Forty Pages

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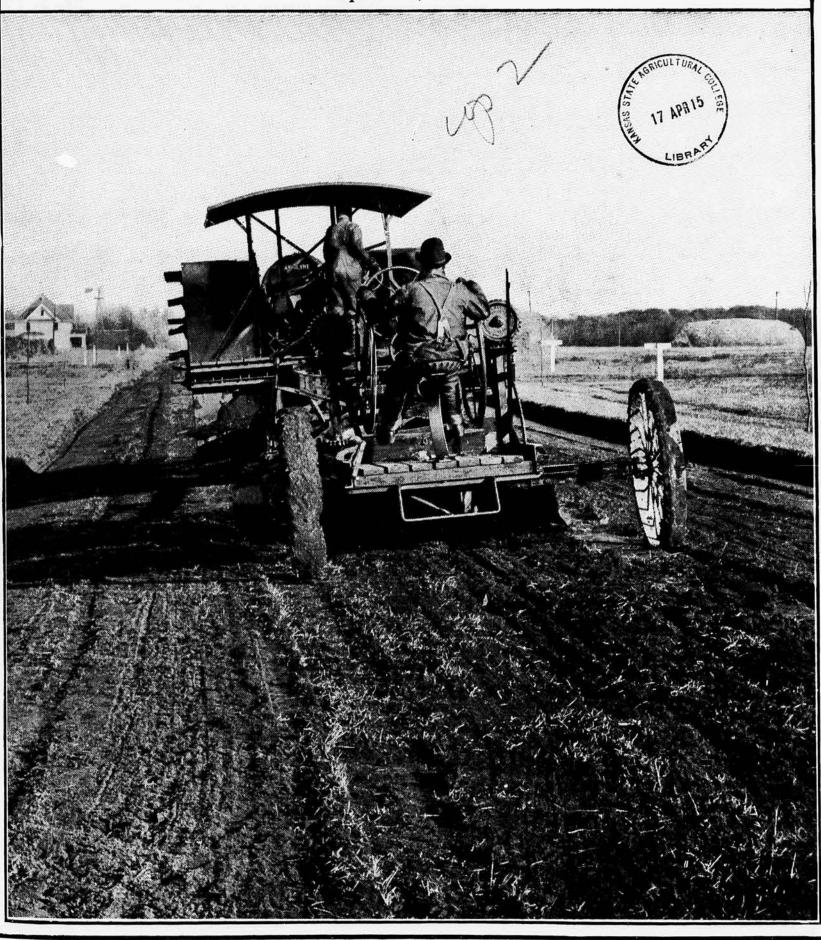
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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45

April 10, 1915

No. 15



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ONE GALLON PREPAID FOR \$1.25 Write TODAY for FREE catalogues of Famous Standard Line. They help you to raise better stock 'WRITE NOW. STANDARD CHEMICAL MFG. CO., Dept. P. Omaha, Neb.

JUST ABOUT FARMING

THE Minnesota State Fair has adopt- He said that the financial troubles foled a publicity plan that the Kan- lowing the European war seem to have sas State Fairs could well afford to brought about a better spirit of cosas State Fairs could went afford to follow. A publicity sheet is issued operation between tenants and fand every little while to the editors, to tell owners, them of the items of interest regarding the progress of the state fair. The commission, asked the governor:

"What chance has a tenant in your children of that state are taking very "What chance has a tenant in your (Pall) to become a home owner?" editors of that state are taking very kindly to the plan, and the fair is get-ting much publicity that it would not

otherwise obtain.
A proper publicity effort has not been made by the state fairs at Hutchinson and Topeka. It has not been possible to obtain much information about either fair before the week for the annual show, and little effort has been made to co-operate with the newspaper men during that week. This is in marked contrast to the system used by the Nebraska and Missouri fairs, where all of the ka and Missouri fairs, where all of the newspapers are supplied with accurate typewritten lists of the awards soon after they are made. Publicity sheets are issued by both fairs before fair week, too. The logical system of getting information before the people which is used by these fairs has had a great deal to do with their remarkable growth. The directors of the Kansas fairs would The directors of the Kansas fairs would do well to profit by the plans used in these other states.

Massir

All of the excitement which has been generated over African kafir in the last two years in Kansas has been benefi-It has served to call attention in a forceful way to the fact that the proper attention is not being given to the improvement of the drouth resistant for frequent coun

What is needed is a better ideal in What is needed is a better ideal in regard to the selection of the kafir heads for seed. Field selection must be the rule, and heavy, high yielding heads should be the ideal. Much of the decline in kafir yields which has come on so many farms has been the result of scoop shovel selection.

Spraying

The profit producing power of fruit praying has been brought home to the Missouri fruit growers in the last two years by a series of experiments carried on by the college of agriculture of the on by the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri. The average value of the fruit of an acre of unsprayed apple trees was found to be \$18.05. Four careful sprayings made this value increase to an average of \$187.19 an acre. On one orchard in 1913 the net profit due to spraying was \$161.12 an acre.

The average cost of a tree for the first spraying was 6.6 cents, 13 cents for the second, 9.5 cents for the third and 8 cents for the fourth. This made the spraying cost 37.1 cents a tree, or an average of \$22.26 an acre.

Temants

The increase in tenant farming is alarming in Kansas, and some grave problems have been brought up by this increase. The situation is much more serious in the South, where cotton farming has been receiving so much grief. This has been brought out recently by the federal commission on trade relations which has been investigating the tenant farming of Texas. The North was brought into the hearing by Arthur Leseur, a banker of Minot. N. D. He suggested that the commission ought to instate there will be an increase in the

the Northwest, he said:

"The banking system is partly to soil improvement. This interest among blame for the farmers' difficulties in getting money. The banks, under the present conditions, get the lion's share of the profit from products of the soil.

"The banking system is partly to soil improvement. This interest among farmers is a decidedly encouraging thing.

Dairying of the profit from products of the soil. There are two essential sources for farmers' financial trouble, an unjust dairy farming has been issued recently credit system and laws which prevent by the Kansas Experiment station. It farmers from co-operating to raise money on their business."

Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas

"Not one in fifty," replied the governor.

Tenant farming is increasing in Kansas, but fortunately tenants have more than "one chance in fifty" of getting to own a farm some day. But it deserves more attention. It is to be hoped that the rural credits legislation which was passed by the last legislature will help some in the movement for more land owners.

Churches

"A rural pastor can assume one of three attitudes to the social work of the rural community," said the Rev. Charles A. Richard of Goffs, recently. "He can ignore it, which at once closes the great door of opportunity against him; he can fall in line and co-operate; and he can initiate and lead. The first attitude he must not assume, and which of the latter he shall assume will depend on the man and the community. By all means get in touch with every community factor for good. Get a good working library that presents the various phases of country life. The rural pastor should have a working knowledge

"The pastor will do well to arrange the improvement of the drouth resistant crops in this state. More effort must be given to this if the yields are to along all phases of country life, such as community sanitation, rural education and consolidated school, good roads, community building, domestic science, ideals for country life, soils, farm management, rural bygiene, livestock management, home building, and rural recreation and gymnastics. This will have a direct influence on the religious life of the people because you will arouse their interest and break up the isola-tion and establish a solidarity that will be a very fruitful field in which to plant religious truths. These country ife conferences can be conducted under the direction of a community improvement association or some sort of an orthe meetings. The secret is to hook up the forces of the community and center them around true religious idealism."

Wealth

The European war has emphasized the importance of farmers in the financial affairs of the world. When almost every line of business is greatly depressed by the conditions in Europe, the growers of food spring into prominence as the one class that is making more money than usual. The business and financial world has suddenly discovered that the much wanted return of prosperity to the country depends largely on the farmer. His shipments and purchases are expected to start things on the upward trend. And it seems that the easiest if not the only way to correct the world's balance sheet by offsetting the enormous destruction of wealth now going on in Europe is to increase agricultural

Cowpeas

gested that the commission ought to investigate the marketing conditions of grain in the Northwest. After testifying to the increase of land tenantry in the Northwest, he said:

"The banking system is partly to state there will be an increase in the year. This has come about because there is a more general appreciation of the high value of this crop for feed and for soil improvement. This interest among soil improvement.

by the Kansas Experiment station. It was written by 0. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry. It should be in the library of every Kansas farmer, and it described instances of personal observa- can be obtained on application to the tion of privations suffered by tenants, station at Manhattan.



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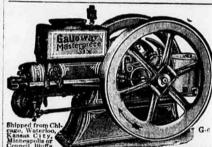
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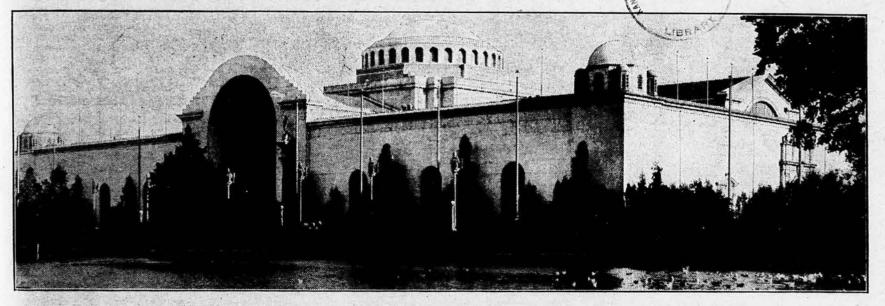
THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 45 Number 15 TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 10, 1915

Subscription



AT THE GOLDEN GATE

Agriculture, Including Livestock, Predominates in the Panama-Pacific Exposition--By Leonard Carpenter

ARMER or town man you really ought to figure out some way to see the great exposition at San Francisco. The world has had so many great shows, beginning—for the present generation—with the World's Fair at Chicago, that adjectives seem useless in trying to describe a part of what one may see and learn in this wonderful exhibition. It takes much, nowadays, to startle any man or woman whose travels have not been confined to his own state. But the word of old-time globe trotters ought to be worth something—and the most seasoned of them declare that San Francisco has produced something the world never has seen equalled, and may never see surpassed.

world never has seen equalled, and may never see surpassed. For readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze it is chiefly important to show the place given agriculture in this exposition. Three of the twelve great exhibit palaces are used to house the displays of that industry and its allied branches. The largest exhibits in all the state and foreign buildings are composed of products of the soil. But, this is only a beginning. The man who needs a suggestion for his jaded appetite can go to the California and Oregon buildings and see the wonderful exhibits of fruit. The kangaroo; wallabys; opossum; and strange birds, including the laughing jackass, which are shown in the Australian building, will provide instruction and amusement. Almost every sort of fish is shown in the exhibits made by Washington, Hawaii, and the United States government. The fish which come from Hawaii are colored like the decorations for an old time Fourth of July celebration.

All new and up-to-the-minute machines used in agricultural work are shown in the Palace of Agriculture. Every sort of machine and tool is exhibited by the manufacturing companies. Firms which make tractors have sent every type from the large to the small, and many of them are mounted so they can be operated by electric motors. Seed drills have been placed so they are shown in constitution.

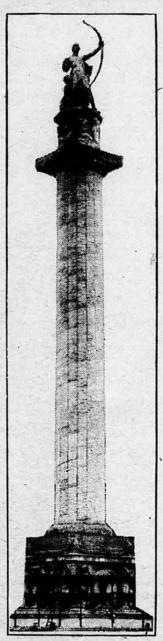
drills have been placed so they are shown in operation.

Seaweed is about as poor a material as one could find to convert into food for man. Agar-agar, or kanten, which is a seaweed treated so that it is of great value for food and other purposes, is shown in the Japanese building. The seaweed is boiled and the product is frozen and kept in this state for awhile, after which it is put in the sun and dried. It is translucent when dried and sometimes is called Japanese isinglass. It is favored as a food in the place of the "bird nest" dish, is used for mimeographic rolls; as a starch, and as a coagulating medium.

Oyster extract, which is a product much like beef extract, is another product shown by the Japanese. Cod liver oil, dried fish, and canned goods, also are shown. A display of tortoise shell, imitation shell made from vegetable matter, pearl shell, and the manufacture of pearl buttons forms an interesting part of this exhibit.

forms an interesting part of this exhibit.

The New Zealand exhibit is strong especially in pastoral products. Large amounts of manufactured wools, and many beautiful fleeces are on display. Carcasses of sheep, cattle, and hogs which have been frozen for transportation are shown in a big cold storage room made of glass. This industry created by the demand for frozen meat, which



exists in England and other European countries has grown to enormous proportions both in Australia and New Zealand. Grasses, grains, and fibres are shown both as raw materials and as finished goods.

The United States government exhibit is very large and complete. It is shown under the auspices of the different bureaus which make up the Department of Agriculture, Many of the most interesting points are brought to notice through the use of models and charts as well as by means of the moving picture machines.

Speaking generally there never has been an exposition in which moving pictures took such a prominent part. It would be possible to go to a moving picture exhibit every hour of every day and never once see the same film twice.

The bureau of fcrestry shows the apparatus used by the forest rangers in fighting fires in the national forests. There are, also, various models showing proper and improper ways of logging in forests both for the conservation of the forests and for the conservation of the water holding capacity of the hillsides. Timber testing machines, and machines for treating posts and piles with different oils for preserving them are shown.

Missouri has an elaborate exhibit of corn. All the decorations, including a portrait of the governor, are in corn. Full ears of corn 6 feet high, in which the kernels are whole ears of full size corn are placed on every post. Various placards attesting to the great wealth and prosperity of the community are shown. Many other states also have great exhibits. These take different forms. Some show dry farming operations while others are mainly the products of the soil.

The foods that are found on the grocery shelves are shown in the Palace of Food Products. Not only the food but the method of making it is shown. The raw grain, for instance, is taken to the Sperry flour mills and there milled into flour which is then taken by the cooks of ten nations and baked into bread and cakes which are distributed to the visitors.

Breakfast foods are manufactured and distributed in the different booths, as well as chewing gum, coffee, wines, fruit juices and Chinese and Japanese foods and drinks.

The livestock exhibits and special features are sure to surpass anything that ever has been done in those lines. Not only are the stock shows, which will be held in the fall, important but the permanent herds which are on view during the life of the exposition are creating great interest. These view herds are composed of typical animals of the different breeds and have been selected by the different breeders' associations as typical of the breeds which they represent.

More than V_2 million dollars, with many special cups and other prizes, and three miles of ribbons are to be distributed to the winners in the nine big stock shows scheduled for the fall months. This amount of cash for prizes will bring out the very best blood in the country. Added to the shows are several utility contests of great interest to the farmer and stockman generally. All in all the Pacific coast is putting on a wonderful show. You can't afford to miss it.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS Livestock Editor... Field Editor.... Farm Doings.... Markets.... Entered as second-class matter Feb. 10, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, un-der act of Congress of March 3, 1879. SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

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T. A. MeNEAL, Editor, A. L. NICHOLS. Associate Editor.

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Passing Comment — By T. A. McNeal

Let the People Study the Laws

Let the People Study the Laws

Editor the Farmers Mail and Breeze—A short time ago you made a recommendation for country and town lyceums or meetings to consider measures likely to become laws and to pass judgment on those that have been enacted. This would in my judgment be the basis of the greatest reform movement ever made.

Our form of government is not safe without something of this sort. Our forefathers founded this government on this basis and it is as necessary for the average voter to attend meetings of this sort as it is for our children to go to school. We need the information and comparison of ideas. Throw open every schoolhouse for this purpose at regular intervals for the purpose of educating the voters concerning the laws proposed and pushed through, sometimes by good men and sometimes by designing rascals. Let us all consider these measures and act with some unison and intelligence.

The ignorant and blind way in which we govern ourselves will surely bring disaster and ruin sooner or later. We really have little more to say about our laws than if we lived under the rule of a king. We cannot fix the responsibility and yet our legislatures go on grinding out laws by the barrel.

Piedmont, Kan.

I am glad to know that "Old Homesteader" favors

I am glad to know that "Old Homesteader" favors the idea of a general public education of the people in the matter of the laws they are required to obey. Recently I have been reading a most interesting history

of the Roman republic.

One of the things that particularly struck me m reading that history was the fact that the beginning of the rapid decline of the Roman republic seems to have been almost coincident with the loss of interest on the part of the citizens in public affairs. With the accumulation of wealth in Rome private business came more and more to absorb the attention of these citizens. They were intent on making money, piling up wealth, and became more and more indifferent to the conduct of public affairs.

It is not hard to guess the result, even if you have not read the history. The conduct of the government soon fell into the hands of professional politicians who had no interest except a purely selfish one. Of course politics became more and more corrupt. Taxes rose higher and higher as new schemes were devised to plunder the public treasury until the selfish busis men who refused to take an interest in public affairs because it interfered with their opportunities to make money, found themselves involved in a common ruin.

Like causes produce like results. If the citizens of this republic neglect to take an interest in public affairs the conduct of public business will necessarily fall into the hands of professional politicians whose acts will be governed by selfish and corrupt motives.

But under our present system it must be said that the ordinary citizen has little opportunity to study public questions even if he is so inclined. He is not consulted about proposed legislation and probably has little opportunity to investigate the laws that are passed and which he is supposed to understand and obey. The inevitable result is a growing indifference which bodes ill for our country. More and more business men are saying that they do not bother their heads about politics.

Just As It Was in Rome

That was just what the business men of Rome said just before the republic began its rapid decline which led to its final overthrow. But under our present cumbersome system it seems to be almost useless for the ordinary man to take an interest in politics. He feels that even when he votes most conscientiously he is voting blindly, and that the probable result will be very little different from what it would have been if he had voted the other way. He has helped to put one lot of men into office and to defeat another lot, but the final result is likely to be about the same, no matter which men get the of-

If the system were changed, however, so that he could have the opportunity to study and understand the laws which he is expected to obey, and could have a real part in determining what laws shall be placed on the statute books, he would then feel that he was in fact as well as in theory one of the sovereigns of this republic.

The Mexican Situation

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I noticed in your Passing Comment for March 20 an editorial on the "Case of Mexico." This is a mighty serious

case. Most of us feel as you do in wishing to avoid war between the United States and Mexico and yet as you say, for humanity's sake something should be done to bring order out of the chaos across the

war between the United States and Mexico and yet as you say, for humanity's sake something should be done to bring order out of the chaos across the line.

It is the duty of the United States to improve the situation down there. By the Monroe doctrine we have prevented any European nation from setting up a government in Mexico. So now it is our duty to do something. I like the plan you suggest of asking the governments of South America to cooperate with us in establishing peace in divided Mexico. It is their duty as much as it is ours to take a hand in the matter.

But as to your plan of calling the warring leaders together, getting them to agree to quit fighting, calling an honest election under the supervision of the nations mentioned and abiding by the results, I do not have any faith in it. It looks fine on paper but it will never work out. The leaders defeated in such an election would immediately start another rebellion. Most of these leaders are unscrupulous. They easily can make promises of what they would do if they had the power. The average Mexican has no education and is easily misled by such leaders. These average Mexicans have not reached the state where they are capable of governing thmselves, and have no initiative.

We have thousands of them along our border. Most of them are honest and fairly industrious but they cannot manage. They work for 75 cents a day and board themselves. It seems a shame to pay such wages and yet the American cannot afford to pay them any more. They can do only unskilled labor and usually need an overseer for that. Yes, the land system should be changed. Each peon should have a small tract of land in such a way that he could not dispose of it. Free industrial schools should then be established within reach of all. This would not better the condition of the peon immediately as he is not capable of managing even a small farm himself, but owning his land he would have the inducement to improve it and with free schools for his children a great change would be seen in Mexico

I have not the slightest doubt that all Mr. Clark says about both the leaders and the Mexican people generally is true, but it seems to me that his letter proves the possibility of the success of the plan I have suggested rather than the reverse.

have suggested rather than the reverse.

He favors the plan up to the point where the United States should call in the representatives of the three South American governments, Brazil, Argentine and Chili with a view of joint action with us in bringing peace to Mexico. But he does not indicate how he would proceed after that.

Assuming for the purpose of the argument that the factional leaders, Caranza, Villa, and Zapata, are as unscrupulous as he seems to think they are, what possible harm could come of calling them together

possible harm could come of calling them together and announcing the program to be followed? These leaders may be unscrupulous but they are evidently men of considerable ability and not one of them would dare to acknowledge that the Mexican people are not with him are not with him.

They would therefore be compelled to consent that the election should be called and if such election was held fairly and honestly as far as it is possible under the most careful supervision to hold a fair elec-tion in Mexico, and one or more of the warring chiefs should undertake to start another rebellion they would be placed at once in the wrong in the eyes of the world. Then the United States in connection with the South American republics would be in position to say to the world that there was a legitimate government in Mexico which all nations could afford to recognize.

Suppose then that it became necessary to send a force of men with arms down there to sustain this government, we certainly would be in much better atti-tude before the world and before the Mexican people than we will be if there is intervention on the part either of the United States alone or with the South American republics without first establishing such a government.

In the first instance we would have with us at least the faction represented by the established government and presumably that would comprise the best part of the Mexican people.

We Must Show That We Mean It

It will on the other hand be entirely useless to call in these South American nations unless we propose with their concurrence actually to establish peace and order in Mexico. It is of no use to threaten unless we intend to make good the threat.

The principal objection to the policy pursued by our government as I see it, is that we have done a good deal of threatening and that is about all.

Now Mr. Clark, I have no doubt, has correctly

estimated the Mexican people; a few ambitious and perhaps unscrupulous leaders; a great mass of ignorant, credulous and incapable, people. These people are like children threatened with punishment by indulgent parents who never make good their threats. It is not long until the children conclude that the parents don't mean it. That I imagine is the present state of mind of both leaders and people in Mexico. If there should be a co-operation between this government and the South American governments they would be compelled to agree upon a program and

ernment and the South American governments they would be compelled to agree upon a program and carry it out by force if necessary. Certainly they would be in better shape if they gave the Mexican people and Mexican leaders every possible opportunity to hold a fair election and establish a constitutional government. stitutional government.

As It Was in Cuba

Furthermore our own experience in Cuba convinces me that if this government were once established and backed by the strong power of the United States acting in concert with the South American governments named, there would be very little if any need for armed interference.

It was my good fortune to visit Cuba during the last presidential campaign in that island. The masses of the Cubans were little better prepared for self government when they were freed from Spain than are the Mexicans. If it had not been that they understood that rioting and disorder meant intervention and prompt intervention by this govern tervention and prompt intervention by this government there would have been a succession of upris-ings there just as there have been in Mexico. As it was we have had to intervene just once and then without bloodshed.

As a result of the guiding and restraining power of the United States, Cuba is becoming all the time a more stable and prosperous government. The Cuban people are learning how to govern themselves. The first thing done in Cuba was to hold an orderly and fair election under the supervision of the United States. The president, DePalma, was an honest but a weak man and his administration was rather a failure.

Intervention in the opinion of our government officials became necessary. It was accomplished quietly. An efficient protectorate was established until such time as another election could be held and another government established in accordance with the provisions of the Cuban constitution. Then the United States troops were withdrawn and the Cuban gov-ernment was again left in control. That was an object lesson to the Cuban leaders. They came to understand that no foolishnes would be tolerated and so there was no further insurrection. The Cubans now have just as orderly elections as we have here. So it would be in my opinion in Mexico if the

plan I have suggested were carried out. First establish a constitutional government that all nations can afford to recognize. Then sustain that government with whatever force may be necessary. If the factional leaders were given to understand, as were the factional leaders in Cuba, that riots and insurrec-tions and anarchy will not be tolerated it is my belief that there will be no further trouble and no further need of armed intervention.

Then the process of building up an intelligent and prosperous republic could begin. Establish a just land system, free industrial school system, adapted to the needs of the primitive and ignorant people. Abolish church domination wherever it exists. Provide for a system of land tenure inalienable for 25 years. Establish a financial system that will not permit the money lenders to exploit the people with high rates of interest—in short, give the Mexican people a chance and within 50 years Mexico will be one of the most prosperous and most peaceful nations in the world.

Pacing Records and Windshields

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—1. What is a windshield, such as are used in horse races? 2. Has Dan Patch's record ever been beaten?

Republic, Kan.

1. The wind or dust shield is a curtain or shield placed over the eyes of the horse to keep the wind and dust out of his eyes. Also where a horse is

racing against time a running mate generally is used for two purposes; first to encourage the racer and second, to break the wind in front of him. In the

second, to break the wind in front of him. In the case of the noted pacer, Dan Patch, the running mate ran in front, serving the double purpose of a windshield and encouragement.

2. Dan Patch holds the pacing record for both mile and half-mile pace. His fastest half-mile was made at Memphis, Tenn., October 27, 1903, in 56 seconds. His fastest mile was made at St. Paul. Minn. onds. His fastest mile was made at St. Paul, Minn., September 6, 1906, in 1:55.

Question of Inheritance

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A man dies leaving a widow and several children. He leaves some land, but before the land is divided one of the children dies. Who would receive this child's part, or what would have been his part? The mother? Or would she receive only her half of the estate and the other half be divided among the remaining children? The land is in Kansas.

A READER.

If the deceased child was married and left a wife or children they would inherit all of his share of the estate. If the child left neither wife nor children half of his share would go to his mother and half to his surviving brothers and sisters.

Could He Take the Property?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Three years ago a man moved to a place adjoining my father's farm. A few weeks after he came over to the house one day, crying; said that his daughter had just died in Okiahoma and he did not have money enough to pay his way to her funeral. I let him have enough to pay his way there and back. He said that he would repay me as soon as he got his pension. He never has paid me a cent. He has moved away now and left a building worth what he owes me. Can he handle me with the law if I take the building?

Whether you can levy on the building depends

Whether you can levy on the building depends on circumstances. If it is built upon an ordinary foundation it is attached to the land and is a part of the real estate unless by some special agreement it was moved to the land or erected there temporarily in which case it would be considered as personal property and might be levied upon as other per-

sonal property.

You can obtain judgment against your debtor, however, and levy on both land and building subject of course to prior liens such as mortgages or

prior judgments.

If the man has abandoned the land he could not hold it as a homestead, even if he had at one time a homestead right there. You of course would not have a right to take possession of the building without at least beginning an action in some court of competent jurisdiction to recover judgment against

Knocks on the Federal Game Law

Editor The Farmers Mall and Breeze—I have been reading your Passing Comment for several years and of late have been especially interested in the federal game law. So far as southwest Kansas is concerned it is the most unjust of all federal laws, especially to the farmers along the Cimarron River. One can go to the river at any time between February 1 and April 15 and see ducks more plentiful than you ever saw blackbirds around Topeka.

If you happen to be there at the right time and get in a blind so that they will come in range you can kill the limit, twenty, in as many minutes. If you will examine and weigh the contents of their craws you will find from 8 to 14 ounces of kafir or cane seed. Estimating that 100 ducks will consume one bushel of seed a day to say nothing of what they destroy, you can readily see the damage done by the thousands of them in Clark County.

This law not only affects the farmers, but will

This law not only affects the farmers, but will be a hard blow at the state fish hatchery. I am a deputy fish and game warden and all the sportsmen I have talked with in this part of the state say they will not pay license next year, as the fall shooting is so poor and there is no open season on quail and prairie chickens. The only thing to do is to quit hunting.

I can give you the names of several farmers and ranchmen on the river who will testify that the ducks have destroyed thousands of bushels more seed this year than usual, because they are not being shot at.

Ashland, Kan.

Thinks Sheridan County Is All Right

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In reference to the reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze from Neosho county, wanting to know about western Kansas, I wish to ask a small space in your Passing Comment. I have been out here seven years and they have gone down in history as some of the worst we have had since the country has been settled.

I came out here with \$2,500 cash, and I have made good money even through these bad years. We of course had some people that lost out but it was mostly lack of management which is happening in all communities.

Having come from Neosho county It probably will be of interest to give reasons for so doing. When I found out that farming was uphill business there I looked about me for some place to locate. The way I went about that, I read our government statistics and found that the northwestern counties were producing about \$2 per capita where we were producing \$1. Anyone looking up the government reports of 1905 and 1906 where I took my information from, can see for himself. Therefore I made up my mind that was a good place for me. I was a young man and just starting out and have never regretted selling out there and coming here. I am not writing this because I am in the real estate business as I am in the hardware business. The reason I left the farm is this: I have quite a family, mostity girls, and I like to give them the benefit of graded and high school. We have good schools in the country and if my family were most-

ly boys I would never have left the farm. I am interested in getting more people to this country as we have lots of room. There is lots of good land lying idle. We must admit that when the land gets older and infested with weed seed it takes more work to handle the same amount of land, but am not afraid to say that one man with the same force can farm just twice the amount of land he could in Neosho county and do it easier. I know this, as I have had the experience in both places. There were crops this year that paid for the land it grew on, and everything looks very favorable for another big crop.

Anyone wanting information in regard to this part of the country may write me and I will willingly give it. Land here is selling at very reasonable prices and bargains are being taken every day.

Hoxie, Kan.

Hoxie, Kan.

Concerning Government Lands

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Who is the senator or the man who sends out free seeds to the farmers?

2. Did the law pass giving homesteaders in western Kansas 320 acres of land instead of 160?

3. How can we find out how much government land there is in Wallace county and where it is located?

4. Can you give us some of the numbers of government land in Wallace county?

Wallace, Kan.

1. Write to your member of comment and

Write to your member of congress concerning free seeds. Yes.

Write to the register of United States Land Office Topeka, Kan., for information concerning government land in Wallace county.

4. I cannot give you numbers of government land in Wallace county. You must obtain that information from the United States land office.

A Socialist's View

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Your article upon Socialism and the answer in the last issue have attracted my attention. I notice that one of the questions asked is the much abused one of dividing up. Almost every Socialist will dodge this question because of the fear that maybe the other fellow will want the Socialist to give him one of his goats (if he has more than one).

I find too, that almost invariably the Bible student is trying to antagonize Socialism. I have been a close student of the Bible and also of Socialism and find that every claim of Socialism is substantiated and proved right by the Word of God.

Should Apply to the Commissioners

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have a tract of grass land that lies in the middle of a section with no way to get to it except by permission of the owner of adjoining land to go through his farm. Is there a law in this state that will give me a road to my land? How should I proceed to get it? Would I have to pay all the cost or would the county pay it?

Linn County, Kansas.

You have the right to petition the county commissioners for a road giving you access to your land. It is the duty of the commissioners to grant such petition, appoint appraisers, lay out the road and allow the damages, provided the road shall not exceed two rods in width and shall be laid out along

the section or half section line when practicable.

If the road is opened for your exclusive benefit you will have to pay all the costs of opening the same and damages awarded. If, however, the road is of green labelity of the same and damages awarded. is of general benefit the costs would be paid as in

Names of Officials

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Will you please publish the names of the two senators and the representatives from Kansas? Also the names of the United States officers; the president's cabinet, the chief justice and eight associate justices? Paola, Kan.

B. W.

I. United States senators: William H. Thompson and Charles Curtis.

2. Representatives: First district, Daniel R. Anthony; Second district, Joseph Taggart; Third district, Philip Campbell; Fourth district, Dudley Doolittle; Fifth district, Guy T. Helvering; Sixth district, John R. Connelly; Seventh district, Jouett Shouse; Eighth district, W. A. Ayers.

3. As there are more than 60,000 federal office holders I have not the space to give a list of all of them.

them.

4. The president's cabinet consists of William J. Bryan of Nebraska, secretary of state; William

Gibbs McAdoo of New York, secretary of the treasury; Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey, secretary war; Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas, attorney of war; Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas, attorney general; Albert Sidney Burleson of Texas, post-master general; Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, secretary of the navy; Franklin Knight Lane of California, secretary of the interior; David Franklin Houston of Missouri, secretary of agriculture; William C. Redfield of New York, secretary of commerce; William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, secretary of labor. of labor.

5. Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Edward D. White of Louisiana. Associate Justices: Joseph McKenna of California; Oliver W. Holmes of Massachusetts, William R. Day of Ohio; Charles E. Hughes of New York, William VanDeventer of Wyoming, Joseph R. Lamar of Georgia; Mahlon Pitney of New Jersey, James C. McReynolds of Tomassac nolds of Tennessee.

Some Advice About Crops

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—The war in Europe and the wet weather in Oklahoma and over a large area of the semi-arid Southwest will cause farmers to plant crops unsuited to normal conditions. This part of Oklahoma has had an unprecedented snow and rainfall in February. The future prospects for high priced corn will tempt a good many to plant corn on soil wholly unfit for a profitable production of this crop.

It is true that there is a sufficient amount of moisture in the ground now to mature a crop of corn on almost any kind of ground. The trouble in this country and like sections of limited yearly rainfall, will be to maintain this moisture during the growing period. In theory this can be done but when it comes to the practical application of the method of tillage necessary for this, the average farmer is a failure. The stirring of the ground necessary for the seeding and planting will be about all a farmer with any considerable acreage to go over will do toward the conservation of present moisture.

It seems to me the proper course to pursue is that which would be pursued if there were no war and the rainfall was normal. Plant only-such crops as are suited to your particular locality. If you have been making a success raising some or all of the sorghums stick to them this year. If corn has been profitably grown on your farm and in your neighborhood, stick to that crop. Do not plant more than can be taken care of at the proper time and in the proper manner. Here in west central Oklahoma corn is not a dependable crop except on land especially adapted to it on account of the way it lies and its extraordinary fertility.

Any system of farming that omits a well planned rotation of crops will eventually impoverish the land and the farmer. We should plant legumes that will not only pay a fair dividend each year but add to the fertility of the ground as well. It is much easier to maintain soil fertility than to restore it after the soil has been exhausted. The lack of rainfall. A soil rich in decayed vegetabl

control the fertility and humus content of our soils.

Many farmers who have been raising hogs, discouraged on account of the prices now being paid by the packers, get cold feet and quit the business. My advice is to stick to it. If you must reduce your herds sell the scrubs and stock up with the very best you can afford and aim to raise the best hogs in the neighborhood. Let the rains fall and the war rage, but stick to the methods that have heretofore proved safe and profitable.

Fay, Okla.

G. B. SHELTON.

Chances in Montana

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I am a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze; came here from Beloit, Kan., 18 months ago. I have noticed letters complaining of conditions among the farm renters in Kansas. Having been one of them I realize their condition which I know with the increasing prices of land is growing worse. I notice, too, inquiries about where cheap lands may be obtained, and have read your excellent advice concerning the irrigation of one or two acres for vegetables.

Now I wish to offer this suggestion: There are thousands of acres in the northeast part of this state open for homestead. Many thousands have come here during the last five years and 90 per cent of those I have met are satisfied. Many have prospered, but too many are bachelors or men who depend on labor to get the necessary start.

What we need are those who will come here with enough money to build a little house and get the necessary teams and farm machinery to begin farming. It is easy to irrigate some land on any 360 acre tract. There are many springs and creeks and rivers. Water can be obtained near the surface and generally it is good. I have found it easy to make a living here by summer fallowing and diversified crops. All grains do well and stock keep fat on the free range.

HOMESTEADER.

I regret that the writer of the foregoing asks that his name shall not be subtilized.

I regret that the writer of the foregoing asks that his name shall not be published, for what reason I cannot say. There are altogether between 11 and 12 million acres of public lands in the state of Montana. If there are any readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who desire further information concerning these public lands they probably can get such information by writing to the registers or receivers of the United States land offices at Billings, Bozeman, Glasgow, Great Falls, Havre, Helena, Kalispell, Lewiston, Miles City or Missoula, Montana.

Concerning Patents

Editor the Farmers Mail and Breeze—Will you please tell me how to get a patent? I have invented a machine and wish to have it patented.

SUBSCRIBER.

Write to any one of the patent attorneys whose advertisements appear on page 33 of the issue of the Mail and Breeze of April 3 under the head "Patents." I think you will get the information you desire.

For Better Sorghums

Careful Attention to Breeding Will Result in Increased Crop Yields

By A. C. Hartenbower

GRAIN sorghum crops have made good in Kansas. Their success is now conceded by the most enthusiastic growers of corn and wheat. The Blackhulled kafir is a type of grain sorg-hum that is sure to extend its growth over a very wide area. Feterita and milo are growing in favor in western Kansas quite rapidly.

The rapid increase in the acreage of

The rapid increase in the acreage of these crops makes more extensive improvement in the grain sorghums absolutely necessary. The yields should be made larger, impurities should be weeded out, evenness of height should be fixed, early maturity, especially in the Black-hulled kafir, should be developed, and the production of sidebranches and suckers should be eliminated to the greatest possible degree in mile and feterita. There are also other milo and feterita. There are also other characteristics, such as drouth resist-ance, requiring improvement, which form such complex problems that the average grain sorghum crop grower has neither the time nor the money to bring about any decided change in them. The first improvements mentioned, however, can be undertaken with a rea sonable assurance of success and should form a part of the annual work of the

The first improvement that should be made is in the matter of selecting pure seed. There are few fields of the grain sorghum crops that are even reasonably pure. The kafirs sometimes are mixed with broomcorn, or with the durras, or with the sweet sorghums. Seed has been sold in the market which has contained seeds of almost all of the grain sorghums. In some cases mixed seeds have been due to the fact that the seller has intentionally mixed them, while, in other cases, the farmer has mixed the seed with the intention of using them for feed and then has used them for planting or has sold them to his neighbors. Accidental mixtures have also come from natural crossing in the field, and in threshing. The sum total has served to make mixture extremely common and pure seed rather

The use of such seed causes uneven ripening. You know what effect that has. It also makes it difficult for the has. It also makes it difficult for the grower to get a uniform stand. The average planter plates can be arranged to plant seed of the different grain sorghum crops with fair accuracy. Especially is this true with the new types of planter plates that are being placed upon the market. Feterita seeds are large, while kafir seeds usually are are large, while kafir seeds usually are small. Mixing these two kinds of seed would result in an uneven planting and in an irregular stand. In the third place, the use of such seed produces an uneven height of plants. You realize that to procure a maximum profit from

this becomes an impossibility, but in the case of the kafirs, for example, an even height can be maintained and machine harvesting

can be practiced. It is, therefore, evident that mixed seed should be eliminated just as much as possible. Careful selection will bring that result. A second improvement greatly to be desired is early maturity. Some of the grain sorghum crops possess early maturity in a marked degree.



Desirable, High Yielding Heads.

istic has value was well illustrated in 1913 when many fields of feterita, because they had reached an advanced stage of development when dry weather came, were able to go on and mature while some of the other types of grain sorghum crops failed to give remunerative yields. tive yields.

The early maturing characteristic needs to be improved particularly in the Black-hulled kafir. The principal reason why early maturity is desired is to prepare Black-hulled kafir to go through just such a season as we had in 1913, and to have it in such an advanced stage of maturity when day 1913, and to have it in such an advanced stage of maturity when dry weather normally comes that it may go on and develop to maturity. That such improvement is possible is evidenced by the work of the United States Department of Agriculture in developing a strain of Black-hulled kafir known as "Dwarf." This new type has given better yields than any other grain sorghum crop in the Panhandle of Oklahoma, The bad results of using seeds that where previous to its introduction and are mixed must be evident to everyone. The use of such seed causes where previous to its introduction and consequent ealier maturity. Vellow in the provious to its introduction and consequent ealier maturity. always outyielded the standard kafir.

A third improvement that should be

established and maintained is evenness of height. When you have developed this characteristic in the erect-headed this characteristic in the erect-headed grain sorghum type that you have on your farm you will be able to harvest your crop with machinery. And, just think what such improvement will be worth to you! That such an improvement is not impossible has been proved at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment station which has been able to develop a strain of Black-hulled kafir to develop a strain of Black-hulled kafir that has practically every stalk of an

even height year after year.

A fourth factor that is essential in your grain sorghum crops you should be the improvement of grain sorghums is and so need decided improvement. able to harvest them by machinery. If the elimination of side-branches and The spikelets, or seed stems, should you have different heights of plants suckers in feterita and Yellow milo. be covered on both the inside and the

This will be the hardest improvement to bring about among those suggested, but you can do it! You appreciate the effects of these two characteristics of feterita and Yellow milo. In feterita especially does it lead to undesirable results. One of these is an uneven maturity. This results in the production of seed that is very difficult to store so that it will keep from heating. Another bad feature is an uneven height. We have seen what effect that has. A third bad feature is a poor quality of forage. If you would grow the grain sorghum crops for a maximum profit and grow them so that they will really fill their place on your farm, they must produce good forage as well as Feterita and Yellow mile will doubtless never be able to fill that requirement until you have been able to get rid of their suckering and side-branching tendencies.

A fifth improvement much to be desired is an increase in the acre yield. This insures you more profit because profit comes when the acre yield becomes greater, with nearly the same

There are certain characteristics that all grain sorghum heads should possess. When you grow a grain sorghum crop for grain, in particular, you want the highest yield of grain to the head, or, in other words, you want the head to shell out well. Accurate records have shown that average, carefully selected compact heads have about 75 per cent of grain to "cob," that is, to the main stems and spikelets. In unselected heads the and spikelets. In unselected heads the percentage is much lower. Every increase gives you that much more valuable feeding material, or grain. By selecting compact heads for seed and using only these, you can increase the compactness and the percentage of grain and also the profit.

Every grain soughtmy grower realizes

Every grain sorghum grower realizes that shattering is a most objectionable feature in these crops. Feterita is very susceptible to shattering. If the crop is not harvested almost immediately upon maturity, there will be a decided loss in the amount of grain. By using seed heads that do not shatter easily you can hope to bring about a gradual improvement in this character of the head. In the eastern portion of the grain and the latter portion of the grain state.

sorghum belt, over-compactness is possible because it has been found difficult to get such heads dried out completely, and this led to molding and heating. Therefore, in that section, care mus be used not to select too compact heads. Over the greater portion of the grain sorghum belt, there is, however,

no danger in that particular.

The joints of the main stem of kafir heads should be short, and there should be five or more to the head; this will insure a maximum number of spikelets, with a maximum percentage of grain. Many heads are made up of long joints,

outside with kernels, and they should extend outward and then upward from the main head stem. A head in which the spikelets grow directly up-ward, that is, lie close to the main head stem, has few or no kernels on the inside of the spikelets, while where the spikelets extend too directly outward from the main head stem, it makes an open, flaring head which is exactly the opposite of compactness and leads to undesirable results that are very detrimental.







WANTED IDEAS Write for List of In-manufacturers and prizes offered for Inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned

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Especially is this true of feterita. This Crop Was Grown From Well Bred Seed, and the Heads Are Uniform and

Money For the Church

The Ladies' Aid Societies Find Many Ways of Adding to Their Treasuries



An Aid Society of 11 Members Which Has Contributed Nearly \$500 Toward Church Expenses During the Last Year.

a States Banquet. We had the banquet in the evening at 6:30 o'clock, and the sale of tickets stopped at noon of the previous day. We advertised it well, telling those who wished to meet others from their native state to come to the banquet. We had tables to represent the different states.

The Missouri table was decorated with apples. The place cards showed a picture of a mule with the inscription, "You'll have to show me."

The Kansas table was decorated with sunflowers. Centerpiece was a map of Kansas made of wheat and corn. Favors

were hand-painted sunflower calendars.
Indiana table decorations were toy
industries, such as mills, furnaces, factories. Place cards, Indiana post cards.
Southern states were grouped into
"Southland Table." Decorations were

log cabin in the midst of a cotton plantation. To make it, sand was put in a large frame. Cotton was fastened to small branches and put in rows in the sand. Small dolls were dressed to represent darkies picking cotton. They had ing. the sacks to place the cotton in, every-thing complete, even some old fashioned flowers in front of the cabin door. Place cards were decorated with small pickaninnies.

New York and Pennsylvania were combined. A large liberty bell of smi-lax and sweet peas was the decoration. Foreign table was decorated with min-

iature battleships placed in mirrors, the edges of mirrors covered with moss.

Iowa table was very beautifully decorated with the state flower.

Illinois table had bowls of fish-suckers-for decoration.

Ohio table was very attractively dec-orated with red flowers. Favors were

People seated at the Pioneer table were those who came here in the early 60's. Centerpiece was a covered wagon with horses hitched to it. Small dolls dressed to represent immigrants, man, wife, and baby, chicken coop on back. One end of the table had a paririe scene with wild horses and buffalo. These things were borrowed from a toy shop. At the other end of the table was an Indian camp with tepees, and dogs, Small pumpkin pies were favors.

We had a miscellaneous table for those who came from states with only two or three representatives.

A hostess was named for each table, and we arranged the tables to look as nice as if we were serving at home. The first course was baked chicken with dressing, potatoes an gratin, asparagus on toast, hot rolls. Second course, salad, with wafers. Third course, ice cream, cake, coffee. Pickles, jellies, jem and olives were on the tables. We charged 50 cents a plate, and had 325 seated at once. We could have sold many more tighter. tickets but we could not seat more:

At each plate we had a printed program with songs and toasts. A men noted for his wit was chosen toast-master. Prominent men of the town were asked to respond—men outside our

A supper of this kind could be given successfully in any church, as people are eager to meet others from their native successfully in any church, as people are eager to meet others from their native ciety. We have tried socials and bastate. It can be made more simple than we gave it, or it could be made very cess. Then we tried serving luncheons

ONE of the most successful affairs elaborate. Those who sold tickets took ever given by our Aid society was the name and the native state of each a States Banquet. We had the ban-purchaser. These were turned over to purchaser. These were turned over to the chairman, and she notified each hostess just how many people she would have to provide for, so there would be

no confusion in seating the guests.

Mrs. M. T. Powell.

R. 3, Leavenworth, Kan.

Every Woman For Herself

Let me tell in joyful numbers how our Aid worked out some schemes; planning even in our slumbers, making

money in our dreams.

'Twas insisted by the pastor and the chairman of our Aid that the cash would roll in faster if our plans were all well

Though at first there was division we agreed well in the end, and so came to this decision: That each one to her-self would lend just a dollar, for the present; work to make this "talent" grow; toiling, though at times not pleas-

ant, anything to make it go.

Four months' time we gave for working. Each one did her level best; up

and doing, never shirking, earning money; then came rest.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow was our purpose night or day, but to work that each tomorrow found us closer with the pay

Ended up with a reception, where lled purse. Each we took our well filled purse. Each one told, without exception, some in prose and some in verse, told to all the congregation how her money she had made; glad to tell, no hesitation, for we felt so well repaid.

Some sold jelly, some sold pickles; any way to make a cent. Though the coin came just in nickels, dollars, added

up, it meant.

One old lady did fine mending, and you surely will agree that such work is never ending, so she earned a hand-

some fee.

Some with cars took friends joy riding; each a jitney gave for pay. Through the country they went gliding, laughing, chatting, light and gay.

Some were skilled in pastry making, others made the best of bread. A demand grew for their baking; "Just coined money!" so they said.

Hens helped out, and fancy sewing, tatting and the crochet hook; work just waiting for the doing—find it anywhere you look.

you look

But for ways of money making sister's kodak took the cake. O, the money she kept raking! Outdoor, indoor views she'd take. Snapshots of the children playing pleased the mothers most; why not? Front view, profile—no use saying—took an order every shot.

ing—took an order every shot.

Two won out by ticket selling for the movies, we were told. "Tickets!" at their friends kept yelling, and got half of all they sold. And they said 'twas easy money—forty dollars for two shows? This "experience" was quito funny, which was given at the close.

Mrs. Laura Dammeier.

Lunches at Public Sales

at public sales. We served hot coffee with good cream, hot hamburger sandwiches with a slice of onion, ham sandwiches, pies, peanuts, and pop. We bake our own pies and buns, dividing the work among the members and the society paying for material used. The womgive their work. Our husbands or brothers fix up a place for the stand the day before the sale. The driveway of a granary is a good place, with a counter across one end, a long table through the center for pies and buns, and boxes for two gasoline stoves. We have two two-burner gasoline stoves. We have a supply of cups that belong to the society. The women bring spoons, cream pitchers, pans, and other tools to work with. At our March meeting last year we paid \$107 for church expenses, at our February meeting 1915 \$54 for benevolences. Here is our financial report for 1914:

Money in treasury at beginning of year \$129.13
Money received during the year ... 484.26
Expenditures ... 496.16
Balance at end of year ... 117.25

Our dues are 10 cents a month a member. Most of our money comes from the stands. Mrs. O. Russell. Sec'y. Spring Valley Ladies' Aid Society. Canton, Kan.

Twixt Thick and Thin

We had an entertainment which we called the "matrons' contest," between the "Thicks and Thins." Six plump women and six thin ones prepared recitations. tations. We decorated the church with potted flowers and ferns. The march began at the church door. The grand marched in by twos, thick and thin, to the two front seats on one side of the church, the thins in the front row, the thicks in the seat behind. The piano was on the opposite side of the church. As a musical number was given a thick and a thin marched up on the platform and took their respective seats. When the number was finished the thin gave her reading, followed by the thick. They both remained in their chairs until the next musical number began, when they marched down and immediately the next two took their places. So on until the 12 had given their readings.

The women who took part were all members of the Aid society. Including the music some of the members had be on the program several times, but the numbers were arranged so there was no conflict. The musical numbers consisted of piano duets, vocal solos, violin and piano duet, and vocal trio. One of the last musical numbers was given by four women 55 to 70 years old, and their accompanist was 70 years old. They first sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" in parts, and as an encore sang, "We're Going Home Tomorrow." were more eyes with tears when they

finished than eyes that were dry.

Three judges decided the contest, two from neighboring towns and one from home. The captain of the winning team received a blue ribbon, the captain of the other team a box of homemade candy. The contest, of course, was sim-ply to add a little spice to the enter-tainment and not for the sake of championship. We had our rehearsals the same as any other players. Our church would not hold the crowd, and our little money box was "full up." We have had many calls to go to adjoining towns, when all could go.

Mrs. Lillian Rogers. been able to find a time

An Annual Christmas Bazaar

We have a large dining room and kitchen in the basement of our church. The dining room is furnished with four long, narrow tables. We have a large cupboard filled with dishes to set the tables, and silver knives and forks. We have two oil stoves in the kitchen, and other necessary utensils, some given by members of the church, some bought by the society.

(Continued on Page 20.)



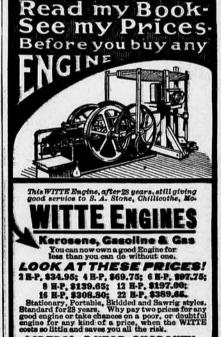
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The economy of the best range

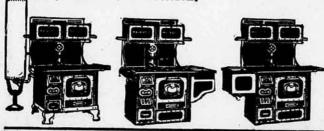
Every bread-baking that falls; every cake that falls, adds to the excessive cost of a cheap range. The range that will produce the best results is the most economical.

The Majestic gets sure baking results because the heating is distributed evenly over all parts of the oven, and is reflected onto the baking by the asbestos lining, thus baking evenly, without turning. Sure baking means economy of both food and fuel.

The heat cannot escape because the oven is hammer riveted and requires no putty. Heat being retained, less fuel is needed to maintain even baking temperature. Better baking with less fuel, is double economy

The Majestic is made of malleable iron for strength and charcoal iron for rust-resisting—a combination that cuts repair bills and substitutes long service. Preparing better food, with less waste, and less fuel and fewer repairs, over a long period of years, is triple economy, that makes the little extra you pay for Majestic quality and service return big dividends.

The Majestic has many improvements that lighten the labor of cooking and add to its certainties. These are illustrated in "Range Comparison", alittle book that will post you fully about ranges. Send for free copy today.



There is a Majestic dealer in every County in forty-two States. If you don't know him, write us for his

MAJESTIC anufacturing Co. Dept. 229 St. Louis, Mo.



Why the 1915 Harley-Davidson Won the National Championship

HE winning of the one hour National F. A. M. Championship by a strictly stock Harley-Davidson, at Birmingham, Alabama, proved conclusively that the Harley-Davidson was fast - very fast.

But speed alone was not all that was needed. The design, workmanship, and materials used, had to be such that the machine could stand the awful grind of mile after mile at terrific speed. And remember this was not a special machine but a regular stock model, such as you can buy of any Harley-Davidson dealer.

Here is proof that the 11 Horse Power Harley-Davidson motor (H.P. guaranteed) really delivers the power and that the Harley-Davidson automatic oil pump oils as perfectly at 70 miles an hour as at 3. The winning of the National Championship corroborated the experience of thousands of Harley-Davidson riders and was added proof that the 1915 Harley-Davidson had even more "staying qualities" than the models of previ-

ous years. Add to this such comfort features as Double Clutch Control, a simple efficient Three-Speed and extra long Foot Boards and you have a few of the reasons why this is— Harley-Davidson Year.

Any Harley-Davidson dealer will be glad to explain to you in detail the many superiorities of the 1915 Harley-Davidson or if you desire we will gladly send you a catalog on request.

More Dealers for 1915

Additions to the Harley-Davidson factories enable us to add more dealers for 1915, If, as a dealer, you are situated in a locality where we are not represented and feel qualified to represent the Harley-Davidson in keeping with the Harley-Davidson name and reputation, get in touch with us at once.

Harley-Davidson Motor Company, Milwaukee, Wi

Producers of High Grade Motorcycles for Nearly Fourteen Years

Fine Days For Road Dragging

A Few Lines By the Jayhawker on Corn Planting Also BY HARLEY HATCH

WE NOTE that A. Story, the carrier stand should the weather turn wet and on Route 7, out of Lyons, thinks cold or wet and hot, for that matter. We were mistaken when we said It is a question which will rot corn the quicker on our soil, wet accompanied by good natural roads. Mr. Story says that heat or wet followed by cold weather. For the past month the roads on his Perhaps the wet and heat will rot the route have been almost without bottom seed quicker. When the soil is very dry here at planting time we have to guess for the past month the roads on his route have been almost without bottom seed quicker. When the soil is very dry and he mentions many "moving adventures by flood and field" to show that which is better to do, put the seed down to moist dirt and trust to the weather to moist dirt and trust to the weather than the soil is very dry and he will be the soi the rural carrier in central Kansas does not always have a good road to travel. The bad roads in Rice county would not seem bad by comparison, Mr. Story. If you want to see what bad roads really are come to eastern Kansas and travel some of the black gumbo bottom roads of the Neosho valley. The roads in central Kansas never get bad; the people think they are bad, that's all. At times it is true that they have to travel through their roads and not on them. through their roads and not on them, but they never have to pick their road

crows pulling up his corn. One farmer of snow in Vermont at sugar time, not near LeRoy says he has been farming only means a light run of sap, but it in 35 years and in only one instance has means hard work gathering what there he ever seen where crows pulled up corn, is. The sugar roads are made for sleds That was in a dead furrow where the and not for wagons and it is hard work corn was right at the surface of the for the teams sledding in the server of the for the teams sledding in the server. corn was right at the surface of the for the teams sledding in the sap over ground. He advocates a little deeper bare ground. planting if the corn is being pulled up. Another farmer who also lives near LeRoy advocates the same treatment and says that in our heavy soil, if corn is planted an inch or more deep crows cannot pull up the kernel. He also says that turpentine is much better than kerosene to put on the seed to prevent vermin from digging it up.

weather turns wet and cold. The tar But, laying the question of markets does not injure the seed in the least. aside, I would give \$5 this minute if I We are sure that our Bourbon county were in a certain maple sugar place inquirer will be glad to get these pointwhere a batch had just been "sugared off" and had a good big paddle to for sending them in. "scrape the pan."

for sending them in.

The question of the depth of corn planting is one that will have to be settled by each farmer for himself. It depends on the soil and weather altogether and no exact depth can be given. On sandy soils and in a dry climate, corn should be planted much deeper than it usually is here on our heavy soil which usually is wet in the spring. We have found that on our soil it is best to plant just as shallow as possible and have the seed covered with moist dirt. Deep planting of corn here means a poor

It is interesting to compare the public sales of farm property of today with those of 20 years ago. The amounts small in comparison. For instance, we attended the sale of a neighbor 20 years ago in Nebraska and the whole amount realized was but little more than \$300 which usually is wet in the spring. We have found that on our soil it is best thought the usual amount of equipment and stock, too. His horses sold for from \$25 to \$35. They would bring that (Continued on Page 15.)

New England. A letter from vermont this week tells of bare ground and motor through their roads and not on them, but they never have to pick their road bed up and carry it along with them as we do at times in eastern Kansas.

We have received several letters from Kansas readers regarding the trouble the Bourbon county farmer has with grows pulling up his corn. One farmer of snow in Vermont at sugar time not cars running on country roads. They are wishing for snow there so they can make maple sugar. Sap does not run unless there is a combination of sunny days and freezing nights. What a sugar season this would have been in Kansas if we had only the maple trees! Lack grows pulling up his corn. One farmer

The maple sugar makers of Vermont are up against the same proposition that the livestock growers of Kansas are annot pull up the kernel. He also says that turpentine is much better than terosene to put on the seed to prevent ermin from digging it up.

Another writer in Garnett says that another writer in Garnett says that soal tar is the best preventive of dame. Another writer in Garnett says that coal tar is the best preventive of damage to seed after it is planted. This writer says to put the seed corn in a tub and wet thoroughly with water which has been slightly warmed. Then pour off all the water and add to the corn enough coal tar so that after being well stirred each kernel will be coated. Then dry the corn and it will be ready to plant. The writer says that this process will insure the seed against at St. Johnsbury, Vt. This monopoly which has headquarters at St. Johnsbury, Vt. This monopoly with th



The Very Commendable Job With Which the Jayhawker Occupied His Leisure Hours at the End of March.

Plugs

10c.

Long Lease the Only Remedy

W. E. Younkin of Nickerson, Viewing the Subject From Both Sides, Gives Some Enlightening Suggestions—Partnerships

practice among land owners, is the one-year farm lease, based on grain farm-ing and cash rentals. It is wrong. Its results are in time disastrous to all concerned. It leads to soil exhaustion, and to poverty, for both the land owner and the renter. It is destructive to all concerned. This is not only my experi-ence, but is the experience of the best writers of eastern states, where they find these conditions have too long exfind these conditions have too long existed. We believe that a farm lease should run from five to eight years in this country, and as far as possible all crops grown on the farm, to be fed to profit growing stock. This would give a chance to put back on the farm, the fertility and prevent any waste matter, of which the soil is in so much need, instead of marketing all that the soil produces in the way of grain, and would, we believe, return as large or larger financial remuneration to land, owner and tenant.

Equipment He Must Have.

"We understand there are many farm leases now being made in Missouri and Iowa, in which the land owner and the tenant each provide half the stock to be kept on the farm; the renter puts his labor against the capital of the land owner and at the expiration of the lease, the net profit is divided equally, providing the land is fertile and good buildings are a part of the farm. If these conditions do not exist, the renter's share should be increased, for a renter cannot afford to work on a half-and-half basis, unless he has a well equipped farm, good barns, sheds, water and

good fences and granary.
"The renter should obligate himself to haul out manure and straw; keep up fences; keep hedges trimmed; keep buildings painted and repaired; care for, and oil the windmill, in short not let things go to ruin. But the land owner should provide all materials free; he should see that the tenant has a garden and truck patch, and a small pasture for

a team free, for his own personal use.
"If the farm has a silo, the land owner should provide the cutter; the renter should provide the power and help. As we said in the beginning, the land owner and renter should be partners, and both should be fair and liberal toward each other, else there might arise friction and this means loss to

When It's Home.

"When a renter obtains a long time lease on a farm, he and his family consider that it will be their home for some time. They will be interested and take pride in keeping up the farm and

printe in keeping up the laim and premises.

"As to grain contract or lease, in eastern states, it is customary for the land owner to provide seed and fertilizer against the renter's labor, the land owner to get two-fifths of the crop. This has proved very satisfactory.

"It is alarming to go over the country, and view the many rented farms.

try, and view the many rented farms. They have, perhaps, old dilapidated houses, straw racks or sheds for barns, a wobbly windmill, and a barbed wire fence for a shelter for the cattle, if the renter is fortunate enough to have any cattle. Yet the renter is expected to be a financial success. The renter has no chance to hold his crops for bet-ter prices, for there are no buildings to store it in, unless he provides them him-self. This he cannot do, especially under the one-year lease.

"We say the land owner is responsible for these conditions. If the land owner does not see the need of a great change in farm leasing, the renter is helpless to better these conditions. Government statistics for Kansas, tell us that from 1875 to 1880 the average corn yield was 41.5 bushels an acre. The average yield

In Discussing "Farm Tenants and the One Year Lease," before the farmers' institute, at Nickerson, March 20, W. E. Younkin, a farmer, said farmer and tenant should consider themselves partners. Mr. Younkin said he had been a land owner and a tenant for many years. Secretary Mohler, he said, reported that about one-half the farmers of this country are operated by tenants. He continued:

"The first critical and most serious practice among land owners, is the one-year farm lease, based on grain farming and cash rentals. It is wrong. Its results are in time disastrous to all

Wide or Narrow—Which?

Which do you prefer on a muddy road or a soft field—a wide-tired wagon or one with narrow tires? This is what Harley Hatch said about it two weeks ago:

we read an article this week in which it was said that the broad tired wagon improved the roads in a muddy time while a narrow tire would cut deep ruts. We wish that writer could see the ditches made in the middle of some of our roads by these broad tired wagons. They have done more damage in a few trips than the narrow tires have during the entire muddy spell. The wide tired wagon is all right under certain conditions. We have one and like it, but for traveling on the main roads they are not so good as the narrow tires at any time and with any kind of a load.

Another farmer wrote precisely the

Another farmer wrote precisely the opposite opinion. Both men are experienced farmers. What do you think about this question?

Need a Cook This Summer?

I would be pleased to confer with a few threshing machine owners who, possibly, would need a good sober, economical cook. I have had years of experience, and have dependable references. I could also secure the service of a good man for separator if desired.

W. M. Surber.

R. F. D., Washington, Kan.

A California man has invented a tackle which will make a tree when cut down pull up its stump.

SOME HARD KNOCKS Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Habit."

The injurious action of coffee on the hearts of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by caffeine. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My hydrody

do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally husband brought home some Postum and I with reference.

suffered. Finally husband brought home some Postum and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the other day: 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh 92 pounds and now I weigh 158. "Postum has done much-for me and I would not go back to coffee again, for I

would not go back to coffee again, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be prepared according to directions on pkg., then it has a rich flavour and with cream is fine." 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.

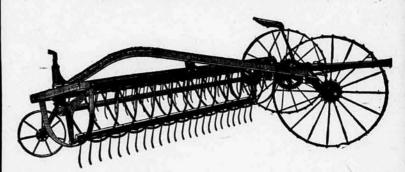


Wherever buildings are being erected you'll find men chewing and boosting STAR, the great American tobacco. You'll like the thick tasty STAR plug, that gives the utmost in mellow chewing satisfaction. You'll find that a STAR plug won't dry out like a thin plug and you'll like the honest weight --ach plug a full 16 ounce pound—all the time. So many men who "do" are men who chew STAR that one day's output would build a STAR plug as high as the Woolworth building and 23 feet broad.

tobacco chewers.

CHEWING TOBACCO LEADING BOAND OF THE WORLD Liggett & Nyers Tobacco Cox





YOUR haying tools must be strong and steady in frame; they must work easily and smoothly. in frame; they must work easily and smoothly; they must get all the hay and put it into the best shape possible. That is why you must consider International Harvester hay machines, for I H C hay machines have never been beaten for good work in the field or for durability, at any time or place.

IH C local dealers sell these machines. It is to their interest to

see that your hay is put into the barn, stack or bale, in the best condition, regardless of the weather or accident.

When they sell you an International Harvester tedder, side delivery rake, self or hand dump rake, stacker, sweep rake, loader, combined sweep rake and stacker, or hay press, they sell you a machine that you can depend upon; that will give

you perfectly satisfactory service.

Drop us a line, and we will direct you to the nearest dealer handling our machines, and will also send you interesting catalogues on any one of these machines you may be interested in.



International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) USA

CHICAGO

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne



It Is Cleaner than Scrubbing Could Make It—and STAYS Clean

"I INCOLN Floor Paint did it. It was easy for me to apply it, and you can see the ease it means in the future. First I filled up the cracks with Lincoln Crack Filler. With the floor paint on, the cracks have almost disappeared, as you see. There are no rough places to catch dirt. No need to scrub. The beauty of my Lincoln painted floor is that it stays clean. It doesn't take half the time or work it used to take to keep it clean."

Paints and

You can make your old floors new in the same way. Even the mexperienced can get excellent results with Lincoln Floor Paints. There is a Lincoln paint, varnish, stain, enamel or finish for your furniture, your woodwork or any surface, new or old —indoors or outdoors. Give you any shade or finish you desire.

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and learn about the many easy ways in which you can beautify your home. Lincoln painted, varnished and enameled surfaces take the backache out of cleaning. So easy to keep clean. Lincoln Climatic Paint is made especially to give the most satisfactory wear in your climate. Write today for booklet and name of the Lincoln dealer nearestyou. Address

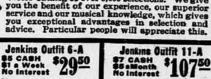
Lincoln Paint and Color Co. Dept. 25 Lincoln, Neb. Dallas, Tex.



Special Outfit Suggestions With Our Prices and Terms



WE offer these Special Outfit suggestions on Victrolas. The records included in these outfits are 10-inch double-faced records of your own selection, or if you prefer other records you may select them to the same value from the Victor Catalog of over 5,000 selections. We give you the benefit of our experience, our superior service and our musical knowledge, which gives you exceptional advantages in selection and advice. Particular people will appreciate this.



Newest Victrola Style 11 Cabinet Model with 20 selections on 10 double-faced 10-inch records.

Newest Victrols Style 6 with 12 selections on 6 double - faced 10 - inch

Jenkins Outfit 8-A \$5 CASH \$4 a Month No Interest

Latest Victrola Style 8 with 20 selections on 10 double - faced 10 - inch Jenkins Outfit 10-A

SS CASH \$8250 No Interest 8250

Latest Cabinet Style 10 Victrola with 20 selec-tions on 10 double-faced 10-inch records.

Largest and latest Cabinet Victrola Style 16 with 20 selections on 10 double-faced 10-in, records.



Jenkins Outfit 9-A

about the wonderful Victrola. It will provide more pleasure, amusement and entertainment for your family than anything you have ever had in your home. Write today.

Vrite for our free book on

to us today and learn



The Family Missed "Lorimer"

Here Are a Few of the Scores of Letters From Subscribers Who Enjoy the Serial Story

S HOULD serial stories have a place in might think we would not enjoy reading farm papers? This has been a hard stories, but we have to have a little of question for editors to decide, and it the bright things of life mixed in with was with some doubts as to the wisdom the somber hues. was with some doubts as to the wisdom of their course that the editors of the Farmers Mail and Breeze decided last fall to give several columns of every issue of the paper for the next few months to "Lorimer of the Northwest." It was not that they felt the Lorimer story was lacking in anything that makes a story

The question was a contract the somber hues.

P. S. My husband says to tell you the thinks "Lorimer of the Northwest" acted the yaller dog" when he proposed danger. He thinks she could not have refused him had she wanted to.

Reader of the Mail and Breeze. good, as stories go. The question was rather would people be interested in a story at all, or would they prefer to have their farm people in the prefer to have their farm paper given over entirely to farm topics—silos, livestock, poultry, general farming methods, and all through the long list that in these days must include even garages and electric lighting systems.

Then, as it sometimes happens, an ac-

cident settled the question. An un-avoidable combination of circumstances made it necessary to leave the story out of the paper for the issue of February 20. The week after, in the editor's explanation of the omission, these three questions were asked in the Farmers Mail and Breeze: "Did you miss the story? Do you like it? Do you like a continued story?" It did not take long to get answers, and the answers were all a big "Yes." The question of serial stories for farm papers is decided forever in the affirmative if 100 letters and postal cards from interested readers can be taken as a guide to what the sub-scribers like, and we think it can. But the best of the letters was not so much the solving of the editor's problem; it was the fine spirit of friendliness shown by the writers, from the busy housewife who wrote, "Such stories as 'Lori-mer of the Northwest' make the Mail and Breeze doubly welcome to those of us who live in the country where we cannot have access to a good library," to the man who said heartily, "Lorimer of the Northwest' has been a cracker-jack. We surely did miss it at this place." A reader from Arkansas wrote on a postal card, "Here goes a penny to say that I certainly missed 'Lorimer of the Northwest' last week."

They Certainly Missed It.

One or two of the letters said, "I was One or two of the letters said, "I was just ready to notify you to stop my paper on account of its not having the Lorimer story in it;" while another said, "I am always sorry there isn't more of the story in every paper;" and still another bore the message, "We are alouted ways wondering how many more days ways wondering how many more days it will be till the story comes." A great many letters told how the writers had looked through the paper several times for the story, thinking they might have turned two pages by mistake, and not a few others repeated the sentiments of the western Kansas farmer who wrote, "A good serial story is a fine thing in a farm paper. While we always read almost everything in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, about the first thing we turn

to is 'Lorimer of the Northwest.'"
"If you could have seen every member of our family pick up the paper and exclaim, What has become of Lorimer?" another letter said, "you would know we all read it before anything else."

It is impossible to print all the letters that came in response to the three questions, though the cordial spirit of them all makes it a temptation to do so. The ones here given are enough to show the interest felt by subscribers to the Farmers Mail and Breeze in its serial story, "Lorimer of the North-

No Age Limit For Stories.

We have been reading the story of Lorimer and have become greatly interested in it. When it did not come last week we felt disappointed and actually length without it. Received of failure and it seems to me it grows better all lonely without it. Because of failing the time. We are always eager to geyesight I cannot read much, but my it every Saturday.

husband reads and I am an interested listener. We think the story fine and

R. 1, Coldwater, Kan. lay it aside to read in the long evenings. I like the story because there is the The average dockage of wheat in trust in a Higher Power running through North Dakota in 1910 and 1911 was two it, and it portrays so vividly the hard- and one-fifth pounds a bushel. If this because the same for this year it will amount ships endured by early settlers in a new is the same for this year it will amount country. I know something about these to more than 90,000 tons, or enough to things as we are early settlers of Kan-feed I million sheep through a fattening We are now 70 years old and you period of 13 weeks.

Overbrook, Kan.

Other Pages Must Wait.

Most assuredly we missed the story February 20. We looked the paper through and back again, and my wife said, "Write them about it." Little 5year-old Glenn said, "Send the sheriff," but we decided we would wait till next week. The mail comes to us at the noon hour and the serial story is read right away. Then at night we go over the whole paper. Yes, we like the serial, and the rest of the paper as well.

Charles A. Miksch.

R. 3, Oswego, Kan.

The Neighbors Missed It Too.

At least four members of my family missed the Lorimer story in the issue for February 20. We looked through the paper several times, and looked in the last week's paper too. One of our neighbors was inquiring about it also, so you see we all like the story very much.

Mrs. John Frost.

Blue Rapids, Kan.

So They Both Looked.

You asked if the Lorimer story is being read. I can speak for two, Miss N. M. Hall and myself, Miss Hall looked through the paper three times and thought she might have turned two leaves at once. Then I took the paper and looked it over carefully twice and was disappointed in not finding the story. We look for the Mail and Breeze every week and like to read Tom Mc-Neal's comments. As I am Irish maybe they seem better to me than to some others. Joseph Condell.

Eldorado, Kan.

Such a Disappointment.

If you but knew how much this one family missed the serial story in the issue for February 20, you would begin immediately to look for a new story to follow Lorimer. Why, I was so disappointed last week that I even looked among the pages of advertisements for it. I usually read the paper from cover to cover, but the continued story quite frequently gets first reading.

Clyde, Kan.

Milo M. Hakes.

First the Story, Then Dishes.

Yes, I like the story and follow the fortunes of "Ralph Lorimer of the Northwest" with the same zest that Morthwest With the same zest that more than 40 years ago, as a small girl 6 or 7 years old, I followed the fortunes of "Jack White of the Wabash" which came every Saturday evening in the Weekly Cincinnati Inquirer. And if the truth must be told it is as hard now to truth must be told it is as hard now to do the dishes before the story is read as it was then, when an impatient older sister would say, "Oh, you would read if the house was on fire!" I count one of the greatest blessings of my life the enjoyment of good fiction.

Clara Neese. R. 17, Richland, Kan.

Let's Have More Stories.

I, for one, missed the continued story, "Lorimer of the Northwest," last week. I like a good story, and this is surely and it seems to me it grows better all the time. We are always eager to get

is the same for this year it will amount to more than 90,000 tons, or enough to

Meat Competition Is a Myth

Showing Why Farmers Are Discouraged Over Livestock Situation

BY TURNER WRIGHT

THE instability of livestock markets is one of the chief causes of the shortage of meat animals and the corresponding high price of meat. Farmers and ranchmen have been forced to market their stock at a loss for several years and as a result they have gone out of business. The experience of last they have gone out of business. The experience of last year is a good example of the vicissitudes of the market. Cattle and hogs were fed high-priced feed and they were sold at a loss by the men who raised and fitted them for market. There is not much doubt that the packers have made and will continue to make big profits on their purchases. This has discouraged many farmers causing them to declare they were through with the livestock business, consequently breeding herds have been reduced greatly.

There never will be much increase in livestock production or much relief from the exorbitant prices charged the consumer for meat until our markets are put on a more stable basis and better methods of distribution are adopted. The unnecessary charges for marketing and the disastrous fluctuations in livestock prices must be climinated. The only way this can be accomplished is through the earnest co-operation of producers and consumers. Experience has shown that any change that may be lotted in the livestock production or markets are put on a more stable basis and better methods of distribution are adopted. The unnecessary charges for marketing and the disastrous fluctuations in livestock prices must be climinated. The only way this can be accomplished is through the earnest co-operation of producers and consumers. Experience has shown that any change that may be lotted in ordinate the livestock business, and are represented on boards of directors of railroads on the product and when these linerests dominate than the lotter of the lotter o

We have been inclined to consider fluctuations in price at the market centers as a necessary evil. It has been to the interest of the packer to encourage this belief. The fact is a large part of the variation in prices seems to be due to the manipulations of a few persons rather than to the law of supply and demand. Our present system of marketing has built up a few large packing companies and a great machine packing companies and a great machine at the expense of producers and consumers. This machine seems to control the market situation. It fixes the price the producer gets for his stock and the price the consumer must pay for meat. This was shown by a decision of the Missouri supreme court, February 9, in which five large packing companies were fined for an agreement to restrict competition.

large packing companies were fined for an agreement to restrict competition. The fines assessed probably were paid by a reduction in prices for livestock.

This year has shown that most of the so called competition at our large market centers is a myth. Packers have taken advantage of every excuse to make the largest profit possible out of their transactions. There seems to be very little competition except on the downward scale for the producer and on downward scale for the producer and on the upward scale for the consumer. There is a general opinion among stock growers that the packing interests have taken too much advantage of the opportunity offered by the outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

What the Report Says.

This extract from the report of the American National Live Stock association's committee on stock yards and livestock exchanges, published April 2, in Walls of the control in Wallace's Farmer, shows the control the packing interests have over the live-stock industry under our present sys-

tem:

Those who have followed the course of the various markets realize that one of the most dangerous features is the control that a few men are securing over the marketing of livestock and everything concerned in connection with the industry. It is a fact that the packing house industry, which was originated for the purpose of slaughtering livestock, has extended its operations into many other things. For example, the Union Stock Yards, at such points as Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Portland, and other points, are now owned or controlled by the packers. In connection with the ownership of these stock yards companies, the same persens have become interested, and own or control the terminal facilities of the railroads at many of these yards. They also own rendering works and banks, cattle loan companies, in some cases market papers, and other kindred interests, which, of course, all tend to dominate the business and control it from every standpoint.

Stock yards proper are supposed to be facilities offered to the public for the purpose of preparing livestock for sale—that is, to sheep or hogs prior to being sold and weighed; and it is quite a question whether those who buy the livestock should be the owners of the facilities offered for the purpose of preparation for its sale.

As regards the banking business in connection with livestock matters, we find in a great many cities organizations called "cattle loan companies," these companies being owned or controlled by the packing

Spoiling a Good Thing.

Most authorities assert that the fun-damental principles of the packing house system are right. If that is true those principles have been abused. The prices paid for hogs last winter did not in any measure justify the prices that were charged consumers for pork. The packers as usual blamed the butchers but there seem to be more million-aire packers than butchers. The excuse the packers than butchers. The excuse the packers gave for the low price of hogs was that the people were not buying meat. If this is true it is difficult to understand why there was not a greater reduction in price of pork products. It is true that prices have been reduced in the last few weeks but they still are not in keeping with the they still are not in keeping with the prices paid for hogs. Another factor which should be considered is that while there was a decrease in the home de-mand there was a large increase in the export trade.

Paying low prices during the season of heavy runs and raising them during the season of light runs so that the accumulated products can be disposed of at a good profit is an old trick with the packers. Paying good prices on days when there are light runs to encourage heavy shipments is another fa-vorite trick. Higher prices during the season of light runs encourage farmers to try again. It is interesting to note that sheep and lamb prices have been remunerative. The demand for mutton has been good but this does not seem to be the only reason for good prices. Feeders lost more money than they made on sheep for three or four years. The result was flocks were being reduced all over the country. The good

duced all over the country. The good prices now seem to be as much to counteract this tendency as to meet the demand for mutton. The same thing happened with hogs a few years ago.

No one questions the efficiency of packinghouse methods in utilizing byproducts which were allowed to go to waste a few years ago. Most persons, though, would like to have a satisfactory explanation of the wide spread between producers' and consumers' prices. tween producers' and consumers' prices. It seems that some of our large packing centers have been developed past the point of greatest efficiency and that it is a mistake to put so much power in the hands of a few as is done under the present method.

Several remedies have been suggested for the existing unsatisfactory conditions. Co-operative packing houses have proved the remedy in Denmark and they are helping the situation in England and Government or municipal own-Ireland. ership of packinghouses is being tried with success in Australia and Canada. There is no doubt that farmers would get more for their stock and consumers more meat for their money if there

(Continued on Page 21.)



I use the old Studebaker every ay or whenever I need a wagon. It has always stood out in all kinds f weather up to eight or nine years go, when I commenced keeping it

Charles Stratton, Andover, Ohio

Hauls 3000 pounds of coal on 40 year old Studebaker

HARLES STRATTON, of Andover, Ohio, is using,

every day, a Studebaker Farm Wagon that was bought before he was born-40 years ago or more.

The fact that he can haul a ton and a half of coal on the old wagon indicates that it is still paying returns on the original investment.

Why Studebaker Wagons Last

It is the way Studebaker Wagons are built — and the fine material used — that

built — and the fine material used — that makes them last so long.

Carefully selected, air dried lumber, tested steel, analyzed paint and varnish, skilled workmanship and the experience of sixty-three years all go to make a Studebaker Wagon last a lifetime,

No other wagon lasts as long, or gives as much service as a Studebaker — and this isn't a "claim," it can be proved. We

have records of hundreds of wagons forty years old and over.

Divide the cost of your wagon by the number of years' service it gives you and you will find that a Studebaker is the

cheapest wagon on earth.

Ask your dealer to show you the proofs he has of Studebaker Wagons lasting forty years and more.

Studebaker Buggies and Harness give

equally good service.

STUDEBAKER, South Bend, Ind.

0

NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

Studebakers last a lifetime





This new style thin model coin purse is heavily silver plated and opens with push spring just like a watch case. It has a beautiful engraved design on both sides as shown in illustration. The illustration also shows the arrangement of the inside of the case. On one side are two coin departments for holding dimes and nickels. The coins are held in place by a concealed spring so that there is no danger of lossing them if the case comes open. On the other side is space which can be used for postage stamps or currency. This case is 1½ inches wide by 2½ inches long and is fastened to a nice 4½ inch silver plated chain. We guarantee that you will be more than delighted with this beautiful little purse.

HOW YOU CAN GET THIS PURSE FREE HOW YOU CAN GET THIS PURSE FREE
We are giving these stylish little coin purses away free as a treams of
introducing our oig family and story paper the Household. This paper
is published once a month and contains from 24 to 48 pages every
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sending in your order. Address.

THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. C. P. 14, TOPEKA. KANSAS

Boudoir

FREE Write for Kresge's Kata-log of the World's Best

5 & 10c Bargains

BY MORRIS M. RATHBUN

A GRICULTURAL training in the public schools is largely in the experimental stage, but in Los Angeles, from an economic and beautifying stand-point. The active co-operation of 99 has reached the place of practical economics. This year there are nearly 10,000 has been given freely and generously.

For Better Sanitation. pupils of varying ages in that city who have gardens at home which are the direct result of their school work. Probably an equal number in the smaller towns of the county also are enlisted in growing vegetables and flowers, so that about 12 per cent of the total enrollment are learning the rudiments of soil culture.

The agricultural department of the city schools comprises 60 special teachers; a tremendous stimulus was given to the work last fall through a county beautifying campaign in preparing for California expositions year. The greatest incentive to activity on the part of the children was a list of cash prizes, which range from \$5 to \$35 for individual gardeners and up to several hundred dollars for the school that produces the best results. The total value of the prizes offered reaches more than \$17,000.

GRICULTURAL training in the pub- public schools, and thousands of others

In addition to planting flowers and vegetables the children have aided in cleaning their own premises, the school grounds, and the vacant lots in the neighborhood. Much of the work has been of permanent character, such as setting out rose hedges, shrubs, palms, and shade trees.

It is believed that the impetus given to school and home gardening by this beautifying campaign will be maintained. The main purpose of the school work has been to give the boys and girls intelligent and sympathetic interest in those phases of the work which contributes. ute to the great problems of food, clothing and shelter. Gardening places the child in a most wholesome environment and furnishes the best sort of physical exercise and relaxation from book study. The chief object of the committee in It gives both child and teacher fine

Putting School Boys to Work

pared yeast. Do this at night. Let stand till morning, then add 1 tablespoon lard and stir in flour enough to make a thick batter. Let rise, and mix up stiff. Let rise again, and work out into lower. into loaves.

If the yeast should be cold in the morning set in warm water until it is just warmed through before adding the flour. Save out a pint of the yeast every time for the next baking. The yeast will keep well, but in summer must be kept in a cool place, and the more often it is used the better the bread. Three good pints of water will make five 2-pound loaves.

Mrs. C. E. Duncan.

R. 2. Hartford, Kan.

R. 2, Hartford, Kan.

A Hair Switch From Combings

One who is preparing to make a hair switch will need black linen thread, No. 25 is a good size, and a hard round shoe string. If hair has been cut from the head use that which was next the head for the top of weave. If not, the combings can be straightened. Pull the comb-



ings apart, then grasp with left thumb and finger where the hair seems to be the thickest and straightest, and pull snarls from both ends of strand. Pull the uneven hairs with right hand, letting them slip between left thumb and finger, and place so one end of hair is nearly even. Proceed in this way until a bunch bout the size of a match is straight. If the lower end seems to be uneven don't worry. Leave until weave is completed, then trim as seems best.

For a frame take a board 24 inches long and nail an upright at each end. In the upright at left end drive one nail; at the right drive three nails 1½ inches apart. Tie 3 threads to the left nail long enough to reach across board, and fasten one to each nail at right, keeping them tight. Another thread will be needed about twice as long as length of board. Tie this to the nail at left You are then ready to commence

weaving.

Loop the long thread around the three threads, by putting it over the three threads, bringing down back of three threads, then out over the long thread, making a loop like a writing e with the three threads running through. This is the loop that fastens the hair. Make an inch of this looping before beginning

Take a small strand of about a dozen Take a small strand of about a gozen threads of the straightened hair, using the top, or even end. Put this strand of hair under thread No. 1, over thread 2, under thread 3, over thread 3, under thread 2, and over thread 1. Leave short end about 2 inches long, as this length does not camb out or as this length does not comb out or make uneven work. Slip to left, close to loops, and fasten tight with a single Proceed until the weave is long enough for one strand, and fasten the end the same as the beginning. Take a round hard shee string. Com-

mence at lower end of woven strand; turn the fastened end under and tack with needle and thread to shoe string. Wind the woven edge of hair round and round in spiral form over the shoe string, fastening as you go, until near the end of weave. Then make a loop in the end of shoe string, and finish fastening the woven hair. In this way the loop is plenty large enough for a hair pin. Many weavers use a small silk cord instead of the shoe string. The silk cord makes a smaller and more pliable center, and is strong enough.

Reader. Enid, Okla.

Own a Motorcycle

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S. S. KRESGE COMPANY 1100-1108 Wabash Ave., Chica

No farm is complete without a four cylinder Henderson. For use on the country roads, over your farm, go-ing to the city for repair parts, for anything, you cannot afford to be without a real, reliable motorcycle.

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is the most serviceable, economical and reliable motorcycle you can buy for farm use. Hundreds in use by farmers all over the country. Henderson motorcycles are money-makers on any farm.

Write to "Henderson Bill"

He has something interesting to tell you about the price of motorcycles. He will tell you how money can be made, time saved and real motorcycle satisfaction secured with a Henderson on your farm. "Henderson Bill" will give you this information free of charge.

The Henderson Motorcycle Company





erms. You cannot afford to buy a bicycle, tires or sundries without learning what we offer you. Write now.

1801 22 Cal. HUNTING RIFLE FFEE

BUY IT NOW

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



Boys Have Learned to Co-operate, Thereby Doing More Effective Work Than They Could Do Alone.

charge was to get the children to plant flowers about the school grounds and in their homes for the sake of beautifying the city. A more practical view of such effort was taken by the teachers, with the result that the home gardens included vegetables as well as flowers. In some cases the children have added to the family income by selling vegetables.

Charge was to get the children to plant opportunity for self expression. The children unconsciously learn order, they learn the value of property and lebor, and learn that in some form they must pay for what they consume.

Roses Need Much Fertilizer to the family income by selling vege-tables from gardens they cared for themselves.

Use Vacant Lots.

The business instinct has been developed in boys until they have co-operated, thereby doing more effective work than would be possible by each working alone. Boys obtained permission to use vacant city lots for gardening on a larger scale than back yards permitted. Owners of vacant property readily consented to have the weeds removed and the ground cultivated, while the city was glad to have any improvement made on its vacant land, so the arrangement was

profitable for all concerned.

Enough packets of seeds were distributed to the children to plant an area of 3 million square feet, or approximately 5 square feet for every man, woman and child in the city. Through the cooperation of seed houses and nurserymen with the general committee a com-prehensive pamphlet was issued under the title, "Home Garden Manual." Copies of this manual were given to all who applied for them, whether children or adults. The dealers also agreed to furnish seeds for home planting at large reductions to public school pupils. The mid buying under these conditions was

furnished with an identification card by his teacher.

The first gardens were planted last fall. In southern California there is no "closed season" for growing things. A "fall planting day" was proclaimed by the mayor for the day after Thanksgiving, and the children were given a holiday so they might prepare their ground for planting. It was estimated that 90,000 children in the city and county actually engaged in serious agricultural work on that day, and nearly 10,000 house gardens are being maintained this spring in the contest for prizes. There are 75 gardens in the

Roses are aristocrats and cannot be expected to do well if grown in the same bed with other flowers. One great secret of healthy roses and free bloom is plenty of fertilizer. A business man who is a great lover of flowers and who is highly successful with them felt it is highly successful with them felt it a waste of time to attempt to grow roses, except the Rugosa. He recently made a discovery which opened his eyes.

Two important requisites of a thrifty rose hed are cow manufactured to the thrifty rose hed are cow manufactured.

rose bed are cow manure, not less than a year old, and wood ashes. A friend of this business man who is a dealer in plants gave him 25 hybrid perpetual roses in midsummer. These roses had lain in stock until too late to sell. They were a dubious looking lot when planted. No one except the man's wife ex-pected them to live; but they did, thanks to a rain which came soon after in addition to load after load of cow chips from an adjoining pasture. The result was not only a steady growth but a wilderness of blossoms.

Carrie May Ashton.

Rockford, Ill.

Recipe for Potato Bread

(REQUESTED.)

Take 2 medium sized potatoes and furnished with an identification card cook them in 1 pint (or more) of water.

Who Sent This Picture?

each from the Farmers Mail and Breeze,

Ladies' waist 7111 as illustrated is made with sleeves and side bodies of all-over lace and front and back of crepe de chine, the two stitched together along



ge. Other combinations may be Six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust the edge. measure.

Apron 6867 is cut in five sizes, 4 to 12 Dress 6842 has a two-gore skirt with

long tunic. Four sizes, 8 to 14 years.

Two-gore yoke skirt 6837, having tunic and slightly raised waist line, is in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist

measure. Dress 7120, having a one piece skirt, is in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure. -------

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS. The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sir—Enclosed find cents, or which send me the following pat-Pattern No...... Bise..... Pattern No...... Size..... Pattern No...... Size..... Postoffice

Cutting the Price of Flour

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

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

As the price of flour continues to rise, adding more and more to the "high cost of living," we have hit upon a plan that helps considerably. My husband took a bushel of wheat and winded it well, which took out all the chaff. It had no count a it was clean. Then he had no smut, so it was clean. Then he ground it in a two-horse sweep feed mill with medium sized burr. After putting it through twice we had 60 pounds of splendid whole wheat flour, at the cost of a bushel of wheat, which at last accounts the cost of a bushel of wheat. at last accounts was \$1.25, while mill flour is \$2 to \$2.10 for a 50-pound sack. Our whole wheat flour cost us about 2 cents a pound, while the white mill flour costs about 4 cents a pound. The whole wheat flour is more healthful and just as appetizing. It makes fine gems, biscuits, and bread. Made into a mush like cornmeal mush and served with cream and sugar it makes a fine break-

fast dish. We ground commeal the same way, with as much or a greater saving. We could have taken it to the town grinder and hired it ground for 15 cents a bushel, Mrs. J. W. Pugh. Brownell, Kan.

House by the Side of the Road

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn In the peace of their self content; There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart, In a fellowless firmament; There are pieneer souls that blaze their paths

Where the highways never ran;
But let me live in a bouse by the side of the road

And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the

road.

Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good, and the men who are bad.

As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat.

Or hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road

And be a friend to man. I see from my house by the side of the

road.

By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor
their tears—
Both parts of an infinite plan:
Let me live in my house by the side of
the road
And be a friend to man.

I knew there are brook-gladdened meadows

ahead,
And mountains of wearlsome height;
That the road passes on through the long
afternoon,
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And ween with the strengers that mean

And weep with the strangers that moan, Nor live in my house by the side of the road Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak,
they are streng,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat.

Seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.
—Sam Walter Foss.

Dresses is dyed in plain, solid colors of all the fash sonable shades. The soft-finished white and cream shades make especially attractive dresses for misses' wear. It also comes in many lovely printed patterns, including the rose, wistaria, pansy, and other handsome designs. These are especially suitable for the afternoon frock, while women often choose them when they want a smart gown for social affairs. "Sepositine" can be washed as often as you like, and always keep its "crepey" look, for the crinkle is guaranteed never to wear or wash out. igns and colo a most all good stores. If not found casely, write us for free samples. PACIFIC MILLS LAWRENCE, MASS. No. 6153 Child's, No. 5063

Water for Everybody
We make wells for chies and ranches. No water no pay
Write us. C. E. KITIMOEM, 527 Morth 17th, LINCOLN, MER
Clemens Bee Supply Co., 129 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

and One Tone Control Two Victrola characteristics

The Victrola tone is a wonderful thing. It is the tone of pure reality—throbbing with life and power. When you hear the world's greatest artists on the Victrola, you hear them just as truly as though they were singing or playing right before you.

Besides this true-to-life tone there is incorporated in the Victrola the important feature of tone-control—the ability to play each individual selection just as you personally want to hear it. These two distinguishing features demonstrate the perfection of every detail in the Victrola. It not only brings you the world's best music in all its beauty, but enables you to enjoy it to the

There are Victrolas in great variety from \$15 to \$250 and any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate them and play any music you wish to hear. Write to us for catalogs.



fullest extent.

The patented Victor "goose-neck" tone arm in playing position.

sound box tube—the flex-box and tapering tone arm, which enables the Victor Needle to follow the record grooves with unerring accuracy.

d sounding-be provide the very limit of area of ating surface and sound ame fying compartment, so absolutely essential to an exact and pure tone

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Bootiner Granophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

Always use Victrolas with Victor Records and Victor Needles-the combination. There is no other way to get the unequaled Victor tone.



The famous Victor trademark is on every Victrola, Victor, and Victor Record.

Victor system of changeable needles-perfect reproduction is possible only with a perfect point—therefore a new needle for each record is the only positive assurance of a perfect point. You also have your choice of full tone, half tone or further modification with the fibre needle.

Modifying doors—may be opened wide thereby giving the tone in its fullest volume; or doors may be set at any degree graduating the volume of tone to exactly sait every requirement. Closed tight the volume is reduced to the minimum and when not in use interior is fully protected.

Victrola XVI, \$200 Oak or mahogany

The Country Gentleman

says: First thing after I boughtmy place I learned the good old comfy habit of carrying some "PIPER" around with me. While I'm knocking around out-ofdoors there's something appropriate about biting off a delicious chew of "PIPER."

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FREE Send 10c and your tobacco dealer's name,

and we'll send a full-size 10c cut of "PIPER" and a handsome leather pouch FREE, anywhere in U. S. Also a folder about "PIPER." The tobacco, pouch and mailing will cost us 20c, which we will gladly spend—because a trial will make you a steady user of "PIPER."



Let It Stand Between Your Motor and Deterioration

Hundreds of thousands of motorists in the Middle West alone
—all won to POLARINE in the -allwon to PULAKINE in the last seven years-know the pro-tection, the efficiency and the pleasure resulting from this scientifically perfect lubricat-

Do YOU know this oil? —an oil sufficiently fluid to lubricate and completely cover the remotest friction surface. —an oil of maximum dura-bility and correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

-an oil that pays back its cost, not only by saving repairs but by maintaining a high re-sale value for your car.

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Use RED CROWN Gasoline. It means More Power, More Speed, More Miles per Gallon

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The demand for capable automobile men ceeds the supply. Our graduates are always in mand to fill good positions as Salesmen, Demon-ators, Factory Testers, Garage Managers, Repair

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We Pay the Freight From hen coops to barn, we have just the paint you need. Only one small profit between you and the raw materials. Buying paint this way is good farm management. Send for free color card and lowest known net prices. No mixed paints have as good a reputation as the "EVER-WEAR" Brand. Best Barn Paint, 65 gallon. Finest House Paint, \$1.16 gallon. Quality positively guaranteed. We pay all freight. Write today for book on paints and FREE Sample Offer.

Farm Trucks Grow in Favor

Where Specialized Production Is the Aim, Power Transportation May Return Good Profits

tensive use of trucks on Kansus and requires no further attention until farms. This is especially true on morning.

horses recently have been obtained in Michigan, by a farmer near Detroit. These results, as reported in Farm Engineering, show that it has paid well to use the power for hauling.

In delivering 10-gallon cans of milk to the city dairy the cost was reduced from 27 to 9 cents a can. These figures are not very familiar to many farmers, because complete costs are very rarely obtained. The utmost accuracy was attempted in arriving at the figures shown in the summary, and recording instruments operated by clock work were attached to both wagon and truck. The chart shows that the team was hitched to be at the team was hitched up at 8:25, drew up at the milk depot at 8:35, left for the city at 8:40, arrived at 12:08, left at 1:05 and pulled up again at the milk house at 4:30. The empty cans were unloaded and horses were driven to farm yard and unhitched at 4:40. Hence the total time of 7 hours and 56 minutes is accurately determined above man's chance of error. In like manner the chart shows that the truck was only gone from the farm a total of 2 hours and 20 minutes, or an exact saving in time of 5 hours and 36 minutes.

What the saving in delivery costs will amount to is thus suggested. This sum, great as it is, must not blind the farmer or engineer to even greater benefits that may be secured. Consider that instead of drawing up to the farm at sundown, this farmer sits down to a hot dinner at 11:30 a. m. Have clearly in mind what great possibilities this af-fords to the dairy farmer who loves his herd and wants to breed the best and have his stable standing full of purebred dairy cattle. Lastly, imagine the happiness and comfort for the wife and children to have the husband back at noon and near them during the afternoon and evening hours. Four horses were needed before in order to alternate teams after the 20 miles of road work; and the attention and care required, the cost of taking horses off to the black, would like to have places on forms. made the delivery of the milk of more importance than the production of it or the care of the cows. Now this is done away with. The robbers and boarders are located, weeded out and replaced; and when the motor truck gets back to

THERE is a chance for the more ex- the farm it can be shut up in a shed

places where specialized production is the aim, such as on fruit and dairy farms. There has been a considerable increase in efficiency in trucks in the last few years, which has made them the best results. His understanding of much more practicable for rural conditions.

Many trucks are in use on Kansas farms: one of the more successful of pear when common sense is applied to farms; one of the more successful of pear when common sense is applied to these is on the Merritt Holstein farm at the operation and maintenance of the Great Bend. A very extensive use is truck. Referring again to the case of made of trucks on the "101" Ranch at the farmer who reduced his cost of de-Bliss, Okla. One of the most successful livering milk in ten-gallon cans from 27

Fixed Charges:	
Driver, two hours 20 min.	0.5
Interest at 6 per cent Insurance and taxes	
Total	\$1,18
C	ost per
Depreciation	mile Basis \$.0195 100,000 ml. .0219 8,000 ml.
Oll	.0130 13c a gal.
Repairs,	.0120
Total	
Fixed charges	\$1.18
Total	\$2.52

*	Total	\$2.52
,	Cost of Horse a Day.	
7	Feed a working horse:	-
-	16 quarts oats at 2c a quart\$0.32	
1	18 lbs, hay at 1c a lb	
•	Bedding	\$0.58
7	Hostling.	.10
•	Shoeing and small repairs	.20
е	Stable rent and insurance	.06
1	Water.	.001
t	Insurance and taxes	.02
	sections, sick and luie	
	Total	\$1.181
•	The total daily cost of \$7.56 way	a unitrad

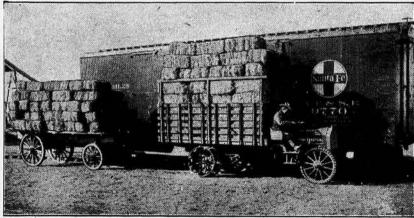
The total daily cost of \$7.56 was arrived at in the following manner:
Cost of Four Horses and Wagon.
Driver's pay, a day
painting
Total \$7.56

These costs were the definite results taken from the books of the Detroit man. Some of the items are high for Kansas conditions, but they are the results that were obtained on this farm. The problem of buying a truck is an individual one of course with every farmer, just as it was with this man. On many Kansas farms the use of a truck many Kansas farms the use of a truck will not pay—there is not enough hauling to be done. On many of the places where specialized production is the rule a truck will pay.

and the attention and care required, the several good steady friends here who cost of taking horses off to the black-would like to have places on farms smith, and the high cost of the feed also. State wages when answering. S. O. Skinner. Hunter, Mo.

> Don't expect the heifer calf to thrive on corn fodder and oat chaff. Protect her from hard winds and cold rains.

Keep her thrifty and growing.



This Truck Is Used on the "101" Ranch at Bliss, Okla., and It Has Helped To Reduce the Cost of Hauling.

Why Not Build Roads?

As we are confronted with the unemployed problem in every state in the Union, I think it would be the proper time to begin something that would give employment to thousands of idle men. I will give my idea of how it could be done.

In the first place let each county in each state decide on the kind of paving that would be most practicable to use. In some counties where there is

plenty of fire clay to make brick.

Second place: Let each county erect
a brickyard or stone crusher as the case may be. Then when there is an overwage, making brick or crushing stone and paving county roads. In that way each county could take care of its own idle men.

No doubt you are wondering what this work will cost and where the money is coming from to do it. I will try to estimate the cost—based on city streets. The cost by the running foot for a 20 foot road would be about \$4 a foot; that is for brick according to the city streets with gutter and curbing and contract work.

The asphaltic concrete is considerably cheaper. If the county provides its own material and uses reasonable labor I think it could be done for one half that price or about \$2 a running foot, which would be about \$10,500 a mile.

To pave one road north and south and another one east and west which would be about 60 miles would total about \$638,000 to the county. If there were other roads angling through the county as there are in the county in which I live pave them also; if not, branch out from these four roads and pave 5 or 6 miles to accommodate those who live in the corner of the county. In that way it would accommodate everybody in the

This cannot be done in one or two years. My plan is to begin at the county seat and work each way on the different roads and pave as far as the money will go every year. But you will say we haven't the money yet. Which is true. I will try to explain how we could get the money.

could get the money.

There are about 3,600 quarter sections in each county. Assess each quarter section in proportion to the amount of benefit the road is to its owner.

We will say \$300 a quarter. I don't think there is one man in ten who would

not be glad to pay for a paved road near his farm, while some would be willing to pay more. This should amount to about \$1,080,000.

Of course there are counties which are rough and thinly settled and could not afford to pay for paving. In that case they would not need it so much.

I would suggest taxing motor cars \$10 a year instead of \$5 and double the tax on motorcycles. This would give each county \$12,000 or \$15,000 a year. It would increase as the number of cars increased. Then if needed we might tax each manufacturer \$5 on each new car he sells, to be paid in the state and county in which it is sold.

with the appropriation we might get from the state and counties, and other donations we could get, I think we could start paving six or seven main roads out of each county seat at one time. With the \$1,080,000 from farmers and \$12,000 from motor car taxes, to say nothing about other donations and apnothing about other donations and appropriations we should have \$1,092,000. The expenses on the four roads would be about \$633,600, which would leave a balance of \$458,400 which would pave about 40 miles more. We would expect the farmers to pay this money as the paving progressed. I am on a rented farm but I would gladly give \$100 in money and the \$10 a year on my car, also \$100 in work to have our main road paved.

in work to have our main road paved. I am sure there are many renters who would give work and money.

I do not think there are many that would object to paying \$10 on their cars as they would save more than that on tires and gasoline. It would increase the value of farms nearly one-third. And it would lessen the cost of marketing crops about one half. marketing crops about one half.

Subscriber. Council Grove, Kan.

IWe believe this writer has placed his road costs altogether too high. If paving cost

this much in the cities there might be very little of it. We are printing this letter because it is from a sincere, capable farmer, Motor cars, we believe, will be the best influence possible for good roads.]

Fine Days For Road Dragging

(Continued from Page 8.)

much with \$100 added to each one now. His cows sold for from \$12 to \$14. His ting so late that if it were not for corn sold for 12 cents a bushel, his hay other considerations we should not atfor 70 cents a ton, and his farm implements for but little more than junk unless we are held off until after April use. In some counties where there is plenty of stone, asphaltic concrete might be used, while in other counties where is no stone the brick would be best. In nearly every county there is plenty of fire clay to make brick.

Herts for but little more than junk value. So it can be seen that it took aloe of stuff to bring \$300. Now the average farm sale seldom falls below \$2,000. Property all brings good prices regardless of market conditions. The total of stuff to bring \$300 prices regardless of market conditions. The total of stuff to bring \$300 prices regardless of market conditions. of an ordinary farm sale in Rice county, last week, reached \$5,300. Contrary to the general opinion the farmer is a genflow of unemployed, let each county put uine optimist and too often he can see the idle men to work at a reasonable a rosy outlook ahead for livestock, wage, making brick or crushing stone where the packers see only a chance to

> provements, containing 80 acres, and lying about 5 miles from a little town. It brought a fair average price for such son by a month.

places. This is the second time we have seen this farm sold at auction. It was sold for \$35 an acre about four years ago, so it can be seen that these upland farms are slowly increasing in value.

No oats sown—March 30—and no present indications of sowing any inside of a week at least. It is now getting so late that if it were not for 10, we shall still sow the acreage we had intended having.

We have a field of 25 acres fenced in with hedge, lying south of, and adjoining, the farm buildings. Eight acres of this field is in alfalfa and the other 17 was in corn last year. This 17 acres is what we wish to sow in oats because that crop can be taken off in time this where the packers see only a chance to scalp the market.

A farm sold here at auction, last week for \$41.50 an acre. This farm to do would be to open a gate to throw was ordinary upland soil with fair imthe this small representation and soil with fair imthe the grass for pasture as it adjoins the prairie pasture, and all we would have to do would be to open a gate to throw the two pastures together. As bluegrass starts early and grows late we be-lieve it would lengthen our pasture sca-

Prices of Farm Products

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 2.5 per cent during Feb-ruary; in the past seven years the price level has increased during February 1.6 per cent.

On March 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 7.6 per cent higher than a year ago, 27.1 per cent higher than two years ago, and 12.0 per cent higher than the average of the past seven years on March 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased 1.7 per cent during the month from January 15 to February 15. This compares with an average increase from January 15 to February 15 in the past five years of 14 per cent

on February 15 to February 15 in the past five years of 1.4 per cent.

On February 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$6.46 a 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.27 a year ago, \$6.70 two years ago, \$5.54 three years ago, 6.19 four years ago, and \$6.71 five years ago February 15.

Never let fowls stand in strong winds. It is better to keep them penned up.



As Your Car Grows Old, Keep It Tuned Up

Retain its smoothness, its quietness and comfort. Retain its quick response, its effective power-its dependability. You bought it for these qualities-keep them in the car as it grows old in your service.

Tune up your motor, adjust the carburetor for weather and varying qualities of gasoline. Adjust the steering gear. Adjust the brakes.

And don't forget to adjust the bearings. For all bearings wear same as other moving parts and need adjustment if you are to keep the full power and efficiency of your car.

Inside Knowledge that will Help You



slight space between cup and roller, adjustments can be made by moving the cut or cone in the direction of

As 1-2 and 3-4 always remain exactly parallel, the adjustment brings the different surfaces into perfect line-contact, and no prinWHEEL bearings must turn easily of course—to eliminate friction. But they must fit snugly too to prevent wheels from wobbling.

As bearings wear—all bearings do—they get loose.

A little looseness allows the pound that makes faster

and faster wear—more and more looseness.

Bearings on shafts that support gears—transmission, driving and differential gears—when they wear (as all bearings do) allow the shafts to drop slightly out of line. The gears on those shafts get slightly out of correct mesh. Imperfectly meshed gears make noise and

waste some of the power.

The trouble goes on at an increasing rate unless promptly checked by adjusting a type of bearing that

can take up looseness when it develops.

Use of steels best adapted for bearings, extreme accuracy of manufacture, strict following of heat-treat-

ment formulas developed by years devoted to concentrated study of bearings alone—these are producing bear-ing parts that have wonderful wear-resisting qualities.

And yet bearings-all bearings-do wear. The Timken Roller Bearing is the one type of bearing that can be adjusted to completely eliminate the effects of its slight wear.

The Timken Roller Bearing carries the load and resists the shocks along the lines of its rollers instead of on the points of balls; its tapered construction enables it to meet side pressure and shocks in addition to direct load; its line contact distributes pressure and hence minimizes wear—these are three great principles that are kept in constant operation for your benefit by the fourth great principle of adjustability.

You can see how important it is to have adjustable bearings in your ar if you are to retain its effectiveness as a power vehicle—as it grows

Other interesting facts about bearings are told in the Timken Primer No. F-63 "On the Care and Character of Bearings" which, with a list of the Care using Timken Bearings, will be sent free, postpaid



The Timken Roller Bearing Company CANTON, OHIO DETROIT, MICH.



Turkeys Are Easy to Rear Let the Flocks Range Away From Your Other Poultry BY MRS. CLYDE H. MEYERS

Fredonia, Kan.

HAVE raised turkeys for more than 20 years, and I have come to believe that the one thing that I can do better an an anything else is to raise turkeys. have found them very profitable, and have found them very profitable. that the one thing that I can do better than anything else is to raise turkeys. It have found them very profitable, and when I see farm women everywhere who need and deserve a bit of an inbut one this is a fine variety. Their come besides the family pocketbook, I one fault is that they are secretive and can't belo but wonder why more women wilv in hiding their nests, and like

hard to raise if they are managed properly. "Bad luck" usually is but the result of wrong methods in handling and with the same effort, that I could when feeding. If you attempt to raise flocks I was working with the Bronze. of young turkeys around your chicken pens, and coddle them and cram them several times daily with cheese, cornseveral times daily with cheese, cornbread, oatmeal and other feed, you are very likely to have poor luck. If you feed your breeding flock heavily upon grain and attempt to confine them in small yards during the laying season, you are almost sure to have bad luck. But if you will study the nature, habits and natural instincts of turkeys, and are satisfied with your results, they are the ones for you to keep. If you are not growing the turkey's nature to live, you will find them easy to grow and almost sure profit-makers every year.

The cost of rearing turkeys, after they the cost of rearing turkeys, after they are them as I have advised, letting them range away from your other poultry, and see if your "luck" does not change.

giving time, is almost nothing. They range over stubble, meadow or alfalfa fields, destroying large numbers of grasshoppers and other destructive insects, and grow into sleek, heavy market birds. As the price of turkeys seems to birds. As the price of turkeys seems to be a slittle higher every year, and as farm women are beginning to realize that proper care and feeding will bring success, turkey raising is on the increase.

The first requisite is healthy, vignous breeding stock.

diet of grain. Remember that it is not a turkey's nature to lay until spring is ever before. I have found this company well established. I gather eggs daily, thoroughly reliable and always get the and set them in lots of about 50. I use remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa. I set two gentle turkey hens on china eggs about 10 days before the poults are due to hatch. I never fail to dust these hens several times with insect powder, so that the poults may start life un-

When the turkey eggs hatch, I slip one poult under each turkey mother. How she will "cut, cut, cut" to it and mother it! I have an enclosure about 10 feet square, made of foot boards, in an orchard or some place away from all other poultry. When the poults are about 36 hours old, I remove the mother and her one turk to this enclosure and give her the rest of the hatch. Each mother and her brood are put in sep-arate enclosures some distance apart, to avoid excitement.

When the poults are about 48 hours old, I feed sparingly of hard boiled eggs crushed fine, shell and all. I also put sand, water and charcoal within their reach. Do not fail to feed the hen well with coarse grain so that she will be content. I feed lightly with hard boiled egg, lettuce chopped fine, onion tops and such things for several days.

I do not like to keep the mother and her brood in the enclosure more than a few days. If the weather is at all fair, I give them free range. After the turks are about 2 weeks old, I seldom feed more than once a day. On the aver-

come besides the family pocketbook, I one fault is that they are secretive and can't help but wonder why more women do not raise turkeys. When I ask them to wander far from home. I have why they do not, almost all of them say that turkeys are hard to raise and that they never have any luck with them.

Now I am sure that turkeys are not hard to raise if they are managed properly. "Bad luck" usually is but the re-

Some persons contend that the Bronze is much larger than the Reds, but this pens, and coddle them and crain them is much larger than the Reds, but this several times daily with cheese, cornist true only in a way. An adult Bronze bread, oatmeal and other feed, you are will outweigh a Red of the same age, very likely to have poor luck. If you but a young Bronze at Thanksgiving feed your breeding flock heavily upon time will not outweigh a Bourbon Red

Preventing White Diarrhea

To prevent White Diarrhea, treatment should begin as soon as chicks are hatched—giving intestinal antiseptics to destroy the germ. Not infrequently we see rank poisons recommended, such as Mercuric Chloride and Antimony Arsenite. The use of such remedies should not be encouraged as the average pernot be encouraged, as the average perorous breeding stock. Do not try to economize by using a tom that is related to the hens. There is danger that it will prove a costly experiment.

Oats is an ideal feed for breeding stock, and may be given without effort.

The incomous breeding acconomize by using a too lated to the hens. There is danguit will prove a costly experiment.

Oats is an ideal feed for breeding stock, and may be given without stint. Do not feed corn at all, and use kafir sparingly. I keep sharp grit, oyster shell and charcoal within easy access of the adult birds at all times. I do not believe in the use of tonics and dopes for poultry, but a little copperas dissolved in their drinking water is the best turkey regulator I ever have used. It keeps them free from worms, and seems to counteract the blackhead, a seems to counteract the blackhead, a seems to counteract the blackhead, a trouble common to overfed turkeys.

The incomo to be a costly experiment.

White Dian.

Dear Sir: I see reports of so losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L-8, Lamoni, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two dottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company with reliable and always get the form mail.—Mrs. C. M.

Don't Wait.

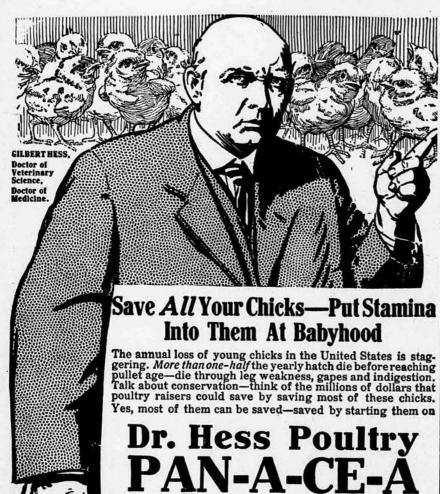
Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L-8, Lamoni, Iowa.—Advertisement.

"Coy and Hard to Please"

Who says that the equality of the sexes is not now complete, with a Springfield, Mo., woman publishing the following "ad" in the local paper: "I warn all persons against trusting my husband on my account, as he is a loafer, a liar, a drunkard, and a Bull Moose."

A White Diarrhea Remedy.

Sirs: I have always lost a great many chicks with white diarrhea, but this year I sent to the Wight Co., B-11, Lamoni, Iowa, for a sample of Chic-tone. The result has been wonderful for out of 43 chicks hatched 3 weeks ago I have 42 strong healthy little fellows. Chictone is sold in 50c boxes and is guaranteed to save 90 per cent of every hatch.—Mrs. Tom Tristler, Grandview, Ind .- Advertisement.



DR. HESS STOCK TONIC Afine tonic for hardening and conditioning stock for spring work. They need this after the long sleep of dry feed all winter. Makes stock health winter with the long sleep of the long stock health with the long stock health with the long stock health with the long stock as the long stock as the long stock as the long stock as the long stock health with the long stock health long stock he

DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

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

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

chicks are natched out by the thousand every day during natching season, feed my Pan-a-ce-a regularly.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the result of my successful poultry experience and scientific research in poultry culture—there is no guesswork about it. Ingredients printed on every package. Now listen to this:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your poultry healthy, make your hens lay, and help your chicks grow that I have told my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock, and if it doesn't do as I say, return the empty packages and get your money back.

Sold only by reliable dealers whom you know—never peddled. 1½ lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 25-lb pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). Send for my free book that tells all about Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

DR. HESS & CLARK - Ashland, Ohio





When writing to advertisers mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. age Kansas farm there is an abundance

Purebred Cows Are the Best

No Farmer Can Afford To Keep Scrub Animals

O YOU keep dairy cows or just cows? breeding, pedigree, and health should be Many a Kansas farmer is satis-considered. Many a Kansas farmer is satisfied to keep a cow so long as she will produce a calf each year and produce enough milk and butter for the table. If you expect to go into the dairy business this is one of the first things to stop.

Considered.

There is just one sure way to determine the butterfat production of a cow and that is by weighing and testing the milk at regular intervals. Some farmers object to this saying that it takes too much time. The Illinois Experiment station determined by actual

Several years ago a well known dairy magazine conducted an investigation of 100 creamery patrons and the records show that one of the patrons made \$2.30 for every dollar invested in feed for his cows, while his neighbor made \$1, or just broke even; and another lost 50 cents. Why is it that one farmer was able to take a certain amount of feed and through the machinery of the dairy cow convert it into products worth \$2.30 while his neighbor with the same amount of feed and practically the same amount of feed and practically the same amount of time, lost 50 cents? The answer is in business efficiency and in better cow machinery.

Don't Buy Scrub Cows.

The scrub cow is always a losing proposition. She seldom pays for her keep, and her milk is poor both in quantity and in quality. Never buy scrub stock. Always buy purebred dairy cows and breed them to a purebred dairy sire. Dairying is a business and must be conducted as such in order to make a profit. In the beginning, the adaptability of the man has a great deal to do with it. Success or failure of the dairyman depends first on whether he has a special liking for that particular work. His interest should be so keen that he can form an acquaintance with every cow in his herd and learn to every cow in his herd and learn to know the individual characteristics of every animal. Then he should lose no opportunity to turn everything to account from a business point of view.

The large barrel is an indication that the man has the proper interest, the animal can handle a large amount

If the man has the proper interest, the next thing is to get possession of good cow machinery for his business. There are three ways by which he can obtain these. The first is to have them given to him. The second method is to buy them. The third is to raise them.

For most men the first is a possible but not a probable method. The second is all right, provided the man knows where to buy and can afford it. The third method is most applicable for the most of us—that is to raise our own cows In other words, it means to build up a good herd from your own stock by breeding and selection. You will at once say, that you have always selected the calves from the best cows in order to propagate your herd. How do you know that you were selecting the best?

Breeds To Consider.

There is no best breed of dairy cattle upon two important things. The milk—except the one that comes nearest fulfilling your individual needs. Among the several special dairy breeds you are sure to find one that will suit your conditions. In making a selection, bear in mind what disposition is to be made of this and neglect at any one of several points is likely to bring failure. These must be faced squarely and solved the milk, the Holstein will give a large or the dairyman will suffer the consequences. the milk, the Holstein will give a large amount not so rich in butterfat. For the man interested in selling cream or butter, the Jersey or Guernsey will be more satisfactory. Above all, do not get a dual-purpose cow and try to go into the meat production business along with the dairying. Either be a beef man or a dairy man.

man or a dairy man.

More important than selecting a breed is selecting the individuals. It is upon the individual cows that the success or failure of the herd will rest. In considering an individual the first and all imscraps should be fed to breeding stock,

periment station determined by actual count that it took about 10 minutes a day to sample and weigh the milk. The total amount of time required in a year to make these records would not exceed 2 hours a cow.

Dairy Characteristics.

Guess work does not go in the dairy Guess work does not go in the dairy business, especially when the yearly production of a cow is in question. Recently a world championship Jersey cow was sold, along with a herd of other average cows. She was singled out from the rest of the herd only by testing. When the testing has been done, then you will have some basis for selecting

When the testing has been done, then you will have some basis for selecting the calves for the future herd.

Next to butterfat production is the dairy type. At one time all breeds of cattle produced only enough milk to rear their young. The present high production of dairy cows has been brought about by selecting and breeding always with the idea of milk and butter production in view. By reason of this selection, dairy cattle have acquired certain conformation and characteristics. conformation and characteristics.

These characteristics are first the extreme angular form; second, the large development of the barrel; third, a well developed udder. Just why the cow has been bred for this angular form is hard to explain. The idea has been evidently to breed cows that would put have the property of energy into milk instead. every ounce of energy into milk instead

of feed. To obtain a large flow of milk, something must be put into the cow machine in order to produce the milk.

machine in order to produce the milk. The udder is the organ that manufactures the milk. It is reasonable to suppose that a well shaped udder would contain more of the milk follicles and blood vessels than a poorly shaped udder. Like produces like and the offspring tends to resemble the parents. It is upon this law that the dairyman must base his selection of pure breeding stock. It is upon this that he must base his improvement of the herd. This law has improvement of the herd. This law has a tendency to vary however where the parents are impure or of mixed breeds. With scrub animals there is no certainty about the characteristics that will be transmitted to the offspring.

After the breed is selected and the individuals picked, success still depends There is no best breed of dairy cattle upon two important things. The milk

Powder

She—Why do authors always speak of smile creeping over the heroine's face! He—Perhaps they're afraid that if it went any faster it might kick up a dust. —Penn State Froth.

portant question is what can she pro- as it will produce strong fertile eggs, duce in one year. Then type, purity of and plenty of them.



With Purebred Cows Will Insure An Excellent Income and Will S Pay For the Home, the Barn, the Silo and a Good Farm.



DE LAVAL

Cream Separators are by far the most economical

Real economy is never short-sighted. It never confuses PRICE with VALUE.

PRICE is what you pay for an article.

VALUE depends upon the amount and quality of service the article gives you.

You get by far the greatest actual VALUE for your money when you buy a De Laval — BECAUSE it will give you much better and longer SERVICE than any other separator.

From the standpoint of its greater durability alone the De Laval is the most economical cream separator to buy, and when you also take into consideration its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and less cost for repairs, the price of the "cheapest" machine on the market is most exorbitant compared with that of the De Laval.

And there is no reason why you should let its FIRST COST stand in the way either, because the De Laval may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

A De Laval catalog to be had for the asking tells more fully why the De Laval is the most economical cream separator, or the nearest local De Laval agent will be glad to explain this and many other points of De Laval superiority. If you don't know the nearest local agent, simply write the nearest De Laval main office as below.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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

An Opportunity

No field of endeavor today offers so much to ambitious, successful men as salesmanship. The live wires in ness are the men who sell t

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

Agency Division

Farmers Mail and Breeze Topeka, Kansas 800 Jackson Street

These Letters Tell of the Flowers and Vegetables Our Boys and Girls Will Try to Raise This Summer

IAwarded First Prize.]

AM going to have a flower garden this summer. The rows will be 5 feet long and there will be six rows together and then a walk. The walks will form a cross in the center. Along the walks I shall have a border of rose gether. Bobby and I are going to have our vegetable garden together walks I shall have a border of rose gether. Bobby is 6 years old and I moss and sweet alyssum. In one corner of the garden will be carnation pinks, heliotrope, asters and phlox. In another corner I shall have a mixture of flowers. I de not know what will be in it as I bought a package of mixed seeds. In the third corner will be mallows, candytuft and poppies, and in the will raise everything they want?

New leaves since I got them. I am waiting now to get some dry earth so I can sow my pansy seed. I am going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bobby and I are going to have our vegetable garden together. Bobby and I are going to have our vegetable garden together. Bobby and I are going to have petunias, sweet williams, holly-hocks and asters. Bob lows, candytuft and poppies, and in the last corner will be cosmos, zinnias and four-o'clocks. I am going to plant sweetpeas along the fence on the south

Out of my hollyhocks, I'm going to make ladies. I pull the hollyhocks from the stalk and tie a thread around the stem end. This makes the head and waist. I take another blossom and put it under the first one and tie them to it under the first one and tie them to-gether and then I have my lady. She looks prettier if I put a hat on her made of a four-o'clock. I get peapods from mamma's garden, and by shelling the peas out carefully I have the cutest little boats. We have a large tank and I put my boats on that. Each boat will hold two ladies. I like to play they are sailing over the ocean. The peas that are shelled out of the pods will make cute little chairs by sticking them together with toothpicks. These will make nice chairs for my ladies to sit in when they are tired. I can hardly wait for the time to come to make my garden.

Nannie Bolejack.

R. 3. Barnes, Kan.

R. 3, Barnes, Kan.

A Surprise For Grandma

(Prize Letter.)

My garden is two beds on one side of mamma's big garden and I am as proud of it as mamma is of hers. I love so well to go in there and plant things. well to go in there and plant things. I run out every day to see if they are peeping their tiny heads out of the ground to see if winter is over. I have onions, radishes, salsify, tomatoes, garlie and lettuce all up now. I want to put up a few cans this summer. What does me the most good of all is to go out into my garden and get my dear grandma a bit of this and a bit of that and see how she enjoys it all. I slip out to the garden and slip back so she will not see me go and when she finds will not see me go and when she finds the things on her plate she pays me back with a smile on her face. She is 76 years old and can't walk, so she wheels around in her chair. I am going to plant some beans and set out some cabbage plants from mamma's bed. I have some poppies, too.

Agnes Isbell. R. 1, Calvert, Tex.

Popcorn and Melons Grow Here

My garden is about half an acre. I am going to plant peas, beans, tomatoes, potatoes, melons of all kinds, sweet corn, popcorn, sweet potatoes and flowers. I am going to sell the vegetables and buy some kind of an animal if I have enough money. Pierre Weishaar.

Nortonville, Kan.

The Roses Are Waiting

(Prize Letter.)

My Aunt Edna gave me a dollar for a row of radiates, one row of peas and Christmas present and told me to buy two rows of pole beans. I am going to Christmas present and told me to buy what I wanted with it. For a long time what I wanted with it. For a long time I could not decide how to spend my money. Then a seed catalog came to mamma one day and I made up my mind that I would have a garden. My mind that I would have a garden. My roses and seeds have come now. I have my roses set out in cans waiting till it gets warmer so I can set them outdoors.

They are all climbers and have grown two rows of pole beans. I am going to the beans and let the time of pole beans. I am going to the beans and let the time of pole beans. I am going to the beans and let the time of pole beans. I am going to the beans and let the time one countries with some row of potatoes, and one row of sweet potatoes. My flowers will be a row of poppies. I shall also have the beans and let the time of dog meat.

Butcher—All right, sir. Shall I wrap it up or will you eat it here?

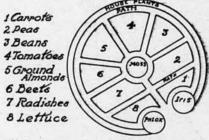
—Wroe's Writings.

It is suggested that blue circles with wide yellow rims be substituted for red tables left after our table is supplied. I

will raise everything they want?
Winifred Dudley.

Glen Elder, Kan.

A Garden That's Round



will be a ring or box with flower seed planted in it. These seed are the Jap-anese Flowering iris and double phlox. There are paths between the beds and a long path running along in front of the house plants. My garden is fenced with wire we used several years for a corn crib. I am sending a plan of my garden with my letter.

Sarah S. Fritz, age 11 years.

R. 4, Hope, Kan.

Herman Makes Money

(Prize Letter.)

My garden is a bed of asparagus, 8 by 20 feet. I have been out in my garden 20 feet. I have been out in my garden already loosening the soil and hauling manure to fertilize it. I sold enough



is on one side of the big garden. I am look going to have one row of tomatoes, one done. row of cabbage, one row of lettuce, one

Here Are the Garden Plans shall try to sell them. I am going to gather bouquets of my flowers for the dining room table, and if there are any sick folks in the neighborhood I shall send some to them to cheer them up. Be-sides caring for my garden I am going to help my father with the farming this summer. Clifton, Kan.

Harry Bachtel.

Here's a Pretty Front Yard

(Prize Letter.)

In my flower garden this summer I shall take a wagon tire and lay it down where the flower bed is to be and fill it with rich earth. Then I'll remove the tire and place bricks on end all around the circle. I shall plant a row of pansies around the outer edge, with a row of phlox next and a geranium in the center. This will make a very pretty flower bed. In my vegetable garden, I'll make a bed about 8 feet long and 5 feet wide for radishes and lettuce and another 10 by 6 feet for In my flower garden this summer I and lettuce and another 10 by 6 feet for peas, with still another for string beans.

side and at the end of each walk I am going to plant a young summer cypress plant. I'll keep these cut and trimmed so they look like little cedar trees. I am going to have some hollyhocks but in heds. There will be a space about 16 to the fence. From the porch to the swide next to the fence all around gate are two rows of many sorts of the garden for our house plants. In the flowers, Both rows are just alike, with moss and on each side of the gate there

Out of my hollyhocks, I'm going to the garden will be a box of the same kind of flowers opposite each other. We have other beds of flowers, too. We took an old tub and painted the outside and set it on a stump and the outside and set it on a stump and planted cypress in it. We let the cypress run up on sticks to a point and it vines all over the tub and is beautiful. Flossic Reynolds, age 11 years.

Beicourt, Kan.

Get Into the Clean-Up Game

Have you ever played the Clean-up Game? It is lots of fun for boys and girls, and the best sort of help for mother and father, too. The time to begin playing it is April 16—don't forget that day—and you can play it a long time, or a short time. It all depends on how good a player you are. The harder you play it the more fun it is and the less time it lasts, but if you go at it in a half-hearted, don't care sort of way, you won't have a good time at all, and you can play at it ever and ever so long and never win out. Isn't that queer?

It's more fun if you keep a score, of

It's more fun if you keep a score, of course. You can decide for yourself the points that will count. You might let points that will count. You might let every tin can you carried away from the backyard count one point, and every time you picked up a basket of chips that had scattered around too far out from the woodpile, you might score yourself 10 points. Then picking up scraps of paper and raking dead leaves and trash, and pulling weeds would all count too. count too.

Another point to count in your score is killing flies. The flies will be coming out pretty soon now, when the sunshine gets a little warmer.

Every one of the big, sort of sleepy, lazy-looking flies you can kill these first warm days will save killing dozens, and even hundreds of flies later in the summer, so these first ones ought to score higher, don't you think? Flies live in dirt and they insist on taking this dirt with them every place they go. Boys and girls ought to hate them just like poison, for flies carry tiny disease germs that are as bad as poison when they are put into milk and other things you eat and drink. Clean up the dirt piles where Herman Irwin With His Dog.

asparagus last year to buy myself a suit of clothes, besides what I gave mamma for table use. I am sending my picture with my bulldog.

Herman Irwin, age 10 years.

Binger, Okla.

There'll Be Pondies. Too

put into milk and other things you eat and drink. Clean up the dirt piles where the flies live—places like manure heaps and slop barrels, you know. Oh, there are lots of places and lots of ways you can clean up and make a big score, and there is a big prize for all the boys and girls who play the game hard. Can you guess what it is? Well, there really are two. One is the pleasure you will have yourself in living in a nice, pretty, clean place, and the other—and the best prize, sith my bulldog.
Herman Irwin, age 10 years.
Binger, Okla.

There'll Be Poppies, Too

My garden is to be 48 feet square and so on one side of the big garden. I am

girls who play the game hard. Can you guess what it is? Well, there really are two. One is the pleasure you will have yourself in living in a nice, pretty, clean place, and the other—and the best prize, too—is the happy look you'll see in mother's eyes when she comes out to look at all the clean up work you'ver the Mfg'r X-RAY EGG TESTER is used by either Artificial or Sunlight. All incubator users should have it and should be in mother's eyes when she comes out to look at all the clean up work you'ver the Mfg'r X-RAY EGG TESTER is used by either Artificial or Sunlight. All incubator users should have it and should be in mother's eyes when she comes out to look at all the clean up work you'ver the Mfg'r X-RAY EGG TESTER is used by either Artificial or Sunlight. All incubator users should have it and should be in mother's eyes when she comes out to look at all the clean up work you'ver the Mfg'r X-RAY EGG TESTER is used by either Artificial or Sunlight. All incubator users should have it and should be in the Mfg'r X-RAY EGG TESTER is used by either Artificial or Sunlight. All incubator users should have it and should be in the Mfg'r X-RAY EGG TESTER is used to be should have it and should be in the Mfg'r X-RAY EGG TESTER is used by either Artificial or Sunlight. All incubator users should have it and should be in the Mfg'r X-RAY EGG TESTER is used to be should have it and should be in the Mfg'r X-RAY EGG TESTER is used to be should have it and should be in the Mfg'r X-RAY EGG TESTER is used to be should have it and look at all the clean up work you've

Take It With You

Be fair to yourself try Ajax Tires

YOU owe it to yourself to try Ajax Tires. Put them to the test. Know the protection you have in the Ajax written guar-antee of 5000 miles. The im-plied life of other standard makes is but 3500 miles. Won't you make this saving for yourself? This saving of from \$4 to \$20 a tire, according to the wheel size you use. Act upon your present impulse. Decide today to try Ajax Tires!

Tires

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7000 MILES "While others are claiming

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A MISSOURI FARM

AND INDEPENDENCE

\$5 Cash and \$5 Monthly. No Interest, no Taxes.

Either 10 or 20 acres (you take your choice, regardless of size); also three town lots and 300 shares in successful, 1,000-acre orchard company, with two canning factories and full equipment, all for only \$300; \$5 down and \$5 monthly, without interest or taxes. Will pay round trip railway fare of buyers; payments stop in case of death. Write for phetographs and information. We have been theroughly investigated and our land and orchard inspected and approved by the state authorities of Kansas. Miscouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Teanessee, Ohio and West Virginia. Munager Securities Co., N. 148 N. Y. Life Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.



The X-RAY EGG TESTER is used





Maybe You Can Win This \$25

The Boys Will Find a List of Corn and Kafir Contest Prizes Given in This Article, Too

F YOU are planning to win the \$25 Basis of Award:

prize that Mr. Capper is to give to Largest yield 50 per cent the Kansas girl who makes the best Records and Story 25 per cent record in growing tomatoes this year, You can make a lot of spending you should fill out the entrance blank money from your tomato patch. Eloise shown below, and you should do it Parsons of Clarinda, Iowa, is the young right now before you have a chance to forget.

It costs nothing to enter the contests, the ground. A plat 33 feet square is the right size. You have the privilege of buying your plants ready to set out, if you wish. In that case you must charge yourself with the extra cost, of course, land, her own time, estimated at 10 and this will make your profits a little cents an hour, fertilizers and sprays. less than if you had grown your own plants. Enough hardy well-developed plants for your patch will cost very little, though.

Here is what she says about the work:

"I hoed my tomatoes after every rain and whenever I thought it necessary. As we moved to this place in the spring, and the garden was not plowed in the

Otis E. Hall, of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and agent of the United States Department of Agriculture for the boys' and girls' club work in Kansas, has of-fered to help our club members in any way that he can. One bit of advice that he will be able to give next sum-mer, and that will be appreciated, too, will be about the cost and operation of



In Her Tomato Patch.

a canning outfit. Girls in many states have made a profit in this way when the market price of fresh tomatoes was not very large

The rules of the Capper tomato contest are simple. You grow the tomatoes, and we will see to it that the \$25 prize is ready to send to you when the contest closes next fall. It will be necessary for you to have some mature, disinterested person help you measure the ground next fall and vouch for the correctness of your report. This is a little trouble, but it is a protection to you, because you will know that no one else will get the prize unless she really makes a better record than you do. We are always mighty careful to make sure that the winning reports are corect.

Accurate records of all expenses and receipts must be kept so that a correct report can be made of net profit. In case some of the fruit is used on the home table, a record either by weight or by dry measure should be made of the amount so used, and credited to the account at market price.

woman whose record in the Department of Agriculture's garden and canning clubs was the best in the 33 northern and what you grow will more than pay states last year. Miss Parsons obtained you for your work. It takes only a lit- a yield of 5,318 pounds of tomatoes tle ground. A plat 33 feet square is the from her tenth-acre plat. Her costs were \$15.61, and her net profits were \$115.57. Her costs cover every item of expense in raising the crop, including rent of land, her own time, estimated at 10 cents an hour, fertilizers and sprays.

> and the garden was not plowed in the fall, many weed seeds were not destroyed, and I had a very hard time keeping the weeds down. The plants did not grow very large, and as it continued very dry, I decided it was not best to stake the plants. The plants did not make a very great growth and very few needed pruning. I hoed them until the tomatoes began to ripen and the plants were too large. the plants were too large.

"After school began I was kept very busy in picking the tomatoes. For several weeks it took me three evenings of the week to get over the entire patch and often gathered more than 10 bushels. During the second and third weeks of September we had so much rainy weather that I could not gather the tomatoes, and after the rains they be-gan to ripen so rapidly that many of them split. On October 12 and 13 I had to gather the green tomatocs. I gathered 1,083 pounds. There was no sale for these. We used all we could and I gave some to the neighbors, and still a great many went to waste. They were wet when they were gathered, and as it turned warm again, they rotted very fast. We had a great deal of company this summer, and our other garden vegetables were not as good as usual, so we used a great many tomatoes fresh."

Here are the prizes for the Capper boys' and girls' contests for 1915:

BEST ACRE YIELD OF CORN.

1. Silver trophy cup.
2. Bronze medal.
3. Bronze medal.
Honor diplomas for the next 10.
BEST ACRE YIELD OF KAFIR.

Silver trophy cup. Bronze medal, Bronze medal, onor diplomas for the next ten.

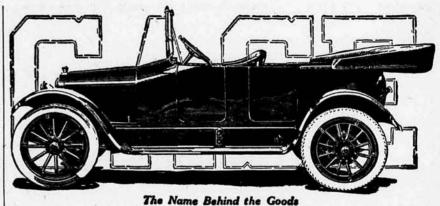
BEST EXHIBIT OF 10 EARS OF CORN.

1. Cash prize \$25.
2. Bronze medal.
3. Bronze medal.
Honor diplomas for the next ten.
CAPPER GIRLS' TOMATO CONTEST.

1. Cash prize \$25. 2. Bronze medal. 3. Bronze medal. Honor diplomas for the next 10.

Horses should be fed at exactly the same hour every day. They will fret if they are fed at irregular hours. If you are compelled to work them before they have finished eating do not feed them again until the next feeding time to avoid colic.

The extension division of the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, is offering farmers courses in automobile work for drivers.



Judge Your Car Year-After-Next

Time is the big test that your car must meet. No matter how well it performs the first year—it is next year and the year after that tell the story of service or disappointment.

The time really to judge the CASE "25" is at the end of the third or fourth year. Then you will fully understand why we are so particular to build mechanical perfection into every CASE car.

Our catalog tells in detail of the many parts of this car where we spend just to keep your cars out of the repair shops and to give you complete confidence and satisfaction in your investment.

Least in Price—Greatest in Value

Of the popular-priced cars the CASE "25" costs you least, we maintain, because we include extra accessories to the value of \$110.25. Our price is \$1350 -less 5 per cent if cash-and the CASE comes equipped with Extra Tire and Tube on Rim with Tire Cover, Weed Non-Skid Tire Chains and 8-Day Clock.

These items are necessaryparticularly for country driving. Other cars do not include them. Deduct their value __\$110.25 - from the CASE price, and then compare it with other cars.

CASE cars offer an extra value because we can afford to put more money into their materials and workmanship. We save on selling expense where others must spend, for CASE cars are sold by the same world-wide organization that handles the entire CASE line of farm power machinery. And this saving goes into the cars in added value.

Send for Catalog and learn about the CASE—"The Car With the Famous Engine."



NOTE: Ask us for 1915 catalog picturing and describing our entire line of CASE Steel Threshing Machinery, Steam, Gas and Oli Trac tors, CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows, Corn Shellers, Baling Presses and Road Machinery. Yours on request. Mail a postcard

J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Inc. Founded Dept. 534, Racine, Wis. Branch Houses at

> Great Bend-1512 Main Street Wichita-402 South Wichita Street

This Enters You in the Contest ARTHUR CAPPER, 800 JACKSON STREET, TOPEKA, KAN. Please enter me in the Best Acre Yield of Corn contest. Best Acre Yield of Kafir contest.

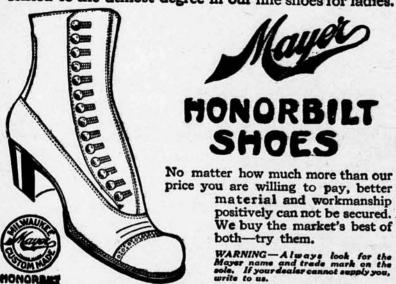
Capper Girls' Tomato contest.

P .O. or R. F. D.....

Properly filled and mailed as directed, this blank entitles the signer to the full benefits of the club and contest, without further notice or formality.



Style, refinement, service, comfort and wear are represented to the utmost degree in our fine shoes for ladies.



The Giant Painter Says-

"A Shabby Man can take a back street, but a shabby house stands right there and advertises lack of paint or lack of good paint.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Drysox, wet weather shoes; Yerma Cashion Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee





What if some important job calls for a get-up long before sunrise?

What if the household must be astir for a prompt breakfast right on the scratch?

-there's Big Ben.

Big Ben will get you up and out either way you tell him-with a straight five minute call or ten successive taps at halfminute intervals.

His pay for service is \$2.50 in the States—\$3.00 in Canada. If your jeweler hasn't him, a money order addressed to his makers, Westelox, La Salls, Illinois, will put him in your employ.

The "Why" of Artificial Light

Artificial light is produced by heating a substance to a very high temperature, at which it incandesces, or gives off Some substances are better adapted to produce light than others. Either they incandesce at a lower degree of heat or produce a light of a higher

In the electric lamp, the filaments resist the electric current. This resistance or friction generates heat that incandesces the filaments. Tungsten is a less electric current, and at the

With the introduction of kerosene in With the introduction of kerosene in 1859, when the first oil refinery was opened up at Oil Creek, Pa., there was a slight improvement in yellow flame lighting. The kerosene burners were cleaner and more convenient to handle than the pine knots or candle dips previously used but the quality of the light viously used, but the quality of the light and the efficiency of illumination were about the same.

The earliest kerosene lamps were generally of the flat or the solid wick type and burned in an open yellow illuminating flame. Later what is generally known as the Rochester center draught lamp came into use. This lamp came

Light from a fire flame is produced by
the incandescence of carbon particles
just as they are burning; when carbon
is heated to 2900 degrees Fahrenheit
correspondent and I would suggest the
it incandesces, but at 3100 degrees, it
burns. The point at which the carbon
gets hot enough to incandesce and become useful as a source of light is so close to its burning point that its activity as a lighting medium is very brief, and fresh carbon must always be in turn heated up to produce a continuous light. This is the reason for it being very inefficient.

How White Light is Produced.

The blacksmith may heat a piece of iron or steel in his forge to such a high temperature that it will incandesce and produce light. The quality would be poor and the manner of production very efficient, because iron is not adapted for

use as a light-giving substance.

The incandescent mantle was invented by Count Von Welsbach, about 20 years ago.

It consisted of a combination of two metals, thorium and cerium, in an in-fusible state. These earths when mantled or covered over a flame or other source of heat become incandescent very easily and give off a beautiful light. The thorium and cerium metals are twice as efficient in giving off light as the tungsten metal and 16 times as efficient as carbon and perhaps 100 times as efficient as the blacksmith's iron.

One of the greatest improvements in kerosene oil lighting since its introduction has been to employ an incandescent mantle in place of the yellow flame. Such lamps are especially constructed for the use of the mantle and designed to burn the oil in a blue non-luminous flame instead of the yellow flame. This blue flame is hotter, does not require as much oil, does not emit the bad odor and is better adapted in all ways for use under an incandescent mantle.

Since crude oil or petroleum has been refined, it has yielded three principal fuels which have been adapted for lighting purposes, naphtha, gasoline and kero-sene. Naphtha and gasoline have never been commonly used in regular wick lamps, because of the extreme danger of fire and explosion, and have found their greatest use in pressure systems, especially for street and other exterior light-

Kerosene Has High Fuel Value.

Since the advent of the automobile and other gasoline engines, the demand for gasoline has been very large, greater than the available normal supply, con-sequently oil refiners have reduced the

This reduction in quality of gasoline has been a very serious one for lamps de-signed to use a good grade of gasoline

and has resulted in the generators and nozzles of such lamps clogging.

It is because of the high fuel value of kerosene that it has been difficult to burn it in a blue flame and realize its full value. Only within the last two years have satisfactory blue flame kerosene mantle lamps here on the market sene mantle lamps been on the market.

The first kerosene mantle lamps were put on the market six or seven years ago candesces the filaments. Tungsten is a and were imported from Germany. There metal substance better adapted for electric lighting than the carbon filaments originally used. It incandesces at a man mantle lamps were sold throughout lower temperature and accordingly uses the country by agents who sold for cash less electric current, and at the same and moved to the next town. The deless electric current, and at the same time it produces a higher quality of light.

The Common Oil Lamp.

The oldest source of illumination is lamp to a customer for trial without any the oldest source of infimiliation is lamp to a customer for trial without any the yellow fire light, and it generally is deposit being made by the customer. recognized as the poorest quality of light of any of the sources of artificial illumination.

This surely indicates that the lamps are giving satisfaction, and the kerosene mantle lamps are here to stay.

Cow Is Unthrifty

One of my cows has been standing around with her head down and her ears drooped for the last month. She does not go off with the other cows, sometimes, and when she does go with them she eats only a little before she lies down. She seems to eat all right when I feed her but her hair stands the wrong way and she is getting thin. Can you tell me what the trouble is and give me a remedy?

Woodward County, Oklahoma.

The symptoms submitted are simply

erally of the flat or the solid wick type and burned in an open yellow illuminating flame. Later what is generally those of unthriftiness. This may be due to any number of chronic ailments. The known as the Rochester center draught cow may be suffering from tuberculosis lamp came into use. This lamp used a which would be disclosed by a tuberculin cylindrical wick and allowed air to get into the flame from both the inside and the outside of the wick and was an improvement over the flat wick types.

Light from a fire flame is produced by the incandescence of carbon particles are many other diseases having the The symptoms submitted are simply are many other diseases having the same symptoms as described by this correspondent and I would suggest that

Money for the Church

(Continued from Page 7.)

We have our annual bazaar and chicken pie dinner the first or second Sat-urday in December. Besides the chick-en pie we serve bread, butter, mashed potatoes, cold slaw, cranberry jelly, cake or plum pudding, and coffee. We serve from 4 to 10 pm.

from 4 to 10 p. m.

On one side of the dining room are the booths decorated in Christmas colors. At our last bazaar we had a Santa Claus store in one booth, which was for dolls and toys, and it was in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus.

We had a booth for readward claus.

We had a booth for readymade clothes, laundry bags, clothes pin bags, tea towels, kitchen towels, aprons and dust caps of every description, children's aprons, dresses and bibs. All were given, and little was added to the cost for making.

The fancy work booth brings in the most money, as many busy people want these handmade things for Christmas presents and know they are much more reasonable in price than they could be bought at the city stores. The home-made candy booth is well patronized, as

made candy booth is well patronized, as there always is a nice variety.

The food exchange has a good patronage. There are pies of all kinds, cakes, bread, butter, canned fruit, jellies, fruit salads, baked beans, dressed chickens, sometimes ready-cooked chickens, all these ready for the Sunday dinner. We made \$95.50 lest December made \$95.20 last December.

We served dinner in our church dining room last summer to the "Boosters" from a neighboring town. We charged 35 cents, as there was considerable ex-pense, and it netted the society \$29.40. \$29.40. We served plenty of bread and butter, roast beef with brown gravy, mashed potatoes, fried chicken, slaw, pickles, fruit, pie, and iced tea.

We make comforts for 50 cents, and

quilt quilts for \$1 a spool. We consider this the hardest-earned money we get. It all takes work, but where all are willing to do their share it is not a great burden on any one. And we have many social times together.

Mrs. F. R. Wycoff.

Wilsey, Kan.

quality of gasoline by mixing with it The man who has always bowed down heavier oils, as kerosene, and at the same to one political idol never realizes how time increased its cost above kerosene. absurd his devotion appears to others.

Foot and Mouth Notes BY TURNER WRIGHT.

The foot and mouth situation in the United States continues to improve. The United States Department of Agriculture announced last week that the disease has been practically eradicated. The government report issued April 1, showed only one infected herd in the country at that time. This herd was near Syracuse, N. Y. Two other infected herds were reported last week. These were in Winnebago and Kane counties in Illinois. Only a few infected herds have been reported since March 25. The foot and mouth situation in the

Figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture show that 124,141 animals were slaughtered from the time the disease was discovered until March 25. The cost to the federal government for animals slaughtered is estimated at 2 million to 3 million dolestimated at 2 million to 3 million dol-lars. The federal government paid only 50 per cent of the value of the animals, and the state governments, in most cases, paid the other 50 per cent. This makes the total value of the animals slaughtered between 5 million and 6 mil-lion dollars. It should be remembered, however, that this is not the total loss caused by the disease. It is too soon to obtain an accurate estimate of the total cost of eradication.

There has been no outbreak of the

There has been no outbreak of the disease in Kansas since March 16. The infection seems to be under control in this state. The quarantine officials are

The great need in our public life is more earnest men, more patriotic men, broader men, men big enough to sink their individualities and their differences of opinion in team work, and for the sake of team work in any right direction. And we greatly need that high appreciation of a public trust which should inspire every party man elected to serve the people, with a passion to approach his duties and do his work, not as a party and do his work, not as a party man, but as a true, devoted, steadfast representative of that public to which he has in his official oath sworn to give his allegiance and the best there is

becoming more hopeful with the improved weather conditions. The "cleaning up" process is being pushed in the infected districts as rapidly as possible.

It was reported in several newspapers last week that J. H. Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner, had issued an order prohibiting the shipment of cattle to Kansas pastures unless the owners would agree to bear all loss from any outbreak of foot and mouth disease which might occur. Mr. Mercer denies making such an order. His denial follows:

"I see that a report that I will install a rule prohibiting the shipment of livestock into Kansas for grazing purposes unless the owners will sign a release from any obligation on the part of the state to pay for the destruction of such livestock in case they were destroyed on account of becoming infect. stroyed on account of becoming infected with foot and mouth disease has been circulated in some newspapers. I do not know where this originated as I have authorized no one to give out such a report. In fact I have made no such statement. I am not going to issue an order on this subject but I am going to ask the farmers and pasture owners of the state, especially those of Cowley, Sedgwick, Sumner, and Butler counties, to make a special effort this year to burn off all premises such as pastures, meadows, and ravines where pastures, meadows, and ravines where rubbish may have accumulated; and to clean and burn all rubbish in corrals; and to haul all manure out on the farm. This will give the sunlight a chance to disinfect the premises."

Mr. Mercer also points out that it is

very important for the property owners along Satchel creek and Walnut River to burn all drift wood and rubbish along these streams. Burning this rubbish will be an effective measure in preventing further spread of infection. This work should be pushed without additional notice and all premises cleaned at least by April 16.

The guarantic arrived the shipment

The quarantine against the shipment

of all livestock except horses and mules, this writer's brain is certain to be. It panies under the jurisdiction of a pubfrom places where foot and mouth disis not for the idlers. It is a volume for
ease has existed, into Kansas probably persons who think and do things, and it
will be maintained. This applies to practically all states north of the Tennessee blanks on which readers may enter their
line and east of the Mississippi River. names for contributions to be paid when
Mr. Moreon states that the mississippi River.

it is still too soon to remove restrictions. Men who are contemplating buying dairy or other breeding stock should remember there will be danger of bringing in infection for several months. It will be well to avoid purchasing any stock in territory which has been infected or which must pass through territory which has been infected this ritory which has been infected, this were more smaller packing houses sit-summer.

will be maintained. This applies to practically all states north of the Tennessee line and east of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Mercer states that the rule will not apply to any great extent against the shipment of dairy cattle and purebred breeding stock. Normal shipments from states north, west and south probably will be restored in a short time.

While the situation is more promising than it has been for several months it is still too soon to remove restrictions. Men who are contemplating buying dairy or other breeding stock should

Meat Competition is a Myth

(Continued from Page 11.)

Coin Harvey's Book

"The Remedy," by the author of "Coin's Financial School" and "A Tale of Two Nations," has been received from the press of the Mundus Publishing Co.

The book is unusual, as everything frem were more smaller packing houses situated nearer the places where the stock is grown and the meat consumed. A large waste in needless freight charges and commissions could be eliminated. This probably will be the final result of the movement to develop co-operative packing plants in this country.

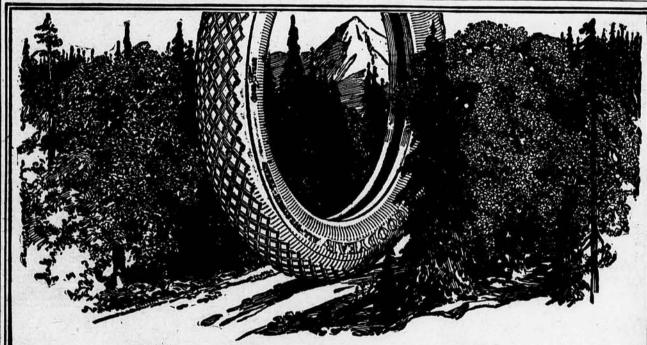
More immediate relief, however, would be obtained by placing the packing com
It is a good practice to give the horse a little hay before it eats its grain.

reason why they should be exempt from public supervision. Advertisements of large profits made by the packers for the purpose of selling bonds, and newspaper reports that "In the packing centers the greatest activity in 16 years; forces working day and night; all products contracted for a year ahead at highest prices" do not seem quite in harmony with the prices farmers have been forced to take for their stock.

The hope is that the Federal Trades

The hope is that the Federal Trades commission will take up this question of livestock and meat prices as soon as possible notwithstanding some eastern politicians think "Big Business" should not be regulated in any way.

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BY HAROLD BINDLOSS

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

(Copyright Frederick A. Stokes Co., N. Y.) about the old man's position. Grim and THE PLOT OF THE STORY.

THE PLOT OF THE STORY.

This is the story of two young Englishmen, Ralph Lorimer, leading man in this company, and Harry Lorraine, his good natured partner. Lorlmer is in love with Grace Carrington whose father, Colonel Carrington, is opposed to him as a son-in-law. Lorlmer's uncle and Colonel Carrington quarrel over the Day Spring mine and the uncle's mine adjoining. Finally Carrington sells his mine to the uncle, Martin Lorimer. Colonel Carrington has lost much money in mining ventures. Young Lorimer, a second time, asks his permission to marry Grace but is refused whereupon the daughter announces her intention of becoming Lorimer's wife with or without her father's consent. Young Lorimer and others plan 2 co-operative dairy which is violently opposed by Colonel Carrington. The colonists are called together to vote for or against the colonel's continued leadership. Under a rule of the land charter a three-fourths vote of the majority could depose the leader and the reamery might be built without his consent.

FOUNDED this colony, and I feel compelled to men-tion it—delivered some of you from difficulties, and brought you here. I have spent my time and money freely for the good of the

will work a little, enjoying abundant sport and the society of his equals. That was my one object, and I have accomplished it, but further I will not go. Green Mountain is the I have accomplished to will not go. Green Mountain is the finest cover for game on the prairie, and while I live no man shall cut timber, make roads, or put up a factory there. Neither will I in any way countenance the opening up of Carrington—my Carrington—to industrial expectation for the influx of all and sunch that the counterpart of the contract of the contract of the counterpart of th dry. I will have no railroad nor any kind of factory within our limits if I can prevent it, and seeing in it the thin end of the wedge I must ask you to abandon the creamery scheme."

He broke off abruptly, and then turned to Lyle again.

"Have you lost your senses, Raymond? Would you make this clean. green land like Lancashire or parts of Pennsylvania?"

One could see by the faces of the others that this shot had told. There others that this shot had told. There was no great liking for commerce in any of those who heard him. They were sportsmen first of all, and they loved the open. Even had the thing been probable none of them would have wished to see Carrington defiled by the smoke of mills and factories. It seemed to me that the Colonel might have bent them to his will had he made some trifling concession or been have bent them to his will had he made some trifling concession or been willing to discuss the matter quietly. Most of them, I felt, would gladly have met him half-way. Still that was never a habit of Colonel Carrington's. He was an autocrat all through, and when he desired anything done he simply commanded it. In a moment or two bears and turned against him, and it was evident after what had been said that their decision in the said that their decision in the serious troubled very few of my companions, for every eye was fixed on their leader, as the stiffness seemed suddenly to melt out of him. He gasped, and for a moment or two seemed to be struggling to recover himself.

Though I had not expected this, I felt sorry for him. All but three of his followers had turned against him, and it was evident after what had been said that their decision in the serious forms.

"No, sir," he said. "At least, not exactly, though Lancashire clothes half the people in the world with her cotton, and the roads that have opened up this continent are laid with Pennsylvais total. sylvania steel. Still, as we haven't iron or coal here there's very little probaor coal here there's very little proba- irregular, bility of our doing what you seem for two afraid of with Carrington. We believe a number that the enterprise will prove a general benefit. We merely want good wagon roads, a creamery and a few other similar things, and we respect the said.

"Then as a matter of form and to take a vote, I second that," he said.

The others were very still, but I saw Carrington gaze at the speaker almost incredulously. Though, as one of them told me afterward, a vote had once before been asked for, it had only established their leader's authority more

overbearing as he was, he stood alone, and for the first time I think he to some extent realized it. Still, it was evident that he could not bring himself to believe that they would go so far as to overrule his plainly expressed

as to overrule his plainly expressed decision.

"Then," he said, "you must proceed to take it, As stipulated in the charter it must be by ballot."

A man who had not spoken yet stood up. "To save time I move as an amendment that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Lorimer, who is here for the purpose, as to the construction of the creamery and to prepare a workable scheme which will if possible be submitted to this meeting." ing."
It was seconded, and Lyle moved

down the long table with a handful of little papers. It was clear that the supporters of the scheme had everything ready, and for the first time a shadow of doubt seemed to creep into Carrington's every

Carrington's eyes.

"You are all supplied?" he said at length. "Then we will, as usual, take the amendment first."

freely for the good of the Carrington district, and I have made it what it is, a place where an English gentleman can live economically if he will work a little, enjoying that and the society of his twas my one object, and table collecting the little folded papers on a tray. Then the Colonel signed for him and another man to open them, and I think that every eye was fixed on the two men who stood by the window tossing the papers upon a growing pile. There was only one pile, though three little slips were laid suggestively by themselves. Then in the midst of a very impressive silence through which the footsteps broke with a startling distinctness the two men moved toward the head of the table. The rest leaned forward watching their The rest leaned forward watching their ruler, who sat very still and grim in face. I fancied that though he was anxious he could not realize what awaited him.

"They have all voted?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said one of the men in a voice that sounded somewhat strained, and Carrington looked at him sharply.
"The result?" he asked.
"The amendment is carried, sir. There

are only three dissentients."

No one spoke, but I think a thrill ran through everybody in the room, and I know the blood rose to my face. Still,

subversion of his authority. To a man of his temperament it must have been inexpressibly galling. Then he painfully straightened himself. He had in all probability never been beaten yet, and he had one so his pieter of the had one had be hed one so his pieter of the had one had be hed one so his pieter of the had one had been beaten yet. and he had once, so his sister after-ward told me, tamed a native levy of irregular cavalry and commanded them for two years in spite of the fact that a number of the dusky troopers had sworn to murder him on opportunity. "You cannot have the Green Moun-

tain site, and I'll stop this thing yet,"

other similar things, and we respectfully ask you not to veto them."

"I can't meet you," said Carrington.
"As I said, my suggestion is that this preposterous scheme be abandoned forthwith."

There was for a few moments a silence which seemed intensified by the soft rustle of the curtains as the breeze from the prairie flowed into the room. They were Englishmen born with a due respect for constituted authority who had loyally obeyed a leader of their own class, but they had also the from the prairie flowed into the room. They were Englishman's respect for the Then one of the men who had spoken in favor of the creamery rose and looked hard at Lyle, who made a little sign.

"We have every respect for you Col-

We have every respect for you, Colonel Carrington, and the course we have been compelled to take is a painful one, but I think there was no avoiding it," he said. "In regard to the charter, we have kept it faithfully even when you rather overstrained its meaning. Now we can no longer allow it to bar all progress, and we have refirmly, and I think this was the first solved, if in agreement with one clause time that any determined opposition it can as I think be done, to entirely had been offered to his will.

"You mean to take a vote?" he If not we will sell our holdings and asked.

"Yes, sir," said another man, and land."

"Yes, sir," said another man, and land."

there was a little murmur of concurrence. "I'm afraid there is no other nothing left but open defiance, and he course left open to us."

Again the Colonel stared at them incredulously, and it seemed to me that tened with the veins swelling on his there was something almost pathetic forehead, rose suddenly. It was evi-

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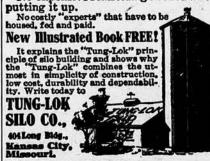
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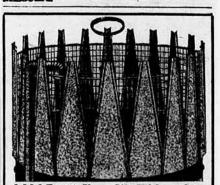
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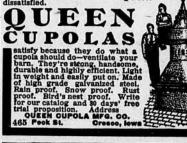
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Ottawa, Can., Mar. 15, 1918 Supt. of Immigration

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gazing at his rebellious followers with

glassy eyes.

glassy eyes.

I do not know who was the first to move, but in a moment I was standing near his side, and while a confused bustle commenced behind us I saw Lyle slip an arm beneath his neck.

"Bring water, somebody! Ask Miss Carrington for brandy—don't tell her what it's for," he said. "Hurry, he's either in a fit or choking."

A man brought the spirits, and Lyle mopped Carrington's forehead with a wetted handkerchief, which was probably of ne great benefit, while when with the assistance of somebody I managed to open his clenched teeth and pour a little brandy down his throat, a faint sign of returning sense crept into his eyes. He looked at us in a puzzled manner, saying in short gasps, "Lorimer and Lyle! You shall not—I tell you!"

I helieve this was the last time he first interview with Grace hat this time he first interview with Grace hat this time he first interview with Grace hat this time he first interview with Grace hat this

I believe this was the last time he ever recognized us. When his face grew expressionless, Lyle, who laid him

I went, much as did the others, and found Lyle, who looked very shame-faced fumbling with his saddle cinch

"It's an unfortunate business, but of course we never expected such a send-ing—heaven forbid!" he said. "Well, course we never expected such a sending—heaven forbid!" he said. "Well, if the wires will do it we'll bring out the best doctor they've got in Winnipeg. With all respect to them I shouldn't like to be Foster left behind to face those two women. Go home, and abuse me for making an unprecedented mess of it if you like, the rest of you!"

It was a hard ride to the railroad, for-

It was a hard ride to the railroad, for we did not spare the beasts, and when the instrument clicked out a message that the doctor was ready but could not start before the next day's train Lyle wired back, "Come now in a special. We guarantee expense."

cial. We guarantee expense."

Then he turned to me. "I think we were justified in what we said; but he was our chief, and a good one for a long time. Now I'd give up the whole scheme to set the thing straight again."

In due time we brought a skillful

In due time we brought a skillful surgeon to Carrington Manor, and waited very anxiously until he de-

scended in search of us.
"It is by no means a common case,"
he said. "Mental aberration and parne said. "Mental aberration and partial paralysis. Miss Carrington refers me to you for the possible cause of it. I gather that Colonel Carrington was a headstrong man who could brook no opposition to his will and was subjected to great excitement at a meeting you held."

Yes," replied Lyle. "Without going into unnecessary details, he strenuously resisted a project we had declided on, and the defeat of his wishes apparently came as a shock. He was speaking vehemently and collapsed in the middle of it."

"What one might have anticipated,"
Said the dector, "I scarcely think"

"What tools to use," he said; and,

dent that he had allowed his passion to master him.

"Will you all turn against me, you dividend-hunting traitors?" he thundered. "You whom I brought here, and spent the best of my life for, squandering my daughter's patrimony on this colony until she too sets her will against me. Then listen to me. You shall do none of the things you say. By heaven, you shall not. There shall never be a factory in my settlement. In spite of you—I say—you shall not—do—one—of them!"

His voice broke, and his jaw dropped. The hand he had swung up fell to his side, and I heard a faint cry as he sank limply into his chair. He lay there with his head on the carved back gazing at his rebellious followers with

would see me, and receiving an answer that she would see no one I rode mood-ily back to Fairmead. As Lyle had

with some trepidation that I awaited the first interview with Grace, but this vanished when she came in showing signs of an anxious vigil but only pleasure at my presence.

grew expressionless, Lyle, who laid him back again, turned to me.

"Did you notice that he moved as though he had no power in his left side?" he said. "Foster and Broomfield, come here and help me. Armatically," some here and help me. Armatically, "Survey of the said of field, come here and help me. Armadale, you go and tell Miss Carrington tactfully."

We left consternation behind us when after the return of the unwilling Armadale we carried the Colonel into his great bedroom, where he lay breathing stertoriously while Foster remained to assist his slster. Then the murmurs broke out as I returned, and each man looked at his neighbor in dismay, until there was once more stillness when dressed in some clinging white fabric Grace stood with a stern, cold face in the doorway.

"You have spoken sufficient for one day," she said, and some of those who heard her afterward observed ho like her voice was to her father's. "Enough to kill my father between you. May I ask you, now that you can do no more, to leave this house in quietness."

The had hoppened, and though it was hard to overcome a feeling of resentment against the others, and even you at first, I tried to judge them fairly; and, if it is not disloyal to say so, I think they were right. Some day, when there will be many things to settle. I hope to tell them so; but I cannot do it yet."

She would say nothing in the meantime as to her own plans, beyond that before she could consider herself there was much to be arranged that concerned her father and the Manor, and with this I had to be content. Lyle also showed his regret in a practical fashion by visiting the Manor constantly and supervising the farming, though I knew his own holding suffered in consequence, and by his advice young Foster had been appointed bailliff at a salary. Meanwhile, Harry to leave this head of the oping of resentment against the others, and even you at first, I tried to judge them fairly; and, if it is not disloyal to say so, I think they were right. Some day, when there will be may things to settle. I hope to tell them so; but I cannot do it yet."

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The climax had filled them with construction. They had acted in all honesty, and I cannot think they were to biame, but the riders of Carrington, stalwart, courageous men, slunk out like beaten dogs under the gaze of the girl. When they had gone, she becknowled me.

The climax had filled them with construction. They had acted in all honesty, and I cannot think they were to biame, but the riders of Carrington, stalwart, courageous men, slunk out like beaten dogs under the gaze of the girl. When they had gone, she becknowled in the farming, fashion by visiting the farming, though I knew his own holding suffered in consequence, and by his advice young Foster had been appointed beautiff at a salary. Meanwhile, Harry and I were busy almost night and day, for when the sowing was finished I with our own hands we hewed winder with our own

To please a friend in Winnipeg I had accepted the services of a destitute British mechanic, who, when he arrived at Fairmead, with his fare advanced at our expense, demanded the highest wages pold in Condo and vanced at our expense, demanded the highest wages paid in Canada, and then expressed grave doubts as to whether he could conscientiously undertake the more laborious parts of the framing, because he was a cabinet joiner, and this, so he said, was carpenter's work. We had met others of the kind before, who had made their employers' lives a burden in the old country, but they were the exception, after all.

"You can please yourself," said Harry. "I'm a land-owner and ploughman; but if I hadn't my hands full already I'd tackle anything, from making bricks to framing bridges, for the wages you're getting. However, to please you, we'll call the operation joinery." joinery

We had further trouble with this individual, who continually lamented he had ever come to a country wherein there was no beer, and derided his Ontario comrade for doing too much. The longer a job lasted the better for those employed on it and the rest of the profession, he said: to which as we heard fession, he said: to which, as we heard later, the Ontario man replied: "If the job lasts too long in this country they pretty well fire you out of it."

At last, returning one morning wet with dew from a damp bed on a bluff, where we had slept after toiling late the night before, we decided to dispense with his services.

"Good heavens, man! if you get on at that rate it will take you two years



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being stiff all over, I turned to Harry.

"There's a fair edge on that axe. You might show him," I suggested.
Harry, who was in a hurry, flung off his jacket, badly tearing it; and for a while the heavy blade made flashes in the sunlight, while the white chins leaned up in showers. until.

ly in size, and our bank balance di-minished as rapidly. Once, too, when I came home so weary that I could scarcely get out of the saddle, I found a black-edged letter awaiting me, and dropped heavily into a chair after

dropped heavily into a chair after opening it.

"I hope there's no bad news," said Aline; "it has an American stamp. Who can it be?"

"Cousin Alice! You might read it—the sun and the grass dust have almost blinded me."

Martin Lorimer had written the letter from a little town in Southern College.

was a very hard lot to bear, but she was always cheerful. Poor Uncle Martin! Of course you will go to meet him."

I did so later when, as a special favor, a mounted man brought me a time. They are negligent and careless telegram from Elktail, and Martin and no one wants to live among them. Lorimer gripped my fingers hard when But everyone wants to live among the I boarded the east-bound train at that

"I knew thee would come, Ralph, "I knew thee would come, Ralph, and I was longing for a face that I knew," he said. "Ay, to the last my poor girl remembered thee. I'm going home to England—stayed here too long; and Canada seems empty without her. Only time to catch the liner, or I'd have come to Fairmead, and I've much to tell thee on the road to Winning?"

looked sadly shaken, but glad to meet any kinsman in his trouble, and, asking few questions, I listened quietly while, ensconced in a corner of a firstclass car, he relieved his soul with
talk. He told me much that surprised
me, but which is not connected with
this story, until I started when he said:
"Now I may tell thee that it was Alice
sent that money. She did it main
cleverly,—her own savings, poor girl;
I'm glad I never stinted her in the
matter of money. 'You can tell him
when I'm gone, father; it pleased me
well to know I had helped to make
him happy,' she said. Then again, almost at the end, she whispered: 'Tell
Ralph I wish him a long life, and the
best this world can give him and Miss while, ensconced in a corner of a firstbest this world can give him and Miss Carrington.

before he continued: "I never heard a word about that loan until I guessed word about that loan until I guessed from thy tale at the chalet that my girl, never suspecting it, had countered my plans. Well, well, it was all as it had to be; but if she had never helped thee maybe another Lorimer would be waiting instead of a stranger to carry on the Orb Mill when I've done with it."

We were nearing the Red River, and

done with it."

We were nearing the Red River, and the roofs of Winnipeg lifted themselves higher above the prairie, when he said, for Martin Lorimer, almost timidly, "Remembering our talk at the chalet, canst change thy mind, lad, or let the late?"

is it too late?"
"It is too late, Uncle Martin," I an-

On New York's recent Bundle Day for the poor, 1,500 wagons were used to gather up the bundles of clothing.

So Many Lack Vision

FROM AN ADDRESS BY -P. H. ALBRIGHT AT NEWTON.

flashes in the sunlight, while the white chips leaped up in showers, until, filinging down the axe, he pulled out his watch.

"Ten minutes exactly—you can dress it another five," he said. "Now are you willing to do it that way? No? I didn't suppose you would be. Well, we won't detain you. Give him his fare to Winnipeg and some breakfast, Ralph—it will pay you."

I found Ormond's horses useful; for between timber-cutting, marking down growing hay, rides to purchase cattle, and visits to the Manor, we often covered fifty miles a day, with hard work besides; while, when we brought out Ontario bushmen, Fairmead and the creamery lumber piles increased rapidity in size, and our bank balance diminished as rapidly. Once the comment out of the sun and pass-You seldom see a farmer with poor

eling with a real estate man and passing through a very beautiful country, nicely improved, where the farm houses and barns looked well; the fences were well kept up, everything denoted thrift, and I was pricing the land, obtaining the selling values of lands in that neigh-borhood. Soon we dropped into another community, where the farm buildings were run down; the fences were down the sun and the grass dust have almost blinded me."

Martin Lorimer had written the letter from a little town in Southern California, and Aline read: "I am in sore distress, Ralph. Your poor cousin died here yesterday of an old sickness she had long greatly suffered from. She was my only child—all that was left me; and I'm going back to England a very lonely man. I'll ask you in a post or two to meet me."

"I am very sorry, and yet it may have been a release," said Aline. "Hers was a scrawny looking lot of cattle. I priced the land in that neighborhood and found it was not much more than 50 per cent of the selling value of the first neighborhood. I had been observing the soil, and I said to the man who was with me, "What has happened here? You say this land is worth \$50 an acre and the other \$100. It looks to me as if it is similar soil." "You are right," he said, "but the lands that we first came over are occupied by their Carmens. The least the was a scrawny looking lot of cattle. I priced the land in that neighborhood. I had been observing the soil, and I said to the man who was with me, "What has happened here? You say this land is worth \$50 an acre and the other \$100. It looks to me as if it is similar soil." "You are right," he said, "but the lands that we first came over are occupied by their Carmens. The least the was and there was a scrawny looking lot of cattle. I priced the land in that neighborhood. I had been observing the soil, and I said to the man who was with me, "What has happened here? You say this land is worth \$50 an acre and the other \$100. that we first came over are occupied by thrifty Germans. The land that we are in now is occupied by an indifferent lot of farmers who are really not farmers, but have drifted in here from time to and no one wants to live among them. But everyone wants to live among the thrifty Germans."

Now, that is nothing new to a Kansas or American audience. If you want to go where they have cheap land move into speculative American neighbor-hoods where the people are not there for the purpose of farming, but are simply there until the land has a rising value and then sell and move out. They are careless, have no motive, no ideals.

This is a question that bears investigation and is easy of solution when it is properly investigated. Of course, there are various things that enter into it. I have mentioned some of the reasons why good roads add value to farm lands, but going along with them all is the question of vision, the question of enterprise, the question of wanting things better, the question at least of wanting them good, first class, every-thing on an intelligent basis.

A wise man of long ago said, "Where there is no vision the people perish," and it is just as true today. I am not a scholar, and still less am I a poet, but carrington."

A scholar, and still less am 1 a poet, but there is one thing that has appealed to martin Lorimer coughed vigorously me of late, and that is the necessity of vision. People must have high ideals; they must have a vision, they must see, as one man describes it, through the eye of their intellect. Every community that is successful and prosperous must be composed of people who can see people who do see through the eye of their intellect, who do have visions, are going to build good roads, they are going to have good school houses, they are going to have churches and hospitals. In other words, they are going to be first class citizens, and thereby not only create pleasure and enjoyment for themselves, but guarantee the same to their

"It is too late?"

"It is too late, Uncle Martin," I answered with reluctance, for I longed to do something to comfort him. "As I told you, even if I were ready there are others to consider now."

He sighed before he answered sadly: "Ay, thou'lt take thy own road; it's born in thee. Then follow it steadfastly, and God bless thee. Some day I'll come back to Fairmead, but I must have time to get over this blow.

Ten minutes later we parted, and it was some hours after the Atlantic express pulled out of Winnipeg before I recovered my serenity. I could not forget the kindness of my dead cousin, who, in spite of sickness and physical suffering, had so cleverly aided me in my time of need.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Farm Demonstrations Valuable

BY EDWARD C. JOHNSON

The Kansas farm demonstration movement is the field of agricultural education. Lectures and addresses about agriculture have been and are powerful agencies for the promotion of sound agriculture, but the need for illustration and demonstration has become more and more evident. The demonstration movement, therefore, where the field, farm, and home serve as the laboratory, is the natural result.

Its advent was foreshadowed in the earlier institute work where the man with the greatest fund of experience and illustrative instances was the most suc-

cessful lecturer; by demonstration trains where livestock, crop exhibits, silo models and charts were used for demonstration purposes; by educational agricultural exhibits at fairs; by exhib its and demonstrations at movable schools and short courses, and by special demonstration days in towns and communities.

It was foreshadowed also by the revolution in methods of teaching the natural sciences in colleges and secondary schools, where the didactic lessons and lectures have given place largely to laboratory demonstrations and practical work. It is but a natural development, therefore, in the method of bringing agricultural education to all the people, a development the possibilities of which have but recently been understood.

Cement Tiles Are Efficient

A cement tile making machine can be purchased by a farmer, or a group of farmers, and the cost will be from \$35 to perhaps \$100. There is now on the market a satisfactory machine selling for \$35. While these machines require a small gasoline engine to operate them, yet this is not a factor to be seriously considered, now that so many farmers have engines of this kind on their farms.

The materials used for making cement drain tile are: First, standard Portland cement; second, torpedo sand or its equivalent in screened, graded sand; third, clean, pure water and plenty of it. In winter it is necessary to heat this sand outside the building so that all frost is removed. The heated material must be taken indoors before it has a chance to freeze. It is also desirable that the water should be heated which, with the large feed kettle used on many farms is a comparatively easy problem. As to the water, any water that is unfit for drinking purposes should not be used for concrete work at any time.

Torpedo sand is a coarse, hard sand containing no dust, dirt, vegetable matter or other foreign materials and ranging from ordinary fine sand to coarse sand and sometimes contains little pebbles and broken rock, up to and including one-quarter-inch in size. Not more than 10 per cent of this material should be fine sand, or what every farmer knows as common beach sand.

When sand has to be purchased, torpedo sand can be specified and bought from dealers in building materials. When "pit" or "bank run" gravel is used, the coarser material should be screened through a one-quarter-inch sand screen can easily be made of ordinary wire cloth and tacked to a frame of 2 by 4's. If too much fine sand appears to be in the mixture, a certain amount of the coarse mater about 4-inch in size should be added to correct this deficiency.

Standard Portland cement should be used with this torpedo sand in the proportions of 1 to 3. Under no circumstances should less cement be used in the manufacture of cement drain tile. Enough water should be added so that the finished tile will bear a webbed or water marked surface. The tile should then be sprinkled and kept moist for two weeks in a closed room where the temperature does not fall below freezing. This room, if necessary, must be heated. The tile should be protected for at least two weeks longer from freezing, or at least 30 days in all, after which they may be piled outside in the yard.

Teacher: "Henry, can you define a hypocrite?"

Henry: "Yessum. It's a kid wot comes to school wid a smile on his face." -Judge.

The flock that gets bone meal and oyster shells in its feed will have few cases of leg weakness.

Tells why chicks die



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BUY IT NOW

If the farmers will buy their Spring needs now, it will start factories during the Winterwhen work is most needed.

His Silo Story

purchased a one-piece stave silo, an interest in a cutter, two years and ago. We got along fairly well filling the silo the first year, except that we had some trouble in getting an engine to pull the cutter. Alfalfa threshing was in progress at that time and that was more profitable for the engine owner. We had a gasoline engine and a saw rig and we purchased another engine; last year we pulled the cutter with two gasoline engines, one on the ban pulley and one on the cutting pulley. This method worked fairly well. We filled eight silos, cutting about 8 or 10 tons of silage an hour into ½ inch lengths. We had to pay about 3½ cents a ton for the gasoline used. I consider that the cash income paid all the expenses.

I cut 140 tons this year at an expense of \$20, not counting my own work. I exchanged work with neighbors and saved hiring teams and corn binder. I three men in the silo. five teams and three extra helpers, one at the cutter and two in the field. In August, I cut 13 acres of corn and put it in the silo, making about 70 tons. I began feeding September 12, and about October 15, I began filling the silo with cane and kafir. I made an extension of 7 feet to the silo with common 1 by 4 flooring with two hoops around it, which makes about 30 tons more capacity. After the feed settled a few days, I cut a few loads more and then let it settle a few more days when I put in a few more loads. I have fed silage every day since September 12, and I have never fed anything except alfalfa hay that is nearly as good for stock as silage. Alfalfa is

good for stock as silage. Alfalfa is quite expensive at present, and I find that silage makes a cheaper feed. I do not think that it costs any more to put 20 acres of corn in the silo than to put corn in the bin and fodder in the stack and it certainly is worth two or three times as much to the stock.

Corn or kafir are good for silage. I prefer to use that with the least grain, and my guess is that corn will prove the best feed. I am feeding silage quite largely to my horses, taking care that no moldy silage gets to them. Half their ration is silage. I have just sold a team of mares that were fed on silage at a satisfactory price. They did not have any grain except when they were work-

If the hot winds come in July and August and the rain stays away, we can still smile for there has never been a year so had that we had nothing to put in the silo. If the rains come in Novemher and December, it does not matter to us because our silage will not rot and the cattle cannot tramp it in the mud. If the storms and blizzards rage in January and February, we do not worry for our feed is warm and convenient. In April when other cattle are running the fence lowing for grass, we are fixed be-cause we can give our cattle silage. I am convinced that I never made a better investment than when I purchased a silo and an interest in the machinery

that goes with it.

Don't be in a hurry to fill your silo.

Many farmers have not been well satisfied because they filled their silos too carly. Plan early for help and be sure that your machinery is in good condition. If you do not own your machinery, engage it early. Remember that was when it would the size of your herd should deternine the size of your silo and the length of the feeding season, the height of your

It grows here now four of its freezing. silo. Some men are dissatisfied because their silo is too large for their herds. It is like opening a half gallon of canned fruit for the silone of the silo fruit for a family of two. It spoils be-fore it is eaten. Nathan Pickett. fore it is eaten. R. 3, Augusta, Kan.

Wages of Farm Labor

averages last year ranged from \$12 in South Carolina to \$39 in Nevada.

Day labor other than harvest, without board averaged \$1.45 a day, compared with \$1.50 the preceding year and \$1.29 five years ago. State averages ranged from 82 cents in South Carolina to \$2.54 in Montana.

Day labor other than harvest, with board, averaged \$1.13, compared with \$1.16 a year ago and \$1.03 five years ago. State averages ranged from 64 cents in South Carolina to \$1.80 in Montana.

Day labor at harvest time, without board, averaged \$1.91, compared with \$1.94 a year ago and \$1.71 five years

\$1.94 a year ago and \$1.71 five years ago. State averages ranged from \$1.06 in Mississippi to \$3.25 in North Dakota. Day labor at harvest time, with board, averaged \$1.55, compared with \$1.57 a year ago and \$1.43 five years ago. State averages ranged from \$2 cents in Mississippi to \$2.68 in North Dakota.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents, estimates that the amount of wheat on farms March 1, 1915, was about 152,903,000 bushels, or 17.2 per cent, of the 1914 crop, against 151,809,000 bushels, or 19.9 per cent, of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914, and 156,483,000 bushels, or 21.4 per cent, of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 60.7 per cent of the crop will be About 60.7 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 53.9 per cent of the 1913 crop and 61.6 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped.

The amount of corn on farms March 1, 1915, was about 910,894,000 bushels, 1, 1915, was about 910,894,000 bushels, or 34.1 per cent, of the 1914 crop, against \$866,392,000 bushels, or 35.4 per cent, of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914, and 1,289,655,000 bushels, or 41.3 per cent, of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 18.6 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 17.2 per cent of the 1913 crop and 21.8 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped. The proportion of the 1914 crop which is merchantable is about 84.5 per cent, against 80.1 per cent of the 1913 crop and 85 per cent of the 1912

The amount of oats on farms March 1, 1915, was about 379,369,000 bushels, or 33.2 per cent, of the 1914 crop, against 419,476,000 bushels, or 37.4 per cent, of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914, and 604,216,000 bushels, or 42.6 per cent, of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 29.4 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 26.5 per cent of the 1913 crop and 30.9 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped.

Hardy Bermuda Grass

Bermuda is a southern grass where it has grown for hundreds of years. It grew wild needing no cultivation but yielding abundantly of nutritious food for stock. During later years it has been introduced into more northern districts. Taking it out of its latitude it became necessary to improve it in quality and hardiness. The difficulty was that it would winter kill. As the value of the grass became better known the desire for its hardier qualities increased. The time was when it would not grow successfully in central Oklahoma. Now it is

It grows here now without even the fear of its freezing out in winter or drying out in summer. Twenty years ago the agricultural station at Stillwater, Okla, began some experiments with all kinds of grasses. After twenty years only the Bermuda grass remains to show for the trouble. It alone has adapted

itself to our conditions.

When first planted the grass grew The money wages of farm labor averaged during the last year about 1.7 per cent lower than during the preceding year but about 9 per cent higher than five years ago.

The wages a month without board averaged, for the United States, \$29.88 during the last year, which compares with \$20.31 in the preceding year, \$27.43 five years ago, and \$19.97 fifteen years ago. State averages last year ranged from \$16.50 in South Carolina to \$56 in Nevada.

Wages a month, including board, averaged \$21.05, compared with \$21.38 in the preceding year, \$20.01 five years ago, and \$13.90 fifteen years ago. State

Without question it is the most useful of all pasture grasses. Once established it will stand the hardest of tramping and grazing.

Chandler, Okla. Soon a dry cold winter came and a very





The NEW DROUTH-RESISTING, STOCK-FEEDING CROP

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50 to 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!

The newest discovery in the way of a feeding crop is "Feterita" which last year—its first real test year—produced an average yield of 24 ½ bushels per drouth-resisting crop ever discovered, and properly planted and with very little rain, should yield from 50 to 80 bushels per acre—some yields last year were said to reach 100 bushels with only two rains.

Here is an Opportunity to Experiment With It on Your Own Farm

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 stak. 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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My Name Address

Bagworms Are Destructive

BY GEORGE A. DEAN.

The bagworms are dark-colored larvae ("worms") which live in grayish or brownish bags covered with bits of leaves and twigs. The bags are pointed at both ends and are from 1 to 2 inches long. Although they are found on the long. Although they are found on the trees in the summer, at which time they are small and contain the young larvae, they are more noticeable when the trees are without leaves. The bags are carried in the summer by the larvae, which protrude the head and fore legs and pull themselves along. When the larvae are full grown the bags are attached to the twigs by strong loops of silk.

For several years the bagworms have appeared in damaging numbers in the eastern and southeastern parts of Kansas and have defoliated evergreens, shade trees and fruit trees. They have been known for many years to breed on willows along the Missouri River. In the past few years they have spread into the adjacent territory, and become serious orchard and shade tree pests. Their favorite food plants are willow, box elder, maple, locust, cedar, arbor vitae and other evergreens, and, in orchards, the apple and pear. Many other plants may be attacked when the insects are numerous.

The eggs are deposited in the fall in the bag which has already served for the protection of the larva and pupa. Such a bag may contain as many as 2,500 eggs. The eggs hatch the following spring, usually about May, and the young larvae begin feeding on the foliage and construct for themselves bags or cases made of pieces of larvae. or cases made of pieces of leaves and bark, held together with silken threads which they spin. As the larvae grow they enlarge the bags to suit their needs. They carry the bags about with them as They carry the bags about with them as they move from one feeding place to another. When stopping for food they attach the bags to twigs or leaves with threads of silk. In feeding they thrust the head and thorax out of the bags. If disturbed they quickly retire into the bags and draw the sides of the opening together. ing together.
When full grown they attach their

bags to the twigs and pupate within them. Late in the summer the male moths, which are winged, emerge and fertilize the wingless females, which re-fertilize the wingless females, which re-main partly inside the bags. The fe-males lay their eggs in the bags, and then perish. The eggs remain in the bags until the following spring as de-scribed. The male moth is less than arscribed. The male moth is less than an inch long, of dull blackish color, and with transparent wings and short, stout

When the trees are small and few in number it is practicable to pick off the bags and burn them. This should be done while the trees are in a dormant condition, because the bags are then easily seen. The hand picking method is exposition if it is previously accepted Engine Works it is a particularly agree-also practical with arbor vitae hedges. as worthy of representing the state by able task because we have watched that

The insect may be successfully controlled by the use of an arsenical spray applied when it first appears, and by following this with a second spray within about two weeks. Three pounds of lead arsenate should be used to 50 gal-lons of water. This treatment is rec-ommended for shade trees as well as for orchards.

Stumps

When President Wilson urged the American farmer to get every available foot of ground under cultivation, this year, he was taking a broad view of the biggest chance the American farmer

spring comes and the great armies beging to move things will happen. More towns, to move things will happen. More towns, or forty hogs.

will be based upon a full load of eighteen sistent advertiser. This talk about the cattle or horses, or forty hogs.

world making a path to your door, even there will come, perhaps, the greatest or horses, or forty hogs.

5. For exhibitors who do not have a if your house is far back in the track-

ity. And this land doesn't all lie out will not be finally passed upon and at the edge of civilization. In many accepted for shipment until within one cases it is right on your own farm. An month of date of shipment. old stump here and there in fields already under cultivation, a stump field at the edge of the woods. Make that land work. Remember the big boom in farm prices that will come with the resumption of free navigation of the seas is not a matter of one or two years. The destruction already wrought in Europe will take years to repair. Men will be scarce and labor high. The markets that have in the past been supplied by these warring nations will have to look for many years to America.

It is essential that the preparation of animals intended for the exposition begin immediately in order that they may be presented in the best possible condition. Kindly let us know immediately how many animals you intend to show so that space can be reserved for them and facilities provided for assembling the exhibit with the least possible expense and delay.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Manhattan, Kan. old stump here and there in fields al-

supplied by these warring nations will have to look for many years to America. Get out the stumps. Put in every idle day getting new land ready to produce crops. Every day spent in this kind of work this year will pay big dividends for many years to come. Get at it early and stay at it. Get out every stump. Make the land work up to the limit this year. limit this year.

Make a Good Exhibit

The Kansas Panama-Pacific exposition commission has requested the animal husbandry department of the agriculhibit of livestock which will be a credit to the state. The plan which will be Bluffs where a general trade in iron followed in getting this exhibit together is designed to encourage the breeder who can show only a few animals. The terms business in which engines of several of the plan are as advantageous to such breeders as to those who prepare to fill all the classes. The general plan

is as follows:

1. The state will pay the expenses
on all Fansas livestock shipped to the man's progress. In the case of the Witte

A New Name

A new name for an old firm always is interesting. Such a change would be considered a travesty in England or any other of the old countries, but in America it is an evidence of the untiring energy characteristic of business, an energy characteristic of business, an energy which makes necessary the most commanding advertisement. The Witte Iron Works Company of Kansas City is to be known henceforth as the Witte Engine Works. The ownership and the direction of the business remain as in

grown into a great and very important business in which engines of several kinds have become the chief product. To make the firm name more expressive of the business and more easily remem-

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Mi Oil o Cotto Mi Powe Hydr Mi Coal

Poor Grop Yield No farm can afford to take chances on the year's work and crop being spoiled by water-soaked

Wet land should be tiled.
The is crop insurance. It is just as reasonable as hail or fire insurance. Write for booklet (not an advertisement) on "Proper Methods and Results of Draining Land." "Hints on Farm Drainage," mailed free, postpaid, by

HUMBOLDT BRICK MFG. CO., HUMBOLDT, KANS.

Have You Silo Troubles?

THE Farmers Mail and Breeze would like to get a letter telling how THE Farmers Mail and Breeze would like to get a letter telling how the silo was filled and the condition of the silage when fed, from every person who used a silo last year. Many men had trouble with spoiled silage last year and it is hoped that a satisfactory explanation of it will be obtained from these letters. The following questions should be answered in every letter in order that comparisons may be made: What kind of silo do you have?

What is the height and diameter of the silo?

What crop did you use for silage and what condition was it in when cut?

Did you tramp the material more around the edges than in the center? How many days did it take to fill the silo?

How fine did you cut the material when it was put in the silo? What method did you use in distributing the material in the silo? How many men did you use in the silo?

How much water did you use in packing the material?
Was the material allowed to settle at intervals while the silo was being filled? what condition was the silage when used?

How much was spoiled around the edge?
Did the silage settle away from the wall?
Would you build the same kind of silo again? If not, why?

as worthy of representing the state by a committee including one breeder of purebred livestock for every breed represented and one member of the animal husbandry department of the agricultural college.

2. Freight to the exposition and return with expenses enroute for atten-dant will be paid upon livestock ac-cepted and shipped for exhibition pur-

poses and returned to the state.

3. Similar expenses will be paid for all livestock exhibited and sold at the exposition, provided every individual so disposed of shall have been awarded

sixth place or better in open competition.

4. When exhibitors wish to ship a full carload, including both individuals

will be made to have such lots assembled

able task because we have watched that progress for nearly 20 years, a little more than one-half the life of the plant. We have seen it grow steadily and solidly. We have known the time when the mention of a catalog for the house and an advertising manager to house, and an advertising manager to tell about its products would have stirred up some lively laughter in the little front office with its one grimy desk and its dusty windows. This is referred to because the firm's new catalog, just from the press, shows its commercial rating to be more than ½ million dollars, almost doubled in two

biggest chance the American farmer full carloau, including ever had.

They are going to quit fighting over mals, freight and expenses will be paid to emphasize the fact that its prosperity in Europe one of these days. When only upon the exhibition animals and has been due not alone to good goods and fair treatment. It has been a construction of the second and fair treatment. It has been a constitution move things will happen. More towns, will be based upon a full load of eighteen cattle or horses, or forty hogs. We have another purpose in pointing, cheerfully, to the progress of this old firm in Kansas City, and that is to emphasize the fact that its prosperity battle of all and some kind of peace.

And after peace, what? When again hibition purposes, special arrangements good rat trap is largely twaddle. You the seas are free and ships can come and go what will happen? The greatest cry for American foodstuff in our history, the best prices, the opportunity of a lifetime for the farmer to make money—lots of it.

Get the fields at work. Let the stumps now stand. Do it now. It means dollars to you.

In this country there are millions of acres of land under stumps. This land is many times the best land in the field. It is virgin land, rich with fertil—

In this virgin land, rich with the virgin sase has as competent attendant. If an exhibitor with charges of with the

Save Your Incubator == Chicks =

We have a guaranteed remedy for White Diarrhoea or bowel trouble, and if you will send us the names of 5 or 10 of your friends who use incubators we will send you free enough of our remedy to raise 50 to 75 chicks. Also our book, "History of White Diarrhoea and How It Can Be Cured in 24 Hours." Will save you \$100.00 a season.

BABY CHICK REMEDY CO. Box 80, Marshall, Mo.

BUY IT NOW

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

THIS BIG, 37 FOOT TELESCOPE

Powerful Lenses

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

Our Offer!! We will send big telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one year's new or renewal sub-scription 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

and Breeze Eighth and Jackson TOPEKA, KANSAS.



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Potatoes Do Well at Tribune

When potatoes are planted at Tribune on wheat land or on fallow, good yields usually are secured. Nine varieties of potatoes tested at Tribune in 1912 yielded from 52 to 91 bushels an acre. In 1913 the potato crop averaged 33 bushels, while in 1914 an average of 50 bushels an acre was secured. The Irish Cobbler has proved to be the best potato for western Kansas, averaging 611/2 bushels for the last three years at the station. None of these potatoes were

Fairly deep planting is necessary in the west," says Mr. Cassel, "because of the drouth encountered. It pays to cut a large seed piece so as to give the young plant a good reserve food supply."

When potatoes are grown under irrigated conditions, the water should be applied judiciously if the best results are to be obtained. One irrigation before seeding is a good plan. The crop should not be irrigated again until the potatoes begin to form. Further irrigation need be applied only as the crop demands. Once or twice will generally be sufficient.

"I believe that from 60 to 100 bushels "I believe that from 60 to 100 bushels of potatoes an acre may be grown in the extreme western part of Kansas," said Mr. Cassel. "The potatoes we have grown are of fine eating quality and are readily sold on the market. There is a good field for the selling of seed potatoes to the irrigated sections. Irrigated seed is not desired by farmers raising irrigated potatoes. It is well to secure potato seed from the drier parts of the state.

"The varieties tested and their yields last year were: Irish Cobbler, 50 bushels an acre; early Ohio, 31 bushels an acre; Triumph, 29 bushels an acre; Rural New Yorker, 18 bushels an acre."

Protect Wounds From Flies

It is important, when an animal is wounded, to treat the wound so it will wounded, to treat the wound so it will heal and yet prevent screw-worm and house flies from attacking the open surfaces. The house fly alights on the wound to suck up the exudate and is the source of considerable annoyance to the animal. It may introduce germs of infection in addition to preventing the wound from healing. Other flies, the screw-worm flies, particularly, deposit their eggs in the wound. The larvae or maggots hatching from these eggs infest maggots hatching from these eggs infest the wound and burrow more or less ex-tensively into the surrounding tissue. Serious losses may result from these at-tacks of flies. The U. S. Department of Agriculture gives these formulas for mixtures to apply to wounds to prevent fly troubles:

Mixture No. 1— Mixture No. 3—
Coal tar
Coal tar
Carbon disulphide 12 ounces
Mix and keep in a well stoppered bottle.
Apply with a brush
Mixture No. 4—
Oil of turpentine 1 dram
Cottonseed oil to make 1 ounces
Mix and apply freely to wounds.
Mixture No. 3—
Oil of turpentine 1 dram
Cottonseed oil to make 4 ounces
Mix and apply freely to wounds.
Mixture No. 3—
Oil of turpentine 1 dram
Cottonseed oil to make 4 ounces
Mix and apply freely to wounds.

Mixtures 1 and 2 will adhere to moist surfaces. Mixture No. 3 forms a coating over raw surfaces that gives a protection from the screw-worm fly. The fourth mixture is a very effective one that is used extensively in the South.

To Control Kafir Smut

How can smut be controlled in kafir?

LE ROY SALSBERY.

Carbondale, Kan.

The sorghum smut which is causing the most damage in Kansas is the kernel smut. This smut can be distinguished because of the fact that each individual kernel retains its shape. Usually the grains are a little elongated and have a dirty white color. When the grains are crushed between the fingers, each grain is found to be a mass of smut. Usually, though not always, every grain in an affected head is found to be smutty. The sorghum smut which is causing

The formaldehyde or formalin treatment is as follows: Place 1 pound of standard strength formalin in 30 gallons

Potatoes may be made a money crop even in the extreme western part of Kansas if they are given proper attention. It is to be regretted that few persons in western Kansas attempt to grow potatoes in their gardens, believes seed up at once. If you are planting in dry ground, the seed should be thoroughly dry before it is planted. A great deal of care is necessary in drying out the be spread out in a wagon box or on the granary floor and shoveled over oc-casionally. If it is sacked or placed in a bin when partially dry, it is certain to heat and weaken the vitality. After treating, the seed should not be placed in unclean sacks or run through an infected drill. If the seed is well dried out, it can be kept after treatment just

as well as before treatment.
G. E. Thompson.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

A Mother's Appreciation

I am enclosing slips for my boy to enter the Capper Boys' Corn Contest and for the two girls to enter the Tomato Contest. They are all enthusiasm since their papa rented some ground where they can have a share for their crops.

It makes a mother's heart glad to have her children want to do things worth while and I want to thank Mr. Capper for furnishing the stimulus for their ambitions.

The girls are also making the sewing models and can hardly wait until the next lesson comes.

I am glad that I live in Kansas where my babies can have the best, and I hope Arthur Capper will be elected governor. There will be two votes for him here in this home.

Emporia, Kan. Mrs. W. W. Scofield.

Lawrence Business College, Summer erm. Enroll now. For catalog ad. Box K .- Advertisement.





This Book Is Yours Free

We want every reader interested in better farm methods to send for this free book, containing a world of valuable information regarding crops, cultivation, irrigation, fertilizers, implements, plant diseases, farm management, etc. This book is written by men of best authority and is a great aid in the betterment of farming conditions. We will also include free illustrated literature showing our line of

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Made by world's oldest plow builders. Operate automatically by pulling a cord from engine cab, saving time, labor and effort. Made correct in every detail: best materials and workmanship. Do perfect work in every soil. No matter what your need may be we have the plow to fit your requirements in size, style and price. Be sure to write for our new free booklet and illustrated literature.

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Every Breed of Hogs Illustrated in Natural Colors

This is the handsomest Hog Book you ever saw. 36 pages, giving a full description of every breed of hogs, with illustrations of Prize Winners in their natural colors. You'll be proud to have this elegant book for your library. I will gladly send you a copy free, provided you are a hog raiser and over 21 years of age. Those are my only requirements.

This book will not cost you a single cent. I can afford to make you this valuable present because it also tells all about the Hog-Joy System of Successful Hog Raising. It will surely make you a friend and a customer of mine, as it has made thousands of other hog raisers. Mail the coupon today for your copy and I will forward it to you promptly. The supply is limited, so don't wait.

A Food— **Not a Medicine**

Salt or Other Filler

The New Mineral Food

The newest addition to the Hog-Joy Line. A remarkable natural mineral food that makes hogs grow faster and on less food per pound of gain. Not a medicine, but a real food that furnishes Potash, Phosphorus, Iron, Lime, Magnesia, Sulphur, etc., in a form that does the hog

More Profit on Every Hog

The pigs come big and strong. And they get to market on less corn and often a month quicker. Every pound of Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" will save at least 30 pounds of corn. Conlains not a single ounce of saft or worthless filler. Keep it before the hogs. Let them eat what they will. A little goes a long way, but they pay you well for giving them that little.

Try It 30 Days Free—Send No Money I'll send you enough Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" to feed your hogs 30 days on trial. Send no money. See for yourself how they like it. See how the Iron in "GRO-FAST" expels every single worm. Note how quickly their appetites improve. Try out Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" on your herd. It is a FOOD, not a MEDICINE. Muil the coupon and get the Hog Book and my free introductory offer.



MY GUARANTEE

Contains No

I guarantee Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" to be a natural mineral food derived from vegetable sources exclusively.

Not a single ounce of saltor other worthless filler has been added to this original product. It is guaranteed to expel worms and to furnish in a safe and palatable form all of the minerals required by growing. fattening and breeding hogs, with the exception of salt, authorities agree that salt should be fed separately for best results.

Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" is guaranteed to contain potash, phosphorus, lime, iron, sulphur, seed, make hogs grow faster and heavier with less make hogs grow faster and heavier with less make hogs grow faster and heavier with less feed per hundred pounds gain than they will on a ration lacking its mineral constituents.

HARRY IDE, President

HUGJOY SYSTEM OF SUCCESSFUL HOG RAISING

Hog Book Coupon
HARRY IDE, President, Hog-Joy System
604 N. Fifth St., Springfield, Ill.

Please send me a free copy of your Hog Book and tell me about your Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST," the New Mineral Food for Hogs. This does not obligate me.

I raise about.....hogs each year. My Implement dealer's name is.....

Address "HOQJOY HOQS GROW FAST"

The Growing of Blackberries

In selecting a site for a blackberry plantation, the most important considerations are the moisture of the soil and the accessibility of a market. The black-berry is a tender fruit, the keeping qualiof which are seriously affected by jarring over rough roads. It is, more-over, essential that the berries should be placed on the market as quickly as possible after they are picked if they are to command a good price. The best land is a deep, fine, sandy loam with a large supply of humus and abundant moisture at the ripening season. On the ether hand, the plants are often killed one about 3 feet from the ground.

if water stands on the plantation during the winter.

The year before establishing the black-berry plantation the land should be planted with a cultivated crop. This in-sures the thorough rotting of the sod and will help to destroy the cutworms and other insects injurious to the young plants. The soil should be plowed to a depth of about 9 inches in the spring and a thorough harrowing should be given



This Plant Was Cultivated.

the whole field before the plants are set. This is usually done as early in the spring as the land can be properly prepared. The earlier the plants are set the larger the proportion that live and the better their growth. The roots should the set deeply for the canes break easily if the crowns project above the surface of the ground. The tops should be cut back to 6 inches or less in length. Cultivation is necessary and the plants well. tivation is necessary and the plants should, therefore, be set sufficiently far apart to permit it.

During the first summer some intercrop may be grown between the rows, which will greatly reduce the cost of the berry field that year. This should be one that requires constant cultivation and at the same time one whose growth will not be large enough to shade the blackberry plants. Such truck crops as cabbage and potatoes are excellent for. the purpose, while corn and small grains should be avoided. By the second summer the plants will be large enough to occupy all the space and an intercrop will not be possible.

In both summers, cultivation should begin early in the spring and be conhenhouses, ice houses, dairy stables, matinued at intervals of from one to two ple sugar houses and woodsheds, and alweeks throughout the season in order to provide a dust mulch for the retenof moisture and to keep down berries.

Blackberry roots live for many years, times. but the canes—excepting two varieties—

I have no pet brand. I have used bear only in their second year. After tarred and asphalt roofings costing from the fruiting season, therefore, they \$1.50 to \$3.25 a roll of 108 square feet; should be cut out and burned. The 1
the extra 8 feet of course is for lap or year old canes may usually be left to waste. I have used tin roofing and it themselves throughout the winter. Not gave me fair satisfaction. I have always more than three or four new canes should felt that I got my money's worth and be left to each plant, however, and the that ready-made roofing manufacturers

prevent them from being damaged by which the roofing will be subjected must winter snows. A wire trellis may then hecome a profitable investment. The The matter of cost must include the simplest form of such trellis consists of a single wire attached to posts set at red cedar shingles are worth \$4.65 a intervals of from 15 to 30 feet in each square. It is usually figured that 1,000 row of plants. The canes are tied to this will cover 100 square feet, the same area wire about 2½ feet above the ground. Another method is to nail cross pieces to This figures shingles laying five inches the posts and stratch two wires from the the posts and stretch two wires from the ends of these cross pieces which form a support for the blackberry canes on each side. Varieties that grow somewhat like a grape vine require a much higher trellis with two wires; one about 5, and

Let the Paint Brush Help

Put the paint brushes to work on Clean Up day. There is nothing that looks cleaner than a bright, fresh coat of paint. It is a good disinfectant, too, and lengthens the life of buildings, fences, and machinery as nothing else can. Many a wagon, mower or plow has gone into the junk heap several years too soon because some farmer could not see that it was worth while could not see that it was worth while to paint it occasionally, and keep it out of the weather. Many a barn is leaky because this same type of farmer would not spend a few hours and a few dollars on the simple task of giving it a few coats of paint from year to year. Many

lating was born in the days of the stage coach and the blunderbuss. It is utterly incapable of keeping step with the quick march of modern progress and modern thought. Every year it is falling farther and farther behind. It is so uncertain in its movements and so unmanageable in its methods, that by its own inadvertence and inefficiency it frequently defeats its own good purposes, and invariably it brings keen disappointment and humiliation to the people. It has thwarted the will, discouraged the genius and hindered the progress of the American people for generations and never more so than today.

shabby, run-down and ugly, when the simple magic of the paint brush would have brightened and beautified every-

Nothing builds up a community, brings it new residents and business, and gives it a new reputation so well as does a bright, prosperous appearance. Well painted barns, sheds, fences and dwelling house, good walks, and a neatly kept yard with a few trees and flowers, and no weeds, are the best evidences of prosperity a farm can show. Cleanliness and fresh paint pay, not only in the better health and increased enjoyment they give the owners of the place, but in the increased money value they give the farm as well.

The Cost Of a Roof

BY G. C. SEVEY. Central Reofing & Supply Co.

I have used ready roofing material on all sorts of buildings, including hog pens, ways with satisfaction. Every man to his own notion, but I consider the use of shingles a step backward, just as it is suckers and weeds. Suckers are apt to for a man to work up a wood pile with spring up from the roots at various dis- an ax instead of a bucksaw or a gasoline tances from the parent plant, especially engine. This conclusion follows years when the roots are cut. Digging up of experience and observation and is these suckers is a favorite way of secur-based on cost and durability, or serviceing new plants, but this practice inter- ability, if I may coin the word. It feres, of course, with the yield of the seems to me that roofing manufacturers have kept pace with the progress of the

others should be thinned out at the same are giving value received. The farmer time that the canes which have fruited can buy a brand and grade to suit his are thinned. In some cases, it will also needs and pocketbook without much be desirable to train the plants in order danger of being robbed but poor judg-

to facilitate cultivation as well as to ment in determining the hardships to

This figures shingles laying five inches to the weather and 16 inches long. White cedar shingles cost 15 cents less. The cheapest possible grade is \$3.

cheapest possible grade is \$3.

Experienced carpenters tell me it takes a mighty good man to lay 2,000 shingles daily. This is on a new roof and straight work. Carpenters work eight hours a day, and I believe the union price is \$3.55 daily. It is usually figured that it will require four rounds of nails to lay 1,000 shingles. These will cost about five cents a pound in small cost about five cents a pound in small cost about five cents a pound in small lots. Hence for a shingle roof we have the following items: Shingles \$4.65 a square—100 feet; nails 25 cents; labor approximately \$2, making a total of \$6.90 to lay 100 square feet of shingles. Some roofing enthusiasts say it will cost \$8 but I think this estimate is high, although it is true that the most in the same statement. though it is true that the price is creep-

ing up gradually.

A good grade of roofing may cost you \$1.95 a square of 100 square feet including tails and cement. An expert tells me he can lay 14 squares in 10 hours. The best I can do is a roll in an hour. Figuring on my labor this would make the labor cost coats of paint from year to year. many wives and sons and daughters have my labor this would make the labor coas grown discouraged and disgusted with about 20 cents, but to be liberal, let us farm life because the home place was place it at 30 cents. This makes the total cost for roofing \$2.25 compared to \$6.90 for shingles. Of course this price is based on buying direct from the manufacturer. If I had to buysthis roofing from a dealer, I probably would have to pay \$1 a square more. On a roof of any size, this difference in favor of roofing is worth consideration. Of course, the saving would be still greater if a lower priced roofing were bought. I have selected shingles for comparison, because they are cheaper than slate and because that is the roofing material which has

that is the roofing material which has been used for centuries.

As regards durability: I have some prepared roofing on my building, placed there ten years ago and it looks almost as good as the day it was put on. I have seen many barns roofed and have) d particular attention to them. The roofing has been on as long as mine and is in very good shape today and will last several more years. The best shingle roofs will not go beyond 15 years and the majority are likely to fall much below that.

Kansas agricultural products in 1914 amounted to 376 million dollars.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of Farmers Mail and Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for April 1st, 1915.

(Seal.) Notary Public. (My commission expires Oct. 29, 1916.)

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Two Furrow, 7S lbs., or Three Furrow, 990 lbs.
12 and 16 ia, bottoms, all standard types. A Power
Lift one-man outfit. Simple, strong, durable, easy
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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.

PONY PRIZE PUZZLE



This picture shows two of our friends driving eautiful pony, like the one we are going to give way. In this picture there are six partly hidde toes which it will be lots of fun for you to find the faces in this picture but is not so easy to find the faces in this picture but picture around they will be revealed to you.

YOU WILL WIN A PRIZE

Try it, don't give up. It will pay you mark each with a cross (A), mail it to us. When your answer is received mail it to us. When your answer is received will send you a prize which we know you will appreciate and it will be a big surprise to you we will also make you a present of 2,600 free pony votes and tell you all about this spiendld pony which we are going to give away with a full set of harness and beautiful pony cart and also a maddle and bridle. We will give away other prises also for just a little effort.

Pony Puzzle Dept. 201, W. D. Boyce Co 500 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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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 4½ 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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Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at t cents a word. Four or more insertions 44 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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BUFF ROCKS-WILLIAM A. HESS, HUM-boldt, Kansas.

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCK EGGS. George Sims, LeRoy, Kansas.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1 per 15. Jas. Kesl, Belleville, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS 75C SETTING. 100. Mrs. F. Meyer, Garnett, Kan

"RINGLET" COCKERELS, CHICKS, EGGS. "Ringbardale," Junction City, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. COCKERELS, HENS, EGGS. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kansas.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT BERMUDA grass, write Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FIVE CENTS each. Mrs. Stewart Coleman, Oneida, Kan. BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS FOUR DOL-lars hundred. Cora E. Finley, Gridley, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. PURE BRED. EGGS \$3.50 per 100, Mrs. A. F. Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. FARM RANGE. 15 EGGS 75 cents. 100 \$4.00. Pell Teed, Weskan, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 75C, 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Grace Anderson, Hlawatha,

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SALE, 75c 15. \$4.00 100. J. F. Padget, Bucklin,

PURE BRED BUFF ROCKS. EGGS \$1 PER sitting; \$3 50. Gust Freeburg, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK WINNERS. EGGS. 100 \$4.00; 15 \$1.00. John McConnell, Russell, Kan.

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

WHITE ROCK EGGS. PEN \$2. RANGE \$1 for 15. Mrs. Elmer McGee, Blue Mound, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.00 SETTING. \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. A. E. Rockhold, Elk

City, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK, FISHEL strain, eggs. Mrs. E. W. Volkman, Woodbine, Kan.

MY PURE BUFF ROCKS OUTLAY THE Leghorns, 18 eggs \$1.50. Sarah Houston, Mercer, Mo.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$2. EGGS \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Sarah Swanson, Albion, Neb. BARRED ROCK EGGS OF PRIZE WIN-ning stock, \$3.50 hundred. S. Peitier, Con-cordia, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS 75 cents for 15. \$3 100. Mrs. Helen Thomas, Canton, Kan.

PRIZE BARRED ROCKS; 104 PREMIUMS. Eggs \$3 15, \$5 30. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS OF PREMIUM STOCK. Eggs for sale, \$5 100. \$1 15. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.

BARRED ROCK WINNERS. COCKERELS. Eggs. Circular. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$3.50. 50 \$2.00. Also baby chicks. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS. GOOD LAY-ers. Four dollars hundred, Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. TEN YEARS breeding, 3 cents each, W. Spealman, Marysville, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS \$4.50 PER 100. \$1.00 setting of 15. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS 75C PER 15. 100 \$4.00. Fishel strain, Wm. Ziegelasch, Junction City, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY LARGE WHITE PLY-mouth Rocks. 100 \$4.00. Mrs. C. E. Peter-son, Windom, Kan.

FREE. PHOTO OF OUR WHITE ROCKS.

Eggs \$5.00 100, prepaid. Mrs. John Ramsey, Fort Scott, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL STRAIN, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$2.75, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PENS \$2.00 15; flock \$1.00 15, \$2.50 50. Mrs, A. M. Mark-ley, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. NO. 1. STOCK. 100 eggs \$4.00. Pen eggs \$1.00 15. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. HAVE won many blue ribbons. Pens now mated. Prices from pens \$3 to \$5 per 15. Utility eggs \$5 per 160. Prepaid. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan., Harvey Co.

PLYMOUTH BOCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. PEN A, 15 \$2. Pen B, 15 \$1.50. Free range, 15 \$1. Christina Bazil, Lebo, Kan.

CHOICE FARM RANGE BARRED ROCKS.

Eggs \$3.50 100. \$2, 50. Mrs. S. Van
Scoyve, Oak Hill, Kan.

BLUE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 \$1.50. 30 \$2.50. 50 \$3.50. 100 \$6.00. Mrs. T. B. Mitchell, McPherson, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EGGS \$1.50, \$2.00 15 prepaid, \$5.00 100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

EXTRA FINE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00. Choice pullets \$1.50. Mrs. K. M. Gilbert, Coldwater, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. PRIZE WINNERS SCORED by Atherton \$2.00 up. Also eggs. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

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BARRED ROCKS—VERY BEST RINGLET strain. Eggs \$1.00 15. \$4.00 100, Mrs. John Tatge, White City, Kan.

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eggs and chicks. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

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Tonn, Haven, Kan.

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PREPAID SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorns. Pen. \$1.00 15. \$4.50 100. Range, \$3.50. Ed Hobbie, Tipton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3.50 per 100, \$1.00 per 15. Farm range. Mrs. Van Brown, Montrose, Mo.

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PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, Eggs, 100 \$3.50, 30 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75c, 100 \$4.00. Cresent and Yesterlaid strains. Alvin Olson, Glasco, Kan.

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SPONG'S SIZE AND QUALITY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Hen mating, 100 \$5.00. Pullet mating, 100 \$3.50. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

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\$5.00. Otts Ingle, Bondurant, Iowa.

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Range flock, healthy and vigorous. Eggs
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FAWN WHITE RUNNER EGGS, \$1.00 13. White eggs; great layers. Mrs. H. F. Arnott, Sabetha, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCK eggs 60c 11. \$4.50 hundred prepaid, Ross Dawson, Olsburg, Kan. WHITE RUNNERS, PRIZE WINNERS, Eggs 12 \$1.00; 100 \$7.00. Mrs. C. B. Kel-lerman, Burlington, Kau.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER EGGS \$1.00 for 12. \$3.00 for 50, \$5.00 for 100. Mrs. T. E. Topham, Red Cloud, Neb.

FAWN AND WHITE AND ENGLISH PEN-ciled Runners. Eggs. 15 75c; 50 \$2.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE RUNNERS. GUARANTEED FINEST stock, All eggs snow white. Best prices. E. R. Mahaffa, Neal, Kansas.

EGGS. FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER ducks. State blue ribbon winners. Mrs. E. A. Barnum, Route 1, Dover, Okla. PRIZE WINNING WHITE RUNNER ducks. Eggs 15 \$1.50. Prepaid parcel post. Geo. Pratt. Wakarusa, Kan.

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.

TRY OUR 221 EGG STRAIN INDIAN RUn-ner duck eggs to improve your stock. Fritz Reinhard Farms, Ottumwa, Iowa.

WHITE RUNNER AND BUFF ORPINGTON ducks. Pure. White eggers. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan. FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER EGGS, 30 \$1.50, 100 \$4.00. White eggs; good layers. Carrie Cooper, Route 2, Lawrence, Kansas.

PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCKS. BUFF Orpington chickens. Fancy stock. Best breeding. Free mating list. J. Cox. R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FISHEL strain. Bggs, \$1.50 per 12; \$3.00 per 30, By express or parcel post prepaid. Thos, Turner, Seneca, Kan.

PURE WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. PURE bred. 13 \$1.50. 50 \$5.00. Baby ducklings 25 cts. each. Snyder strain. Mrs. Wm. Brooks, Beattle, Kan.

WHITE RUNNERS. WINNERS OF BLUE at Missouri and Kansas State Shows for years. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan. WHITE QUEEN RUNNERS FROM NEW Jersey 1914. Averaged 25 white eggs March, April, May. 15 eggs \$1. 100 \$5. W.I. Whiteside, Redfield, Kan.

FOR SALE-FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs, white egg strain; per 13, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100, Robt, Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla. 100. Mrs.

DON'T BUY DUCKS—UNTIL YOU SEND for beautiful catalogue of our world famous "Dearle Ducks." Greatest layers!
Lowest prices! Best guarantee! Free feed!
Columbia Duck Farm, Box C, Bloomsburg,

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

WHITE RUNNER DRAKES, EXTRA FINE, \$1.50 and \$2.00. White Runner eggs from ducks which lay every day, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per doz. S. C. Red eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Baby chix, extra good laying stock, \$15.00 per hundred. Bertha Hiestand, Yates Cen-ter, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS. EGGS. H. H. Tillotson, Latham, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS; STOCK; EGGS. MRS. Howard Erhart, Independence, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS \$1,00 PER SET-ting. Mrs. Horace Etherton, Troy, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15 \$1.00; 30 \$1.75. Elsie Underwood, Valley Center, Kar.

LARGE BLACK LANGSHANS. EGGS \$1.50 per setting Arthur Lee, Greensburg, Kan-sas, R. 2.

KLUSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs for hatching. (Write) Geo. Klusmire, Hoitor, Kan,

BIG SCORED BLACK LANGSHAN COCK-erels, guaranteed, also eggs. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

BLACK LANGSHANS. PRIZE WINNING stock. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$6.00 per 100, F. L. Egan Oak Mills, Kan.

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

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

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.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS, WIN-ners at Kansas State Fair, state show, and Federation show. Choice mating. Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Range flick \$6.00 for 100. H. M. Paimer, Florence, Kan.

SCHULTZ'S BLACK LANGSHANS, EXHIbition, utility, perfected laying strain, Pen 1 \$3.00, Pen 2-3 \$2.00, utility flock \$1.50 15 eggs. Breeder and exhibitor, Good hatch guaranteed, A. J. Schultz, Hillsboro, Iowa.

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ONE CHOICE PEN ONLY. EGGS \$2.00 for 15. E. E. Brott, Burlington, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS EXCLUSIVELY, ONE EX-tra fine pen only. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. Jon. R. Blair, Russell. Kan.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. BRED FOR size and layers. Best known layers, absolutely non-setters. 15 eggs from pen A \$3, B \$2.25. C \$1.50. Geo. F. Wass, Grundy Center, Iowa.

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

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

HENS WANTED, THE COPE'S, TOPEKA

DUCK EGGS. BUFF ORPINGTON AND White I. R. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, BUFF DUCKS, BOURBON Red turkeys. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effing-ham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE, R. C. RHODE Island eggs, 75c for 15. Mrs. Anna Crabtree, Elk City, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON AND S. C. RED eggs. Write for mating list, H. V. Mallory, Edgar, Neb.

PURE BREED R. C. W. LEGHORN AND Barred Rock baby chicks, 10c each. L. H. Dicke, Lyndon, Kan.

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

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn, Brown Leghorn, White Orpington eggs. Dollar setting. Scotts, Atwood, Kan.

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

EGGS. S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BLUE Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns, Egg bred; prize winners, "Mating list." John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, BLACK Langshan, White and Barred Rocks, Eggs \$1.00 15, \$3.50 100. Pleasant View Poultry Ranch, Peabody, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM SILVER cup winners. Pen 1. \$3; pen 2. \$2 setting 15 eggs. Bourbon Red turkey eggs 25c each. Mrs. Ed Snyder, Fontana, Kan.

Eggs \$1.00 Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM ONE OF THE best flocks in the state; won seventeen ribbons including eight firsts in three years. Barred Rocks, eggs \$1, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Crystal White Orpingtons, \$1 per 15. D. H. Lewis, Mehan, Okla.

FERTILE EGGS FOR HATCHING. BLACK Langshan \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. White Runner ducks \$1.50 per 13. English Penciled Runner ducks \$1.00 per 13. Bour-bon Red turkeys 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per 11. Mrs. Chris Knigge, Forest Home Farm, Alexandria, Neb.

DAY OLD CHIX. BUFF AND BARRED and White Rox, R. and S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, large kind S. C. White Leghorns \$10.00 per 100. Leftovers and crosses above breeds \$8.00 per 100 delivered alive, to you. Ready now. Toulouse goose eggs \$1.00 per 7. Bex 26, Leon, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

PAYING 121/2C FOR HENS. THE COPE'S, Topeka,

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM STOCK that took first and second at Linn Co. fair and first at Pleasanton poultry show. Have added roosters from silver cup winners. 15 \$1. Well marked Fawn and White Runner duck eggs, white egg strain, 13 \$1. Drakes \$1. Mrs. Ira Abbey, Pleasanton, Kan.

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

EGGS! EGGS! FROM THOROUGHBRED turkeys, geese, Rouen, Pekin, Muscovy and Runner ducks, Pearl and White guineas, bantams, Houdans, White and Brown Leghorns, Games, Langshans, Buff and White Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, Buff, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Sliver Laced Wyandottes, Cochins, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Hen eggs, 15 for \$1.00: also fancy pigeons, rabbits, hares. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

BABY CHICKS.

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

BABY CHICKS FROM WHITE ORPING-tons that are worth the price. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

"RINGLET" CHICKS FROM BARRED-TO-skin Rocks. None better. 15c. Mrs. Ed-ward Hall, Junction City, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHBRED baby chicks for the least money. Guaran-teed. At Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, SEVERAL BREEDS, 10C and up. Hatched from pure bred and healthy birds. Mrs. T. E. Topham, Red Cloud, Neb.

BABY CHICKS, ROSE AND SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds 12½ cents, May delivery 11 cents. Express paid, Safe arrival guaranteed. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHIX—LEGHORNS, ROCKS, REDS, from pure bred, heavy laying mothers.. Kansas strain pullets average thirteen dozen yearly. Let us stock your farm. Custom hatching by experts, Largest capacity in Missourl valley. Prices—Branch Farm details. Kansas Egg Farms, Rosedale, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIG 16 TO 48 PAGE ILLUSTRATED monthly magazine, full of hen sense and common sense for all poultrymen; six months' trial for only 10c. Useful Poultry Journal, Mountain Grove, Mo.

WHAT ARE YOUR CHICKS WORTH?
They have value but that value is determined by health conditions. "Doc" Love-land's P. C. Parched Carbonized Chick Feed.
A predigested feed. A preventive of white diarrhoea. Gives the chicks a healthy sturdy growth. A trial will convince. Send 50 cents for 5 pound package. Post prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Loveland & Sons, Wichita, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

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

I HAVE 3 YEARLING SHORTHORN BULLS for sale. James Bottom, Onaga, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. EXTRA good individuals. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—POLLED HEREFORD HERD bull. Extra good. Ben Anderson, R. No. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHET-land stud; spotted. Price \$100. No trade, J. J. Fitzpatrick, Sterling, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD bulls, also German millet \$1.25 per bushel, Harry Baldock, Wellington, Kan. BLACK JACK SIX YEARS OLD FOR SALE

or trade, for young horses or mares, H. Hendershot, Dill, Okla., R. R. No. 1.

ABERDEEN ANGUS YEARLING BULLS, choice individuals, registered stock. Priced to sell. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

YEARLING POLLED HEREFORD BULL; full blood; unregistered; extra individual; \$100.00. Marion Clothier, Fairvalley, Okla.

cup winners. Pen 1, \$3; pen 2, \$2 setting
15 eggs. Bourbon Red turkey eggs 25c each.
Mrs. Ed Snyder, Fontana, Kan.

EGGS FROM CHOICE RANGE FLOCK R.
C. R. I. Reds. \$1.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 100.
Also Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks.
Eggs \$1.00 setting. P. J. Fengel, Lost
Springs, Kan.

THIRTY HEAD OF GOOD SPRINGERS for sale, will calf early. These springers are young, and priced to sell, J. Harry Miller, Grenola, Kan.

FOR SALE — BLACK REGISTERED Percheron stallions, \$200 to \$800. Come; don't walt to write. Henry Wahlenmaier, Arkansas City, Kan.. R. No. 3.

BARGAIN IN REGISTERED JERSEY bull; yearling; grandson of \$11,500.00 Royal Majesty; only \$47.50, George H. Combs. 508 Benton Blvd., Kansas City, Mo. FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE BOARS, BRED gilts, two tried sows and weanlings. Will sell at cut prices for 30 days. Write me at once for terms. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, ONE Percheron stallion "grade," weight eighteen hundred and excellent breeder; six years old; color black. H. B. Humble, Saw-

SEED CORN. W. R. HILDRETH, OSWEGO,

SEED CORN. J. MCCRAY, MANHATTAN,

PURE GOLD MINE SEED CORN \$1.50 PER. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

EARLY OHIOS 75C PER BUSHEL. THE Copes, Topeka.

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

LOW PRICES, LARGE ORDERS SEED PO-tatoes. The Copes, Topeka.

DROUTH RESISTANT TEPARY BEANS, 12 lbs. \$1.00. H. H. Beckwith, Las Animas, Colo. ORANGE CANE SEED 75C BU. ON TRACK. Sacks free. Jas. Stephenson, Clements,

FOR SALE — CALIFORNIA GOLDEN broomcorn seed, \$2.50 bu. Jas. Swanson, Elsmore, Kan.

"HARDY" BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS FOR sale; \$1.0 per sack f. o. b. Chandler, Okla, Fred B. Hoyt.

FOR SALE—GOOD CANE SEED FOR SOR-ghum \$1.00 per bu, our station. Muzzy & Lower, Edna, Kan.

20 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1. GOOD Assortment of choice nursery stock. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

FOR SALE—HAND PICKED WHIPPOOR-will cow peas \$2.25 bu. or \$3.75 for 100 lbs. W. P. Waters, Pyatt, Ark.

SUDAN, GUARANTEED FREE FROM Johnson grass, 5 to 10 pounds 35c pound. Charlie Clemmons, Verden, Okla.

HARDY BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS \$1.00 per sack. Howard Pendleton, Yukon, Okla. The Tamworth swine breeder.

PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED. 10 POUNDS \$2.50, prepaid, by grower on experimental farm. G. H. Branham, Slaton, Texas.

AM MAKING A PRICE OF 20 CTS. PER lb. to the retail trade on pure Sudan grass seed. W. J. Duncan, Lubbock, Texas.

FANCY SWEET CLOVER SEED—PURE white, hulled, recleaned; fourteen dollars per bushel F. O. B. J. F. Sellers, Florence,

McGEE TOMATO—1,200 BUSHELS PER acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Tex.

FOR SALE—SUDAN SEED IN 10 TO 20 lb., parcel post delivered, 20 cents. 100 lbs. freight paid, 17½ cents. H. L. Sherrill, Temple, Tex.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN, Shelled, graded and sacked, \$1.60 per bu. Sure and heavy yielder. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

SELECTED HILDRETH YELLOW DENT seed corn, shelled and graded, at \$1.50 per bush, on board cars. Josiah Wood, Humbush, on boat boldt, Kansas.

WHITE CANE SEED, SURE CROP, MA-tures from seventy to ninety days, Write for samples and prices. Andrew Lambel, Clements, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—PRIZE WINNING, REcleaned, entirely free from thistle and weed seed. \$9.00 sacked. Send for sample A. L. Scott, Larned, Kan.

10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees for 95c postpald. Fruit Book with wholesale prices free. Wellington Nurseries, Box B, Wellington, Kansas.

PURE TOM WATSON MELON SEED. PRE-paid, single pound 30c, 5 lb. lots 25c. Also strawberry plants and seed sweet pota-toes. H. Huff, Chapman, Kan.

FOR SURE CROPS, PLANT FETERITA and Squaw corn; recleaned; each one-fifty bu. White cowpeas \$3 bu. Fine alfalfa \$9. Fred Pacey, Miltonvale, Kan.

SUDAN SEED GUARANTEED FREE from Johnson grass. Approved by Kansas Experiment station official, Circular free, Wilson G. Shelley, McPherson, Kan.

500 BU. STRICTLY FANCY RECLEANED Kansas grown alfalfa seed \$9.25 bu. Qual-ity guaranteed the equal of any seed house. Sheldon Seed House, Ottawa, Kansas.

FETERITA SEED FOR SALE. \$1.25 PER bu., for fine quality seed. Also fine qual-ity of alfalfa and white Sweet clover seed Mrs. Lora Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan., R. 2.

THORNLESS HONEY LOCUST SEED. From my own trees; best tree for the West. Seed 35 cents per pound, in pods, postage paid. Geo. B. Cones, Meade, Kan.

BE UP-TO-DATE. GROW SUDAN GRASS hay for livestock. Guaranteed seed. Reasonable prices. Reasonable for the control of the contr

NON-IRRIGATED, EXTRA QUALITY, tested, Kansas grown alfalfa seed, \$9.00 bushel, sacks free. Order now before prices advance. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott,

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. I HAVE about 100 bushels of 1914 crop alfalfa seed, recleaned and fine. Price \$8.00 per bushel. Ask for samples. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED. OFFICIALLY INspected and approved by government expert, also by agronomist from Oklahoma State Experiment station. Guaranteed free from Johnson grass. Prepaid—five pounds two dollars, ten pounds three dollars, fifty pounds ten dollars, one hundred pounds fifteen dollars. C. H. Thompson, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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

PURE PRIZE WINNING FETERITA SEED, recleaned, high germinating power. Grown under experiment station supervision. Price \$1.50 per bu., sacked, F. O. B. Garden City, Kan. W. H. Wheeler.

DWARF KAFIR 2c POUND IN HEAD, TE-fary beans 15c pound. Delicious squash 25c pound. Netted Rock and Blinn's Rust Resistant canteloupes, 50c pound. J. W. Wartenbee, Tyrone, Okla.

NORTHERN SUDAN GRASS SEED FREE from Johnson grass. Grown from Kansas State Agr. college seed. 2 lbs. 90c, 6 lbs. \$2.40. 10 lbs. \$3.75, 20 lbs. \$7.00, all prepaid. J. H. Brown, Gridley, Kan.

RED CLOVER SEED. MINNESOTA grown, raised on my own farm. Very high quality. Limited quantity for quick sale, Samples sent. C. R. Ferrall, 1118 Newton Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

JAPANESE AND GERMAN MILLET SEED, cream and yellow milo maize, dwarf and big blackhull kafir corn, guaranteed Sudan grass seed, broom corn seed, peas and other seeds, I, T. Reid, Goodwell, Okla.

CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS. A COllection of California's beautiful wild flowers. 6 pkgs. assorted. with full directions for planting by mail postpaid, 25. Orange Seed Co., Box 522, Orange, Calif.

ALFALFA SEED—GOOD HOME GROWN, non-irrigated alfalfa seed for sale as folows: \$9.00, \$8.00, \$6.00 bu. All Winon-Sacks 25c ex. All orders filled promptly. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

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

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.

SUDAN GRASS SEED—TO CREATE A wider interest in growing pure seed, we will supply responsible farmers on our profit sharing plan, officially inspected Sudan grass seed, or will sell seed outright at reasonoble price. Reference, Hardtner State Bank. The Farmers Seed Breeding Assn., Hardtner, Kansas,

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

THE NEW TEPARY BEAN, THE GREAT drought resisting bean for the Southwest, it will produce a crop when other beans are a total failure, they are preferred by many to the navy beans for cooking. Write for descriptive 'circular, Price 30c per pound post paid to any point in the Southwest, C. H. Waterman, Lakin, Kan,

SEED CORN—MOUSEL'S YELLOW DENT.

100 bu, per acre 1914. Forty years developing on our farm in southwestern Nersaska under rigid crop conditions. Commercial value not surpassed. Especially adapted to the Southwest. No experiment.

\$1.50 per bu., sacks extra. Last call, Address H. L. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, PURE WHITE blossom variety. Recleaned 75c bu. Unhulled \$15 per 100 lbs. (hulled, 60 bu., ais sold.) Smaller amounts 1 cent per poundmore. Sacks weighed in as seed. This seed is excellent and will please you. If not promptly ship it back to me and I will refund purchase price and freight charges. Willis J. Conable, Axtell, Kan.

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

FOR SALE

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HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE IN CAR LOTS. W. H. Bitts, Melvern, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

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

36-56 NEW CENTURY SEPARATOR, FUlly equipped. In first class condition. A bargain. Arthur Snapp, Milo, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWENTY HORSE-power Studebaker roadster auto, 1912 model, good condition, fully equipped, for 4500 good hedge posts. Address Studebaker Auto, care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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· FARMS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED-TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm or acreage for sale or exchange. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

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

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

LANDS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at cents a word. Four or more insertions 144 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted

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

FOR SALE—A SMALL DAIRY FARM near Lindsay, Okla. H. H. Hillum, Lindsay, Okla.

\$10 LEVEL WHEAT LAND; WILL DOUBLE in six months. Full particulars write A. W. Kelley, Atwood, Kan.

WHEAT FARMS FOR SALE. EASY PAY-ments. No trades considered. Write for list. Frank Grecian, Hill City, Kansas.

WOODSON CO. FINE FARMS AND MEAD-ow lands for sale by owner; close in; bar-gains. E. W. Naylor, Yates Center, Kan.

160 ACRES IN ARKANSAS OZARKS. 4 mile from station. 2 room house, \$6 acre. Easy terms. David R. Katz, Little Rock, Ark.

SALE OR TRADE, RELINQUISHMENT and leased school section adjoining west-ern Oklahoma. \$500. Write Ira Frank, Wakita, Okla.

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

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

606 ACRES GEARY STOCK FARM; 145 A. cult., 75 a. good bottom, good spring and water wheel. Price \$26,000, Will take in 160 improved. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LAND. 160 ACRES OF wheat land near Ensign, all buffalo grass, \$15.00 per acre, Good terms. Write your wants. W. S. Leonard, Farmers' Agent, Ensign, Kan.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN PINNEA, COLO., also 5 acres highly improved in Alden, Kan. Will take good Ford auto as exchange, Address owner, Ben Anderson, R. No. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

160 ACRES FORCED SALE TO SETTLE estate; 2½ miles north of Weskan, Wallace Co., Kan. On Smoky Hill bottom. Improved, \$4.50 per a. Cash. F. M. Pell, Administrator, Weskan, Kan.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM 160 ACRES, IM-proved, ninety acres in cultivation, 3 miles from good town in oil belt, in fact has large gas well on adjoining land, Only \$50.00 per acre. Real snap. T. A. Johnston, Okmulgee, Okla.

TRADE 480 ACRES NEAR SALINA, FINE improvements for good pasture land. 160 acres south Phillipsburg, Kan., for hardware. Good jack for span mares. Good Topeka residence for farms. Drenning Bros., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—EIGHTY ACRES
Washington county land, two miles from
Enosdale, Kan. First mortgage is two thousand dollars. Would consider a large threshing outfit or auto, etc. Can give possession.
Address Max Krummel, Rice, Kan.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE \$38,000.00 worth of real estate for good income property. My property is partly located in the famous fruit belt of the Ozark region, clear of encumbrance. For full particulars address the owner, S. C. Robinson, Rogers, Ark.

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

I WILL TAKE \$1,000 FOR THIS BEAUTIful quarter section of land in eastern Colorado. No incumbrance, perfect title; will
give part time. This is an opportunity of
Your life to get a home. For further particulars write M. A. Alexander, Goodland,
Kan,

ARKANSAS FARM FOR SALE OR EXchange. 240 acres all tillable. Good house, barn, orchard, fenced. Will trade for Kansas or Oklahoma farm. Price \$6000. No encumbrance. Will assume as much as \$3000 on good farm. Geo. R. Lochrie, Gifford, Arkansas.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—MILLION acres now open to homestead entry in 25 states. Official 112 page book describes every acre in every county. How secured free. New laws, lists, etc. Price 25c postpaid. Also maps, soil guides, complete information. Webb Pub. Co., (Dept. 92), St. Paul, Minn.

Paul, Minn.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61% by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze, Moo.

FOR SALE—BEST RANCH IN THE Northwest. I offer for sale, at a price that is right and on easy terms a ranch consisting of 6200 acres of improved deeded land with 20,000 acres forest reserve range land adjoining. The land is all fenced and cross fenced with pole fence. Two sets of buildings; 2300 acres under ditch, abundance of water and good water rights; 1000 acres frigated, seeded to timothy. Recognized as the finest ranch in Montana. It is fully equipped with machinery and has now several hundred tons of hay in stack. If interested, write for price and terms. Will protect brokers with the usual commission. Will protect brokers with the usual commission was the for government jobs. \$150 month

BUSINESS CHANCES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted a 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 44 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted

FOR SALE AT NICKERSON, KANSAS.
Store building, 3 lots, stock furniture and
notions. Will sell cheap at sacrifice to settle
estate, Write Mrs. L. P. Clay for particulars.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID THEATRE AND business property including auditorium seating over 1000, two store rooms and lodge hall, all leased. Great income investment; centrally located in Webb City, Mo., 75x140 feet; solid brick building in good repair; population Webb City and suburban towns nearly 50,000; will sell at a bargain. Veatch-Kain Realty Co., Webb City, Mo.

alfalfa covers

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ALFALFA COVERS WILL SAVE YOUR crop. We ship same day order received, Automobile tents. Send for catalog, Beatrice Tent & Awning Co., 815 Court street, Beatrice, Neb.

SILOS

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WE WANT AGENTS TO SELL OUR steel silo fixtures. Lowest priced silo in the world. The original flooring silo. In use in fourteen states. Liberal commissions. Get booklet with testimonials, Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

HARNESS and SADDLES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted

FOR BEST HARNESS, SADDLES, AND leather goods, order Chas. P. Shipley's Catalog "F," Kansas City, Mo.

LUMBER.

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

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.

HOUSE AND BARN BILLS COMPLETE shipped direct to farmers from our big Texas mill. We manufacture good long leaf yellow pine lumber, the best lumber for all building purposes on the market. Our prices save you about one-third, terms allow inspection, and we guarantee grades. Write for delivered prices and catalog. Davern-Brown Lumber Company, Houston, Texas, Shippers of best long leaf yellow pine.

PATENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 6 cents a word. Four or more insertions 1½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted

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

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,000 MADE BY clients. 2 wonderful Guide Books free. Send model for free search. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885 F., Washington, D. C.

RUGS FROM CARPETS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 6 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted

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

HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 454 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED, A HOUSEKEEPER. GOOI home for middle aged woman on a goof farm. Address J. W., care Mail and Breeze

WANTED RESPONSIBLE REPRESENtative in each county. New Combination. 12 tools in 1. Sells at sight to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc. Weight 24 pounds, Lifts 3 tons, hoists, stretches wire, pulls posts. Many other uses, Free sample to active agents. Easy work. Big profits, One agent's profit \$45.50 in one day. Another \$1000 in Dec. 1914. We start you. Write today for Big Color Plate. Quick action secures exclusive sale, Harrah Mfg. Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

AGENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at cents a word. Four or more insertions 44 cents a word ach insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

"BILLY SUNDAY—THE MAN AND HIS Message. Greatest opportunity for a good man or woman in each county to make big money selling this grand new authorized book. Write for special offer. Star Publishing Co., 1126B, Wabash Ave., Chicago.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE. DEATH FROM any cause, anywhere. We want live, high grade agents in every town in the state. Not an unpaid loss. We insure three-fourths value, pay full insurance. Most liberal policy issued. Write today to M. T. Jamison, General Agent, Topeka, Kan., or to the Home office; Kansas Mutual Live Stock Ins. Co., Wichita, Kan.

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.

MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

WANTED — MEN. BECOME RAILWAY mail clerks. Commence \$75 month. For particulars write immediately. Franklin In-stitute, Dep't S 51, Rochester, N. Y.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN; \$100 MONTH-ly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word ach insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

BIG PRICES FOR LINCOLN PENNIES. Elegant catalog 10c. Independent Coin Brokers, 82, Olney, Illinois.

MECHANICAL MILKER, IMPROVED OVER others. Write for catalog or come and see it operated. J. O. Slater, 806 S. Water, Wich-ita, Kan.

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.

HOME CANNERS—ALL SIZES. USED BY U. S. government schools, girls' clubs, collaborators and farmers everywhere, For catalog and special offer, write Royal Home Canner Co., Dept. V, Albion, Illinois.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS

10 cents. Biggest and best general home
and news weekly published in the West.
Interesting and instructive departments for
young and old. Special offer, six months'
trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10
cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W.
A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

BUY IT NOW

\$10 were spent for every person on the farm now, instead of waiting 'till Spring, it dollars into circulation and give employment

For a Larger Honey Crop

Bees are easier to care for than chickens, and yield much better returns on the investment, according to George A. Dean of the Kansas State Agricultur-A. Dean of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Professor Dean is offering a course in the care of bees at the college this spring. Children in their teens can care for bees, and enjoy the work. Eight to 15 colonies are the right number for the average farm, he believes. It is desirable to start with even less. Bees should be regarded as a necessary side line just as chickens are or as fruit is in many parts of the state.

The equipment cost for five colonies of bees is about \$50.

of bees is about \$50.

There are now, at a conservative esti-mate, 200,000 colonies of bees on 20,000 Kansas farms. The sale value of these bees would be a million dollars, while the annual yield of honey has a value of the same amount.

the same amount.

By far the highest record in honey production is made by California and it is not likely that any other state will overtake her, but there is no reason, experts say, why Kansas should not be well up in the list. Even at present Kansas is above the average of the states in honey production.

The largest apiaries in Kansas are in the alfalfa region, as alfalfa offers one

the alfalfa region, as alfalfa offers one of the best honey-making materials. Alsike is also valuable, as is sweet clover, which may be grown to advantage in western Kansas. Bees are practically essential to fruit growing, because of the aid they give in pollination. This is the case particularly with the apple. The basswood tree makes excellent honey. Most farmers who raise less do not plant specific hear pastures. bees do not plant specific bee pastures, though there are a few of these in the state, chiefly of buckwheat or alsike.

The two well-known diseases of bees the American and the European foul brood, are uncommon in Kansas. In places where they do occur, the state gives aid in eradicating them.

Honey is used for many more pur-poses than the average person realizes. Bakeries and candy factories employ it extensively in cooking. One well known bakery often orders as much as 12 carloads of honey at a time. It is sought for its flavor, for its sweetness, and for its value as a preservative, particularly in cookies which when prepared with honey do not readily dry out or mold. The best vinegar manufactured is made from honey, but it is so expensive as to

be rarely used by the average family.

Honey has been for a long time well known as a home remedy for colds and other ailments. It is used for the same purpose by physicians. It is also well known as an ingredient of cosmetics. Beeswax is used in salves, shoe pol-ishes and as a waterproof dressing.

Set Out Shade Trees Soon

Set out your shade trees as soon as possible. This is the advice of C. A. Scott, state forester in the Kansas State Agricultural college. The present spring, he believes, has every indication of being an ideal one to set out trees. The ground is in the best possible condition being well supplied with mainture.

tion, being well supplied with moisture.

Jewell City hopes to become a "city beautiful." The city council has just voted to furnish free trees to any resident to plant along the street. Professor Scott has been asked to recommend the best varieties and the size of trees to plant.
Nickerson is another, town that has de-

cided to encourage tree planting by giv-

There is 40 million farm population in the United States. Their 1914 crop is worth \$9,872,936,000. If only \$10 were spent for house, the trees within the yard may be varied.

Insect pests seldom attack more than one variety of tree during a season and for that reason Professor Scott is adviswould put 400 million trees upon different varieties of trees upon different streets. Then, if for instance the white elm grubs kill all the white elms, the whole town will not be depopulated of trees.

to thousands whose families are suffering where factories are idle.

The state forest nurseries have more than a million trees which are suitable for transplanting this year. These trees are furnished at cost and are of varieties especially adapted to Kansas conditions.

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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 16 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in ad ance 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.

3/2 SECTION of smooth land, \$1000. Terms. J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.

240 A., mostly wheat; ½ crop follows, Saline Co. A. Monson, Lindsborg, Kan.

ALLEN CO. FARMS at owners' prices, Write for lists. R. L. Thompson, Iola, Kan.

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

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

EXCELLENT alfaifa farm close to station; well imp. C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, Kan.

IMP. FARMS, alfalfa, corn and wheat lands \$50 up. Mott & Kohler, Herington, Kan. SNAP. 80 a. well imp. 3 mi. out. \$45 a. Terms. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

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

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

FREE! Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. Hosey Land Co., Columbus, Ks.

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

80 ACRE improved alfalfa farm, \$60 per acre. J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.

EASY TERMS. Improved farm 160 acres; 80 in wheat; good water; 1½ miles Oakley, Kan. W. E. Tisdale, Spring Hill, Kan.

FOR SALE. Land in Seward. Stevens, Grant and Haskell counties. Cash or easy pay-ments. C. W. Elisaesser, Liberal, Kan.

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

IT'S \$6400. Impr. 160 a. bottom, 5½ mi. Mound Valley. Some alfalfa, 120 cult. Terms. J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

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

WHEAT, OATS, CORN, ALFALFA lands. Famous Sumner County, Kansas. ½ wheat with farms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

IF IT'S the producing qualities you want. Pratt Co. land has it, 320 a. imp., half grass with spring water, \$10,000. 160 a. imp. for \$7500. 640 a. tillable, imp. extra fine, \$32,000. Clark & Keller, Pratt, Kan.

400 A., modern improvements: 110 a. alfalfa. Neal A. Pickett, Arkansas City, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS in improved farms in Catholic settlements. Exchanges made. Write Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, 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. IMP., 2 mi. from \$30,000 Catholic church. Wheat made 42 bu. per acre 1914. Bargain. Act quick. \$8500.00. terms to suit. Fouquet Inv. Co., Andale, Kan.

NESS CO. 320 a., 7 mi. McCracken, 160 a. smooth land, all good grass, no imp. Well across the line. A snap. Price \$7.50 per acre. Write for list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kansas-

\$8000 BUYS 160 acres near Emporia; 50 acres in alfalfa; well improved. Good water. Write for farm list.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

40 A. IMP., river bottom; 20 a. aifalfa, \$85 per acre. 110 a. well imp. bottom, \$75 per acre. Six days each week spent in locating farm bargains. Write Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kan.

BENO CO. 640 a. wheat farm. Dark sandy soil, running water, in wheat. ½ with farm. Mile town. 2 sets imp. \$44,500. \$6000 news stock hardware, good town, 800 population, Turon Real Estate Co., Turon, Kan.

220 ACRES, 180 acres second bottom in cultivation, 35 acres alfalfa, balance pasture, \$6000 of improvements. \$65 per acre. This is a bargain. List your property for sale or trade with us.

Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kansas.

WE OWN 13,600 ACRES IN FERTILE Pawnee valley, smooth as a floor; best al-faifa and wheat land on earth; five sets of improvements; shallow water; will sell 80

Frizell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.

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

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

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

MORTON COUNTY, KAN., LANDS.

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

488 A. SMOOTH LAND, well located, close to town, first class improvements, 200 a. in wheat, 160 a. blue grass pasture, all fenced and cross fenced. Fine proposition.

80 a. 3½ ml. town, good improvements, 35 a. in wheat, 20 a. blue grass, remainder for spring crop.

Owners will give possession if sold in next 30 days. Write for full description.

What have you to exchange? No matter what or where located, write us about it.

MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY,

Ottawa, Kansas.

Kingman Co., Send for our list of Bargains. Worth your time. J. F. Schump, Cunningham, 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 blags; all crops go; possession; \$6000; \$1600 cash, time on bal. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Fine Combination Farm Bargain

1600 acres, one mile to station, good im-provements, nearly all level; a bargain at \$25 per acre; one-third cash, balance to sult purchaser at 6%. For any size farm or ranch write, telling what you want, to J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kansas.

Chase County Farm

180 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. Dally
mail, telephone. \$11,000.00. Terms on half.
No. trade.
J. E. Boccok & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

GARDEN CITY **ALFALFA LANDS**

I own and offer for sale 760 a. shallow water lands, 1 to 3 miles east Garden City, Kan. Most all in alfalfa now. Prices \$50 to \$150 per acre, any size tracts. ½ cash. bal, in 10 annual payments.

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

DONIPHAN COUNTY

One of the best well improved 160 acre farms in the county, 3½ miles from Troy, the County Seat. Price \$30,000.00. Terms one-half cash, balance on time to suit pur-chaser. No trades. For further particulars write

The First National Bank, Troy, Kansas.

Near Tyrone, Okla. Eight Quarters in a Body

Eleven miles northwest of Tyrone, Okla.
All smooth land, suitable for wheat or cattle. A bargain for some one; will stand inspection. Price \$15 per acre. Will take part in trade. Write for full description.

E. J. THAYER, Liberal, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

FOR LISTS and prices N. E. Okla. farms write Elliott & Mabrey, Fairland, Okla.

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

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

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.

80 A. ½ mi. city of 2000. This county. All tillable bottom land. Fenced. No over-flow. Good water. No timber. Good farm land. \$26.00 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

140 ACRES FOR \$2,000.

140 acres one mile from town, 40 acres in cultivation, all can be cultivated except 10 acres; 50 acres creek bottom, 2 room house and barn, good well, on public road. Price \$2,000, \$500 down and the bal, five or six years at 6%. Write or call at once. Baker Land Co., Poteau, LeFlore Co., Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Land For Sale

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20,00 to \$35,00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

A Golden Opportunity to Get a Farm in Oklahoma

I own the following farms and am forced to sell on account of misfortunes:

Best improved farm in community. 200 acres, six miles from Elk City, Okla., a town of five thousand people, excellent farming community, one-half mile to splendid school and church: improvements cost \$3,000; 40 acres good alfalfa land; 85 acres in cultivation and rest good pasture. One of the best Christian communities in the State of Oklahoma, worlds of soft water, running water in pasture. four wire fence all around, large barns, house with well, tank, orchard, telephone and rural mail, good road, chocolate loam soil. Must sell at once. Price \$27.50 per acre; small cash payment and rest long time at 6%.

First bottom alfalfa farm. 160 acres, five miles from good town, 80 acres first bottom, 115 acres in cultivation. 45 acres pasture, good house and barn, best alfalfa land in the State of Oklahoma, 15 acres now in alfalfa, good community, telephone and R. F. D. and one of the best bottom farms in Beckham County, must sell at \$35.00 per acre.

One hundred and sixty acres in Custer County, Okla. 80 acres in cultivation, 80 acres pasture, fair improvements, land is rolling but good little farm and will make anyone a good home but not first class. Price \$15 per acre; part cash. Rest long time with low rate of interest. I own these farms myself and the bank will guarantee my representations. Crops are good here and the state is coming back into fine condition; nothing but misfortune causes me to make the sacrifice. Description guaranteed. Fine alfalfa and grain country. All white people.

ELK CITY, OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

1160 ACRE RANCH, 165 bottom, will trade. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

SEND US YOUR TRADES. We match 'em. Southwest Land Co., Fairplay, Mo.

LAND, sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. Fultz, 311½ N. Main, Hutchinson, Ks.

160 A. 1 mile. Cash bargains. Trade list. Southeast Land Ex., R.B.Adams, Thayer, Ks.

CHOICE Nemaha Co. land. Catholic settle-ment. 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.

HOTELS: If you want to buy, sell, lease or exchange, write me.

E. Coltrane, Hotel Broker, Hutchinson, Kan.

HEADQUARTERS for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.

160 A. to exchange for 80. ½ in cult., bal. grazing; good improvements. Living water; 30 a. alfalfa. Price \$10,009, inc. \$5000 long time. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan. SALE OR TRADE—160 in McHenry County, North Dakota; improved; will take \$2,300 or trade for good horses or cattle. For par-ticulars address F. A. Post, Coldwater, Kan.

680 ACRES black land, adjoining good town, Northern Mississippi. Price \$50. Will take some trade. Also choice Ohio corn and alfalfa lands for sale or exchange. Box F, Washington, III.

GREENWOOD CO. 320 A. FARM.
5 ml. Eureka; 100 a. cult.; 220 a. grass;
mostly meadow; fair imp. Good water.
Price \$40 per a. Want smaller farm, hdwe.,
city prop. or W. Kans. land.

Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

Buy or Trade With us-Exchange book free Bersie 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.

JUST A BARGAIN

160 acres Greenwood County, Kansas, well divided, fair improvements, light encumbrance, will trade for general merchandise stock and pay a nice cash difference.

Hunter Brothers, Independence, Kansas.

\$60,000 REAL VALUE

A three story brick business property on GRAND AVENUE

near Post Office in Kansas City, Mo., to ex-change for good Farm or Ranch. Proposi-tions priced above cash values will not be considered. considered. THEODOR C. PELTZER INVESTMENT CO., 534 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE

A well located farm or small ranch about fifty miles from Wichita, lays nice and is good soil. This stock is wanted to run as a permanent business and not as a trading proposition, must be good. The land I am offering is good and will stand inspection.

L. H. WHITEMAN 413 Bitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

\$275 BUYS 160 acre relinquishment. Close in. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

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. Hobt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

WRITE YOUR WANTS for Arkansas lands. W. B. Lane, Hope, Ark. WRITE US for description of 1560 acre tract or smaller farms. Tell us what you have to trade and give price. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

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

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

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 Bock, Ark.

FOR SALE.

70 acres, mostly bottom land. 35 acres in cultivation. Fair house and barn, good water, good orchard, good meadow, close to good school and church. For quick sale \$800. Has loan value of \$500. Write

Eric Pitts, Waldron, Ark.

MISSOURI

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

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

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

McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

FRUIT and timber, clover and bluegrass land, \$10 to \$25. Write for lists. South Missouri Land Co., Mountain View, Mo.

700 A. well impr., 640 high state cult., \$30,00. Write for description. Ozark Realty Co., 424 College St., Springfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE. \$5 down, \$5 month-ly buys 40 acres good land and timber; near town. Healthy location; Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Box 36, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

BIG LAND SALE. 40 acre farms \$430 each.
Good land; well settled; close to R. R.;
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Little Wheat Winter Killed

Corn Farmers Are Pleased With the Prospects This Year Too

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

WHEAT is in better condition now than it was last fall. Almost none of it was winter killed this year. In spite of the fact that the wheat prosspite of the fact that the wheat pros-pects are so encouraging some experi-enced farmers in the eastern half of Kansas are saying that they wish they had their wheat land for corn this year. They believe that this will be a re-markable corn year. The surface of the ground is in a workable condition now, but it is wet a few inches below the surface. In fact the deeper you go the more moisture there is.

Marion County—Very wet. Farmers eager to begin sowing oats. Some corn moving when roads permit. Wheat looks fine. All stock in good condition.—A. Spangler, April 1.

Hodgeman County—Rain and snow March 29. Wheat is coming on nicely. A great deal of sod will be broken this spring. Farmers planning new improvements, Wheat \$1.30; eggs 12c.—E. N. Wyatt, April 3.

Geary County—Weather is fine. Oat sowing is in progress. Wheat looks fine. Ground is drying well but it freezes nearly every night. Stock doing well. Wheat \$1.45; corn \$2c; eggs 15c.—O. R. Strauss, April 3.

April 3.

Crawford County — Continued win ter weather still holds farmers back. Very little oats sown yet, but farmers are beginning to get on the ground. Wheat very short and some fly reported. Feed scarce.—H. F. Painter, April 3.

Chec. County Steel are complete the property of the p

And some fly reported. Feed scarce.—H. F. Painter, April 3.

Chase County—Stock are coming through the winter in good condition. Plenty of rough feed. Farm work will be late on account of the cold wet spring. Not many cattle being put on pasture yet.—W. J. Dougherty, April 5.

Labette County—Many of the farmers haven't planted any oats yet. Fields will be in good condition next week if we have no more bad weather. This bad weather makes it necessary to feed lots of roughness to stock.—Wilbert Hart, April 3.

McPherson County—Feeding stock has been a difficult job lately because of the rain and snow overhead and the mud below. Wheat is still alive but very backward. Some oats sown but farmers held back by the snow and cold—J. Ostlind, Jr., April 1.

back by the snow and cold—J. Ostilnd, Jr., April 1.

Linn County—Cold, backward spring. A large number of the farmers have given up sowing oats owing to the late spring. Not much plowing done yet. Wheat looking well. A large acreage of kafir will be planted in this county this spring.—A. M. Markley, April 3.

Ellis County.—Six weeks of snow and rain and the ground is well soaked. This is fine weather for the wheat fields but hard on stock. Early wheat is getting green and the late wheat is coming through the ground. Farmers will be late with spring work.—D. C. Kingsley, April 1.

Rawlins County—Plenty of moisture in the ground. It has been too wet to work in the field. Ground is drying fast and farmers will be able to get in the fields by April 5. Fall wheat is looking well. Stock have wintered well. A few sales and everything sells well.—J. B. Skolout, April 3.

Summer County—Growing wheat looks fine but it is not growing very fast owing to the cold weather. Oats are being planted but the cold weather is bad for them. Wheat \$1.38; corn \$5c; oats 55c; butterfat 25c; hens 11c; turkeys 12½c; cows 5c to 6c; hogs \$6.25; seed potatoes \$1.20.—E. L. Stocking, April 3.

Pottawatomie County—All danger of frost is past now and the wheat finite for the summer of the potatoes \$1.20.—E. L. Stocking, April 3 and the wheat finite for the summer of the potatoes \$1.20.—E. L. Stocking, April 3.

April 3.

Pottawatomic County—All danger of frost is past now and the wheat fields are in good condition. Ground will be in good condition to sow oats next week and a large acreage will be sown. No potatoes planted yet. Oats selling at elevators for seed at 60c. Eggs 15c; corn 74c.—S. L. Knapp, April 3.

Finney County—Weather is fair again. Plenty of moisture in the ground and every one is busy preparing for spring work. Alfalfa is starting nicely. More cattle in the country this spring than for years and the price is not lowered in this community by the foot and mouth disease.—F. S. Coen, April 2.

Norton County-Roads very bad. No work done on the farms but farmers expect to sow oats and barley and plant potatoes in

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NEW YORK

Sam Teaford, April 2,

Lincoln County—An inch of snow and rain on March 29 made the roads almost impassable. Oats sowing is very late and many farmers have given up sowing oats. Wheat is growing nicely and there are no files or bugs yet. Colt crop will be light. No potatoes planted. Wheat \$1.33; corn \$1c; oats 63c,—J. G. Wacker, April 3.

Russell County—Not much saring work

oats 63c.—J. G. Wacker, April 3.

Russell County—Not much spring work done yet on account of the wet and coid weather. Snow is all gone but the roads are still in bad condition. Wheat is green but it has not grown any yet. Stock are doing as well as can be expected. No wheat going to market the last few days. Wheat \$1.36; eggs 15c.—Mrs. Fred Claussen April 3.

April 3.

Marion County—Much cloudy weather the last few weeks. Out sowing has been delayed on account of the frosts and wet weather. Some farmers have finished out sowing. Wheat and alfalfa are greening up nicely. Roads getting better now. No disease of any kind among cattle and hogs here. Wheat prices going up and down.—Jac. H. Dyck, April 3.

Jac. H. Dyck, April 3.

Ness County—Rain and snow almost continually until April 1 and since then we have had a little sunshine. Ground is still wet and very little farm work has been done. Wheat is coming up but the weeds are taking an even start with it. Large acreage of all kinds of spring crops will be sown and farmers are anxious to begin.—C. D. Foster, April 2.

C. D. Foster, April 2.

Trego County—Weather has moderated and the snow is nearly all gone. Wheat is not nearly all up. No farm work done yet, loads very bad. Stock fell off considerably during the big storm. There will be some feed left over. Some land changing hands. Not much wheat hauled in. Corn Soc; kafir 75c; feterita 80c; wheat \$1.30; seed potatoes \$1.20; oats 65c.—W. F. Cross, April 1.

75c; feterita 80c; wheat \$1.30; seed potatoes \$1.20; oats 65c.—W. F. Cross, April 1.

Woodson County—Cloudy and chilly weather. Roads and fields are greatly improved and some plowing is being done. No oats or potatoes planted yet but ground will be ready to work next week if weather remains settled. Wheat does not look very green but it is all right. Nothing is growing because it is too cold. Cattle doing better since it is drier. Plenty of baled hay.—E. F. Opperman, April 2.

Gray County—Spring work has begun but the cold and wet weather has delayed seeding. Less than half the acreage of oats and barley is sown. Ground is in excellent condition to germinate seed. Wheat is in excellent condition to germinate seed. Wheat is in excellent condition and with plenty of moisture the prospects are ideal. Horses and cattle in good condition and feed is plentiful. Eggs 15c; butterfat 22c; wheat \$1.40; oats 50c.—A. E. Alexander, April 1.

Cloud County—Not much change in the

oats 50c.—A. E. Alexander, April 1.

Cloud County—Not much change in the weather condition until the end of March and no farm work done yet. Feed getting rather scarce and hard to buy. Wheat seems to have come from under the snow in good condition and promises well. Ground is still too wet to work and farmers are eager to sow oats. Poultry seems to be doing rather poorly probably because of scarcity of feed. Hogs scarce but cheap.—W. H. Plumly, April 4.

Rush County—About two inches of snow

Plumly, April 4.

Rush County—About two inches of snow preceded by a haif inch of rain fell last week. Wheat doing well but the late sown is getting a slow start. Fields will be too wet to work for a week. A few potatoes are planted and some oats sown. Crop of calves is doing fine. Early hatched chickens are not doing well on account of lack of sunshine. Very little wind so far this spring. Roads still in poor condition. Eggs 15c.—J. F. Smith, April 3.

Sherman County—A few days' specifing.

Sherman County—A few days' seeding about the middle of March then snow and freezing haited it until today. Most of the land was to be seeded with spring wheat and barley but not over a fourth of it is in yet. Winter wheat looks fine. The soil is mellow and wet. Stock on old grass yet and look thin as a result of the bad weather. Early spring wheat and barley that is up looks fine. Wheat is being held for better prices. Corn and barley 65c.—J. B. Moore, April 3.

OKLAHOMA.

Alfalfa County—Wheat looks fine. Oats not up yet. The market for broken horses is good. Several farmers will have to break colts to harvest with. Lots of sales this spring. Some farms changing hands.—J. W. Lyon, April 2.

McIntosh County—It is still cold. Oats coming up to a good stand. Wheat is all right. Corn is about half planted. Early planted garden stuff is up. Fruit promises a good crop. Stock thin. There is no grass.—H. S. Waters, April 2.

Payne County—Bad weather the last week. Oats about all sown and some are coming up. Wheat looks well. Some corn planted but there is not much show for it to come up. Cattle looking well and there is no disease reported. Feed pientful. Corn 70c; kafir 60c; oats 50c; hay \$7.—F. F. Leith, April 3.

Caddo County—Late spring. No crops

Caddo County—Late spring. No crops planted yet. Weather has been pleasant with but little snow. Good roads all winter—Wheat looking fine. Oat sowing is late. Stock sales about over for this spring. The country is overrun with horse buyers. Not much demand for mules.—Reddington, March 29.

Delaware County—Weather cold and cloudy. Farmers are behind with their work. The oat acreage will not be as large as it would have been if the weather had been more favorable. Some oats up and they look fine. Some farmers not through sowing oats. Not much ground broken for corn.—Frank Rock, April 2.

Hughes County—Lots of rain and cool weather. Oats are nearly all up. Some corn planted. Garden truck is not doing very well. We think the fruit is safe yet. Some frost last night. Plenty of hay. Plenty of new garden truck shipped in. Some stock hogs offered for sale but corn is too high to feed hogs. Hay \$9 to \$10; potatoes \$1; sweet potatoes \$1.40.—Albin Haskett, April 1.



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Hog Sales Are Smaller Now is necessary to bring this out to its full-

Kansas Bought Many Stock Cows and Heifers Last Month

BY C. W. METSKER

T is the hope of the cattle trade that the market will cast off its winter dullness now and start spring activity. The Lenten season is closed; thin cattle are selling relatively higher than fat steers, and cows and heifers have already taken on improved demand. Fat steer supply is diminishing and it looks as if killers are waiting to be forced into cleaned up supplies before they let prices respond to existing conditions.

Kansas Restocking With Cattle.

Kansas Restocking With Cattle.

Sales of stock cows and heifers at the Kansas City stock yards for more than the last month have been principally to Kansas. On top of these actual sales comes the statement of Burl Davis of Greenwood county that his county and those adjoining are thoroughly convinced that breeding cattle are the surest pay. He also says that Kansans are leasing their native pastures in order to increase stock herds. This move not only means that Kansans have confidence in the future but it means much to the trade in general to have Kansas restocked with cattle. For three years Kansas has had to liquidate herds owing to dry weather, now the upbuilding is at hand and it falls at a time when another group of states is in forced liquidation. Kansas therefore is strengthening itself and later will hold a strong position when other states try to restock.

Colorado Holding Cattle Back.

Colorado Holding Cattle Back.

The general scarcity of Colorado cattle in the past few weeks led some to believe that feeding there this winter had been overestimated. C. W. Murray of Fort Morgan however says that cattle have been held back waiting a favorable turn in the market, and that cattle feeders still believe they will soon see the looked for improvement. Fred Swenson of Montrose, says he fattened steers this winter on alfalfa, sugar beets and ground oats, making an average gain of 200 pounds in 30 days. This is the first time that ration has been tried and it proved so satisfactory he will use it again next winter.

Season's Loss in Fat Steers.

Season's Loss in Fat Steers.

It is not a very profitable deal that has befallen cattle feeders this past winter, in fact the loss according to most figures is that steers have lost \$15 to \$25 a head. A few prime steers are selling at \$3.50 to \$8.75 in Chicago, and \$8.25 to \$8.50 at Missouri river markets, though the bulk of the sales are at \$7.50 to \$3. Cattle feeders are not bewailing their losses, as most of them consider themselves fortunate that markets were not more disturbed, considering all the adverse circumstances.

Decreased Movement of Hogs.

Receipts of hogs at western markets are beginning to diminish after four months of enormous supplies. In the first three months this year the five western markets received 5½ million hogs. This is 25 per cent more than in the first three months of 1914. As the movement decreases quality and weight are falling also, and it is the opinion of many that a price raise cannot be delayed much longer. Rush of farm work may cause an abrupt drop in the movement in the next two weeks. Early last week prices were lower, but the loss was regained and the market closed firm.

A Ten Dollar Lamb Market.

A Ten Dollar Lamb Market.

Choice lambs last week sold in Chicago up to \$10.20 and brought \$3.90 to \$10 a hundred pounds at Missouri river markets. It was not the Easter trade that made the price, but an urgent demand based on the dual requirement of mutton and wool, in connection with diminishing supplies. Chicago received only 260,000 sheep in March, compared with 460,000 in the same month last year. Omnaha was the only market that reported an increase. Since the first of the year the decrease in receipts of sheep at the five western markets has amounted to about ½ million or 25 per cent. The market looks strong for the immediate future as western feed lots are in the last stage of marketing and Texas grass fat sheep will be several weeks late in arriving because the season has been unusually cold.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	26,100	51,000	30,000
Chicago	32,200	109,500	44.000
Omaha	20,200	64,400	
St. Louis	10,350		42,500
St Tosoph	F 800	62,000	8,900
St. Joseph	5,800	32,600	25,200
_ Total	94 850	910 500	150,600
Preceding week	90 575	227 075	170,000
Year ago	04 595		
The fellewin	94,525	237,100	213,600
The following	table sno	ws the	receipts
of cattle, hogs	and sheep	in Kans	as City
thus far this	year and the	he same	period
	915 1914	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle36	9.055 353.39		
Calves 1	1,674 19,49		
Hoge on	1,011 19,49		
Hogs80	5,169 558,63		
Sheep47	3,016 466.86		
H. & M 4	2,402 29,27		
Cars 2	8,138 23,18	3 4,955	
The following	table above	Part 1 (1997)	

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
Chicago. \$8.86 \$9.60 \$7.00 \$8.75 \$10.00 \$7.60 Kan. City \$8.25 9.00 6.95 8.60 9.95 7.25

Cash wheat prices advanced 4½ to 6 cents a bushel last week and corn was up 1 to 1½ cents. Neither grain, however, drew general trade interest as exports were relatively small, and demand for flour was unusually dull. Interest is centering more and more in the growing crop. An April estimate from a private source makes the condition of winter sown wheat as 88.5 per cent. compared with the December government estimate of 83.5 per cent. During the last 10 years the average decline between December 1 and April 1 has been 3 per cent, so that instead of declining winter wheat has probably improved since early last winter. Also winter killing is said to be small and it is quite probable that 40 million acres will go to harvest. Last year 35,920,000 acres were harvested. Oat seeding is backward, delayed by weather conditions.

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:

and one year ago:

Wheat

1915

1914

Chicago.. \$1.55 % 96

Kan. City 1.50 91%

75 70 57 40%

Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$19 EA @ 19 AA
Prairie, No. 1.	412.00 @ 19.00
Dentale, 200, Accessors	10.50@12.00
Alfalfa, choice	10.000 17.00
Alfalfa No t	16.50@17.50
Alfaifa. No. 1	15.50@16.50
Standard	14 00 60 15 50
Alfalfa. No. 2	14.40 @ 15.50
Timothe Man	12.50@14.00
Timothy, No. 1	15.00@15.50
Limbthy, No. Z	19 50 60 14 50
Clover choice	12.00 @ 13.50
Clover, choice	14.00@14.50
Clover, No. 1	12 00 @ 12 EA
Clover mixed, choice	15 00 60 1E EA
Clover mired No 1	10.00 (15.50
Clover mixed, No. 1	14.00 @ 14.50
Straw	5.500 600
	0.00 B 0.00

Feed and Seed Quotations.

Feed—Kafir, \$1.26@1.27; milo maize, \$1.22 @1.25; bran. \$1.12; shorts, \$1.20@1.28; corn chop, \$1.40; barley, 71c; rye, \$1.18. Seeds, per cwt.—Clover, \$13.50@15.00; al-falfa, \$12.50@14.50; timothy, \$5.50@6.50; flax seed, \$1.70@1.74; cane seed, \$5c@\$1.05; mil-let, \$1.50@2.45.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Kansas City, Mo., April 5.—Quotations on 'change were as follows:
Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 19c dozen; firsts, 17½c; seconds,

16%c.
Butter—Creamery, extra, 28c a pound; firsts, 26c; seconds, 24c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 17%c.
Live Poultry—Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 20c; broilers, 25c; hens, No. 1, 12%c; roosters, 5%c; turkeys, hens, 14c; young toms, 13%c; old toms, 13c; ducks, 16c; geese, 10c.

Stock Will Get Good Care

Good care for the livestock on display will be one of the special features of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The barns and conditions under which the stock is kept will be as much a part of the exhibit as the animals themselves. Emphasis will be placed on sanitation as a means of preventing was a sure of the continuous and the continuous

venting unsavory odors and the collec-tion of unsightly refuse.

Dr. Coleman J. Nichols, a veterinarian of the United States army, has been made official veterinarian of the exposi-tion. His work will be to lead the tion. His work will be to look after the general health of the animals and to see that strict sanitary conditions are maintained. A special hospital has been pro-

vided for emergency cases.

The San Francisco society for the prevention of cruelty to animals will have a building, erected at its own expense, on the grounds. This building will house a complete exhibit of the methods and appliances used in the humane treatment of animals. The exhibit will include a motor driven ambulance as well as instruments which have been used contrary to law and the instincts of hu-

Draft Horse is Profitable

"There is nothing more profitable to the average farmer than the rearing of a few good draft horses," says Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the state livestock registry board, "provided he has plenty of pasture and access to a good stallion."

If a good stallion is not standing for service in a community, the man who has at least five or six good farm mares can afford to own his own stallion and use him as a work horse. A coming 2year-old stallion can be bought for \$400 and taken in hand at this age, he makes an excellent work horse.

The growing of draft horses is different from that of any other livestock on the farm. Important factors are good food and attention. Good breeding gives the possibilities but good feeding

It is better for the man of limited means to raise horses only as a by-product, because the exclusive raising of draft horses for market requires considerable capital, says Doctor McCampbell. The returns at first are slow, for draft horses must be 6 years old before they are ready for market. The man who has other cash crops to meet his expenses can afford to wait for the returns from his young draft horses.

Feeders' Day at Manhattan

The third annual meeting of Kansas cattlemen will be held at Manhattan Saturday, April 24. The results ob-tained in the winter feeding experiments will be presented at this meeting. One hundred grade Hereford calves were bought for these experiments in November, 1914. Fifty of the calves were fed in three lots to determine the comparative feeding values of silage made from corn, kafir, and sweet sorghum for win-tering stockers. This is the third year

American sanitarians who have won the world's greatest battles against preventive dis-ease and throttled yellow fever, the centuries-old scourge of the tropics, are soon to add another great victory to their list of epochal achievements. For years Continental Europe and the British Isles have struggled with the foot and mouth disease and are not free yet of it. In this country the infection spread in a few months to an area larger than all Europe, and when in March new cases of the when in March new cases of the disease were reported in Kansas, a great despair seized the livestock industry. But the new infection was quickly put underground. In another 60 days these areas will be cleaned up in 21 states and the disease virtually be conquered. Then American methods of sanitation will have accomplished in six will have accomplished in six months what Europe has tried to do for years and has failed to accomplish.

these silages have been compared and conclusions may be drawn from the average of the results.

The other 50 calves were fed in three lots to determine the relative values of ground corn, ground kafir, and hominy feed as grain rations for fattening calves. Accurate records have been kept of the Accurate records have been kept of the cost of the cattle and feed, the rate and cost of gains, and other factors which affect the profit or loss in wintering or full feeding cattle. Every person who attends the meeting will be given a copy of the full statement of the results. The program for the day will include an inspection of the college breeding herds and the steers which are breeding herds and the steers which are being fitted for the Panama-Pacific Ex-position, an address by J. E. Poole of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on the factors influencing the market for beef cat-tle, and an address by Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricul-tural college. The meeting at Manhat-tan is the day following the one set for the meetings at Havs. Many persons the meetings at Hays. Many persons will find it profitable to attend both meetings.



Hogs Grind Grain

The HOG MOTOR is both a grinder and feeder. With it your hogs will grind their own grain, saving you money and labor. This machine will care for 30 hogs on full feed at a saving ozer 25% of the grain and a pig of 40 lbs. can operate the grinder. Grinds all kinds of grain, coarse or fine, separate or mixed. No waste—grain always dry, clean, fresh. Send for booklet. We are Eccing for You.

AGENTS WANTED.

HOG MOTOR CO. 716 Andres Bldg.



Beacon Burner FR FITS YOUR GLD LAMP. oil. Bests often gas or electricity. Oil. Bests often gas or electricity. COSTS ONLY I CENT FOR 6 HOURS We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer how dustomers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Reacon Burner Frank. Write today, AGENTS WANTED. E SUPPLY CA. 34 Bests Bidg., Kanson City, No.



Horse Book FREE

Hare is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically scorth fits secight in gold to horse owners and Hvestock breeders. 620 large pares profusely illustrated. Part I deals in plain language with the theory and language with the theory and proved exterinary Science—Disease sterinary Science—Street of the Continuation of

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

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

HAMPSHIRES.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunes. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRES Best of blood lines, well tries, with young boar to make gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belted Cattle, Arab Stallon GEESE FEATHERS. WRITE & W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KANSAS

Prairie Slope Hampshire

Pure bred, well-betted sows and glits for sale; will farrow in April and May. Also herd boar and several spring boars, all well marked and good blood. Write for information; satisfaction guaranteed. E. G. BURT, Eureka, Kansas.

Cream of the Creameries The Butter of the Butter Fat

40—Head Of Island and Jerseys—40 Milan, Missouri, April 20

No better breeding on either side. Thirty-eight cows and heifers and two herd bulls; one a grandson of Viola Golden Jolly; one out of Imported Rosa's Golden Beauty and by Daisy's Farfarshire. Our cows old enough to breed are bred to Oxford Golden Jolly. Our American breeding came from the Kenlock Farm and the Robinson herd.

Twenty bred, big type Poland China sows will be sold in the A. M., beginning promptly at 10 o'clock.

The cattle sale will begin at 1:00 P. M. Get our catalog.

C. S. HART & SONS, Milan, Missouri

Fieldman, E. R. Dorsey.

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.), Kansa

I HAVE SOME FALL PIGS for sale at a bar Fired by my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts. Some choice tried sows, spring gilts 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 writer. Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kansas.



Polano 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 Gilts, bred for March and April farrow, offered at prices to sell quickly. Write us for guaranteed descriptions. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

KING OF KANSAS BOARS. One last July boar and 15 September boars, All by King of Kansas and out of big mature sows. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS.

SHEEHY'S BIG IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS.

stretchy fall boars and gilts, extra good and priced to sell. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Becker's POLAND CHINAS Spring gilts, Hadley, Expansion, Mastodon, and other leading strains and safe in pig to Orphan Boy, by Orphan Chief. Fall pigs, pairs and tries, by Orphan Boy and Hadley's Wonder, a grandson of A Wonder.

J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS

ENOS' BIG TYPE POLANDS 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

A few choice late fall males sired by Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Also a few late October pigs by the great 1200-pound Robidoux. Am now booking orders for spring pigs by these boars to be shipped in June. Send your order early, Address

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

Poland China Boars If you young boar now ready for service, a big want a young boar now ready for service, a big boned, hams, loin and feet, and good enough to make you proud to own him, I will sell you just such a boar and at one-half the price usually asked and when he arrives at your town he is guaranteed to please you or just ship him back at our expense and your check will be returned.

A. H. JOHNSON, NEWTON, KANSAS

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires Spring boars, bred gilts—immune: priced to sell. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.



Large English Berkshires 2 outstanding full boars now ready for service, price \$40,00 and \$50,00 each. 30 head of spring boars at \$25,00 to \$40,00 each. 50 head of sows and gilts bred for spring filters, price \$55,00 to \$75,00 each. Address H. E. Courcy, Norton ville, Kan.

Big Type Unpampered

Cholera Immune. 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetype, King's Truetype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All Jong, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow very 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 men his manney's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Choice O. I. C. BRED GILTS and TRIED SOWS.

40 O. I. C. Pigs, BIG TYPE. Harry

One Good Herd Boar our plan Booking of the plan Booking plan Booking of the plan Booking of the plan Booking plan Booking

O. I.C. BRED SOWS and GILTS

A few tried sows and gilts bred for spring farrow; loars ready for service, pairs and trios not related. lest I ever offered. Very reasonable prices. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

MAPLE GROVE O. I.C's.

Pigs 4 to 6 months old, \$8.00 to \$15.00. Bred silts, \$22.50 to \$25.00. Bred sows, \$35.00. 5 per cent off on orders for two or more. Let me book your order for spring pigs now. Barred Plymouth look eggs, from choice farm run stock, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$4.50 per 100.

F. J. CREINER, Billings, Missouri

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD. Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Ne-braska. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo. Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb. C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla., 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular

Jersey Cattle.

Apr. 20-C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo. May 19-H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys. April 15-Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan. May 5-Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

May 4-J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. May 5-Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. May 15-Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

The Baldwin Duroc-Jerseys.

The Baldwin Duroc-Jerseys.

R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan., is the owner of one of the largest herds of Duroc-Jerseys in Kansas. His half section of McPherson county land is fenced hog tight. The farm is devoted exclusively to production of purebred livestock, including Duroc-Jersey hogs, Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses and Rhode Island Red chickens. The principal herd boar, Bell the Boy, was the undefeated first prize winner at Kansas, Tennessee and Interstate fairs in 1914. This boar is not only a prize winner but he is siring the best lot of pigs Mr. Baldwin has raised. A special price of \$10 is being made on boar pigs of February and March farrow, sired by this great boar. Fall gilts are priced at \$20 each and a few gilts with litters at side at \$60. Mr. Baldwin also has a few fall boars which he will sell cheap. All stock is immune. The equipment for the hog business includes two big farrowing houses equipped with modern and up-to-date water system. The best pen of his Rhode Island Reds is headed by Royal, the first prize cockerel at Hutchinson in 1913. The equipment for the poultry department includes 29 incubators and seven colony stoves. Mr. Baldwin will make special prices on his Rhode Island Reds. Note his ad in this issue and write him if interested, Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan., offer a few Duroc-Jersey bred sows and gilts at private sale. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze,

R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kan., breeds milk-ing Shorthorns and is offering two young bulls for sale. His advertisement appears regularly in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write him for prices on these bulls.

Will Graner, Lancaster, Kan., offers some choice yearling Shorthorn bulls. A few of them are past that age and all are big rugged fellows, reds and roans. Write for prices and mention his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., offers 25 Duroc-Jersey gilts bred for spring and early summer farrow at \$25 each. He also breeds Angus cattle and has stock for sale at all times. His herd is one of the strongest herds in the West. Write him for descriptions of gilts.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., offers a few choice Shorthorn yearling helfers. Three of them are pure Scotch and the others Scotch topped, Also a bull 10 months old. All are exceptionally choice animals. Write for prices and descriptions. Mention his advertisement in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

High Class Holstein Bulls.

High Class Holstein Bulls.

Frank J. Searle, owner of the Sunflower herd of Holstein Frieslan cattle at Oskaloosa, Kan, is offering in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze some choice young service bulls and some extra good bull calves, out of A. R. O. dams. Mr. Searle is making an unusually attractive price on these bulls as he has a large number of them and is anxious to move them at once. The Sunflower Herd is one of the best breed herds in Kansas and anyone wanting a strictly high class bull will do well to correspond with Mr. Searle. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Farnham Offers Duroc-Jerseys.

Farnham Offers Duroc-Jerseys.

Dr. E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan., is advertising Duroc-Jersey, October last, boars and gilts for sale. There are about 30 of them that have been selected from a much larger number for breeding purposes. They are mostly by Taylor's Model Chief, a few by Hillcrest Wonder. Taylor's Model Chief is the great 3-year-old herd boar that heads Hillcrest herd and is a splendid breeder as well as one of the best individuals in the West. He was at the American Royal in 1912 and his dam is the noted Belle of Cols., one of the most noted sows of the breed. Dr. Farnham's herd of Durocs contains some of the most noted breeding of any herd in the West. This winter he added several good sows to his herd, among them two from the well known Geo. Briggs

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROCS tried sows, gitts 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 Won-der 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. Booking orders for spring pigs. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN. **Walnut Grove Durocs**

Bred gilts, boars, one herd boar: also booki orders for February and March pigs at weani time at \$10 a piece or trio not related for \$25.00.

R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANS.

Schwab's Immune Durocs 25 head immune bred sows and gilts mated with our good herd boars for farrowing in April and May; also a few good males ready for service. Also choc Percheron stallions. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

BARGAIN PRICES TO CLOSE OUT
28 choice fall and spring gilts bred for April and
May farrow. Worth \$25 to \$50. Will take \$25
around. Four good spring boars \$18 to \$22; good
fall boars 95 to 135 pounds, \$12.50 to \$16.00.

TYSON BROS., MCALLASTER, KANSAS

Howe's Durocs

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

WOODDELL'S DUROCS Herd headed by Rex E. Nuff by Good E Nuff Again ng and brother to Otey's Dream. Spring boars and ts priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

For Sale: Tried sows and bred gilts by Tat-A-Walla and Jayhawk Crimson Wonder. Sows bred to Tat-A-Walla and, gilts bred to A Critic. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Hipschlep's Durocs
Herd headed by Graduate King, by Graduate Col.
Gilts by Tatarrax 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.

Hillcrest Farm Durocs

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

DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN.

Bred Sows-May and June Farrow

I am making close prices on some choice Duroc-Jersey sows and gilts bred to farrow as above stated. Also herd boar material. Ad-dress J. R. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KAN.

Ash Grove DUROCS

Choice gilts bred for April and May litters. Also some fancy September boars. Paul Sweeney, Bucklin, Kan.

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

Bancroff's Durocs

hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered breeding stock. Choice fall boars. Spring pigs an ing time. Pairs and trios not related. Customers in tates satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

\$25. Each \$25. Each \$25. Each

Closing out my choice Duroc-Jersey bred gilts at greatly reduced prices. Bred to farrow the last 10 days in March and April. These gilts carry the blood of Champions on both sides. Bred right, and fed right. Every hog guaranteed to be as represented or your money back. \$25 each. Service boars and pigs cheap. Write today.

Buckeye Stock Farm, Olean, Mo.

Maplewood Farm Durocs

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

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

A few choice fall and spring gilts bred to our herd boars for sale. Also a few choice May boars.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

GALLOWAYS.



250 in herd. 40 bulls from 5 to 18 months, sired by the 2200 lb. Carnet. Imp. breeding. W. W. DUNHAM, Doniphan. (Hall County), Nebraska.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few femal of modern and quick maturing type. G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle, C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4. Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE Choice bulls, cows and helfers 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.



POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS

Six yearling bulls, A number of under year-ling bulls, 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ks.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS



Angus Cattte-Duroc Hogs WORKMAN 25 Cilts \$25 Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

SUTTON'S ABERDEEN ANGUS

75 BULLS AND HEIFERS of the most approved families, having individual merit and sired by reliable herd bulls; bred in the West, many of them on our ranch in the shortgrass country. These cattle make good wherever they go. See our herd of cows and sale cattle at Lawrence or write, us.

"Male" orders a specialty.

SUTTON& PORTEOUS Route 6, Lawrence, Ke.

HEREFORDS.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL A rare opto buy a herd bull, in his prime. Can't use him longer in our herd. Address, JAMES SINFIELD, RUSSELL, KAN.



50 Hereford Bulls Yearlings and twos. Herd headers, farm and range bulls, strong and rugged 20 yearling heiters, a carload of cows some with caives, others bred.

SAM DRYBREAD KANSAS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS. ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY and sketching: all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. Herry Spurling, Teylorville, Ill.

John D. Snyder Sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

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

Spencer Young, Osberne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates. Jas. T. McCullech, Clay Center, Kan.
Reference: The breeders I am seiling for
every year. Write for open dates.

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

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

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

Learn to Vaccinate Hogs

Auction School, This course will cost you \$25.00 and you will sure learn how because we have you do the real vaccinating.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

W. B. Carpenter, President, 818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Etterrille 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. Orer 100 head to select from. EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI

Baby, boars \$10 of February and March farrow, sired by "Bell the Boy," the undefeated first prize winner at Kansas State, Tennesses State and interplate fairs in 1914. This is the biggest boned boar we shall be shall be

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORNS

KELLEY BROS., CARDNER, KANS.

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

wo Shorthorn bulls, 11 months old, one white one roan, sired by Golden Cruickshank, pure Scotch. From the same family as Lavender Lord by Avondale. C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KAN

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

Pure Bred Dairy Double Marys (Flatereck strain)
Shorthorns Two young bulls of servicesble age for Shorthorns and Rose Poland Chinas. Big type.
R. M. ANDERSON.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPPED HEIFERS

Five yearling heifers, 3 pure Scotch d 2 Scotch topped. Extra quality. Also e bull nine months old. Write for ull nine month and descriptions

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Vallant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 iu service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Vallant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Correspondence and inspection

C. W. Taylor Abilene,

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE high bred registered months old. M. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANS.

HOLSTEINS -CHOICE BULL CALVES H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE All females able bulls sold. Have nothing to offer now but bull calves from a few weeks to four months old. The calves are from good producing dams, some giving as much as 70 pounds I.M. EWING, independence, Kan.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

15 head of high grade helfers 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.

Maplehurst Guernseys

Choice grade cows and helfers for sale. A registered herd bull for sale or trade. A. P. BURDICK, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

SUNFLOWER HERD **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

Young service bulls and bull calves from A. R. O. dams at prices never before offered. F.J.Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan

Linscott JERSEYS Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1878. Bulls of Reg. of Merit, Imported, Prize Winning stock. Most fashlonable breeding, best individuality. Also cows and helfers. Prices moderate. R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

For Sale Seven choice Jersey cows, fresh or springing. Six 2 and 3 yr. old Jersey heifers, fresh. Five 2 and 3 yr. old springers. Two yearling Jersey huis. All of above are fawn colors. R. F. Hodgins, Top-ska or Silver Lake, Kas.

Higginbotham's Holsteins

Extra fine registered bull calves at bargain coun-fer prices. Foot and mouth scare has not stopped our sales. We are selling to parties that are in states quarantined against Kansas at present. We hold bulls at our risk until we can ship them, in this way giving you a chance to get a good one and you are taking absolutely no risk. Also a few reg-istered females for sale. istered females for sale. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KS.

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Julianna Grace DeKol. Dam, semi-official record one year, milk 22,987 pounds, butter 924 pounds. Sire's dam, semi-official record, one year as three year old, butter 1.025 pounds; three years con-secutive 3.000 pounds. Bull calves for sale.

SHULTHIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence, Kan.

GUERNSEYS

I have one very choice Guernsey bull of serviceab'e age, out of im-ported sire and 'lam; also one six-months' old bul!—very choice.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, OVERLAND YARK, KANSAS

ADVERTISEMENTS.

& Sons' herd at Clay Center, Neb. One was bred to the great Illustrator and has a fine litter of eight pigs. The other was bred to Grand Model 1st and will farrow soon. "Hillcrest farm" is a dandy little farm of 80 acres about one mile out. It is being improved every year and is a model hog farm. Around 100 pigs have been farrowed to date and there are several sows to farrow yet, Look up the advertisement in this issue and write him about fall boars and gilts of choice breeding and individual merit.

Poland Boar and Gilt Sale,

Poland Boar and Gilt Sale,

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., will sell 40
Poland China boars and gilts of last October
farrow, at his farm near Elmo, on Tuesday, May 4. They are a well grown, thrifty
lot and with the exception of three that
are of September farrow and sired by Hartman's Hadley, they are by Orange Valley,
by Blue Valley Orange. They are out of
a choice lot of big sows. Hartman's
Hadley will be sold in this sale and he
should go to some good breeder. He is 5
years old and sold with a positive guarantee. Autos or teams will take you to
the farm from either Elmo, on the Missouri
Pacific, or Abilene on the Union Pacific.
Write today for the catalog.

N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Spurling's Western Trip.

Harry Spurling, the well known animal artist of Taylorville, Ill., is planning on making a trip through Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, soon. Any of our readers who would like to have photographs or sketches made of their livestock should correspond with Mr. Spurling at once so that he could arrange his trip to the best advantage. Harry Spurling is probably the best known livestock artist in the country and there are probably more advertisements carrying cuts made from Spurling's photographs and drawings than those of any other artist. His work is high class and his prices are reasonable. Write him at once if you would like to have some work done this fall. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him. Spurling's Western Trip.

Jersey Cattle and Poland Sows.

Jersey Cattle and Poland Sows.

C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo., breeder of Island Jersey cattle and big type Poland China hogs wil hold a dispersion sale April 20. They will sell their entire herd of richly bred cattle consisting of 38 cows and two bulls, one 2-year-old, a grandson of Viola Golden Jolly and the other one is 2 years past, out of imported Rosa's Golden Beauty by Daisy's Farfarshire. Both are strictly good animals. The cows range from 2 to 10 years old, imported and American bred. The American bred ones are all out of the Kenlock herd and the Robinson herd. No better breeding known to the breed. Those old enough to breed have been bred to Oxford Golden Jolly. The stock is a little thin but they will not disappoint in any other way. This firm is quitting the business and closing out everything. Twenty Poland China sows will be sold. The catalog is ready.

Roan's April Jack Sale.

Roan's April Jack Sale.

G. C. Roan, the big jack breeder and dealer of La Plata, Mo., will hold a jack sale at the Clover Leaf jack farm. April 19. This is Mr. Roan's second sale of the season. His first sale was a success in every way and the demand seemed to be such that Mr. Roan felt justified in making the second offering. In this sale he will sell 20 registered jacks. the product of his and other great Missouri jack farms. Every one of these jacks is of the class and quality that will command the highest service fee in most any community. Mr. Roan has sold jacks to some of the best farmers and breeders in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and California. The Missouri mule is known nationally. The Roan offering of April 19 includes the class of jacks that has made the Missouri mule so popular. If interested in this offering write Mr. Roan today for his catalog. Col. P. M. Gross will conduct the sale.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

F. E. Moore & Sons Buy Good Polands.

Possibly one of the most important purchases of Polands in this section of Kansas this year has been made by this firm. They have added to their already good herd some very fine and well bred individuals from the herds of John Belcher, Pfander & Son and J. B. Lawson.

Harbour's Mule Foot Hogs.

Dr. E. G. L. Harbour of Baldwin, Kan., is offering some very good mule foot hogs of all ages. He is making special prices on a few serviceable boars. They are all solid colors, good individuals and well bred. Write Dr. Harbour for complete description and prices.

Good Shorthorn Bulls.

Good Shorthorn Bulls.

Kelley Brothers of Gardner, Kan., are now offering a number of Shorthorn bulls. In this lot are three real good bulls of serviceable age, and a number of good bull calves. These calves are from fine large sire and dams and have every indication of developing into bulls of real merit. Kelley Brothers are pricing these bulls within reach of all. We recommend these bulls and this firm to our readers.

Shorthorn Bull Bargains

Shorthorn Bull Bargains.

Clarence H. White, of Burlington, Kan, is offering some outstanding Shorthorn bulls at a ridiculously low price when everything connected with the cattle is considered. In the first place in the establishing of this herd Mr. White selected the very best individuals of the most popular families available. He has constantly kept at the head of this herd an outstanding bull of pure Scotch breeding. The bulls he is offering now are the produce of this carefully selected breeding stock. His bulls, therefore, contain the very best breeding, they are of exceptional quality, well conditioned, twherculin tested and vaccinated against blackleg. You can't beat these bulls at the prices asked. If interested write Mr. White for prices and particulars and kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.



HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

Sale Shorthorns Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm





175 Head of Shorthorns blood of many choice animals that carry the noted sires and fashionable families. From foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

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 Steek from which to select— Cows. Helifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oderic and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

150 Head Shorthorns =Entire Herd=

consisting or 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 Hellers

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.

Williams & Sons' Herefords



100-Head-100

They carry the blood of noted sires and the most fash-ionable families. They are the large boned, square-built kind.

We Want To Sell 30 Yearling Heifers

Heifers
and a carload of yearling bulls. These heifers run very even and have
unusually good bone, size and quality and the blood behind them to
make the man who buys them and cares for them properly a great
herd of cattle in a few years. The bulls are the kind that will make
good and they can be bought even by a speculator with the chances
of big profit.

You Must See These Cattle To Appreciate Their Worth.

You who have room and pasture can make plenty of money on these young Herefords. Can ship on Santa Fe or Rock Island. Write, wire or phone us when you will call and see these cattle.

PAUL E. WILLIAMS, MARION, KANSAS



FOR SALE at Normal, III. 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.

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

Shetland Stallions for sale and to lease; all colors 40 Shetlands A mixed lot for sale on one or two years time. No trades except for Jerey cows. Mrs. Adam Stirling & Son, Des Moince, In.

IMPORTED AND **HOME-BRED STALLIONS**



FOR SALE. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America. Come and see my houses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference: Any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A.LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia. T. M. WILSON,



German Coach 70—Horses—70

The great general pur-pose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call. J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.

Percheron Stallion Black of years older.
T. M. WILSON, LEBANGN, 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

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm

Registered Percheron stud colts for sale at bargain prices. Yes, we've got them from wearlings to breeding ages. Write or come and see them, Will sell all

G. HEIDEBRECHT, R. F. D. No. 4, INMAN, KANSAS.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES

to 5 years old; black, gray and bay, weighing 1900 2100 pounds, including Luby 3rd, priza winner in arts 1913. Also Mistral, foaled 1912, weight over 150 pounds. Owner of pure bred mares should see as cell. Our price is right, our guarantee reliable, one and see us.

JOSEPH ROUSELLE & SONS, SEWARD, NEBRASKA. 26 miles west of Lincoln, Nob. Farm joins town.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY JACK FARM

Bargains in good jacks and jennets; als e good herd jack for saie. Located betwee Archison and Leavenworth on Santa Fe. Write CORSON BROTHERS, POTTER, KANSAS



HALEY'S STOCK FARM
For Sale: Three splendld jacks in service last season. Also one reg. Percheron stallion and a few good Percheron mares. Write JAS. B. HALEY, HOPE, KANSAS



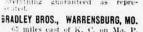
registered, big boned, black jacks and nucls. Very best breeding from colls to 16 knds. Prize winners, herd headers and great aide jacks. Prices right as they must go ow. J.H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.



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

HOME OF THE GIANTS OF JACKS and JENNETS

ilerd headers and mule Jacks. he big black, big boned kind. Sterything guaranteed as repre-





JACKS AND **PERCHERONS**

Al.E. Smith, Lawrence, Ks.

20 BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS

O DLAGK maniful in and up of 1200 bounds in weight. We won and championships on both incks and jennets, Kansas State Fair, both 1213 and 1914. If you are disapointed we will pay your expenses, Virtien guarantee with every jack and. Reference: Any bank in Dighton.





GRANDVIEW JACK FARM

STOCKTON, KANSAS, Rooks County)
At private sale: 18 manmoth jacks ranging in ages from serviceable jacks down to wearlings. 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 Monuity, Stockton, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets

A good lot of Jacks from which to select, 2 to 6 yrs. old; well broke and quick servers.

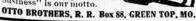




We have shipped jacks for 35 years. The same reliable guarantee goes with each sale. Sale years and sale sale to sell years and sale to sell years and sale to sell years and sale years to sell years and sale years are sale than any other firm. We sale than any other firm. We miles north of Kan. Cityand 40ml, east of St. Joe. ED. BOEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI-



Jack Farm Big Jacks, all ages. Starlight, Jumbo and Taxpayer breeding Each sale is accompanied with a liberal gaarantee. Get our prices. Jacks, prices and business? is our motto.



Cattlemen to Meet at Hays

The second annual "Round-up" at the Hays Branch Experiment station at Hays, Kan., will be held April 23. The flays, Kan, will be held April 23. The results obtained in the maintenance of 200 range breeding cattle and 250 stockers on the teeds usually produced in the short grass country will be presented. A complete statement of the kind, amount, and cost of feed used; and the cost of the labor and gains obtained will be given in a form convenient for refergiven in a form convenient for reference in the future. Visitors will be given an opportunity to inspect every group of cattle and see the effect of feeding kafir stover, alfalfa and Sudan hay, and silage made from sorghum erops. These experiments have been conducted in the feed lot and on the open range in order to make the results apply to every condition in western Kansas. Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kan-

sas State Agricultural college will preside sas State Agricultural college will preside at the meeting. J. E. Poole of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, market editor of the Breeders Gazette, Live Stock World, and other papers will give a talk on the market and feeder situation in the United States. This will be one of the most important meetings of the year for those who are interested in the producthose who are interested in the production of beef cattle, and everyone who can arrange to do so should attend. Programs can be obtained by writing to George K. Helder, Hays Branch Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

New Cow Wins World's Record

1 am glad to be able to announce that the Holstein-Friesian heifer Finderne Holingen Fayne 144551 has broken all records for fat production, not only Holstein-Friesian but those of all other breeds, by producing in 365 consecutive days 24,612.8 pounds milk containing 1,116.05 pounds fat. She freshened at the age of 3 years, 4 months, 14 days, Her sire is King Hengerveld Auggid Fayne 56635; her dam is Mutual Holingen Fayne 111804. She was bred by Bernhard Meyer, Finderne, N. J., and is Bernhard Meyer, Finderne, N. J., and is now owned by The Somerset Holstein Breeders' Company, Somerville, N. J. The test was made under the supervision of the New Jersey Agricultural college and eight different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. From the amount of fat produced any compe-tent butter-maker could make 1.302.06 pounds of the best commercial butter. During the year's test Finderne Holingen Fayne is said to have increased in weight 250 pounds, now weighing about 1,450 pounds. This wonderful production gives this young Holstein-Friesian cow place above all other cows in the world and makes her the world's dairy queen. Malcolm H. Gardner,

Superintendent Advanced Registry.

To Clear Eye

I have a horse which has a blue eye, that is there is a blue streak about half way around the outer edge. This blue streak does not, so far as I know, injure the sight, is putting stock dip on young horses the only or best way to get rid of lice?

Shawnee County, Kansas.

A. F.

I believe that if the opacity in your horse's eye does not in any way inter-fere with the vision it is best to leave fere with the vision it is best to leave it alone. If however, it blemishes the animal seriously it may be cleared by blowing about as much calomel as you can hold on the point of the blade of a pocket knife, into the eye, no oftener than twice a week.

Stock dip is one of the best remedies to apply to animals for the destruction of lice.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Mare Has Thumps

I have a 5-year-old mare that seems to some sand with her and got her very he Is there a remedy for this trouble? She in foal.

Cherokee County, Oklahoma.

Thumps in animals corresponds to hiecough in man and is caused by a spas-modic contraction of the diaphragm. If you are sure this is the trouble with your mare she may be relieved by the administration of a teaspoon of fluid extract of belladonna morning and evening. It is possible that the medicine may make her blind while it is being given but it causes no permanent injury to the eye, Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

to the eye. Dr. R. R. Dykstra. Kansas State Agricultural College.

When writing to advertisers please and fed in a cool place if possible. Horses should be unharnessed at noon

LAWER

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.



North & Robinson Company -Grand Island, Neb.

have a lot of good registered stallions and mares for sale at at-tractive prices. Write for more information,

This "Like France" Percheron farm has the goods, and lots of them. Be lettered stallions. I to a yrs, old, Jet blacks, grays. Come where the genuine good ones are. Nobody will tell you that they have brecherons as welghty, heavy-honeet, ringed and useful as Fred Chardler's, or as log a bunch to pick from You. Inc. Will recommend this bard after you have been been as bunch to pick from You. Inc. Will recommend this bard after you have been been as the commendation of the start of the pick from the commendation of the pick from the pick from the commendation of the pick from the pick f

a bunch to pick from, You, too, will recommend this herd after you have been here. Just above Kansas City. FRI D CHANDLER, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa.

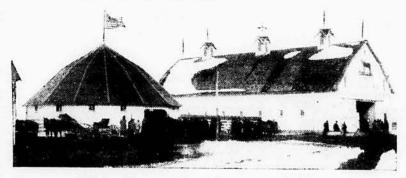


APRIL JACK SALE

From the Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm

La Plata, Mo., Monday, April 19th

I will sell twenty registered jacks, every one the product of Missouri. Every jack offered in this sale is good enough to go to any country and demand the top service fee.



The Clover Leaf Jack Farm

For a number of years I have been producing the big, rugged, big boned Mammoth jacks. My jacks have found good homes in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North and South Dakotas and California. Missouri is known the world over for its splendid nules. High class nules must have great sires. We are selling no others. LaPlata is on the A. T. & S. F. and Wabash Railroads. We crate every jack shipped by freight or express. The jack sale begins at 1 p. m. The Shorthorn cattle sell in the morning.

Sale conducted by Col. P. M. Gross. My entalogs are ready; send for one now. Come to sale the day before, if pessible. Address all letters to

G.C. ROAN, La Plata, Missouri

E. R. DORSEY, Fieldman.

"A Rubber Chain Tread built on a Powerful Modern Tire"



We challenge the world with our Famous Popular-Priced "Chain Tread" Tires. Keep a tire record and prove it for yourself

Our total factory capacity has been doubled. Now we are ready to supply our famous "Chain Tread" Tires in unlimited quantities at the lowest price in their history.

Now we challenge any competitor's tire to show you the same combination of real anti-skid protection and low cost per mile. Get our Tire Record Card and prove it for yourself.

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Safety experts acknowledge our <u>rubber chain tread</u>, built on this <u>powerful</u> modern tire, to be an absolutely marvelous anti-skid device.

"Chain Treads" are not simply a fancy design stamped on a tire—they are real anti-skid tires. Send your name and address, for a set of Free Tire Record Blanks, to United States Tire Company, Broadway at 58th St., N. Y. City

"Chain Tread" Tires are sold by Leading Reliable Dealers. Do not accept substitutes



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