will need a good many tidy weight heifers and steers and heifers next month to meet the demand for light beef loin. Unless the receipts increase materially the supply will be short. Prime heifers now are selling as high as steers and steers and heifers with the right finish command a premium.

### Western Hog Prices Higher.

Hog prices at Missouri River markets were higher last week than at any time since the last week in January. Light receipts together with active shipping demand caused the advance. Chicago reported liberal supplies and sagging prices early in the week, though later the market rallied. Seven cents is the prevailing top quotation, and \$6.75 to \$6.95 is taking the bulk of the offerings. Last week's shipments of cured meats and lard for export points were large, being nearly double the corresponding week in 1914. If foreign demand is maintained at that rate stock in cellars will diminish rapidly in the next few months.

### Large Pig Loss.

Owing to weather conditions a big loss is reported in the early March pig crop. In some cases farmers have reported entire litters drowned or swept away by high water. This loss is in cases where no preparation was made to care for young pigs properly. The weather was not severe enough to cause any loss if sows were provided with proper shelter. An average litter of hogs this year will be five or six while it was seven to eight last year.

### Utah Clip At 26½ Cents.

As the shearing season approaches buyers are in the saddle trying to get this year's clip under contract. In Utah as high as 26½ cents a pound was offered. Some Colorado wool is under contract at 24 to 25 cents and New Mexico at 23 to 25 cents. Flock masters are holding back, waiting for higher prices. They seem to have the upper hand as domestic clip will be relatively small, and the im-

port supply will be cut down by the European war.

### Sheep Market Continues High.

Lambs are selling at \$9.75 to \$10 and sheep at \$7.50 to \$9, the highest prices since May, 1910. Indications this year are that May or late April prices will be the highest ever recorded. Present quotations are about in line with expectation. Present receipts are below normal and a drain on future supplies as the eastern section has cleaned up closely and the West has to meet doubled demand.

### Chicago Outlet Reestablished.

Chicago shipping outlet was reestablished Monday and with liberal receipts of cattle on sale throughout the West, prices showed no important change. Chicago prices were quoted stronger, and at river markets steady to weak. Reports that Illinois is free of the foot and mouth disease, though still quarantined, had a reviving effect on the eastern situation. Shipping outlet lifted Chicago hog prices but at river points prices were lower. The top price in St. Louis was \$7.15, in Chicago \$6.95, in Kansas City \$7, St. Joseph \$6.90, and Omaha \$6.80.

### The Movement Of Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City .....	38,000	34,950	40,500
Chicago .....	38,200	155,000	62,000
Omaha .....	21,400	83,800	66,000
St. Louis .....	16,550	61,000	6,700
St. Joseph .....	9,300	28,400	14,500

Total .....

Preceding week.....

Year ago .....

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1914:

	1915	1914	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle .....	289,782	282,504	7,278	.....
Calves .....	8,914	16,279	7,365	.....
Hogs .....	634,011	442,807	191,204	.....
Sheep .....	376,438	360,978	15,460	.....
H. & M. ....	32,625	23,670	8,955	.....
Cars .....	22,073	18,448	3,625	.....

The following table shows a comparison in prices of best offerings of livestock at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
1915 1914	1915 1914	1915 1914	1915 1914
Chicago..	\$8.55 \$9.70	\$6.95 \$8.85	\$10.00 \$7.00
Kan. City	8.55 9.35	7.05 8.70	9.85 7.00

### Will Wheat Supplies Fall Short.

According to the government crop report issued March 8, estimating farm reserves of grain on March 1, there were 163 million bushels of wheat in farmers' hands, or 17.24 per cent of the 1914 crop, compared with 152 million bushels or 19.9 per cent a year ago. Estimates by grain men place the total available supply at 300 million bushels. The disposition of this supply will allow 175 millions for home consumption, 26 million bushels for spring seeding, 40 million bushels minimum farm reserves July 1, and leaves 61 million bushels available for export or about 3½ million bushels for each week from March 1, to July 1, for the foreign trade. Exporters now are taking nearly 8 million bushels weekly and will exhaust the surplus set aside for them early in May. Either a new minimum crop reserve will be carried into the crop year of 1915 or export-ers will not buy at the present rate.

### Grain Prices Higher.

The sweep down in prices of grain which was pronounced late in February and early March has been checked, and while prices continue to fluctuate the tendency is upward. Country offering of both wheat and corn is small, and will remain so for some time. Export demand continues large.

The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
1915 1914	1915 1914	1915 1914	1915 1914
Chicago..	\$1.62½ 96¼	73¼ 65¼	60¼ 40
Kan. City	1.56 91	72¼ 69	59 50

### Quotations On Hay.

The following quotations are for hay on the Kansas City market:

Prairie, choice .....	\$12.00@13.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	11.00@12.00
Prairie, No. 2 .....	9.50@11.00
Timothy, choice .....	18.00@18.75
Timothy, No. 1 .....	15.00@15.50
Timothy, No. 2 .....	12.50@14.50
Clover mixed, choice .....	15.00@15.50
Clover mixed, No. 1 .....	14.00@14.50
Clover mixed, No. 2 .....	13.00@13.50
Clover, choice .....	14.00@14.50
Clover, No. 1 .....	13.00@13.50
Clover, No. 2 .....	10.50@12.50
Alfalfa, choice .....	15.00@16.50
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	14.00@15.00
Standard .....	13.00@14.00
Alfalfa, No. 2 .....	11.00@13.00
Alfalfa, No. 3 .....	9.00@11.00
Straw .....	5.50@ 6.00

### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Kansas City, March 15.—Quotations on 'change were as follows:  
Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 18½c a dozen; firsts, 16½c; seconds, 15c.  
Butter—Creamery, extra, 27c a pound; firsts, 25c; seconds, 23c; packing stock, 17c.  
Live Poultry—Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 18c; broilers, 20c; hens, No. 1, 13c; young roosters, 10½c; old, 9½c; turkeys, hens, 14c; young toms, 13½c; old toms, 13c; ducks, 16c; geese, 10c.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

**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.

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Anyone who will send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year's subscription to our big farm paper can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Use Coupon below.

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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.

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We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address, MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

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Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
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Apr. 7—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan.

**Jersey Cattle.**

Mar. 31—E. Wiley Caldwell, Fulton, Mo.; B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.  
Apr. 26—C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.  
May 19—H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan.

**Percherons.**

Mar. 25—D. C. Burns, Rose Hill, Kan. Sale at Divers Barn, Wichita.  
Apr. 7—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan.

**Jacks and Jennets.**

Mar. 25—D. C. Burns, Rose Hill, Kan. Sale at Divers Barn, Wichita.

**Poland Chinas.**

April 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.  
May 4—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.  
May 5—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

**Duroc-Jerseys.**

April 15—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.  
May 5—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

**S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma**

BY A. B. HUNTER.

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Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., is starting his Hereford advertisement with this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write him about a bull old enough for service. Mr. Cottrell has bred registered Herefords in Marshall county for over 20 years. He will make attractive prices on these bulls for a short time. Get busy if you want a Hereford bull from a reliable breeder at a reasonable price.

**Dispersion Jersey Cattle Sale.**

H. F. Erdley of Holton, Kan., one of the best known and successful Jersey cattle breeders and showmen of the Central West, announces a big dispersion sale to be held at Holton, Kan., May 19. Mr. Erdley has been breeding Jersey cattle successfully for a quarter of a century. He made his last sale in the spring of 1911 at Hiawatha, Kan., keeping 10 head of his choicest heifers and imported Castor Splendid, his noted Jersey bull. From this mating Mr. Erdley has produced herds and individuals good enough to win in the very best shows in the strongest kind of competition. It is doubtful if there is another herd in Kansas which contains so much Golden Lad breeding. Last year Mr. Erdley exhibited at five leading state fairs, winning his share of ribbons in competition with some of the best herds in America. Mr. Erdley has sold most of his farm which makes this dispersion necessary. There will be about 50 head sold, all but three bred by Mr. Erdley. Watch this paper for further announcement and write for catalog any time.

**Disperse Percherons and Shorthorns.**

D. E. Reber, one of the very successful breeders of registered Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle, announces a dispersion sale to be held at the farm one-half mile from Morrill, Brown county, Kansas, April 7. Included in the sale is the truly great bull Diamond Emblem, one of the greatest and high priced sons of Diamond Goods. He is a splendid type of bull with wonderful scale and very blocky. The young things

## DUROC-JERSEYS.

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

**DUROC JERSEY BRED GILTS**

Bred for March and April farrow to Van's Crimson Wonder and Dora's Climax. Also a few September male pigs. Prices reasonable. GARRETT BROS., Steele City, Nebr.

**Durocs of Size and Quality**

Bred gilts sold. Choice fall boars and gilts. Bookings orders for spring pigs. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.

**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.

**HAMPSHIRE.**

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and 4 boars, all ages, Chelera immune. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

**HAMPSHIRE**

Best of blood lines, well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

**For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belted**

Cattle, Arab Stallion COLLIE DOGS AND GEESSE FEATHERS. WHITE & W. WEISBAUM, ALAMONT, KANSAS.

**BALDWIN DUROCS**

Fall boars \$9. Long, growthy gilts \$30, bred to "Bell The Boy," the undefeated first prize winner at the "Kan. State Fair," the "Tenn. State Fair" and the "Interstate Fair." Immune. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Winners at big shows. 19 incubators. Eggs 65 per 100. Baby chicks 15c each. Call and see us. R. W. Baldwin, CONWAY, McPherson Co., Kan.

**Royal Scion Farm Durocs**

The great Graduate Col., Gano's Pride, Cherry Scion and Graduate Scion head this herd. Bred sows and gilts, also boars, priced to sell. G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

**DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS**

Etterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. I am selling spring pigs, either sex, sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from. EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI

**Big Type Poland Chinas**

Bred sows and gilts that carry the blood of Blue Valley Quality, Giant Expansion, Big Orange, Revenue Chief and others of like note and safe in pig to an outstanding son of King of All, out of Lady Jumbo 4th, one of the best daughters of A Wonder. Write today.

OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS

**Registered Percheron and Shorthorn Dispersion**

Morrill, Brown Co., Kansas, April 7, 1915



Hollywood Lovely, by Choice Goods Model, One of the Many Good Cows in this Sale.

**42—HEAD OF SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORNS—42**

Comprising 12 choice young bulls mostly sired by and including the great young bull Diamond Emblem, one of the highest priced bulls ever sold at auction in the Central West. 30 females. All that are of breeding age will be safe in calf to Diamond Emblem. A big per cent of the females are nice roans and are close up in breeding, many of them daughters, of such great and noted bulls as Diamond Goods, Sultan Supreme, Choice Goods Model, Gallant Knight, Good Scotchman, Ring Master, Bampton Knight and Sybil Viscount. These cows are regular and good producers and would not be for sale but for the fact that we are dispersing.

THE PERCHERONS consist of 3 stallions and 7 mares. The females old enough all bred and most of them carrying their own guarantee sale day. They are the good working, honest sort and carry the blood of the best Percherons of modern times.

Sale on the farm half mile from town, under cover. Absolutely no postponement on account of weather. Write early for catalogue, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**D. E. REBER, Morrill, Kansas**

Auct.—R. L. Harriman. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.



## POLAND CHINAS.

**Fall Pigs** Either sex, by S. P. Sentinel; out of big type dams, 8 and 9 in litter. Herd header prospects. J. B. Myers, Galva, Kan.

**Immune Poland Bred Sows** 25 good ones. Special prices for 30 days. Few boars. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, (Norton Co.), Kansas

**I HAVE SOME FALL PIGS** for sale at a bargain. Priced to sell. Sired by my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

**Poland China Bred Sows and Glits.** Some choice tried sows, spring glits and all bred for spring farrow to extra big type boars. Also boars of Sept. 1915 farrow. I want to reduce my herd some. Write for prices. Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kansas.

**Pigs—big type—pedigreed.** Pairs and trios. Shipped on approval. Davis Bros., Box 12, Lincoln, Nebr.

**Strauss' Big Poland Chinas** Six last fall boars and 18 spring boars by Model Wonder (900 pounds) and Blue Valley Chief by Blue Valley. Write me your wants. O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

**Fairview Herd Poland Chinas** Choice Fall Yearling and Spring Glits, bred for March and April farrow, offered at prices to sell quickly. Write us for guaranteed descriptions. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

**SHEEHY'S BIG IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS.** Fine big glits bred to farrow early; some fine big stretchy fall boars and glits, extra good and priced to sell. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

**Becker's POLAND CHINAS** Spring glits, 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

**KING OF KANSAS BOARS.** One last July boar and 15 September boars. All by King of Kansas and out of big mature sows. Write for descriptions and prices. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS.

**ENOS' BIG TYPE POLANDS** Extra good young boars, ready for service, by Orphan Chief and Giant Jumbo and out of sows by A Wonder's Equal and Knox All Hadley. Price low, quality high. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

**Erhart's Big Type Polands** 25 head of our top sows and glits for sale, bred to four of the greatest big type Poland China boars in use today including Robidoux, a 1200 lb hog; also fall pigs from Orphan Big Gun, Big Hadley Jr., and Big Giant, at \$20 each; three for \$45.00; a few Robidoux fall males at \$25 each for quick shipment. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

**BERKSHIRES.** **Hazlewood's Berkshires** Spring boars, bred glits—immune: priced to sell. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.

**Large English Berkshires** 3 outstanding fall boars now ready for service, prices \$40.00 and \$50.00 each. 20 head of spring boars at \$25.00 to \$40.00 each. 50 head of sows and glits bred for spring litters, prices \$55.00 to \$75.00 each. Address H. E. Conroy, Nortonville, Kan.

**Big Type Unpampered BERKSHIRES** Cholera Immune. 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truotype, King's Truotype, 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 glits to farrow soon. Open glits and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.

**Sutton Farm Berkshires** The Greatest Winners of 1914 Winning at the five leading state fairs, Missouri, (inter-state) Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma where are held the largest swine shows in the world—over 100 Championships, firsts and seconds, including Grand Champion Boar Prize at each show on the 1000 pound DUKE'S BACON. Herd headers, foundation stock and show yard material our specialty. Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kans.

**GALLOWAYS.** **Registered Galloways** 250 in herd. 40 bulls from 5 to 18 months, sired by the 2200 lb. Curriot. Imp. breeding. W. W. DUNHAM, Doniphan, (Hall County), Nebraska

**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.

that go in this sale demonstrate his greatness as a sire. He topped Bellows Brothers' 1913 sale and the Illinois State Agricultural college made next to the last bid on him. His dam was Emily, a granddaughter of Imp. Emma 33d. Included are several cows by the former herd bull Good Scotchman, one of the best sires ever owned in Kansas; a son of the Cruickshank bull, Scotchman, and out of the great cow Good Lassie by Imp. Choice Goods. Several are by Ringmaster, grand champion at a lot of the best shows in the Central West. No. 3, in the catalog, is a choice young bull, sired by Diamond Goods. No. 6, Hallwood Lovely, sired by Choice Goods Model and out of Lovely 15th, is a show cow of note. Emblem Lovely, No. 7; is her daughter, sired by Diamond Emblem. Grace, No. 8 in catalog, is one of the best daughters of Gallant Knight. She has been a winner at leading shows. The offering is a good one from start to finish and the Percherons are just as good. The mares have worked right along on the farm and raised colts. The catalog gives all information. Write for it today and mention this paper.

**Choice Duroc-Jersey Sows.** Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., breeds Angus cattle and Duroc hogs and his advertisement appears regularly in the Angus section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He has had a great demand for Angus cattle and still has a few young bulls coming 1 year old that will be ready for service by June or July. He will also sell a few young cows heavy in calf to Louis of Viewpoint 4th 150624. He is also offering a choice bunch of Duroc-Jersey bred glits which are immunized and bred for late spring farrow to a son of Dreamland Col. They were sired by Saline Valley Chief 143213. They will be sold at \$25 each. If you want to buy a bunch of choice young Duroc-Jersey sows that have been immunized and that have been properly fed and grown out this is a good opportunity. These young sows have had the run of the ranch and are in most excellent breeding form. Mr. Workman is one of the really big men in Angus affairs in the West and is a thorough stockman in every respect. You will get a square deal from this up to date breeder if you give him an order. Write him today for prices and descriptions. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

**N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois** BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Clark Roan of La Plata, Mo., had a splendid jack sale considering the big trade west and northwest was out of on account of bad roads. The 18 jacks of his own average \$570. The young colts sold from \$250 to \$300 each. While the sale was not as high an average as some of the Roan sales yet the owner said, "Tell your readers every jack put in the sale was sold." Col. Gross did the selling and we never listened to a better opening address. Much of the credit of this sale is due to Col. Gross. Mr. Roan said he missed his Kansas buyers this time as he got many inquiries from Kansas and Nebraska for this sale. It was thought by many that Champion Boy 5701, sired by the world's champion, Orphan Boy, would be the sale but he did not. He was sold to W. M. Brown of Lanesberry, Ia., for \$1,200. The second jack sold was J. C. 5699, by Mammoth J. C. He was the choice of the sale and was bought by L. H. Johannes of Mount Etna, Ia., for \$1,325. One Such 5709 was not so very far below the value of the other two jacks and in a point or two was the best of the three. He was purchased by Wayne Davis of Goldsberry, Mo., for \$825. Mr. Davis is a splendid judge and he is always picking up bargains. Limestone George 5226, a grandson of Limestone Mammoth, did not bring his value. He sold to R. E. Pettycord of Perry, Ia., for \$725. Big Cinder 5698 was a splendid buy at \$615, bought by H. A. Johnson of Red Cloud, Neb. Broad Eagle 5697, a splendid jack of a little too much age to bring a top price, was bought by Dick Randalls of La Plata, Mo., for \$610. Joe Davis 4387 was also purchased by Wayne Davis at \$740. Three or four jacks went to Illinois; the high priced one was Millard 3495, bought by N. Anklebrand of Brown, at \$600. As an individual jack there was not a better one sold but he had a bad blemish. Col. Gross bred this jack when he was in the jack business and Mr. Roan recommended him very highly. Otto Brothers of Green Top, Mo., bought one of the best suckling jacks we ever saw for \$305. The Jennets sold in proportion higher than the jacks.

**Nebraska** BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze are familiar with the firm name of Neeth & Robinson, breeders and importers of Percheron and Belgian horses. This firm has been at its present location for a quarter of a century and has sold many good stallions and mares to the farmers of Kansas. They are among the pioneer breeders of the West and at their ranch located at Cairo, west of Grand Island, they raise the best and feed and handle them always with an eye for future usefulness. Just now they have one of the best lines of both stallions and mares they ever had. A lot of them are at the barns in Grand Island and plenty more on the ranch. Look up their advertisement in this issue and write them at Grand Island. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.

**Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.** SUMMARY.

44 females sold for... \$5,190; average \$118.00  
61 bulls sold for... 7,605; average 125.00  
105 head sold for... 12,795; average 121.85  
The big combination Shorthorn sale, held at Grand Island, Neb., March 11-12, was a decided success taking into consideration the nearly impassable roads and extremely poor train service, because of the biggest snow that has fallen in Nebraska for 25 years. Another factor operating against the success of the sale was the Colorado quarantine against Nebraska cattle. J. C. Price who managed the sale so successfully was selected as manager for another year and arrangements have been made to have the sales taken over by the Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' association. The evening of the second day was taken up with a big banquet, held at the Palmer Hotel, in Grand Island. One hundred stockmen and a few business men were entertained and listened

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

## ANGUS CATTLE

I will sell a choice lot of cows and heifers, some bred and some open. My herd consists of animals of the best breeding, strong in the blood of the Blackbirds, Queen Mothers, Bruce Hills, Heatherblooms and Lady Jeans.

W. G. Denton, Denton, Kansas  
Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs  
25 Glits \$25.00  
Immunized—Bred  
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 8, Lawrence, Kan.  
Bell Phone 8454

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.  
O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

**RED POLLED CATTLE** Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see.  
CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

**RED POLLED CATTLE** BEST of BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices.  
I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KAN.

## Blue Valley Breeding Farm

**For Sale** 15 good young registered Hereford bulls, \$75 to \$100 delivered. Also two No. 1 young herd bulls. A few registered Poland boars, bred glits and fall pigs. Also pure millet, cane, kafir and feterita seed. B. P. Rock eggs for hatching.  
Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.



## HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS. The old 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** consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

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 Oederle 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

150 Head Shorthorns  
Entire Herd

consisting of 25 bulls and 25 heifers 8 to 20 months old, 100 females of breeding age, bred to or with calf at foot by such sires as Satin Royal 377211 and Rosewood Dale 350654, by Avondale.

## These Cattle Are At Frankfort, Okla.

25 miles from Winfield and have not been in contact with any other cattle. They are free from Kansas and Oklahoma quarantine. We have raised these cattle and they are in perfect health and good condition and will please and make money at the prices asked.

## Buy a Few Good Cows and Heifers

and a bull to mate and you will soon be in the Shorthorn business. Wire, phone or write me when to meet you at Frankfort, Okla. We can deal if you want good Shorthorns. Address

LEVI ECKHARDT, 1203 E. 10th St., Winfield, Ks.

## SHORTHORNS.

## 17 SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

9 yearlings past and 8 yearlings. Big, strong, rugged bulls, mostly by Victor Archer. Reds and roans. Write today for descriptions and prices WILL GRANER, Lancaster, Kan.

## Shorthorns Priced to Sell

A nice lot of Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 8 to 20 months old; also cows and heifers safe in calf. These cattle can be bought so they will make you a good profit. Do not wait, first come, first served.

H. C. Stephenson  
CLEMENTS, (CHASE CO.) KANSAS

## SHORTHORNS

Choice Young Herd Bulls 10 to 14 months old. A few Choice Young Heifers. Some Cows close to calving. Everything guaranteed free from tuberculosis, or any other contagious disease. Prices very reasonable.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

## SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPPED HEIFERS

Five yearling heifers, 3 pure Scotch and 2 Scotch topped. Extra quality. Also one bull nine months old. Write for prices and descriptions.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

## Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Vallant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Vallant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.

C. W. Taylor  
Abilene, Kansas



**MULE FOOT HOGS.**

**Mule Foot Hogs** All kinds for sale. Gilts sired by and bred to my first premium winning boars at Ohio and Indiana State fairs of 1913 and 1914. Some fine fall pigs in pairs. **Zane G. Hadley, Box C, Wilmington, Ohio** not related.

**DAIRY CATTLE.**

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE** high bred registered bulls, from 4 to 18 months old. **N. S. ANSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS.**

**HOLSTEINS** —CHOICE BULL CALVES  
**H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**Higginbotham's Holsteins**  
Registered Holstein bulls for sale, from a month old up to two years old, many of them from A. R. O. Dams. They are priced so they sell readily. If you need a bull see ours before you buy.  
**HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., Rossville, Kansas.**

**Sunflower Herd Registered Holsteins**  
A number of choice young bulls all from A. R. O. dams and from proven sires and grandfathers. (A good bull is a profitable investment, a cheap bull will prove a disappointment.) Buy a good one from **F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS**

**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**

**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 a day.  
**T. M. EWING, Independence, 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 Jullanna 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 1,026 pounds; three years consecutive 3,000 pounds. Bull calves for sale.  
**SHULTHIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence, Kan.**

**SOMMER--BLADS GUERNSEYS!**  
**TUBERCULIN TESTED.**  
Some matured cows and young bulls by Chief Glenwood Boy of Haddon, Penwyn 2d and Flash of Fenmore (A. R. 55). Address  
**ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas**

**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**

**Dispersal Sale**  
50 head registered Jersey cattle and about 40 head of high grades.  
**Fulton, Mo.**  
**Wed., March 31**  
**E. Wiley Caldwell**  
**Owner**

A practical working herd of heavy milking cows, heifers and a few well bred bulls. Descendants of **GOLDEN FERN'S LAD, OXFORD LAD, PEDRO, TORMENTOR, EXILE OF ST. LAMBERT** and other noted sires.  
This herd has been maintained as a dairy herd, and some of the cows are milking as high as 48½ lbs. rich milk daily. No culls but a superior lot of **RICHLY BRED JERSEYS.**  
For catalogs address  
**B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr. Palmyra, Missouri**  
**Col. I. W. Holman, Auctioneer.**

to a splendid program, consisting of music and addresses. Col. H. S. Duncan acted as toastmaster and speeches were made by Mayor Ryan, T. D. Bradstreet, S. A. Nelson, Wm. Rees, Leslie Allen, L. R. White, E. A. Shobotham, Irvin E. Wilson, Wm. Fagan, K. F. Dietsch, H. T. Blank, and J. C. Price. Everyone expressed himself as enthusiastic over the sale plan and the fact was brought out by nearly every speaker that by holding these sales a market can be provided for the small breeder and he will prosper and in turn be a buyer himself. R. C. Firme & Sons of Hastings, Neb., topped the bull sale, buying Augusta Sultan, a magnificent young bull consigned by Wm. Fagan & Sons of Abbott, Neb., paying \$390. The top price paid for females was only \$155. This sale was to T. R. Blank, Franklin, Neb., on Queen Ann, consigned by Rogers & Bolcourt. Among the principal buyers were J. H. Caldwell, Edgar, M. C. Hanson, Elba; Wm. Longley, Lexington; L. R. Nelson, Chappell; Richard McDonald, Soelus; C. F. Wiesse, Grand Island; John Rose, Grand Island; J. R. Mendenhall, Fairbury; J. W. Sandberg, Ashton; J. G. Roth, Milford; H. A. Endorf, Tobias; L. F. Voss, Schuyler; Pat Fagan, Abbott; John Harvey, St. Paul; Henry Kuhl, Loup City; J. A. Axtell, Fairbury; Fred Buss, Columbus, Neb.; and T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan.

**S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.**  
**BY C. H. HAY.**

Samuel Drybread of Elk City, Kan., will hold his annual bred sow sale April 20. Mr. Drybread is one of the pioneer Duroc men of this section and a great many breeders in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri have purchased their foundation stock from this herd.

The sale of Percherons and Belgians held by Wolfe Sons and Bayless, at Blue Mound, Kan., March 11, was somewhat disappointing. The sale was held at a time when the roads and weather were such that it was next to impossible for anyone who had any stock to leave home. The top of the sale was a Brilliant bred stallion at \$960. The average on the entire offering was a little under \$400.

Roy Johnston of South Mound, Kan., is getting ready for a big sow sale April 20. Roy has a record for successful sales, excelled by few, if any in the Southwest. He has sent out a wonderful lot of hogs and they have made good. The offering this time will be right up to the Johnston standard and Roy thinks the best he has ever produced. Don't forget the date. Write for catalog now. Display ads will appear in this paper later.

**Dooley's Spotted Poland Chinas.**  
Edgar Dooley of Eugene, Mo., is now booking orders for spring pigs. He has a large number to select from and his prices are reasonable. Mr. Dooley is one of the state's most progressive spotted Poland China breeders. He is using five of the best and biggest boars of the breed. If you want something out of the ordinary in this line you should get your order in at Dooley's while you have the entire spring crop to select from. Please mention this paper when you write him.

**Al Smith's Mammoth Jacks.**  
Al E. Smith, the big jack breeder of Lawrence, Kan., is offering 40 big Mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands, standard. These jacks are sired by the greatest sires known, including Starlight, Jumbo, Paragon, Tax Payer and others. Mr. Smith handles nothing but strictly high class jacks and the large number he has on hand affords an excellent opportunity for prospective buyers to get the goods. He is also offering special prices on some imported and home bred Percheron stallions. These represent the best sires and the best known show animals in the Percheron breed. Lawrence is 40 miles west of Kansas City on the Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. If interested in any of this stock look up Mr. Smith's advertisement in this issue and write him when you will call to look the stock over.

**Publisher's News Notes**

**Interesting Advertising.**  
One of the most interesting advertising campaigns running in the farm press today is that of the Acme Harvesting Machine Co. of Peoria, Ill. This advertising deals with the machines made by this company for grain and hay harvesting, and with the way these machines are made, their thoroughness and completeness, as well as the scores of new features to be found on Acme machines that other makes of machinery cannot show. In these advertisements you will find a suggestion as to how to get the company's catalog. This book is free and can be had by every farmer who will take the time to write for it. It is one of the most complete books of its kind ever printed and shows in detail the machines this firm makes as well as the important points on each and every machine. We suggest, for your own good, that you send a postal for this catalog today if you are at all interested in grain and hay machinery. Address Acme Harvesting Machine Company, Station 35, Peoria, Ill.

**The Big End of Poultry Profits.**  
Probably every farm has more or less poultry on the place. All know that poultry is one of the surest sources of income on the farm. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that a single egg will pay for the keep of 12 hens for a day—30 eggs will pay for the keep of a single hen a whole year—the other 10 dozen or more which she lays are clear profit. This is due to the fact that during a large part of the year, poultry will turn farm wastes into profits. A flock of young chicks will almost grow to maturity on the kitchen and table wastes and what they can pick up in the barnyard. But most farmers overlook the biggest possibilities of poultry profits, which lie in having poultry and eggs to sell when prices are highest, in winter and early spring. They depend on the hen to do the hatching, and the hen has her own notions about that part of the business—she begins to hatch about the time the chicks ought to be ready for market, at 40 or 50 cents apiece. And this is where a good incubator shows itself to great advantage—the Sure Hatch, for instance, manufactured by the Sure Hatch Incubator Company, Fremont, Neb. This incubator is a guaranteed cold weather hatcher. You can set it any

**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.**

**PUREBRED HORSES.**

**Percheron Stallion** SAMASETTE 44601, black, 8 years old, a sure breeder, sound, priced to sell.  
**T. M. WILSON, LEBANON, KANSAS.**

**Shetland Stallions** for sale and to lease: More registered stallions and mares than any firm in America. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference: Any bank in Creston, Iowa.  
**Mrs. Adam Stirling & Son, Des Moines, Ia.**

**Blue Ribbon Stock Farm**  
Registered Percheron stud colts for sale at bargain prices. Yes, we've got them from weanlings to breeding ages. Write or come and see them. Will sell all or one to one man.  
**F. G. REIDENRECHT, R. F. D. No. 4, INMAN, KANSAS.**

**IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED STALLIONS**

**FOR SALE.** Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference: Any bank in Creston, Iowa.  
**A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.**

**PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES**  
2 to 5 years old; black, gray and bay, weighing 1900 to 2100 pounds, including Luby 3rd, prize winner in Paris 1913. Also Mistral, foaled 1912, weight over 2150 pounds. Owner of pure bred mares should see this colt. Our price is right, our guarantee reliable. Come and see us.  
**JOSEPH ROUSSELLE & SONS, SEWARD, NEBRASKA.** 26 miles west of Lincoln, Neb. Farm joins town.

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

**This "Like France" Percheron farm has**  
the goods, and lots of them. Registered stallions, 1 to 5 yrs. old. Jet blacks, grays. Come where the genuine good ones are. Nobody will tell you that they have Percherons as weighty, heavy-boned, rugged and useful as Fred Chandler's, or as big a bunch to pick from. You, too, will recommend this herd after you have been here. Just above Kansas City. **FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.**

**Special Bargains on Stallions**  
We have twenty big, coming three and four year old Percheron stallions yet and in order to close them out, we are going to sell them at greatly reduced prices. They are the big, sound fellows and the first twenty stallion buyers here will get twenty Big Bargains. Don't write, but get on the train and come and see the best bunch of big stallions in the U. S. for the money. 20 miles east of Wichita on the Mo. Pac.  
**Bishop Bros., Box A, Towanda, Kansas**

**Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.**  
**LINCOLN, NEBRASKA**  
**We Have Just What You Want In The Way of a PERCHERON, BELGIAN OR SHIRE STALLION**  
They are young, big, drafty, heavy boned, easy moving, finished horses and offered at bargain prices.

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

**Kentucky Jacks**  
We have shipped from Poplar Plains, Kentucky, to Hutchinson, Kansas, 20 head of fine registered jacks. Range in age from three to eight years old, and from 14½ to 16 hands, standard, all good colors, with large, heavy bone and plenty weight. We have been shipping jacks to the West for years, and this is the best load we have ever shipped, and they are for sale privately. Come and look them over and we will make prices right. For private sale catalog, address,  
**SAUNDERS & MAGGARD**  
**At Midland Barn. HUTCHINSON, KANSAS**

**PUREBRED HORSES.**  
**10 Registered PERCHERON Stallions**  
ranging 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, Ka.**

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**  
**BUY YOUR JACKS OF PRAIRIE VIEW JACK FARM**  
We have shipped jacks for 35 years. The same reliable guarantee goes with each sale. We have forty jacks and jennets to sell from 2 to 5 year olds, 15 to 16 hands big. We sell more jacks at private sale than any other firm. 40 miles north of Kan. City and 40 mi. east of St. Joe. Mo. **BOHN, LAWSON, MISSOURI**

**35 Years A Breeder For Sale**  
35 head registered Jacks and Jennets 14½ to 16 hands. We raise all the stock we sell, there is no speculation profit. Reference any bank in Jackson county. All mercantile Agency. We have the good ones. Come or write.  
**M. H. ROLLER & Son, Circleville, Kan.**



## JACKS AND JENNETS.

## LEAVENWORTH COUNTY JACK FARM

Bargains in good jacks and jennets; also one good herd jack for sale. Located between Atchison and Leavenworth on Santa Fe. Write CORSON BROTHERS, POTTER, KANSAS



## HALEY'S STOCK FARM

For Sale: Three splendid jacks in service last season. Also one reg. Percheron stallion and a few good Percheron mares. Write JAS. B. HALEY, HOPE, KANSAS

## 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.



## Three Kentucky Mammoth Jacks

Also registered Percheron Stallion. All in service at our barns the last two seasons. Must be sold. Write us before you buy. PRICE BROS., SALINA, KANSAS

## Registered Jacks and Percherons

New tried imported black Percheron, ton stallions, brilliant blood, good enough for herd headers, one registered Morgan stallion; twelve big black registered jacks, two to five years old; 14 1/2 to 16 hands, well broke and quick performers; also good herd of registered jennets. Prices reasonable. J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

## HOME OF THE GIANTS

## 100 HEAD JACKS and JENNETS

Herd headers and mule jacks. The big, black, big boned kind. Everything guaranteed as represented.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.

45 miles east of K. C. on Mo. P. Stock in town. Come and see them.



## 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.



## GRANDVIEW JACK FARM

STOCKTON, KANSAS, (Rooks County)

At private sale: 18 mammoth jacks ranging in ages from serviceable jacks down to weanlings. All are black with white points and have bone, size and substance. Also 35 jennets in foal. Write for descriptions and prices, and visit my barn at Stockton. Visitors called for at Plainville. If you are looking for the best at reasonable prices write me. Cornelius McNulty, Stockton, Kan.

## 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.



## Kentucky JACKS and SADDLERS

Fine Kentucky Mammoth jacks and jennets. Saddle stallions, mares and geldings. Kentucky quality is the best. Write for our New Booklet and save from \$200 to \$400 on your jack or saddler. Low express and freight rates. Home cured blue grass seed 50 cents per bu. Write us describing your wants. The Cook Farms LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY



## Adair County

## Jack Farm

Big jacks, all ages. Starlight, Jumbo and Taxpayer breeding. Each sale is accompanied with a liberal guarantee. Get our prices. Jacks, prices and business is our motto.

OTTO BROTHERS, R. R. Box 88, GREEN TOP, MO.



## Jacks and Jennets

An extra lot of large black registered jacks. One to seven years old. The heavy boned, thick-bodied, good head and eared kind, a specialty. Some extra good herd headers among them. Prices reasonable. Everything guaranteed. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

G. M. Scott, Route 2, Rea, Mo.



time of year—it will hatch successfully even in a room where water freezes. It is a hot-water heated incubator, built of California redwood, triple-walled, thoroughly insulated and self regulating; 17 years on the market; guaranteed for 10 years and sent to any point in the United States freight paid and on 30 days' trial. If you are interested in increasing your poultry profits, it will pay you to write the Sure Hatch Incubator Company, Box 14, Fremont, Neb., for free information about their incubator.

## Rock Island "CTX"—A Real Drouth Plow.

The Rock Island Plow Co., 232 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill., has, by this time, successfully proven that the "CTX" bottom they have made for the past four years, can stand up to the strong claims made for it. This bottom has a peculiar corkscrew shape, which gives an auger-like twist to the cut slice. As the dirt follows this shape, it travels backward and downward, as soon as it leaves the breast of the plow, so that the full slice is rolled gently over and is laid absolutely flat on the subsoil. As a result, there is no chance of your field having any air spaces left between the top soil and subsoil. This is why it is called a drouth plow, for, with all air spaces eliminated, the water from the subsoil works up into the topsoil in dry weather just like the oil comes up your lamp wick. We have recently read over, with considerable interest, a new 16 page booklet on the "CTX" and suggest that our subscribers write the Rock Island Plow Company at the above address for one. It not only describes the "CTX" in full detail but gives a number of tests made by farmers, showing that the plow can actually increase your acre yield. This book is free and will be sent whenever you write for it.

## Hogs Are Constipated

Will you tell me what affects my hogs? I have 16 gilts and one boar. The boar got sick about seven weeks ago but he is almost well now. Some of the gilts are affected with the same trouble. They run on wheat pasture and I feed them corn night and morning with a little slop made of wheat shorts. They breathe very hard and their sides jerk as if they had the thumps. They do not eat or drink and seem to have some fever. The feces which pass are hard and dry.

G. S. M. Neosho County, Kansas.

The symptoms indicate that the trouble is due to constipation and pneumonia. The hogs probably did not get much wheat while the snow was on the ground and when they were deprived of the green, succulent feed to which they were accustomed they became constipated. They probably took less exercise while the snow was on which also tends to cause constipation. The heavy breathing and jerking indicates pneumonia. The feed lots and yards have been unusually muddy in Kansas this spring. It has been hard to keep the beds in the hog houses in good condition because of the wet weather and muddy yards, and many cases of pneumonia have occurred where they have not been given the best of care.

The remedy is to put the gilts on a laxative diet, make them take exercise, and give them good shelter with good, dry beds. I suggest that you feed a ration consisting of 50 per cent corn, 25 per cent shorts, 18 per cent bran, 4 per cent tankage, and 3 per cent linseed meal. This ration is a little expensive at present but its use, to get the gilts in condition, is justified. I would not try to produce a laxative condition by the use of drugs as this is likely to cause abortion. Let them have access to the wheat pasture at all times. The beds should be kept dry and free from drafts. The aim should be to get the gilts in as good thrift as possible and have them in a laxative condition when they farrow.

T. W.

There has been considerable discussion in the last few years in regard to the use of silage for sheep. There has been a great deal of prejudice against feeding silage to breeding ewes. Results of carefully conducted experiments show that silage can be fed safely to breeding ewes and that no bad effects follow its judicious use. It always should be fed in connection with a dry roughage and not more than 2 pounds of silage should be fed to every 1 pound of hay or other roughage. A leguminous hay is the best dry roughage to use with silage if it is available. Wheat bran, oats, or linseed meal also should be used in the grain ration.

The farmer of today must utilize every pound of coarse feed grown on his farm to the best advantage or his farming will be a failure. The problem is to convert the coarse feed into a salable product and return as much fertility as possible to the soil. The use of the silo is one of the best means of storing and preserving this coarse feed, increasing the livestock carrying capacity of the farm and cheapening production.

The farmers of the country are to have more free seeds "wished on" them in spite of the recommendations of the house committee to drop the item.

## Dispersion Sale!

## Jacks, Jennets and Percheron and Standard Bred Stallion

Diver's Horse Barns, One Block East of Mo. Pac. Depot

Wichita, Kansas

Thursday, March 25th

- 17 Head of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, consisting of
- 5 JACKS, including four young jacks, ranging from 15 to 22 months old and one 7 year old black jack, good size and good every way; all registered.
- 10 JENNETS, five head are in foal to the above good jack.
- 1 Extra good Percheron stallion, eight years old; a line bred Brilliant; a splendid sire and registered in the Percheron Society of America.
- 1 Standard bred stallion, 12 years old, large, handsome, well broke to harness; sired by Trombone, by Dictator, by Hambletonian 10; dam Rosa Lee, half sister to Maud S.
- These animals are being sold for no fault. I need the money so be at Wichita sale day for bargains. Full particulars cheerfully given. Address

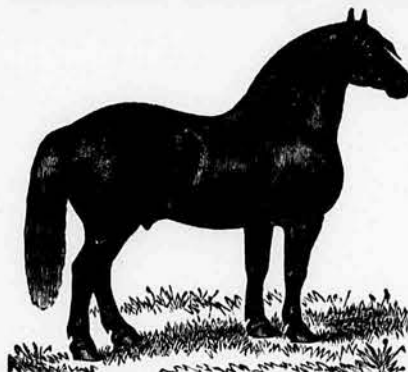
D. C. BURNS, Rose Hill, Kan.

Auctioneer—John D. Snyder. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

## Harris Bros.' PERCHERONS

50 Head

of Percherons all registered in the Percheron Society of America



Algarve, by Samson, at the head of herd, is a wonderful impressive sire, weighing over 2,200 pounds.

If you want Percheron stallions, we want to meet you and show you our assortment of fine young stallions. Some of them big, young fellows with a wonderful "come," other mature and ready for hard service and ranging from the low-down compact drafter to the big, handsome herd header, that is sure to please. These Percherons are strong in the best blood ever imported from France, with size, bone and conformation, the good, big, draft type you are looking for. We are selling a stallion every few days because we have the right kind and at prices that are reasonable. Shipment Mo. Pacific or Santa Fe. Barns right in town. Write, wire or phone us what you want or when you will call. Address

HARRIS BROS., GREAT BEND, KANSAS

## LAMER

the Percheron man, has just received a car of

Extra Good Stallions

Wire or come to Salina, Kan., at once if you want a good horse.

C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KAN.



# Costs You Nothing If It Fails



## Make Sure of a Cure Before You Pay

If you own a horse or a cow mail me the coupon below, or even a post card with your name and address, and I will send you a big can of **Corona Wool Fat** on **20 days' trial**, with full directions how to use it. I want you to try it for 20 days after you get it. Then if satisfied with results send me 50c. If not satisfied or if it does not do what I claim, you don't have to pay me one penny for it.

## It Heals and Cures

Hard and Contracted Feet, Split Hoofs, Corns, Scratches, Grease Heel, Thrush, Quarter Crack, Barb Wire Cuts, Sore Teats of Cows, Ulcers, Old Sores, etc. You will be surprised at the results.

# Corona Wool Fat

—the Wonderful Healing Compound—is unlike anything you ever tried or used. Don't confuse it with salves or ointments containing grease and blister compounds. It is the only remedy that will penetrate a horse's hoof which is 60% to 70% water. Grease and water don't mix—that is why **Corona Wool Fat** succeeds where all others fail. It is not a grease, but the fatty secretions extracted from the skin and wool of the sheep. It is readily

absorbed, penetrates to the inflamed inner tissues, **heals and cures**, does not burn or blister, leaves no scars, causes no pain, and will never get rancid or decompose.

**Used by 1,000,000 Satisfied Stockmen, Farmers and Horse Owners**

It heals without leaving a scar and will grow an entirely new hoof. Morris & Co., the great Chicago packers write: "We have been using **Corona Wool Fat** on our heavy draft horses working on city pavements for four years. We are highly pleased with its results and would not be without it."

## Send No Money—Just the Coupon Today

I take all the risk—furnish you with a big can of **Corona Wool Fat** to try on any case you have. If it does what I claim you would not hesitate to pay me a five dollar bill for it. If it does not, it won't cost you one cent. I leave it all to you. Send coupon today and I'll send the trial can of **Corona Wool Fat** by return mail—postpaid—as offered.

C. G. PHILLIPS, Mgr.

**THE CORONA MFG. CO.**

47 Corona Block

KENTON, OHIO

Heals Quarter Crack



Before and After Using

### Read the Proof

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio. Gentlemen—I received the can of Corona Wool Fat and tried it on a Barb Wire Cut. Your Corona Wool Fat is the right thing for wire cuts, and every Stock Man should have a big box of it on hand at all times. Yours truly, W. S. Dennis, Robinson, Kan.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio. Dear Sirs—I have tested Corona Wool Fat thoroughly and find it to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is the best thing I have ever tried. Yours truly, Warren, E. Stover, R. F. D. No. 2, Spring Mills, Pa.



Cures Scratches



Heals Wire Cuts Without Leaving a Scar



Cures Cold and Sore Shoulder



Cures Collar Sores



Corona Cures Sore Teats of Cows



Before and After—Case of Grease Heel

**20 Days Free Trial Coupon**  
CORONA MFG. CO., 47 Corona Block, Kenton, Ohio  
Gentlemen—Please send me the trial can of your Corona Wool Fat. It is understood that I am to use this for 20 days in accordance with directions and if I am satisfied with the results I will send you 50 cents to pay for it. If it does not do as you claim I will owe you nothing.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
County.....  
State.....  
Mention ailment you intend using it on.....